



Healthy Solutions

Suggestions for Chemical-Free Landscape Care on Islesboro

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For references and online links to further information about pesticides,
please visit <https://pesticidesafetyonislesboro.com/>





INTRODUCTION

June 2020

To our friends and neighbors:

We live on a small island and share drinking water, air, and land resources with each other. Lawn and garden care can either add to our health and enjoyment of the island, or lead to disease and pollution.

Increasingly, science shows that synthetic chemicals used in landscape care harm humans, our pets, wildlife, and the environment. For instance, in thousands of recent lawsuits, glyphosate, a chemical in the weed-killer Round-up, is cited as a cause of cancer.¹ Numerous studies have found that the herbicide 2,4-D, used in “weed and feed” products, can harm the human hormone system, leading to health problems such as birth defects, autism, and Parkinson’s disease.² The Smithsonian Institution warns that a single seed treated with imidacloprid, an insecticide in the neonicotinoid family, can kill a songbird within days.³

Pesticide Safety on Islesboro (PSI) has put these guidelines together to help Islesboro residents, gardeners, caretakers, and landscaping professionals take a natural approach to landscape care, rather than depending on the use of dangerous chemicals. We are very grateful to the many islanders who helped us with this project (please see p. 24).

Over the years, many of you have developed successful gardening practices that may well differ from those suggested here. If your lawn or garden currently depends on chemicals, we hope this guide will help you find a healthier way to maintain your landscape. When it comes to gardening techniques, do what works for you – just don’t use products containing synthetic pesticides.

If you have questions, please contact any one of us directly or through the PSI website, <https://pesticidesafetyonislesboro.com/> And if you know of a safe, simple gardening technique or a solution to a particular pest problem that isn’t mentioned in the booklet, please tell us. Your input would be welcome, for this publication is a community project that will be updated from time to time.

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PSI is a standing committee of the Town of Islesboro and has the full support of the Select Board.

The Town does not use synthetic pesticides on its properties.

¹ <https://fortune.com/2019/10/30/roundup-lawsuits-bayer-defiant>

² Walter J. Crinnion, Joseph E. Pizzorno, *Clinical Environmental Medicine*, pp. 278-281; Diane Lewis, M.D., *The Great Healthy Yard Project*, pp. 81-84. Copies of these books are in the Alice L. Pendleton Library

³ <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/popular-pesticides-linked-drops-bird-population-180951971>

In General

This booklet includes practical, how-to information about several aspects of natural landscape care. To begin, here are a few general factors and tips to consider.



- *Soil.* The best way to avoid needing pesticides is to have healthy, unstressed plants (including grass), which starts with healthy soil. Healthy plants are stronger and more resistant to pests. Make sure that your soil is providing what your lawn and garden plants need – *please see the Soil section, p. 5.*
- *Plant location.* Consider if your plants are in an environment where they will grow best - i.e. whether they prefer sun or shade, can handle salt from the sea, etc. When plants are struggling to adapt to unnatural conditions, the strains on them make them more vulnerable to diseases.
- *Product labels.* Read the labels for products being used on your property and what chemicals they contain. By Federal law, manufacturers must indicate if a product is potentially harmful to humans and wildlife (although mention of long-term health problems caused by pesticides is not required).
- *First steps.* Always consider what you can do before using natural pesticides:
 - > Quite a few pests such as lily beetles, tomato horn worm, Japanese beetles, and aphids are best attacked by hand. Pick them off and either squish them or throw them in a bucket of sudsy water (some gardeners add a couple of drops of neem oil or household ammonia).
 - > In the fall, removing plant material that has been infected by harmful bacteria, fungus, and some pests from the garden can make a big difference. These pests can overwinter in the plant and the soil, reappearing in the spring.
 - > Make sure there is good airflow through your garden by removing lower and fallen plant material.
 - > A light weight fabric row cover such as Agribon can help to prevent harmful bacteria, fungus, and some pests from moving in.
- *Unintended consequences.* Even organic pesticides kill a range of insects, including beneficials like pollinators. For example, a natural insecticide used for ticks will likely kill other species. Bees are a major concern, but there are many other little creatures living in and around our gardens that help control pests. Fungicides such as MilStop, for instance, can negatively affect the microorganisms and good fungus in the soil.

