

# *BayScapes*



**Environmentally-Sound  
Landscape Management**



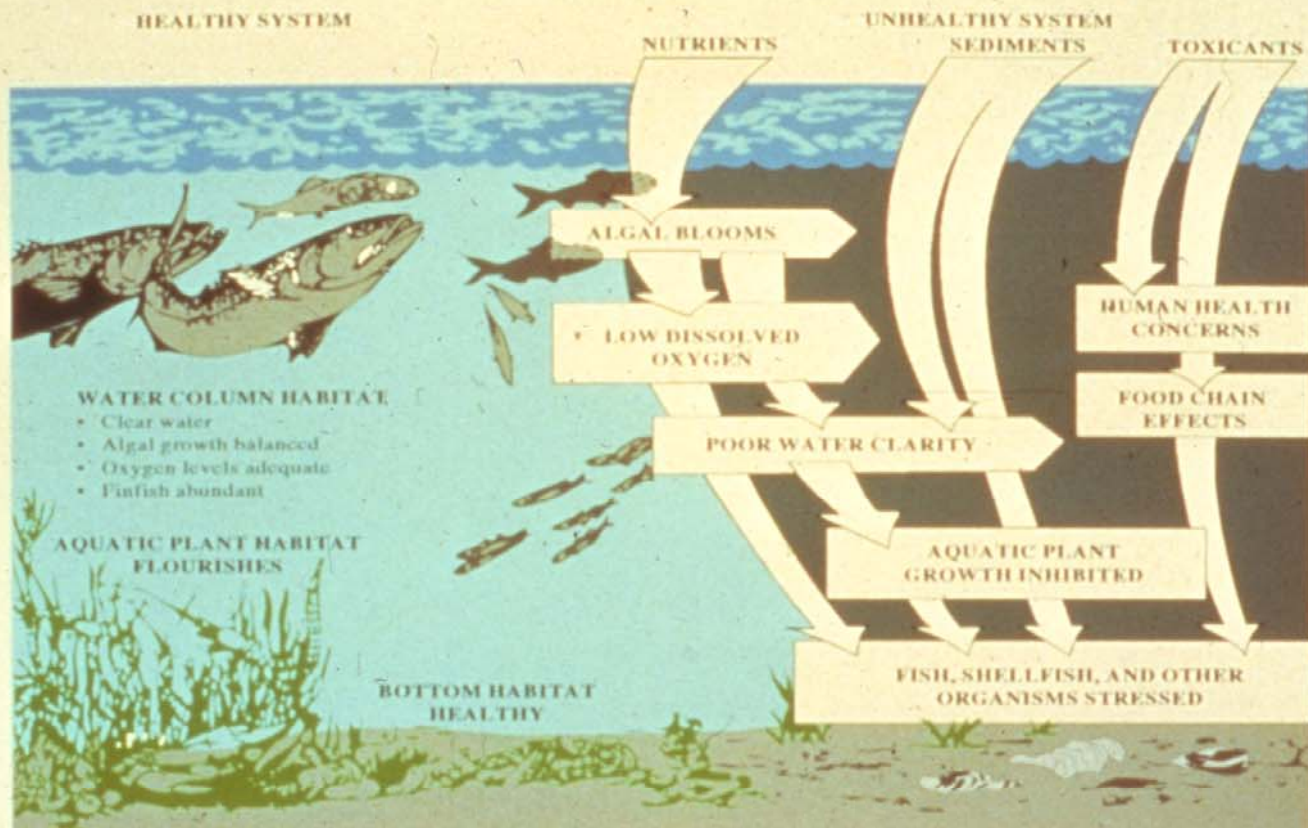
# The Chesapeake Bay Drainage Basin





# Portrait of an Ecosystem

## EFFECTS OF POLLUTANTS IN THE BAY



Source: original artwork provided by Maryland Department of the Environment; recreated by CBPO for Progress Report of the Baywide Nutrient Reduction Reevaluation

# Pollution Prevention





# Sediment



Soil Particles Carried By Rainwater Runoff Into  
Streams, Lakes, Rivers and Bays

# Toxic Substances



Chemicals Which Cause Human And Wildlife  
Health Problems



# Nutrients



Substances Which Help Plants And Animals Grow  
(To A Point)



