

Jefferson County Yard Waste Disposal Sites

This information is provided as a resource and does not constitute an endorsement of any business. **Please contact** the business in advance as services, materials accepted, charges, hours of operation, and locations may change over time.

Allied Tree Surgeons Composting
5560 Bear Creek Road, House Springs
636-677-3737

Babes's Inc.
2032 Festus-Horine Road, Festus
636-931-7663

Bonacker Farms
4211 Hwy W, House Springs
636-671-0675 or 314-560-6279

Cecos Lane Wood Recycling Center
1776 Cecos Lane, Arnold
636-343-4944

**You may also contact your local waste hauler for yard waste pick-up services.*



Missouri State Law bans the disposal of yard waste in landfills.

It is **unlawful** to dump yard waste into the storm drain or creeks. To report improper disposal of yard waste in storm drains or creeks, contact the Jefferson County Storm Water Management Program at:
636-797-6228



Jefferson County, Missouri
Solid Waste Division
PO Box 100
Hillsboro, MO 63050

For information on composting or to request a FREE composting presentation for your school, scouts, or organization

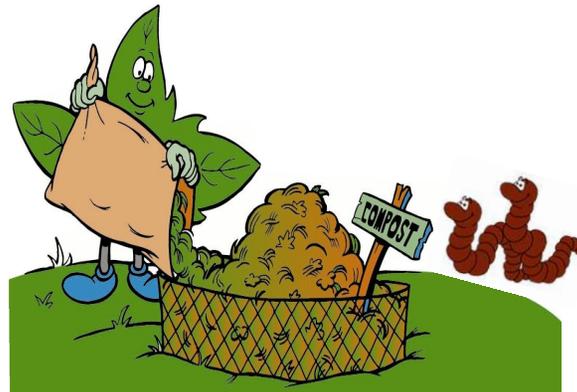
please contact:
Kara Dunnam

Recycling Coordinator

Phone: 636-797-5043

Fax: 636-797-6120

Email: kdunnam@jeffcomo.org



This project was funded by the St. Louis-Jefferson Solid Waste Management District and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.



Missouri Department of Natural Resources

Printed on Recycled Content Paper



Revised 1-11-11

Yard Waste and Our Environment



BE EARTH WISE

Jefferson County Solid Waste Division
Recycling and Composting Program

Did you know that if yard waste, such as leaves, grass clippings, weeds, brush, and small twigs that are naturally found around the home, are disposed of along a creek or in the storm drain it can impact . .



Water Quality

Yard waste decaying in creeks and rivers decomposes in a process that removes oxygen from the water. Fish and other aquatic life can't survive in water with low oxygen. As yard waste decomposes, plant nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus are also released. These nutrients promote the excessive growth of algae in the water. As the water becomes polluted, it does not support aquatic life and becomes a health hazard.

Erosion

Leaves and woody debris naturally accumulate in streams and creeks. However, when you collect and dispose of yard waste along creek banks, the added yard waste covers the ground and keeps out the natural vegetation that helps to stabilize the bank. This practice leads to increased erosion and sedimentation that clouds creek water and destroys habitat for aquatic life. Improper disposal of yard waste increases the accumulation of debris which in turn can lead to blockages that inhibit proper drainage. Although it is common for some homeowners to dispose of yard waste along creek banks, it is not good practice.

What can YOU do to prevent yard waste from polluting our water?

- ◆ Never allow yard waste to be washed down or put into the storm drains.
- ◆ Do not sweep or blow grass clippings along the street or into a storm drain.
- ◆ Do not dump grass or yard waste onto a creek bank or area where it will be washed into creeks and rivers.
- ◆ Control soil on your property by planting native trees and ground cover to stabilize erosion-prone areas.
- ◆ Compost your leaves, brush, grass clippings and other yard waste.
- ◆ Use any community resources offered by your municipality or County for further assistance.

Taller Grass

Mow grass higher and leave grass clippings on the lawn to retain moisture and provide nutrients to the soil as they decompose. When you mow, set the blades to cut the grass two or three inches high. Most grasses are healthiest at this height, and this also helps control weeds. Also, taller grass along storm water drainage areas helps filter runoff and stabilize soil better with deeper roots.



Outdoor Composting

Composting is an easy, inexpensive and natural way to dispose of leaves, tree trimmings, and brush. Compost can be used as fertilizer around the yard, which reduces the need for chemical fertilizers that can contaminate storm water runoff draining into creeks and rivers. The best ways to use compost is to spread it around plants that are already growing or work the compost into the ground before you plant. Spreading compost around bushes and flowers



helps the soil to retain moisture and controls weeds. This means less watering, less use of herbicides and lower costs. If you want to grow organic vegetables, a compost pile will be one of the most important tools in your garden.

Worm Composting

Composting with red worms (and help from other micro-organisms) is an easy way to convert food wastes into a nutrient rich soil conditioner for house plants, gardens, and lawns.



Worm composting can be done year-round, indoors in schools, offices and homes. It is an easy, convenient way to turn your food waste that is headed for the landfill into black gold. Anyone can set up a system to meet their needs, even apartment dwellers!