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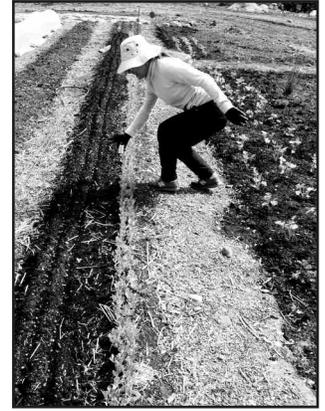
Continued from page 3

- *Outdoor lights.* About half of the millions of insect species on Earth are nocturnal, and electric lights can have a negative impact on their life cycles. Use yellow-hued LED bulbs rather than white incandescent ones, and when possible, turn off outdoor lights. *See the Commercial Suppliers section, p. 21.*
- *Be aware.* Natural methods take more applications and more attention than conventional chemical treatments.



Soil

Soil is remarkable, for while it is largely composed of minerals, it is also home to a broad range of tiny, living creatures. Under a microscope, millions of organisms live in a single teaspoon of healthy earth. The gardener's first job is to learn about the balance of elements in their soil and what to do if that balance needs adjusting.



SOIL ELEMENTS. Soil consists of four basic elements:

- Mineral particles known as nutrients are essential for plant growth. Macronutrients are nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K). Calcium, magnesium, and sulfur are secondary nutrients. Micronutrients are boron, chlorine, cobalt copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, and zinc.
- Water
- Air
- Organic matter, microscopic organisms. Organic matter includes any plant or animal material returned to the soil, where it decomposes. The process binds soil particles and improves the soil's water-holding capacity. It also provides food and a home to the many beneficial microscopic organisms that live in the soil and play an important role in plant health; these include bacteria, fungi, algae, and nematodes. Bacteria, for instance, produce natural antibiotics that help plants resist disease; fungi assist plants in absorbing water and nutrients.

pH. Just as blood pressure and heartbeat rates are indicators of human health, so acidity and alkalinity are indicators of soil health. Plants depend on the right pH level in order to take in nutrients. The ideal pH for most plants is somewhere between 6 (slightly acid) and 7 (neutral).

SOIL TESTING. The most accurate way to know about the balance of elements in your soil is to test it. There are inexpensive home kits for this, but the surest method is to send soil samples to a professional laboratory. Tests are best done in the spring or early fall, the fall being preferable, for the lab is less busy. Here are the steps:

- Online, request a free soil testing kit from the University of Maine's Maine Soil Testing Service (MSTS). <https://umaine.edu/soiltestinglab/home/kit-request/>

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- When the kit arrives, follow the instructions. If you have a particular question relating to your landscape, include it with your form.
- Mail your completed form and your sample(s) with a check for each test (as conditions vary in different parts of most properties, you may need more than one). The charge is \$18 for one standard test.
- The written results can be confusing. The Soil Testing Service has good information online, and several Islesboro residents have offered to be available to assist you: Sue Hatch, Pam Larson, and Michael Hutcherson.



Do you wonder how to create and maintain beautiful lawns with minimal or no use of pesticides and fertilizers? Here are some tips and a natural lawn care calendar.



IMPROVING AND MAINTAINING YOUR LAWN SOIL

- *Testing.* Every few years have your lawn soil tested (*see Soil section*). The pH should be between 6 and 7.
- *Amendments (such as lime).* Be guided by your soil test, using only natural products in the amounts recommended. They are best applied in the fall.
- *Compost.* The most effective way to keep your lawn healthy is to apply ¼ inch of compost in spring and/or fall.
- *Compost tea.* During the growing season make compost tea and apply it every other month. Here's how to make it.
 - > Mesh bag (available online)
 - > High-quality compost and/or worm castings (available at garden centers)
 - > Plain bucket or compost-tea-making kit with aeratorPut the compost in the mesh bag and submerge it in water. Leave for 1-2 days; stir several times a day or use an aerator. Spray on lawn with a watering can or backpack sprayer.
- *Aerating.* Compaction is the number one enemy of turf grass, for compacted soil prevents roots from penetrating deep into the soil. In the fall, have the frequently used parts of your lawn aerated (landscapers on the island have the drum, which is attached to a lawn mower).

