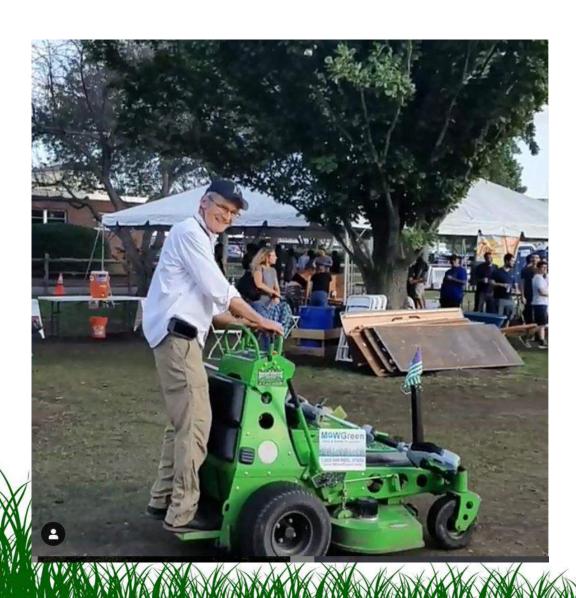


Sustainable Yards & Gardens



Avoiding Tons of Pollution & Noise, Toxins & Invasives

Dan Delventhal, Founder, MowGreen LLC

Proud Member of:







3 Steps to SustANITY

• 1. Plant Natives





· 2. Avoid Pesticides























Reducing Air & Noise Pollution

- 5-10% + USA Problem
 - Gas gear 10-20x more polluting that cars
 - Get the Gas off the Grass!
 - Ave. Yard with gas = 5 mTons = 1 Car

Gas Leaf Blowers (2-stroke) are the worst

https://www.instagram.com/tv/B-P6sDM1EZV/?igshid=f2e2i4q49aaw Blower Video







MowGreen Mowing Evolution



2006, Reel mowers, 2010, Reel2Reel gang kits, 2011 Hydrogen ...





Reel2ReelTM Double/Triple Push Gang Kit



2012 Reel2Reel Manual Mowing Marathon



The "Tesla" of Mowers (Mean Green)

2013-Small electric, 2015-Medium electric, 2017-Large electric





Zero Emission Lawn Care

- All battery Electric gear
- Batteries charged with Solar
- Batteries charged with 100% elected renewable
- Carbon Credits purchased for vehicle gas
- Zero Noxious Fumes!













Mission Zero Emission

Mowers, hedgers, edgers, trimmers, chainsaws, pruners, aerators, de-thatchers, sprayers, spreaders, snow blowers & leaf blowers all electric! EGO, MEANGREEN (Worx trimmers).





Serene!

- MowGreen Battery Electric Gear is 50% quieter than gas-powered gear.
 - GLBs Low Frequency & Air Whooshing Noise into Homes
 - Examples:
 https://www.instagram.com/tv/CGQ_K0ags8o/?igshid=oc729fapz76n
 Quiet Aerating & Dethatching
- Human powered tools also used when practical
 - https://youtu.be/daZprKg5tHE/



Air pollution avoidance!
Westchester & Fairfield Counties, NY & CT

- 150,000 + lawns
- 800,000 mTons of Carbon/GHG's
- 150,000 Cars all year
- 2 Billion Annual Auto Mile Equivalent Emissions
- \$450 Million





Practices - Mowing

- Mowing: Height 3 to 4 inches
 - Frequency, % of plant cut (<1/3)
 - Avoid clumping, keep clippings
 - Trimming no scalping
 - Timing Dry, before rain
 - Sharpening!
 - Patterns changed: Circles are cool, critter aware
 - Stop Drop and Weed! (perennial invasive weeds: Indian
 Mock Strawberry, Creeping Charlie!)







