






| MATERIAL  | DESCRIPTION/TIPS   | BENEFITS  | DRAWBACKS  |
|---|--|---|--|
| <p><b>Salvaged Clay Brick</b></p>       | <p>Made by forming and drying clay, bricks are then fired in kilns at temperatures up to 2000 degrees Fahrenheit. Brick production is a major source of air pollution in some developing countries, because of wood-fired kilns. Most domestic manufacturers use much cleaner-burning natural gas.</p> <p>Tips: Salvaged brick is available from used building materials suppliers, salvage yards, online exchanges and newspaper classifieds-or right at home. If not enough salvaged brick is available for your project, look for local, or at least domestic, brick sources.</p> | <p>reusable; can be reconfigured</p>  | <p>cleaning mortar from salvaged brick is time-consuming</p>                                     |
| <p><b>Salvaged Stone</b></p>            | <p>Quarried and fabricated around the world; quarrying practices and transport means create environmental impacts. Salvaged stone eliminates these impacts by reusing materials already produced.</p> <p>Tips: Look for sources of salvaged stone for least environmental impact. Alternatively, find local sources of stone, and ask about quarrying practices.</p>   | <p>reusable; can be reconfigured</p>  | <p>can be difficult to find amounts of a single stone to finish a larger project</p>             |
| <p><b>Crushed Quarry Rock</b></p>      | <p>Crushed quarry rock extracted from inland quarries is generally less damaging to the environment than gravel operations, which often disrupt more sensitive land near streams and lakes. Also, nearly 100% of stone from a quarry is used, whereas substantial waste occurs with gravel operations.</p> <p>Tips: Look for local sources quarried away from lakes and streams. Take care to lay crushed rock properly for stormwater infiltration: See Anne Lovejoy's Organic Garden Design School (see Resources) for information.</p>  | <p>weed barrier<br/>absorbs stormwater<br/>even surface good for wheelchair accessibility</p>               | <p>not recycled</p>  |
| <p><b>Wood Chips</b></p>              | <p>Chipped on site or available from tree services and landscape materials suppliers, wood chips utilize an urban waste source.</p> <p>Tips: Arborists and tree services will sometimes drop off chips for free or a small fee; you can also rent wood chippers to make a homemade path.</p>   | <p>recycled content<br/>resilient surface<br/>can reduce risk of injury in falls<br/>composts over time</p> | <p>degrades over time; must be replenished</p>   |
| <p><b>Nutshells</b></p>               | <p>Nut processors generate large volumes of nutshells seasonally. Hazelnuts are regionally produced. Shells are often burned for fuel; using them for mulch and pathways reduces the amount of burning and protects air quality.</p> <p>Tips: Look for regional sources; mainly from Oregon. Nut processing occurs October through December; look for them while they're in season.</p>  | <p>recycled content<br/>effective at controlling weeds<br/>composts over time</p>                           | <p>degrades over time; must be replenished<br/>availability limited to nut processing season</p> |
| <p><b>Tumbled Recycled Glass</b></p>  | <p>Glass bottles from recycling processors are broken and tumbled to create beach-style glass without sharp edges.</p> <p>Tips: Look for local manufacturers. Tumbled glass is also useful for accent material in pots and water features.</p>   | <p>recycled content<br/>lasts indefinitely<br/>reusable<br/>locally available</p>                           | <p>can look messy over time</p>  |