GRASS SEED. To most of us, all grass seed is pretty much the same. When we buy it we look on the box or bag to see if the seed is appropriate for shaded areas or sunny ones, and that's about it. However, we should pay more attention, for there are many kinds of grass seed and seed mixtures, and some produce lawns that are more resistant to weeds than others. Look for "cool season" seed that includes bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, and fine fescues – a combination capable of withstanding various conditions throughout the year.

Consider buying a mix that includes white clover. Clover is often thought to be an undesirable weed, but it can be an ideal component within a blend of turf grasses. Drought tolerant, clover makes its own nitrogen, which is fixed in the soil and benefits nearby plants. The little white blossoms that come in June are loved by pollinators – and they are pretty! *See the Commercial Suppliers section for grass seed sources, p. 21.*

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OVERSEEDING. If you have bare spots or areas where the grass is sparse, they should be reseeded (over-seeded). Given the opportunity, grass plants out-compete most weeds. Rake away any dead grass and make sure the soil is not compacted. Add compost, sprinkle the seed in and work it into the compost, tamp all down with your feet, keep area consistently moist until the seed has germinated and the plants are a few inches high.

CORN GLUTEN. Corn gluten is a natural weed control and fertilizer (it adds a 10% charge of nitrogen) that prevents weed seeds from germinating. Apply it in the spring – ideally when the forsythia is blooming. It's important to remember that corn gluten prevents grass seed from germinating as well, so do not apply in areas that you are overseeding.

MOWING. Mow your grass often, with sharp blades. Grass height should be at least 3” throughout the growing season. The last cut of the year should be down to 2” to avoid fungal problems developing over the winter.

Leave your grass clippings on the lawn! Regular mowing keeps clippings short so that they very quickly decompose and fertilize lawn and soil.

WATERING. Avoid frequent, shallow watering. Well-established organic lawns are drought-tolerant and only require 1”-1.5” per week, including rainfall. Use a rain gauge or a small can to measure this amount.

GRUBS. *See the Pests and How to Treat them section, p. 19.*

LAWN SIZE. In order to cut down on maintenance and to provide space for planting native plants that will attract pollinators and birds, consider reducing the size of your lawn.

NATURAL LAWN CARE CALENDAR*

Early April	Rake up leaves and debris.
Mid April	When the lawn has greened up, rake up any dead grass.
Late April/early May	First mow, blade at 3.”
May	If you have had a soil test, apply amendments as per results. Overseed as necessary; keep areas moist. When forsythia blooms, apply corn gluten to areas that have not been overseeded. Top dress with ¼” compost or compost tea.
June	Weed by hand as necessary. Water as necessary.
July	Weed by hand as necessary. Water as necessary. Apply compost tea.
Late August	If you need a soil test, send samples to the Maine Soil Testing Service.
September	Limit watering. Lower mower blade to 2.” Aerate as necessary. Overseed with appropriate grass seed. Top dress with ¼” compost.
October	Remove all leaves and debris. Final mow.

** If you are treating for grubs, see the Pests and How to Treat Them section, p. 19.*



BUYING SEEDS AND PLANTS

Some garden centers sell seeds, plants, and sprays containing neonicotinoids, substances that are chemically similar to nicotine and toxic to birds and insects, particularly bees.

Verify with your garden suppliers that their products are “neonic free.” See the *Commercial Suppliers section for recommended garden centers, p. 21.*

IMPROVING AND MAINTAINING YOUR GARDEN SOIL

- *Testing.* Every few years have your garden soil tested (see *Soil section, p. 5*). The pH should be between 6 and 7.
- *Amendments (such as lime).* Be guided by your soil test, using only natural organic products in the amounts recommended. Best applied in the fall.
- *Compost.* Applying compost is the most effective way to ensure healthy flowers, vegetables, and bushes. It is best to put it down in the fall. Spread a 3-4” layer of compost over vegetable and flower gardens and around flowering bushes. In the spring, work the compost into the soil, creating a smooth surface for planting. The compost will nourish your plants throughout the summer and will help to retain the water that is so vital for them.
- *Fertilizing annuals.* During the summer, annuals need an occasional little boost. Every two weeks through August, feed these plants with an organic fertilizer such as Neptune’s Harvest or compost tea (for the recipe, see the *Lawns section, p. 7*).
- *Pest problems* – See *Pests and How to Treat Them section, p. 14.*

WATERING AND WEEDING

- *Weeding.* The gardeners reading this booklet won’t need to be reminded about the importance of consistent weeding. Mulching with straw, grass clippings, or bark mulch helps keep the weeds down.