Practices – Watering, Clean up

- Watering: 1 inch once/ Week (x2 for 85F deg.+)
- · Clean up Spring sticks, mulch leaves, less heavy raking/ no core aerating. Hold off on beds.
- Mulch: May (after insects & birds done), color up existing leaves, leaf mulch, use less
- Fall: Mulch mowing leaves reduces bulk, feeds soil, supplies beds. Keep Some whole in beds, excess mulched



Endrocrine Disruption, Carcinogens & Nerve Damage

- Synthetics are Bad: -No Synthetics, Go Organic
 - Fertilizers
 - Pesticides
 - Pesticides, Herbicides, Fungicides, Repellents

MowGreen is All Organic (NOFA Accredited)

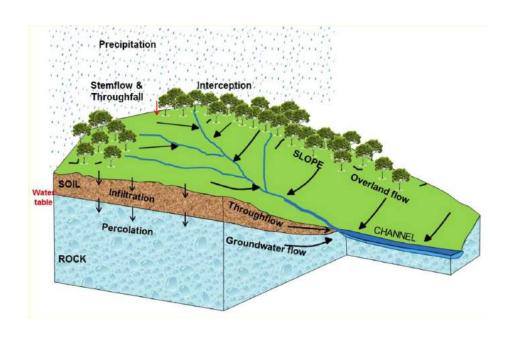
- Fertilizer, Weed killer
- PH control, Pro-biotics
- Tick, Mosquito, Grubs Treatments





Lawns are not ideal vegetation

- Lawns are "green pavement" for water basins
 - Less Lawn Mowing, More Food Growing Lawn Reduction
- Grass is "needy"
- Synthetics run off
- Soak up
- Food sources
- Carbon Sinking





Organic Treatments

Test Soil

Spring

- · Light clean up: Hold off on beds: Easy on raking
- Grass Seed Patching
- Feed
- Weed
- · Grass OverSeed, Aerate?, Dethatch
- Weed
- Feed (Mulch Mow Leaves)

Fall

Deer Repellant

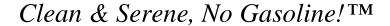
Pottasium Ice Melt





Soil Test

- Soil Test Metrics
 - Organic Matter
 - PH 6.2-7 is target
 - NPK (Nitrogen *Phosporus* Pottassium)
 - Grass needs 1.5 to 4lbs (max.!) per 1000 sf per season
 - Ex: 10-0-2, 51bs/1000 sf, = 1/21b per app.
 - Grass clippings = 1/2lb per 1000 per season
 - Calcium
 - Magnesium





Soil Report

DATE 10/24/2017 PAG	E 1 of: 2	TEST RESULTS
LABORATORY NUMBER:	6178	6179
YOUR SAMPLE	249 Figlar F	249 Figlar B
CROP TO BE GROWN	Grass	Grass
SOIL TEXTURE	Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam
ORGANIC MATTER	Medium	Medium
pH - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	6.3	6.7
NITRATE NITROGEN	Low (3 ppm)	Low (3 ppm)
AMMONIUM NITROGEN	Low (12 ppm)	Low (12 ppm)
PHOSPHORUS #	Medium High (50 ppm)	Medium (38 ppm)
POTASSIUM	High (250 ppm)	High (250 ppm)
CALCIUM	High (1600 ppm)	High (1600 ppm)
MAGNESIUM	High (125 ppm)	High (125 ppm)

71 Sept. 271 Sept. 271 (2) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	SUGGESTED TREATMENTS (PC		
OH ADJUSTMENT	None	None	
FERTILIZER GRADE	32-0-4*,Now 32-0-4*,April	32-0-4*,Now 32-0-4*,April	e v

3 lbs, Now

3 lbs, April

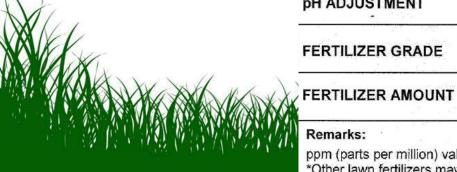
Remarks:

ppm (parts per million) values are approximate.

*Other lawn fertilizers may be substituted. Choose a similar grade with at least

3 lbs, Now

3 lbs,April



M WGreen

EXPLANATION OF RESULTS

Soil tests serve as a guide to intelligent and environmentally sensitive use of fertilizers and other soil amendments. Information from soil tests cannot correct plant problems caused by insects or disease or site limitations such as not enough sunlight.

SOIL TEXTURE: Texture describes the amount of sand, silt and clay in the soil. It influences the amount of water and nutrients a soil can hold. Sands, loamy sands and sandy loams require more frequent watering and lose nutrients more readily by leaching than do fine sandy loams and loams. Silt loams, silty clay loams and clay loams often retain excessive moisture and reduce air movement to plant roots.

