

Garden Chemicals: Safe Use & Disposal

Pesticides (insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, etc.) are designed to be toxic to the pests they target. When used properly, pesticides can protect your plants or home from damage. However, when the label instructions aren't followed correctly, plant injury can occur, pests might not be controlled, human health might be impaired, and pesticides can contribute to soil, air, or water pollution. Fertilizer products also can have negative environmental impacts when they get into waterways. Use pesticides only when nonchemical methods are ineffective and pests are reaching intolerable levels, and choose the least toxic, most effective product.

If you must use garden chemicals:

- ◆ Identify your pest problem and choose the least toxic pesticide that controls it. Examples include bait stations, insecticidal soaps and oils, and microbial insecticides such as *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt).
- ◆ Contact your local UC Master Gardener or Cooperative Extension office for help identifying your pest or a pest control method.
- ◆ Buy ready-to-use products rather than concentrates, when possible, as you don't have to measure and mix these.
- ◆ Don't water after applying garden chemicals unless the label tells you to do so. Never let pesticide or fertilizer run off into storm drains.
- ◆ Avoid applying chemicals outdoors when rain is forecast or when it is windy.
- ◆ Don't apply pesticides or fertilizers on paved surfaces.

When using and storing garden chemicals:

- ◆ Always wear shoes, a long-sleeved shirt, pants, eye protection, and any other equipment listed on the product label.
- ◆ Properly measure concentrated formulations of pesticides. Keep all measuring tools for the garden separate from those used for food.
- ◆ Never apply more product than the amount listed on the label.
- ◆ Always keep chemicals in their original container and store them tightly capped in a locked cabinet out of the reach of children and pets.



- ◆ For help in an emergency, call the California Poison Control System at 1-800-222-1222. Visit www.calpoison.org for more information.

Disposing of pesticides and fertilizers:

- ◆ If you can't use up your pesticides, fertilizers, and weed killers, consider giving them away.
- ◆ Sewage treatment plants aren't designed to remove all toxic chemicals from wastewater. Pouring garden chemicals into a storm drain, down the sink, or in the toilet is never an option—and it is against the law!
- ◆ The only allowable way to dispose of pesticides is to use them up according to label directions or to take them to a household hazardous waste site.

For the Household Hazardous Waste Disposal site nearest you, call 1-800-CLEANUP (1-800-253-2687) or visit www.earth911.com for more information.

See *Pest Notes: Pesticides: Safe and Effective Use in the Home and Landscape* at www.ipm.ucanr.edu for more details.

Finding active ingredients on a pesticide label:

Active Ingredients	
Bifenthrin.....	0.1%
Other Ingredients.....	99.9%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION See back panel booklet for additional precautionary statements
NET WT 10 lb (4.53kg)

Pesticide labels show the active ingredient in a product.

Minimize the use of pesticides that pollute our waterways. Use nonchemical alternatives or less toxic pesticide products whenever possible. Read product labels carefully and follow instructions on proper use, storage, and disposal.

For more information about managing pests, contact your **University of California Cooperative Extension office** listed under the county government pages of your phone book or visit the UC IPM Web site at www.ipm.ucanr.edu.

What you use in your landscape affects our rivers and oceans!

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