



The Regional Municipality of Halton



NEW

GreenCart Demonstration Program

What: The GreenCart is like a Blue Box for your kitchen scraps. Kitchen scraps (including meat and bones), paper towels, coffee grounds and more will now be collected at the curb in the GreenCart, instead of in a regular garbage bag.

Who: Five neighbourhoods across Halton Region are participating in the GreenCart demonstration program.



Date	What's Happening
September 6, 2005	Cart Delivery Starts*
September 12, 2005, 5:00 - 8:30 p.m.	Oakville Open House (Iroquois Ridge Rec. Centre, 1051 Glenashton Dr.)
September 14, 2005, 5:00 - 8:30 p.m.	Milton Open House (Halton Region Museum, Kelso Conservation Area)
September 20, 2005, 5:00 - 8:30 p.m.	Halton Hills Open House (Salvation Army, 271 Mountainview Rd. S.)
September 21, 2005, 5:00 - 8:30 p.m.	Burlington Ward 6 Open House (Tansley Woods Centre, 1996 Itabashi Way)
September 22, 2005, 5:00 - 8:30 p.m.	Burlington Ward 1 Open House (Royal Botanical Gdns., 680 Plains Rd. W.)
October 3, 2005	GreenCart Collection Begins**

* This includes delivery of a curbside GreenCart, a smaller Kitchen Catcher for inside the house and an information package to get you started.

** GreenCart collection will occur every week on the same day as your regular garbage collection.

All residents within the demonstration areas can expect to receive their GreenCart, Kitchen Catcher and information package between September 6 and September 15, 2005. If you do not receive a cart during this time, please contact us.

The demonstration program will be evaluated during the first year of collection and processing, and will help us to develop the GreenCart program for the entire Region.

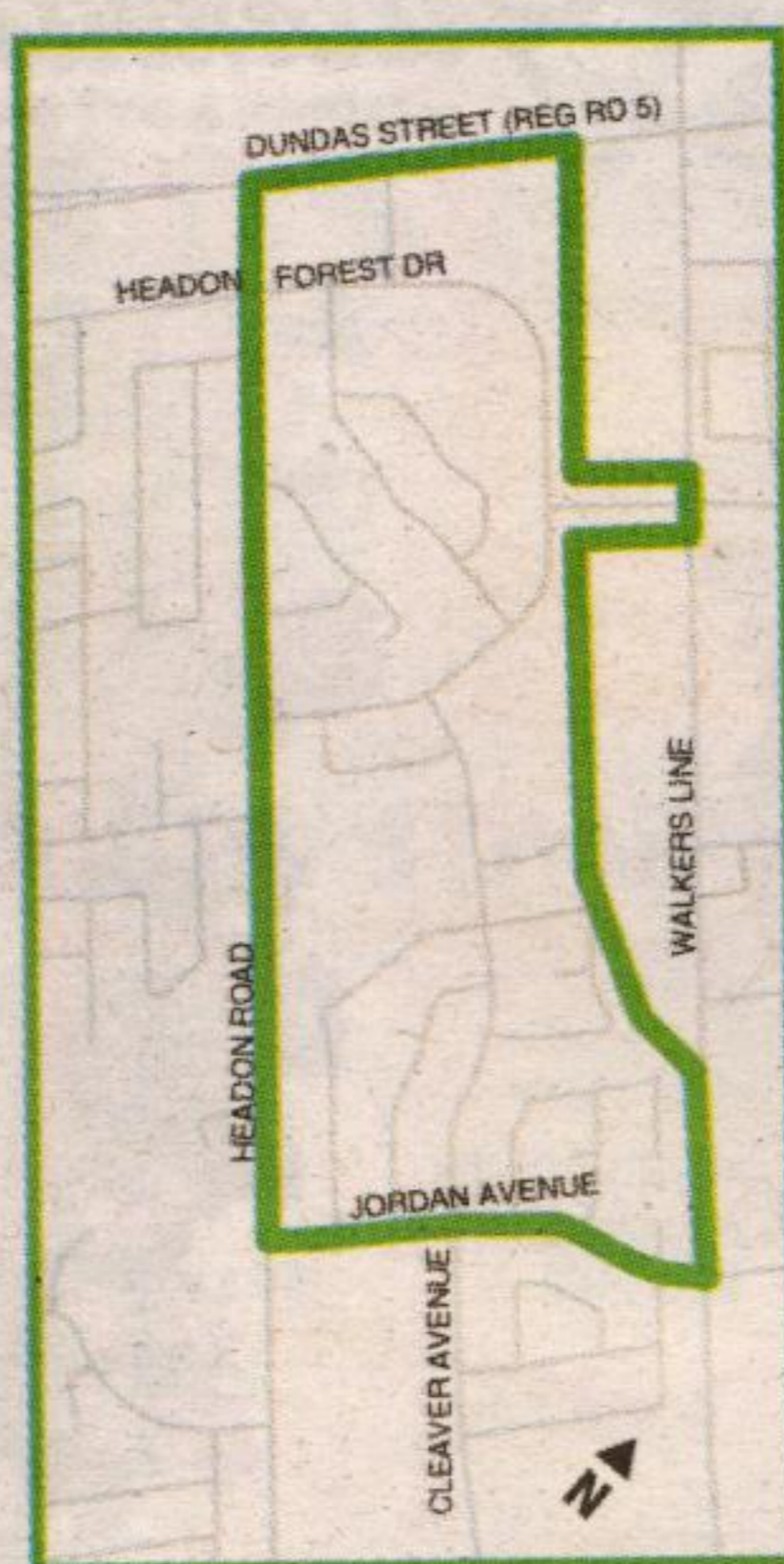
Why: Around 45% of the average garbage bag in Halton is made up of food scraps and other organic material that could be turned into compost. We need to get this material out of the garbage to help extend the lifespan of our landfill, so it can keep working for Halton residents for years to come.