Many weeds are wildflowers that provide food for birds and insects. Try to make places where they can happily coexist with your ornamentals, or leave them on the back 40!

- *Watering.* Keeping plants properly moist is essential. When possible, use drip irrigation hoses, which save on water use.

DISPOSING OF INFECTED PLANTS

- *During the growing season.* Remove infected leaves and burn them. Do not put them in the compost.
- *After the growing season.* Allow plants to freeze or remove and burn them.

NATURAL GARDEN CARE CALENDAR

April	Rake up leaves and debris.
May	When the soil is workable, dig the compost that you applied in the fall into the soil and add an additional ¼ inch. If you have had a soil test, apply amendments as per results. Apply a natural fertilizer such as Espoma to ornamental shrubs. Begin planting garden.
June	Continue planting garden. When plants are established, put down mulch if you are using it. Weed by hand as necessary. Water as necessary.
July & August	Apply compost tea or other organic liquid fertilizer to annuals every other week. Weed by hand as necessary. Water as necessary.
September	Weed by hand as necessary. Water as necessary.
September/October	If you have had a soil test in the spring or early fall, be guided by the results, adding amendments in the amounts recommended. Pull up the spent annuals and put them on your compost pile (unless they are diseased, in which case, burn them). Remove any infected plant material completely. Disease overwinters in dead plant material and/or in the soil, so removing this plant material can make a big difference. Be aware that leaves and branches can be winter habitat for bees and other beneficials, so consider this before completely clearing gardens before winter. Make sure the garden is completely free of weeds.
October/November	Spread a 3-4" layer of compost over your flower and vegetable gardens and around ornamental bushes.

Compost

The surest way to improve your soil is to make and spread compost - the world's best fertilizer. Compost is the remains of once-living things broken down by soil bacteria and fungi to a dark brown crumbly state, making the nutrients available again to a new generation of plants.



- *Compost contents.* The rule is that “just about anything that used to be alive” is fair game for the compost bin. However, certain items require more time to break down than others, so it's best to have two compost piles or bins. The first will take about a year and a half to two years to be ready for garden use; the second will take two-three years.

- > Pile #1

- Most kitchen leavings (because meat and oily foods can attract animals, they are best avoided)
- Coffee grounds
- Egg shells
- Shellfish shells
- Seaweed
- Animal manure (be sure that it does not contain wood shavings from the barn)

- > Pile #2

- Corn husks and cobs
- Leaves (recently fallen leaves are acidic)
- Woody plant stalks

Leave grass clippings on the lawn after mowing, for they are a valuable nutrient source (*see Lawns section, p. 7*).

- *Compost bins.* You may simply start compost piles in a corner of your property, but bins will contain the contents and help to retain moisture. Your bins should be made out of wire mesh or planks, not plastic tubs or drums, which don't allow for air circulation.
- *Additional information.* The information above describes the simplest composting method. Additional techniques can be found online.

Driveways

FOR WEED CONTROL

- *In May:*

Spread pelletized sulfur on the driveway surface. Sulfur reduces the soil pH and discourages weeds from growing.



- *Options during the growing season:*

Apply BurnOut Weed and Grass Killer, an organic product that includes citric acid and clove oil.

Apply the following solution:

- 1 gallon white vinegar (everyday 5% household vinegar is fine)

- 1 cup table salt or Epsom salts

- 1 tablespoon liquid dishwashing soap

Blend thoroughly. Spray driveway on a sunny day.

Singe weeds with a torch.



Pests and How to Treat Them

PESTS AND RECOMMENDED TREATMENTS	
Pest	Recommendation
FUNGUS	
Black spot	Baking soda mix, Cease, or Liquid Copper
Botrytis	Cease
Blight	Remove infected leaves, ensure airflow, avoid watering leaves (use drip irrigation or careful hand watering).
Downy mildew	Potassium Bicarbonate
Fusarium wilt (tomatoes)	Remove infected leaves. Make sure plant is getting enough water.
Gray mold (botrytis blight)	Remove infected leaves, ensure airflow, avoid watering leaves (use drip irrigation or careful hand watering).
Lawn fungus	Many lawn fungi are caused by a stressor such as low nitrogen, compacted soil from heavy use, or not enough water. <i>See the Lawns section, p. 7.</i> Make sure to remove and burn infected lawn clippings.
Peach tree leaf curl	Liquid Copper. Spray entire tree after 90% of the leaves have dropped in the fall and again in the early spring, just before the buds open.
Phytophthora (affects tomatoes and potatoes)	Apply Actinovate to soil.
Powdery mildew	Potassium Bicarbonate
Rust	Liquid Copper. Apply sparingly.
INSECTS	
Ants	Diatomaceous Earth
Aphids	Insecticidal soap
Cabbage worms	Hand pick, then use DiPel/BT.
Caterpillars – brown tail moths	<i>See the Difficult Problems section below, p. 20.</i>