# Target Reductions by River



# *BayScapes*



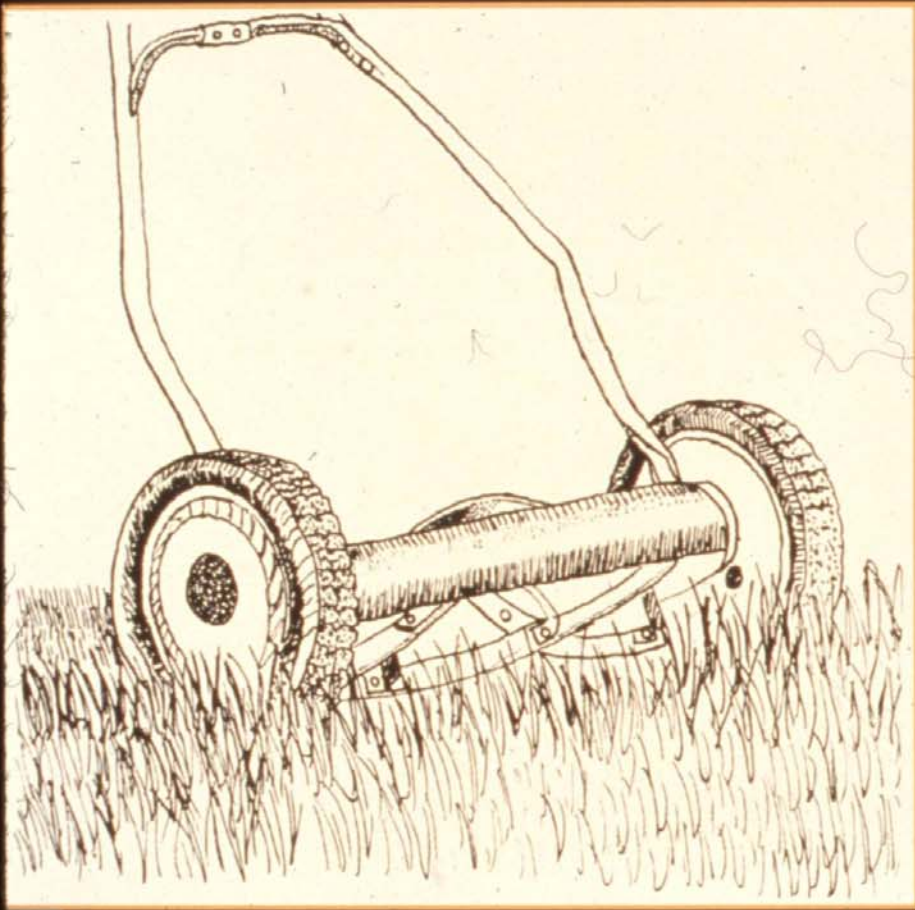


# Principles of BayScaping

- Practice Conservation Landscaping
- Conserve Water
- Create Diversity
- Use Beneficial Plants
- Plan For The Long Term

Less, Less, Less





# Practice Conservation Landscaping







# Advantages Of Late Fall Fertilization

- Increased Density
- Increased Root Growth
- Decreased Spring Mowing
- Improved Fall-to-Spring Color
- Decreased Weed Problems
- Increased Drought Tolerance
- Decreased Summer Disease



