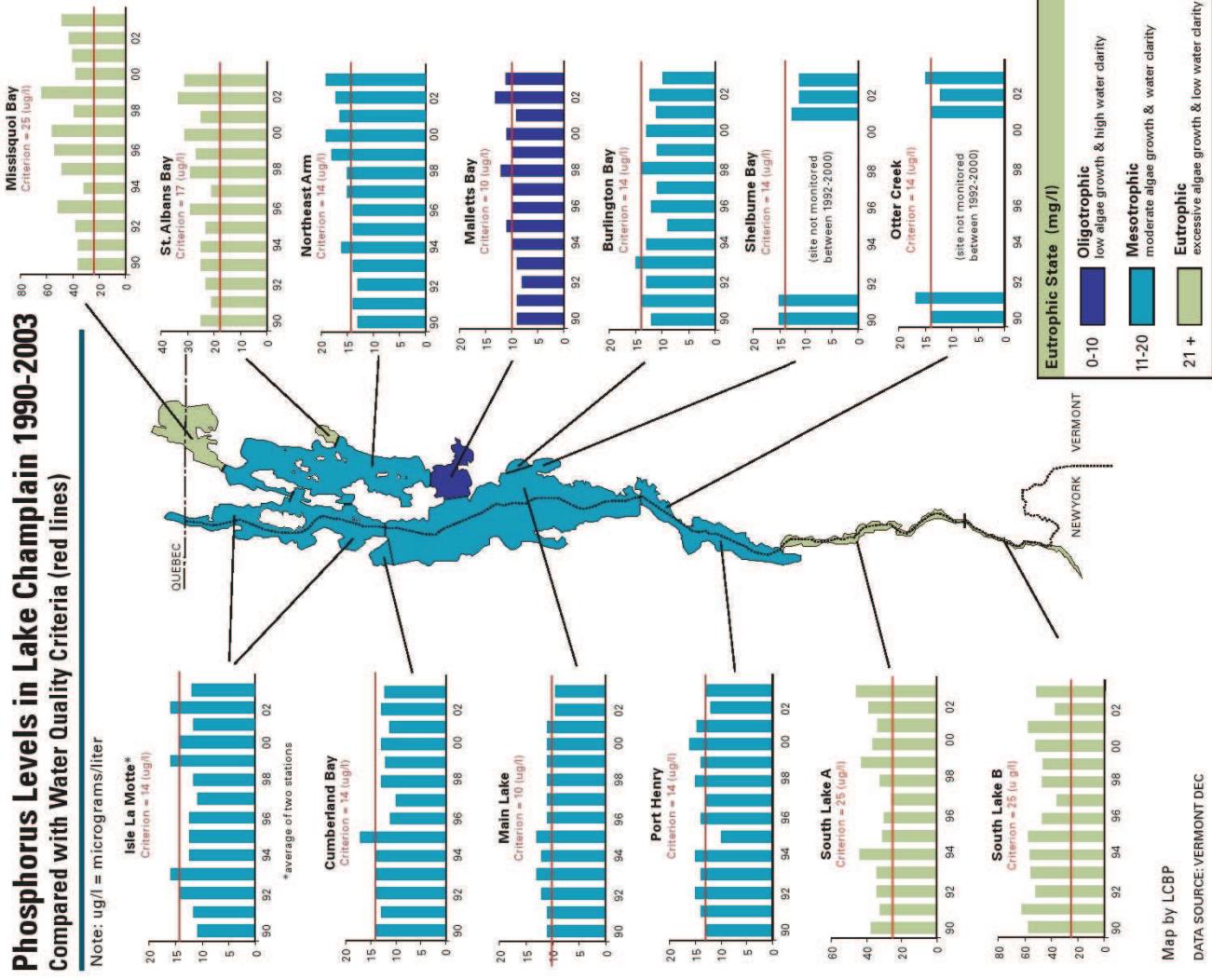


Reducing phosphorus use in lawn care: Getting information to the right place



Jurij Homziak and Laura Killian
Lake Champlain Sea Grant
University of Vermont

THE LAKE CHAMPLAIN BASIN ATLAS



- Lake is overloaded

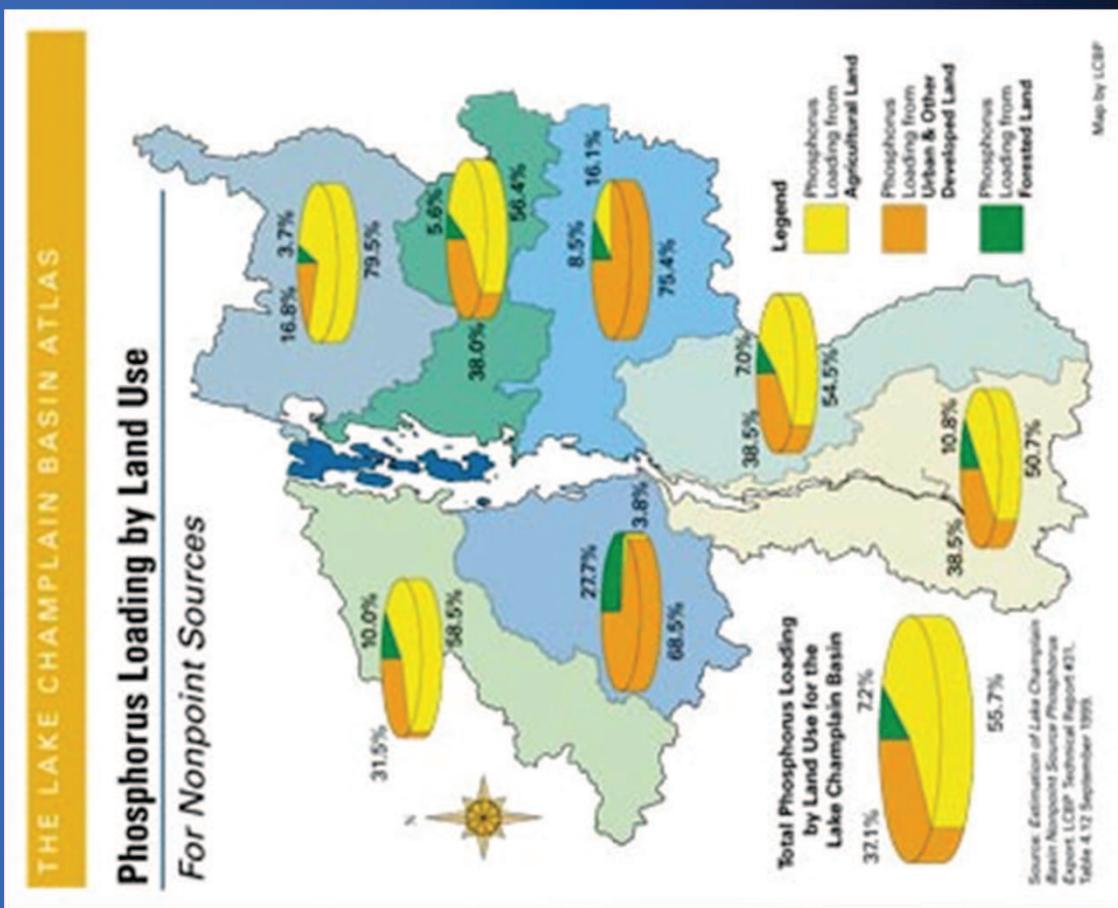
- Drives noxious and toxic algal blooms

- Basin under P TMDL
- 27% (80 mt/yr) input reductions



Phosphorous in Urban Storm Water

- Urban areas are 5.6% of lake watershed
- Contribute 37% of total annual P load
- Over 75% of P load is urban in some basins
- Recognized as a priority lake management concern in 1996



The Problem: Residential Fertilizer

- Phosphorus in non-farm/residential fertilizer is a principal source
- In 1996, Vermont was one of three states with greater than 30% non-farm fertilizer use
- 2003: 60% of lawns tested statewide and 76% of Chittenden County had an excess of phosphorous



Why the Coalition?

- Lots of homeowner education activity, but ineffective
- **Focus:** Dispersed, uneven