PESTS AND RECOMMENDED TREATMENTS - continued	
Pest	Recommendation
INSECTS - continued	
Caterpillars – tent making	<i>See the Difficult Problems section below, p. 20.</i>
Corn earworms	DiPel/B
Flea beetles	Mainly eat seedlings. Diatomaceous Earth dusted on soil or Kaolin clay dusted on baby plants can help. Nematodes applied to the soil in spring can disrupt the lifecycle of the larvae.
Japanese beetles	Hand pick. <i>For treatment of grubs that grow from Japanese beetle eggs, see the section about grub control below, p. 19.</i>
Lily beetles	Hand pick.
Potato beetle	Hand pick. Neem oil
Scale	Hand pick insects. Spray infected plant with horticultural oil, which smothers the scale.
Spider mites	Azamax
Thrips	Insecticidal soap, neem oil
Ticks	Spray with a plant-based pesticide such as Mosquito Free, best done by a professional applicator. <i>See the Difficult Problems section, p. 19.</i>
Tomato horn worm	Hand pick.
Whitefly	Insecticidal soap, neem oil
INVASIVES	<i>See the paragraph about barberry removal in the Difficult Problems section below, p. 20.</i>
SLUGS & SNAILS	Hand pick. Place a small dish containing beer or 1 cup water mixed with 1 tsp. flour, 1 tsp sugar, ½ tsp. yeast. Sluggo
WEEDS	<i>See the Gardens and Driveways sections, pp. 10, 13.</i>
<i>Pests and How to Treat Them - continued on page 16</i>	

NATURAL PESTICIDES

Most are available at garden centers; some are made at home.

Recommended product	Purpose	Directions for use	NOT recommended
FUNGICIDES			
Actinovate	Grows a beneficial bacteria on plants to prevent fungal disease	Water soluble powder. Spray on soil early in season.	Synthetic pesticides such as mefenoxam 2 AQ, metalaxyl, chlorothalonil 720 SFT
Baking soda mix	Many different types of fungus	Mix 1 TBLSP baking soda, 1 TBLSP vegetable oil, and 2 drops of liquid dishwashing soap with 1 gallon water	Same as above
Cease	Preventative	Liquid. Spray on soil and leaves	“
MilStop	Preventative	Water soluble powder. Spray on soil	“
Liquid Copper	Peach tree leaf curl	Spray the entire tree after 90% of the leaves have dropped in the fall and again in the spring, just before the buds open.	“
Mineral oil (Horticultural oil)	Useful for flowering trees and shrubs. Powdery mildew, scale, mites and other insects, fall army worms and corn ear worms. Can be used for eggs laid in the fall.	Spray	“
Potassium Bicarbonate	Powdery mildew and similar fungus	Spray	“
HERBICIDES			
BurnOut Weed and Grass Killer	Driveway weeds	Concentrate made with citric acid and clove oil, diluted with water	Roundup

NATURAL PESTICIDES - continued			
Recommended product	Purpose	Directions for use	NOT recommended
HERBICIDES continued			
Corn gluten meal	Prevents germination of seeds. Works only on annual weeds, such as crabgrass and purslane, not perennial ones such as dandelion, thistle, plantain	Apply in spring; by-product of corn syrup production.	Weed & Feed products, which kill both annual and perennial weeds, contain 2,4-D.
Sulfur pellets	Reduces pH to discourage weeds.	Driveway and patios. Use with care, as run-off can lower ph for nearby desirable plants, including grass.	Roundup
Vinegar mix	Driveway weeds	Spray. <i>See recipe in Driveways section, p. 13.</i>	Roundup
INSECTICIDES			
AzaMax	Spider mites, cucumber beetles	Neem oil	
DiPel/BT (bacillus thuringensis)	Caterpillars	Liquid or powder dissolved in water	Products containing imidacloprid
Insecticidal soap (Safer's brand, for instance)	Insects that attack leaves and stalks. A good start in place of most chemical pesticides.	Concentrate. Spray above ground material.	Products containing bifenthrin imidacloprid, and other synthetic insecticides
Kaolin clay	European apple sawfly, plum curculio, Japanese beetle, leafhopper, Colorado potato beetle, thrips	Powder, dust on leaves. Use on production crops (fruits, veg, flowers), as it creates a white coating on leaves.	Same as above
Mosquito Free	Tick control	Concentrate. Best applied by a professional.	Products containing bifenthrin
<i>Pests and How to Treat Them - continued on page 18</i>			