# INFORMATION ON A FERTILIZER LABEL

24-4-12

Total Nitrogen (N) . . . . . 24.0%

10.8% Water Insoluble Nitrogen

Available Phosphoric Acid ( $P_2O_5$ ) . . . 4.0%

Soluble Potash ( $K_2O$ ) . . . . . 12.0%

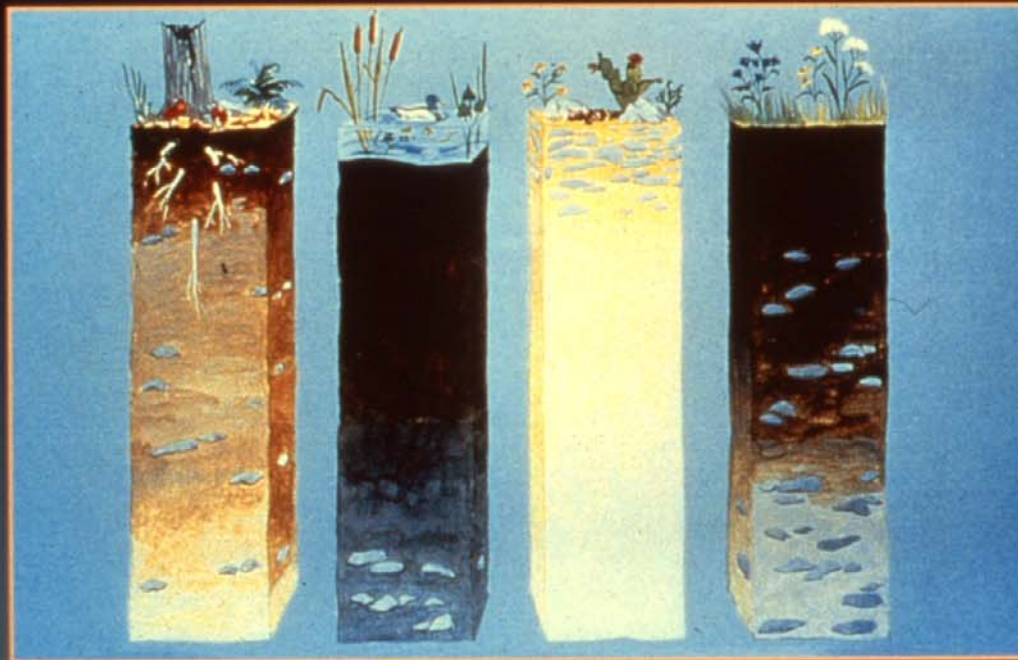








# It All Begins With The Soil



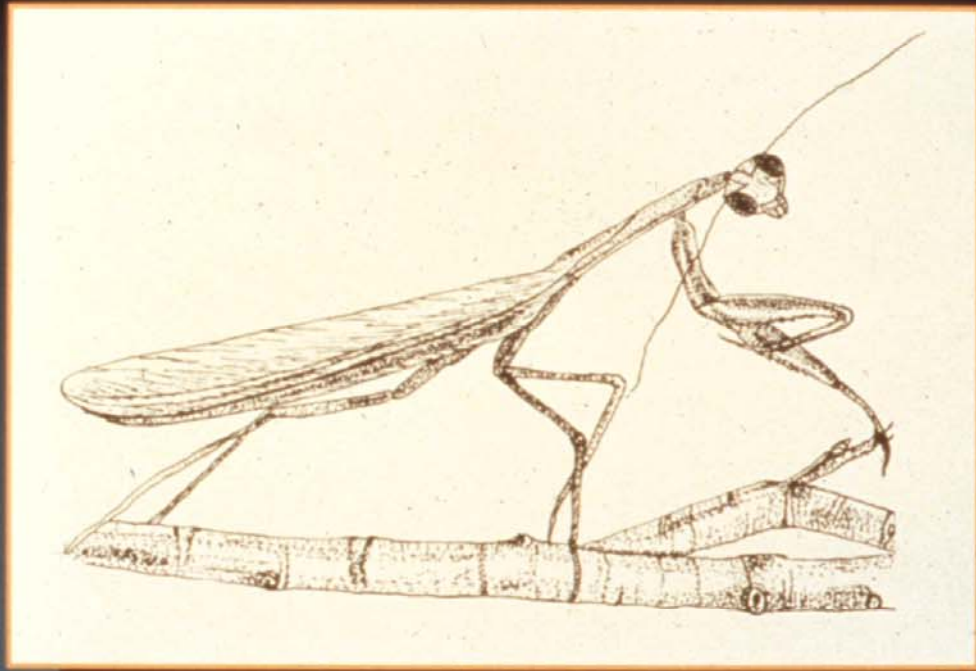