- **Educators:** lacked training, advocacy based, did not know audience
- **Message:** unclear, competing issues, did not resonate
- **Methods:** inefficient (effort/cost per unit contact hour), ineffective (measurable behavior change)



Green Lawn Coalition

- Founded in 2002
- Goal: Science based information and education on sustainable lawn care practices
- Long Term Objective: Reduce inputs of fertilizer, pesticides and pathogens in developed areas to storm water runoff.



Strategies

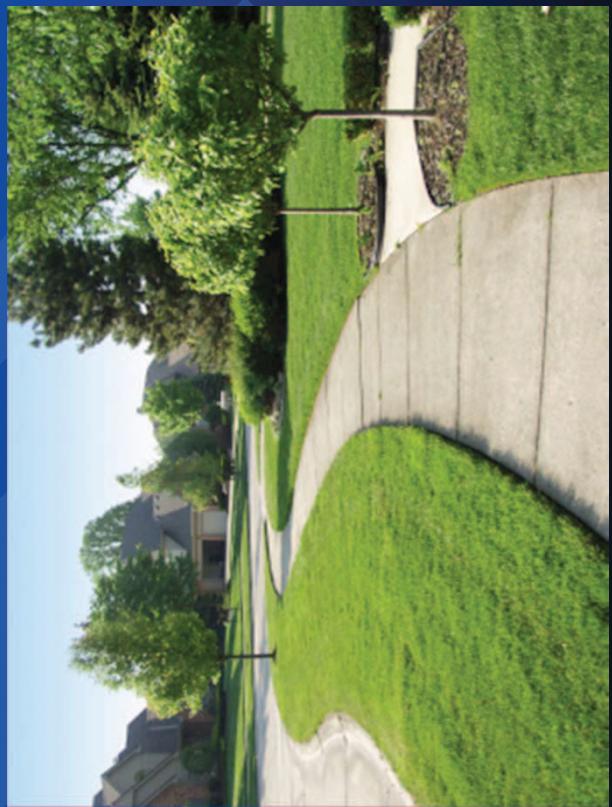
- Focus on phosphorous
- Treat P fertilizer as a commercial product
- Social marketing to understand consumer behavior, effect change by decision makers
- Regional scope and objectives
 - ...but with an “All outreach is local” mindset



Decision Makers

- Homeowners
- Resident associations (condos, apartments)
- Businesses and non-residential entities
- Service providers
- Municipalities
- State and local officials: elected and staff





Homeowners:

- Male
- 29-45
- DIY

What are they responsive to?

Drivers of Change