NATURAL PESTICIDES - continued			
Recommended product	Purpose	Directions for use	NOT recommended
INSECTICIDES continued			
Milky spore	Biological organism. Japanese beetle grub control	<i>See information on grub control in the Difficult Problems section below, p. 19.</i>	GrubEx
Mineral oil, also known as horticultural oil	Useful for flowering trees and shrubs. Can be used on vegetables. Scale, mites, many other insects, fall army worms and corn ear worms, insect eggs laid in fall	Concentrate. Spray above-ground material.	Products containing bifenthrin, imidacloprid, and other synthetic insecticides
Neem oil (from the neem tree, native to South Asia)	Both an insecticide and a fungicide. Kills pests after they have eaten leaves sprayed with it. Whitefly, aphids, Japanese beetles, moth larvae, scale, and spider mites	Use as a last resort and with extreme care. Toxic to bees. Concentrate, spray above-ground material, but not when bees are present.	Same as above
Nematodes	Biological organism. Japanese beetle grub control	<i>See information on grub control in the Difficult Problems section below, p. 19.</i>	GrubEx
SLUGICIDES			
Sluggo	Slugs and snails	Use after hand picking and setting beer traps. Spread pellets around plants.	Slug pellets containing metaldehyde or methiocarb
NOTES			

DIFFICULT PROBLEMS

JAPANESE BEETLE GRUB CONTROL. Islanders have had success by applying two biological organisms – milky spore and beneficial nematodes. The spores contain a bacterium that multiplies inside the grubs, leading to their death in 1-3 weeks. The nematodes help to spread the bacterium. Follow the package directions, as weather conditions and proper watering are important. After two years, control can last from 6-10 years.

- *For areas that you know have been infected by Japanese beetles*

Late April - May	Remove dead grass. Spread mixture of equal parts loam and compost evenly over area. Apply milky spore. Repeat after 7-10 days. After another 7-10 days, when the temperature is consistently over 50 degrees, apply both milky spore and nematodes. Seed area generously, cover with straw, and water daily until the seed germinates.
June	Apply both milky spore and nematodes.
September	“ “

- *For prevention*

For two consecutive years apply both milky spore and nematodes as follows:

Mid-late April	Apply milky spore.
When temperature is consistently over 50 degrees	Apply nematodes.
Mid-June	Apply both nematodes and milky spore.
Mid-September	“ “

TICK CONTROL. Insecticides made from natural oils such as eucalyptus and cedar are effective in controlling ticks. Spraying should be done by an experienced applicator who is knowledgeable about where ticks are located and sensitive to particular foliage and pollinator-friendly plants that should not be treated. For more information about ticks and how to control them, see <https://www.ticksonislesboro.com/>

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BROWN TAIL AND OTHER MOTHS

- *Brown tail moth.* In the late winter/early spring the cocoon-shaped nests are visible on the tips of tree branches. Cut the branch below each nest and drown the nest in a pail of sudsy water. When the eggs hatch into caterpillars in late summer, Dipel can be sprayed on tree leaves, but they are often hard to reach. Large trees are best treated by a professional arborist/applicator (see Commercial Suppliers section).
- *Forest tent caterpillar moths* make their triangular white nests in the crotches of tree branches in the spring. These can be removed with Dipel; cutting them out or flaming them with care is also possible.
- *Fall webworm moths* make nests similar to those of tent caterpillar, but in the late August/September. Remove with Dipel or cutting or them with care.

BARBERRY REMOVAL

Cut back plants back and dig out the roots with an uprooter or weed wrench (look online). Cover with a barrier of cardboard or newspaper to keep from re-sprouting.