ORGANIC MATTER: Organic matter also influences the amount of water and nutrients held by the soil. High organic soils have better structure and retain nutrients and water better than Medium and Low organic soils. Soil organic matter may be improved by the addition of materials such as compost. A yearly addition of organic matter to gardens promotes soil improvement.

pH: Soil pH affects the availability of nutrients and, when interpreted with texture and organic matter, indicates the limestone needs of the soil. The results are expressed in pH units, with pH 7.0 being neutral. Connecticut soils are generally somewhat acidic in the pH range of 4.5 to 6.5. Most plants except for rhododendrons, azaleas, mountain laurel and blueberries grow best at a soil pH between 6.0 and 7.0.

NUTRIENT TESTS

The Morgan Test provides an estimate of nutrient availability to plants. Results are given in relative terms such as Low, Medium, and High. Excessive is used when nutrient concentrations may damage plants, Generally, plant nutrients should be high during periods of rapid plant growth.

NITRATE NITROGEN: Plants generally take up nitrogen in the form of nitrate (NO₃-N), either from applied fertilizers or microbial conversion of other forms of organic nitrogen in the soil. The Morgan Test indicates how much nitrogen is immediately available to plants, but not the ability of the soil to provide nitrogen throughout the growing season. Excess nitrate nitrogen can be harmful to plants and may leach to ground water.

AMMONIUM NITROGEN: Soils generally do not contain high concentrations of ammonium unless they have been recently fertilized, over fertilized or received fresh manure. High ammonium levels are sometimes harmful to plants.

PHOSPHORUS: Optimal levels of phosphorus favor strong seedlings, abundant fruit and colorful flowers. Phosphorus can be over applied resulting in micronutrient deficiencies.

POTASSIUM: Plant hardiness is improved with proper amounts potassium. Over application of potassium can result in excessive soil salinity. CALCIUM: Calcium levels in conjunction with the pH test, will determine the need for limestone or gypsum.

MAGNESIUM: This test identifies soils where magnesium treatments such as dolomitic limestone or Epsom salts may be beneficial.

SALTS: Measurements of soluble salts are sometimes reported on our tests where over-fertilization or other sources of salt may have injured plants.

CORRECTING DEFICIENCIES OR EXCESSES

The soil test suggests additions of fertilizers and other amendments based on site and crop specific needs.

pH ADJUSTMENT: Limestone suggestions are based on the use of dolomitic limestone. Rates of pelletized limestone are the same as pulverized limestone. Hydrated lime may be used if the rate is reduced to three-fourths of that for limestone. Aluminum sulfate or sulfur is suggested when soil acidification is needed.

FERTILIZER: The principal plant nutrients in mixed fertilizers are nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K). Although they may be present in various forms, the formula is always expressed as percent of N, P (as P₂O₅) and K (as K₂O) in that order. Thus a 5-10-5 fertilizer would contain 5 lbs. of N, 10 lbs. of P₂O₅ and 5 lbs. of K₂O per 100 lbs. Fertilizers other than those suggested on the report may be used if the amounts of nutrients applied are similar.

Organic fertilizers are usually slower acting and lower in nutrients. They are often recycled waste products. Multiple materials such as cottonseed meal and bone meal are often needed. Recently, commercially prepared organic fertilizers containing various ratios of N, P and K have become available. These fertilizers can be substituted if the amount of nutrients applied is similar. Fresh manure may damage some plants and should be worked into the soil well in advance of planting.

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WWW.CT.GOV/CAES WWW.CT.GOV/CAES/SOILTESTING

6/24/16



Clean & Serene, No Gasoline! TM

Avoid Pesticides

Track PH

eft Side Grass Type	Select an Option	~	Right Side S. F.	8
Right Side Grass Type	Select an Option	¥	Back Yard S. F.	1500
Back Yard Grass Type	SunNshade	V	Leaves Processing Preferences	gather and bag (tarp and remove) all leaves
Grass Length	3.75		Date last Soil Sample	06-10-2020
rrigation System			Timing Restrictions	Flexible
Calendar Invites?	✓		Charging	Back
Plants			pH Front	5.9
CGM?	Yes	~	pH Side Right	
oH Back	6.3		pH Side Left	

M@WGreen®

Clean & Serene, No Gasoline! TM





Organic Lawn Care Program

Builds soil health and aesthetics with beneficial probiotics (Quantum Growth) and an organic nutrient program that feeds the plants, trees and turf as well as sustains beneficial organism growth (prebiotics). Special thanks to Green Earth Ag & Turf and CT NOFA for guidance.