# Practice Integrated Pest Management (IPM)





# Enhance Wildlife Habitat





**Conserve  
Water**











## LOW WATER USE AREA

### Seven Water-Wise Steps



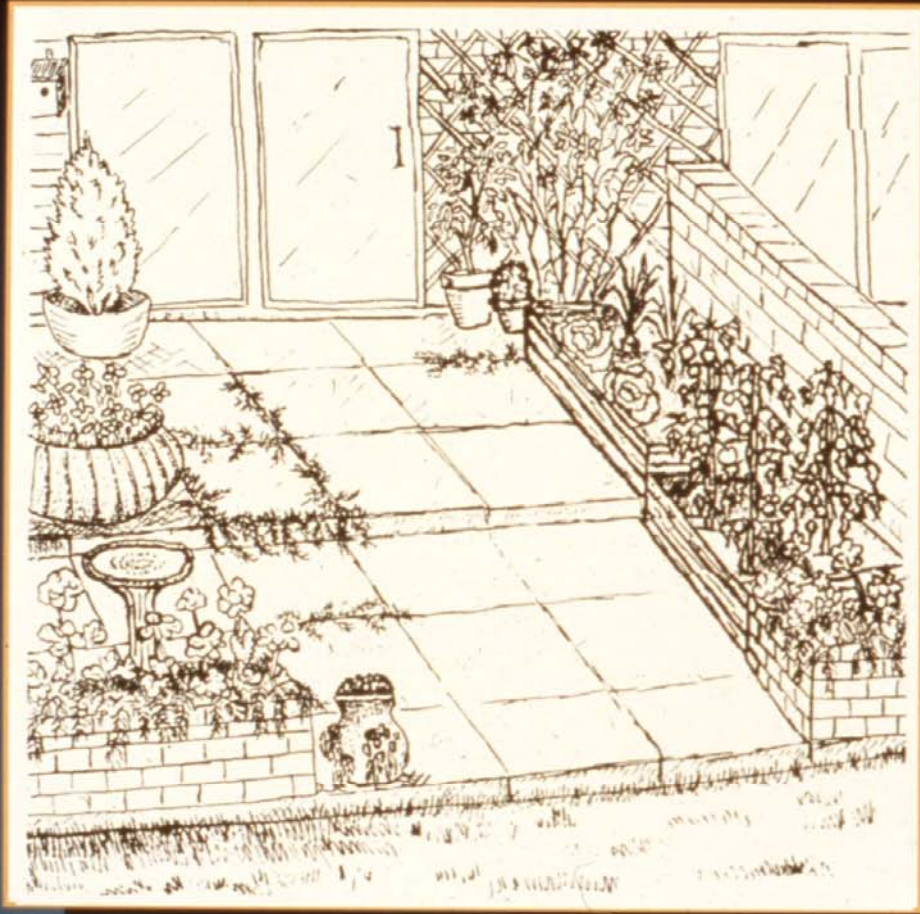
1. Proper Planning & Design
2. Soil Analysis & Preparation
3. Appropriate Plant Selection
4. Practical Turf Areas
5. Efficient Irrigation
6. Use of Mulches
7. Appropriate Maintenance