Questions? Comments? Give us a call.

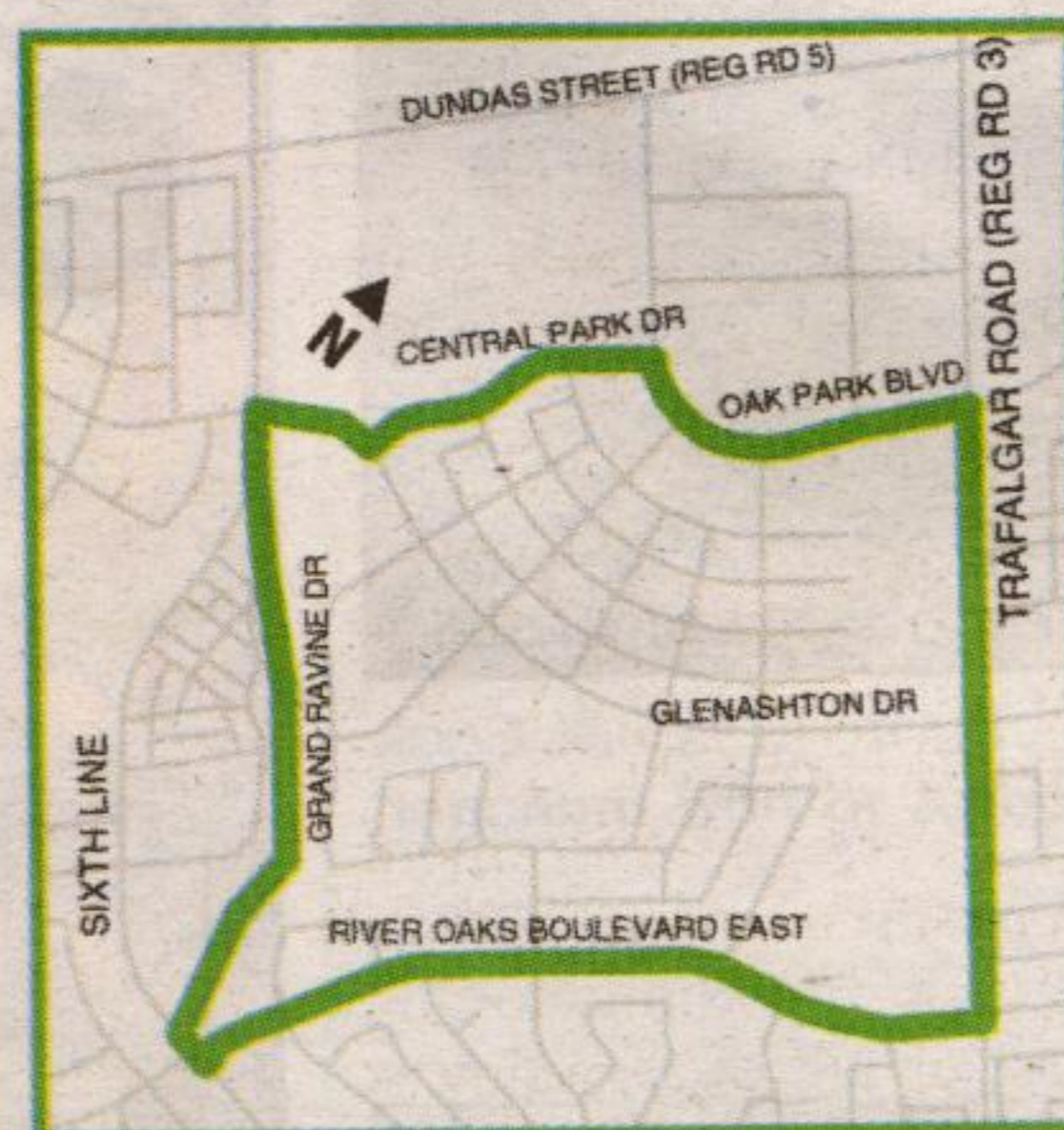
Demonstration Program Areas



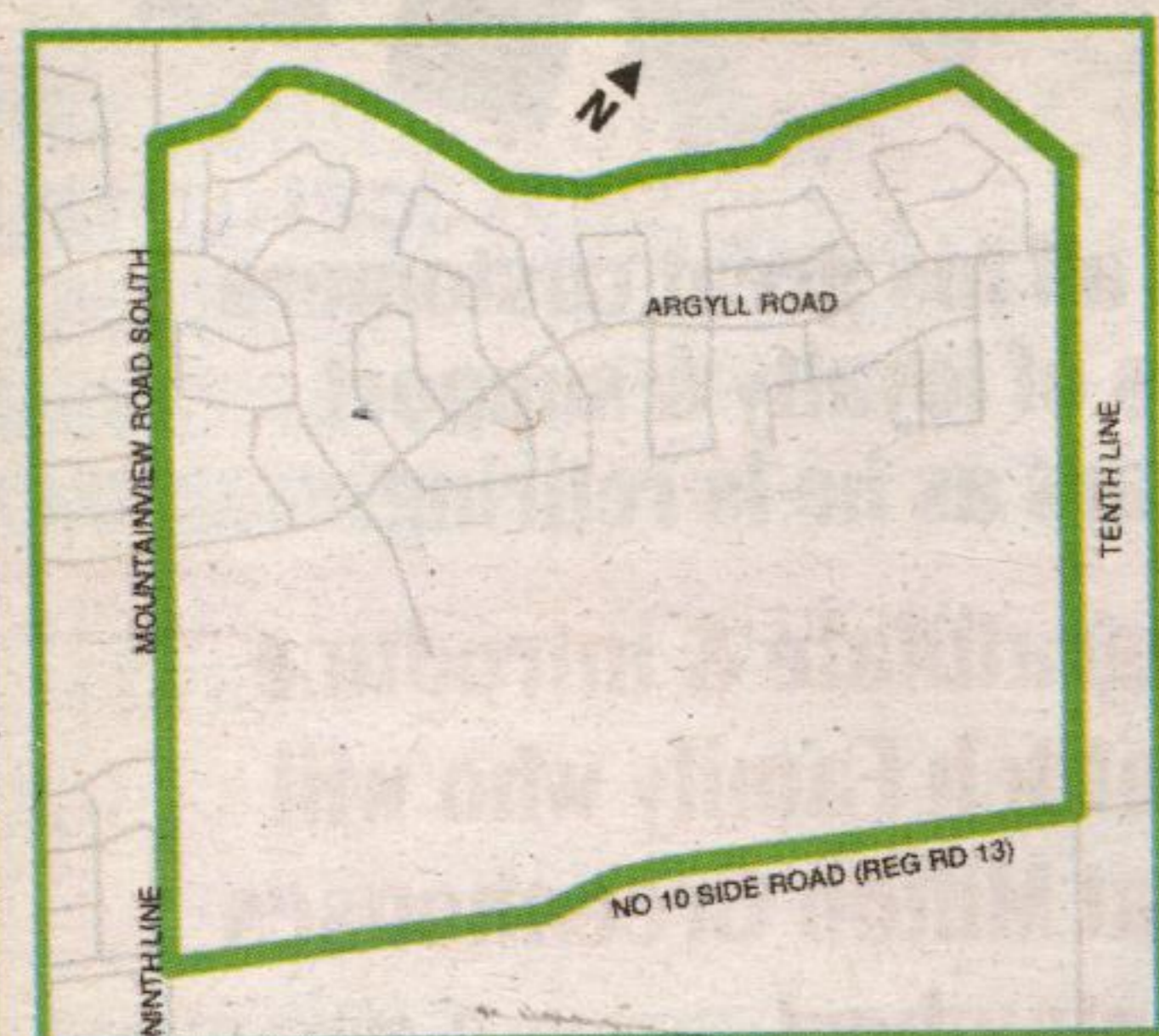
Rural Milton Tuesday



Burlington Thursday D



Oakville Friday D



Georgetown Wednesday B



Burlington Monday A

dr. bug's bugbytes

BY ROBERT CAMERON

ON THE FLY

The summer of 2005 is turning out to be the year of the bug, not the least of which are house flies. We have received many more fly calls than normal.

House flies are cosmopolitan in distribution and are usually found in association with human activity. They are a pest in homes mainly in the summer time, although, in some agricultural operations, they can be present year round. House flies are mainly a nuisance however; they have been associated with over 100 pathogens including typhoid, diarrhea, cholera, T.B., polio, anthrax, dysentery and many others.

Hot weather is ideal for fly development which is why they have become such a problem this year. House flies can go from egg to adult in 7-12 days and eggs can hatch into maggots within 8-12 hours under ideal conditions. Flesh flies, which