	Fertilization & Soil Health	Weed Control	Insect Control	Amendments	
March/April	Nitrogen Fertilizer (1/2 rate)* or 10-0-2 Gluten mid to late April and May	Pre-Emergent (gluten)***	Tick Killz, grubGONE! (if needed)	Seed patching/Overseeding (if needed)****	
May	Turf Formula + Quantum (full rate) + Vitazyme	Weed Killer as Needed**	Tick Killz	Overseeding (if needed) Lime/Sulfur	
June	Late June or Early July: Turf Formula + Quantum Growth (1/2 rate)	Pre-Emergent (gluten), Weed Killer as Needed**	Tick Killz (if needed)	& Micronutrients As Necessary	
July	* * *	Weed Killer as Needed**	Tick Killz (if needed)	Seaweed or Turf Form. (if needed)	
August	Late August for Corn Gluten (listed below)		Tick Killz, grubGONE! (if needed)	Seaweed or Turf Form.(if needed)	
September	Nitrogen Fertilizer (1/4 rate)* or 10-0-2 Gluten Turf Formula + Quantum (1/2 rate) + Vitazyme	Pre-Emergent (gluten)***, Weed Killer as Needed**	Tick Killz, grubGONE!(if needed)	Aeration & Overseeding (if needed)	
October		Weed Killer as Needed**	Tick Killz	Aeration & Overseeding (if needed)	
November			Tick Killz (if needed)	Lime/Sulfur & Micronutrients As Necessary	

We believe some plant diversity in lawns like clover and dandelions is healthy. Weed and insect control can be minimal depending on your tastes. We also encourage having native plants to support the pollinators and birds.

- -Quantum Growth at a rate of 2 gallons / acre (6 ounces / 1,000 sq. ft.) total / year and Turf Formula at a rate of 4 gallons / year.
- -Vitazyme application rate is 2 teaspoons (1/2 tablespoon) per 1,000 square feet (1 gallon covers 10 acres)
- Soil tests are always recommended to maximize the efficiency of nutrient applications.
- N fertilizer at 1/2 to 1/4 the recommended rate with Quantum Growth and Turf Formula.
- ** For selective weed killers (turf), Fiesta is the best option we have tested. For non-selective (beds, walks, driveway cracks and gravel), 20% vinegar often suffices
- *** Pre-emergent weed control is met by corn gluten meal which also doubles as fertilizer, delivering N (nitrogen) and K (potassium).
- **** Regular grass seed patching throughout the season is also recommended for bare spots to avoid giving weeds a jump on things.

Mow at 3" or above for best organic weed control.

Leaving grass clippings on the lawn provides 15% of required nitrogen and mulch mowing leaves on lawns reduces bulk and feeds the soil further. Leaves make great mulch for beds too.

Water 1" /week (unless temperature is above 85F, then 2") if no rain. Water deeply and seldom (1x/week) for optimal root growth if no rain.

We also have organic solutions for pest, animal, and disease control, arbor and plant care, worm castings, and environmentally safe ice melters, etc...







Organic Treatments

Green Earth Ag & Turf Full Organic Treatment Plan for Turf Professionals		
TIMING		
April / Early Spring	Quantum Growth + Neptune's Harvest Turf Formula	
May / Late Spring	10-0-2 Gluten Pre-Emergent / Fert (When Soil Temps reach 57°F)	
July / Summer	Quantum Growth + Neptune's Harvest Turf Formula (1/2 rate)	
Late July / Early August	grubGONE!	
September	Organic Approach 9-0-4 (1/4 - 1/2 rate) Quantum Growth + Neptune's Harvest Turf Formula (1/2 rate)	





Organic Treatments

- Weed & Feed: Corn Gluten Meal 10-0-2
- Probiotics: Quantum Growth, Compost, WormX
- · Weed Control: Finalsan, Fiesta
- · Tickkillz, MosquitoBarrier, GrubGone, Bobbex
- Grass Seed: Tall Fescue, Kentucky Bluegrass, Perenial Rye, & Dense Shade Mix. Tailored mixes, but typically 60/15/25% respectively with dense shade as necessary (Shade Trees Discuss)