**WATER-WISE**  
Demonstration Garden









Create  
Diversity











































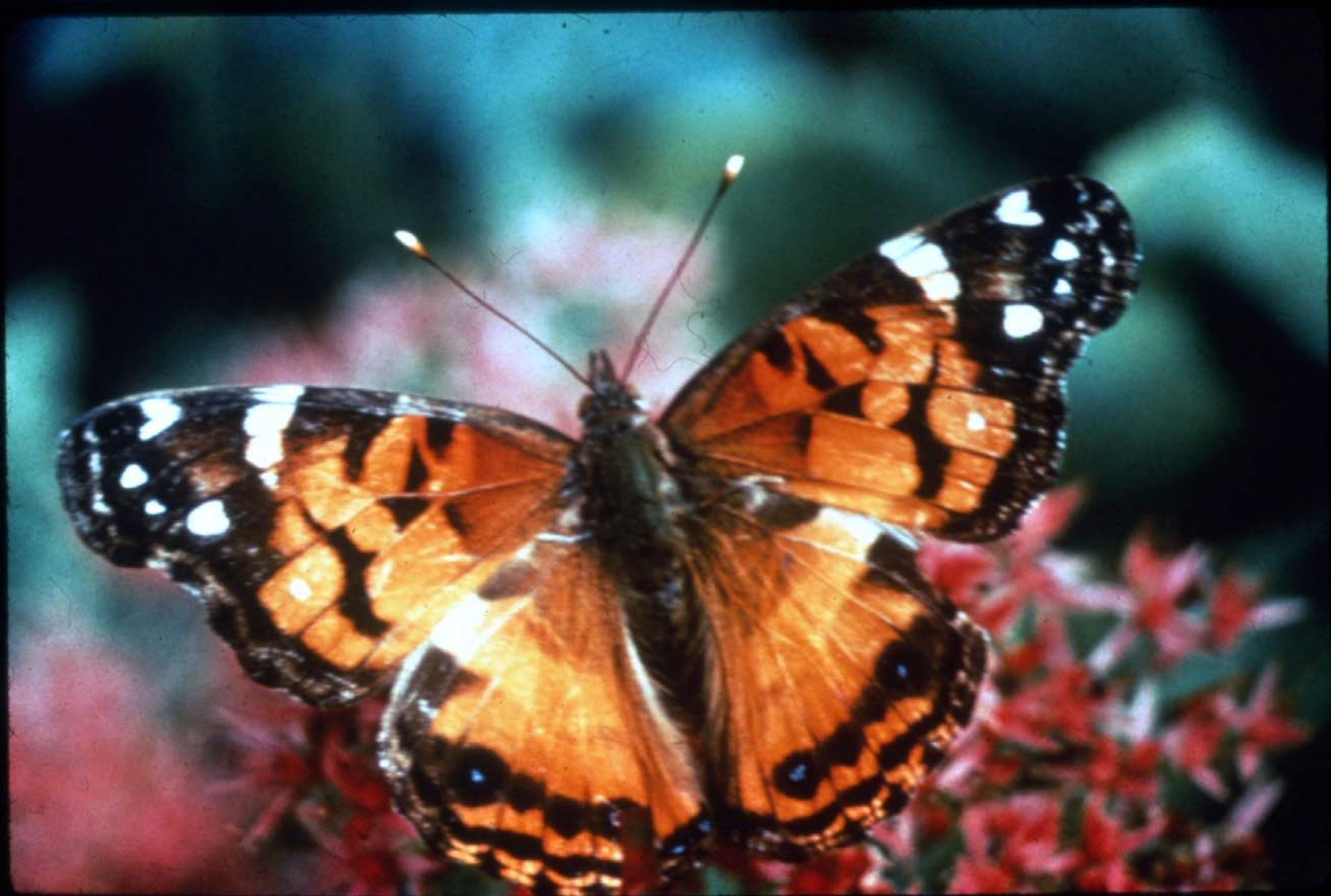






























*Ilex verticillata*



**Use  
Beneficial  
Plants**



### SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)

*Qualities* Light and soft, but tough and resilient; fine, straight close grain. Polishes well.

*Uses* Furniture, cabinetwork, fancy boxes, veneers. Bark wounded to get storax -- used in medicine as a stimulant to the mucous membranes. Also used to strengthen the teeth.



### BLACK GUM (*Nyssa sylvatica*)

*Qualities* Soft, light, tough, resistant to wear.

*Uses* Tobacco boxes, wheel hubs, woodenware, handles, yokes, flooring.



### HICKORIES (*Carya* sp.)

*Most important species:* Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*)  
Mockernut Hickory (*Carya tomentosa*)  
Pignut Hickory (*Carya glabra*)

*Qualities* One of the toughest, hardest, heaviest, and strongest of woods.

*Uses* Spokes, axles, and other parts of wagons; ax, pick, and hammer handles, fuel wood, smoking meat. Nuts -- good to eat; excellent keeping quality; oil used for polishing woodwork. Saplings -- used for barrel hoops.



### BLACK LOCUST (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)

*Qualities* Heavy, strong, hard, durable, and elastic wood.

Coarse, open, compact grain and a smooth, satiny surface.

*Uses* Boat ribs, fence posts, ties, sills, wagon hubs.



### SUGAR MAPLE (*Acer saccharum*)

*Qualities* Heavy, tough, strong and very hard wood. Dense, even grain; fine texture.

*Uses* Furniture, musical instruments, keels of vessels, charcoal, fuel, tool handles, flooring, bowls.



### SWEET BAY (*Magnolia virginiana*)

*Uses* Root and bark used to bait beaver traps.



### LOBLOLLY PINE (*Pinus taeda*)

*Qualities* Wood soft, but fairly long lasting.

*Uses* When aged, planking, shingles, posts, sills.

Used for making turpentine. Poor people used the hardened heart wood as candies.





### RED MAPLE (*Acer rubrum*)

*Qualities* Wood very soft; not many uses.

*Uses* Bark boiled in water to produce a dark blue dye.



### WAX MYRTLE (*Myrica cerifera*)\*

*Uses* Berries boiled in water to remove wax covering on outside.