Commercial Suppliers

SEED

For the garden:

Botanical Interests, Inc.

660 Compton Street
Broomfield, CO 80020
877-821-4340
<https://www.botanicalinterests.com/contact>

Fedco Seeds and Supplies

PO Box 520
Clinton, ME 04927
207-426-9900
<https://fedcoseeds.com/>

Johnny's Selected Seeds

PO Box 299
Waterville, ME 04903
877-574-6697
<https://www.johnnyseeds.com/>

Prairie Moon Nursery

32115 Prairie Lane
Winona, MN 55967
907-452-1362
<https://www.prairiemoon.com/>

Wild Seed Project

“Returning native plants to the Maine landscape”
<https://wildseedproject.net/>

For the lawn:

Ernst Seed

8884 Mercer Pike
Meadville, PA 16335
800-873-3321
814-336-2404
<https://www.ernstseed.com/>
Conservation Mix (5311) is a good all-around seed.

MAINLAND GARDEN CENTERS

Barley Joe's

1097 Camden Road (Rte. 90)
Warren, ME 04864
207-273-6154

Guini Ridge Farm

310 Commercial Street (on the old Hoboken Gardens site)
Rockport, ME 04856
207-785-2978
<https://www.guiniridge.com/>

Moose Crossing

3033 Atlantic Hwy (Route 1)
Waldoboro, ME 04572
(207) 832-4282
<https://www.moosecrossinggardencenter.com/>

Plants Unlimited

629 Commercial Street (Rte. 1)
Rockport, Maine 04856
207-594-7754
<https://www.plants-unlimited.com/>

ISLESBORO MARKET GARDENS

Endor Farm

1402 Main Road
Islesboro, ME 04848
207-469-5710
endor.farm@gmail.com
Rachael Earl

Growing Things

1327 Main Road
Islesboro, ME 04848
207-734-6484
gtislesboro@gmail.com
Pam Larson and Michael Hutcherson

Pretty Good Farm

1061 Main Road
Islesboro, ME 04848
207-734-8140
SandyOliver47@gmail.com
Sandy Oliver

Commercial Suppliers - *continued on page 22*

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

(milky spore, nematodes)

Arbico Organics

P.O. Box 8910
Tucson, AZ, 85738-0910
800 827-2847
<https://www.arbico-organics.com/>

FedCo Organic Growers Supply

P.O. Box 520
Clinton, ME 04927
207-426-0090
<https://www.arbico-organics.com/>

TICK CONTROL

Mosquito Squad

29 Maid Marion Lane
Brewer, ME 04412
207-922-2793
<https://www.mosquitosquad.com/>

This company uses Mosquito Free, a cedar oil-based product that is effective for tick control.

TREE CARE

Johnson Arboriculture

43 Pearl Street
Camden, ME 04848
207-346-6855

WARM LED “BUG” LIGHT BULBS

Although local stores such as Home Depot and Lowe’s have some bulbs, the largest selection is available online at <https://www.amazon.com/led-bug-light-bulbs/s?k=led+bug+light+bulbs>

ORGANIC APPROVAL

The Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) develops and disseminates information about products that are intended for use in certified organic production and processing. If a product is included on the OMRI Products List and bears the OMRI label, you know it is a safer alternative to a conventional product. <https://www.omri.org/>



Pesticide Disposal

At least once a year, the Islesboro Transfer Station schedules a day to accept unwanted toxic chemicals. The Town Office sends out a notice in advance.



Sources and Acknowledgements

PRIMARY INFORMATION SOURCES FOR THIS BOOKLET

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Philip J. Landrigan and Mary M. Landrigan, *Children & Environmental Toxins, What Everyone Needs to Know*, 2018

Diane Lewis, M.D., *The Great Healthy Yard Project, Our Yards, Our Children, Our Responsibility*, 2014

Douglas W. Tallamy, *Nature's Best Hope, A New Approach to Conservation That Starts in Your Yard*, 2019

Paul Tukey, *Organic Lawn Care Manual*, 2007

*Copies of these books are available for consultation at the Alice L. Pendleton Library.

Websites

<https://www.beyondpesticides.org/>

<https://www.southportland.org/departments/sustainability-office/grow-healthy-south-portland/>

<https://www.xerces.org/>

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