Plant Natives

No Invasives

- Green Corridor, Pollinator Pathway, Half Earth Movement
 - No Invasives! Let's Plant Natives!
 - Importance of natives for food web, bio-diversity
 - Invasives/Natives-aware staff
 - Crab grass, stilt grass, creeping charlie, indian mock strawberry, garlic mustard, Japanese barberry, burning bush, bitter dock, burrdock,
 - bull thistle, phragmites, etc.





Plant Natives

Lawn Reduction/Habitat Restoration

- Fewer inputs, more critter food, habitat
 - Meadow areas
 - Bigger beds
 - Turf alternatives (Clover? Micro, White, Red)
 - Gardens
 - Composting
 - Shade Tree areas (<u>Sedges! Pennsylvania, Appalacian</u>,
 <u>Bristle Leaf</u>)
 - Resource Lists: <u>Wildflowers</u>, Middlestory, <u>Trees</u>
 - Native Plant Trust, ALT, Native, PP, HealthyYards, ELA



Plant Natives

Survey, Record, Design, Plan, Cull, Plant!

Habitat Restoration Services Home Site Survey



No Invasives, Let's Grow Natives! St



Survey:

- Tree health (canopy, leaves, bark, roots)
- Understory health (diseases, pests)
- 3. Shrubs and bushes
- 4. Flower plantings
- 5. Turf, ground cover
- 6. Soil
- 7. Microclimates (habitats)
- Invasive plants inventory
- 9. Inventory of bird feeding plants/trees
- 10. Inventory of pollinator food plants
- 11. Lawn reduction prospects

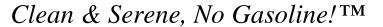
Report:

- 1. Site survey results
- 2. Options for habitat regeneration
- 3. Plans for invasive plant mitigation
- Plans for addressing any problematic issues found during survey
- 5. Planting options for birds
- 6. Planting options for pollinators
- Planting options for flowers blooming through the season









Service Area, Westchester & Fairfield Counties, & New Haven Area





Team

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MBA, AOLCP, Founder

Ed Bruderman

Director

Chris Servilla

Manager

Angie Doroszkiewicz

vOffice Manager

Bill McKinney

Dual Licensed Arborist, CT, NRCS Certified Conservation Planner





Allies - Cool Customers, Advisors, Partners, Vendors

Analiese Paik, Sustainne

Aspetuck Land Trust, Green Corridor Landscape Partner Program

CT NOFA & Ecological Landscape Alliance

Dan Mabe, CEO, AGZA (American Green Zone Alliance)

Jamie Banks, PHD, MS, CEO, Quiet Communities, Inc.

Daphne Dixon, E.D. LiveGreen CT

Mel LeMay, David Brant

Michele Sorensen, Master Gardener

Liz Garrett, Rye Healthy Yards

Fiona Mitchell, Filippine de Haan Healthy Yds

Discovery Museum, Earthplace Nature Center

Green Village Initiative, Community Gardens

Pollinator Pathways, Deepika Saksena

Stephanie Weiner, New England Smart Energy



Tending the ave. lawn with gas emits tons of green house gases per year; like a car driving 12,000 miles, as gas lawn gear is 20 times more polluting per gallon than in a car. Lawn Care is over 5% of US air pollution. MowGreen cuts grass without gas. Over 600 metric tons of air pollution are avoided annually - over 6,000 acres mowed without gas, avoiding 7 MILLION auto-mile equivalent emissions since 2006. MowGreen[®] is a carbon neutral company, focused on sustainable lawn care technologies and services.

Values: Reduction, Ecology, Ethics, Life sustaining, & Respect, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Lasting value (REEL).

Missions: Get the Gas off the Grass! More Food Growing, Less Lawn Mowing! No Invasives, Let's Plant Natives! No synthetics, Go Organic!

Vision: National Network of locally managed and centrally supported eco-friendly gardening & lawn care.



Impossible Dream?

To Dream, The Impossible Dream,

To Hope, that our Air can be Clean,

To Mow, with No Carbon Emissions,

To Drink, from a Clear Mountain Stream,