Wax floats to the top and is skimmed off. Wax was used for candles and soap. After wax was scooped out, water was used as a blue dye and a mouthwash.



### OAKS (*Quercus* sp.)

*Qualities* Hard, tough, durable, resilient and elastic. Most important hardwood. Its great strength and ability to resist heavy strains render it valuable for shipbuilding. Capable of high polish.

White Oak group - harder, stronger, and more durable.

Species: White Oak (*Quercus alba*)

*Uses* Shipbuilding, building timbers, tool handles, flooring, pilings, ties, furniture, cabinetwork, barrels--only satisfactory containers for beer, wine and alcoholic spirits.

Red Oak group - softer, more porous, open-grained, less durable.

Practically the same uses but less highly esteemed.

Species: Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)

Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*)

Black Oak (*Quercus velutina*)

Tannins extracted from bark - used for tanning hides.

Acorns - oil extracted and used to help loosen the joints.

Bark used as a remedy against dysentery.



### SASSAFRAS (*Sassafras albidum*)

*Qualities* Fragrant, durable, light wood.

*Uses* Millwork, furniture, fence posts and rails, boxes. Tea was made from root. Root bark was used as a cure-all. Sold for high price in Europe. Became the oldest commercialized crop in North America. Bark--dried and used in beverages, soaps, perfume.



### SYCAMORE (*Platanus occidentalis*)

*Qualities* Hard, tough, strong and very durable.

*Uses* Tobacco boxes, furniture, millwork, yokes, crates, woodenware.

Less, Less, Less











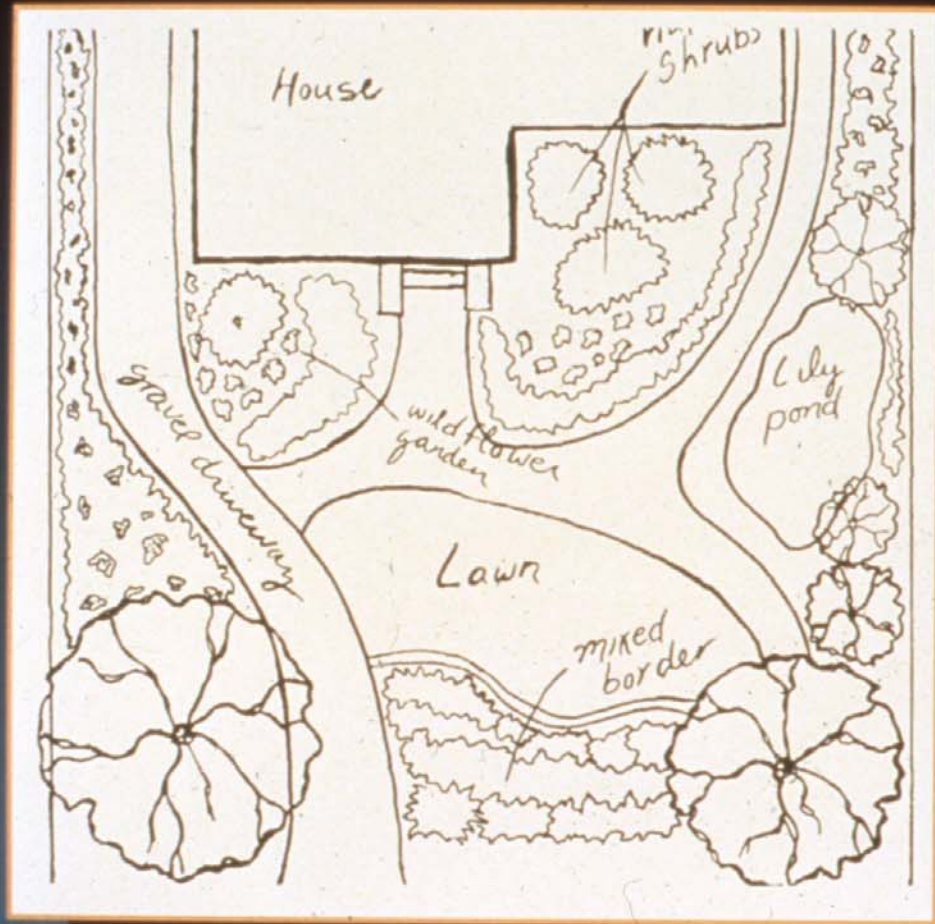












# Plan For The Long Term



























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