look like large house flies, deposit living maggots instead of eggs directly on decaying animals or excrement. This rapid appearance of maggots gave rise in medieval times to the theory of 'spontaneous generation' as they believed that the maggots were formed directly from the decaying flesh. Eggs are laid on decaying organic matter which includes garbage, manure and dead animals. When the maggots are finished feeding, they will migrate up to 50ft away from the food source and then go into the pupal stage. Pupae are dark coloured and capsule shaped. Homeowners sometimes mistake fly pupae for rodent droppings. Adult flies usually live 2-3 weeks, with populations peaking in the fall before the first frosts.

House flies feed on liquefied foods which means that they regurgitate their saliva on solid foods before ingesting it. Disease is spread through this continual regurgitation and excretion as well as mechanical transmission by their body hairs and sticky pads on their feet. They have both sticky pads and claws which is why they are so good at clinging to walls and windows.

There is no sure way to prevent house flies from entering your home, open a door and they fly in. Good screens on doors and windows are the best defense although small children will quickly defeat this. If numbers get excessive, fly sprays that contain pyrethrins are effective. Outside, fly traps that we used to call 'big stinkys' work but you want to place them out in the back 40 as the smell from them can be worse than the flies. Farm supply stores are good places to go for fly control products.

LADY BUG BULLETIN

I have concluded that lady bug infestations in homes are directly related to aphid infestations on soybean crops in the province. Last year aphid infestations were low and lady bugs were not much of a problem. This year, aphid infestations are high, so we can probably expect a problem with ladybugs later in the fall. Their appearance may be related to harvest times which will be earlier this year. In the past they have always appeared around Thanksgiving which coincides with normal harvest times.

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- TREE PESTS

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