

1-1934

## EC1700 Clarke-McNary Seedling Tree Application Blank and Information

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist>

---

"EC1700 Clarke-McNary Seedling Tree Application Blank and Information" (1934). *Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension*. 2675.

<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/2675>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

# Clarke-McNary Seedling Tree Application Blank and Information

List of Varieties  
Preparation of Ground  
Planting Directions  
Windbreak Arrangement  
Plan of Distribution  
Application Blank

## List of Varieties Available

Following is a list of trees that are available for cooperative windbreak and woodlot planting on farms in Nebraska. Applications will be approved in the order of their return until the supply of stock is exhausted.

Because of danger from tree insects and diseases and different growth habits of trees, a windbreak should be made up of three or four varieties of trees and should include at least one row of evergreens. Evergreens are much slower in getting started than broadleaf trees but are long lived and will serve as a year-long windbreak.

### BROADLEAF VARIETIES

(One year old nursery grown seedlings)

**American Elm:** Native to Nebraska and suitable for any soil.

**Chinese Elm:** Proven satisfactory under Nebraska conditions, very rapid growing.

**Cottonwood:** Hardy anywhere in the state, rapid growing, produces rough lumber, box material and fuel.

**Green Ash:** Hardy, rapid growing under cultivation, produces posts, tool handles, eveners and fuel.

**Catalpa:** Hardy for eastern and southern Nebraska, produces very durable fence posts.

**Honey Locust:** Hardy and will grow on poor soil, produces hard heavy wood for posts, poles and fuel.

**Soft Maple:** Hardy, rapid growing, suitable for shade, shelter or fuel production.

**Box-Elder:** Extremely hardy, rapid growing, can be established on very difficult sites.

**Hackberry:** Hardy, long lived native to Nebraska.

**Russian Mulberry:** Hardy except on exposed sites in western Nebraska, desirable for hedge windbreak or post production.

**Russian Olive:** Hardy, rapid growing, suitable for hedge windbreak.

**Caragana** (Siberian pea tree): A large shrub, extremely hardy, suitable for hedge windbreak in northern and western Nebraska.

**The Application Blank is on the inside of this circular**



## EVERGREEN TRANSPLANTS

**Austrian Pine:** Suitable for any Nebraska soil.

**Yellow (Bull) Pine:** Suitable for any Nebraska soil.

**Eastern White Pine:** For eastern Nebraska.

**Jack Pine:** Suitable for sandy soil (even blowouts) (1934 supply limited.)

**Red Cedar:** Available only to counties west of a line through the eastern edge of Holt and Webster counties.

Evergreens make little growth the first season after planting but will average 12 inches per year over a period of years. They must have careful handling and careful planting. **Their roots should never be exposed to sun or wind.** A shingle on the southwest side of each evergreen during July and August the first season will increase the survival. **Keep the planting free from weeds or grass.**

## Preparation of Ground

The ground where trees are to be planted should be fall plowed and allowed to absorb winter moisture. If this cannot be done, plow the ground as early as possible in the spring in order to have it well worked down before the trees are planted. The trees can be planted in a lister or plow furrow which will save considerable work with the spade. The important thing is to pack the roots firmly with moist dirt. Do not allow trash, dry dirt, or clods to fall in the furrow around the roots. Plant immediately after the tree furrow is opened. Moisture is the limiting factor in starting trees in the plains section and therefore every method of moisture conservation should be employed. Evergreens should be watered two or three times during July and August if the season is dry.

## Handling and Shipping Charge

The handling and packing and shipping charge for 1934 is; For a windbreak 100, 200, 300 or 400 trees, \$1.00 per hundred; for a woodlot 800, 900 or 1000 trees, 75 cents per hundred.

**Read all of the circular carefully before filling out  
Application Blank**

The Application Blank on the inside of this circular should be carefully filled out, signed, and sent to the County Extension Agent of your county; or, if you have no agent, send it direct to the Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Nebraska.

---

The survival of your seedling trees and the success of your windbreak or woodlot may depend upon how well you read and follow the simple but important directions in this circular. It will pay you to save the other half of this circular, and to read it over several times during the next two years.

---

Every farm in Nebraska should have an adequate windbreak around the farm buildings and feedlots. Trees grown on Nebraska farms are furnishing about \$2,000,000 worth of fuel this winter. Waste or unproductive corners of farm land should be planted to trees for future fuel. A conservative estimate is that one acre of ground planted to 400 rapid growing trees, and given reasonable cultivation, will produce 80 cords of wood in 20 years. This wood at \$2 per cord shows an annual per acre return of \$8. Tree planting should be a part of every farm management program for windbreaks, woodlots, livestock shelter, soil erosion control, beautification, etc.

---

Moisture in the limiting factor in growing trees in Nebraska and for that reason every method of moisture conservation should be practiced. Have the ground well prepared before planting and cultivate the area regularly after planting. On dry exposed sites terrace the area so that water will soak into the soil.

---

Distributed in furtherance of Cooperative Extension Work, Acts of May 8, 1914 and June 30, 1914. The United States Department of Agriculture and University of Nebraska Agricultural Extension Service Cooperating. W. H. Brokaw, Director, Lincoln, Nebraska.

(11-31-6M)  
(3-32-3M)  
(4-32-1M)  
(12-32-8M)  
(3-33-3M)  
(12-33-8M)

(3-34-5M)



## **Planting Instructions**

Have your ground ready for the trees by April 1.

Get the trees from the post office or express office as soon as they arrive.

Unwrap bundle and place the roots in a bucket of water or thin mud. Plant at once, if possible, directly from this bucket. Do not carry the trees with roots exposed while planting. If trees are to be held for more than one day, "heel them in." (See heel-in methods.)

Plant carefully with moist dirt firmly packed around the roots.

Water each tree thoroly before the last shovel of dirt is put around it.

Cultivate the planting as soon as all trees are set and often enough thereafter to keep out all weeds and grass.

Loosen the dirt close around the trees with a hoe once or twice during the summer.

On extremely sandy land which can not be plowed or cultivated, open a furrow with a plow or lister and plant the trees in the bottom of this furrow by opening a hole with a spade.

A shingle on the southwest side of the pines during July and August the first year will give them protection from the hot sun.

Do not allow livestock to run where trees are planted.

Trees planted in Nebraska should be cultivated regularly until they completely shade the ground. Newly planted trees can not compete with native, well-established weeds and grass.

### **HEEL-IN-BED**

If trees are to be held for more than one day before planting, they should be placed in a heel-in-bed; that is, dig a sloping trench in the shade where the roots and part of the tops can be buried in wet soil. Keep the soil around these roots moist until they are planted. Broad-leaf trees can be held for several days with little danger of injury. Evergreen transplants are a little more difficult to handle by this method, but can be held for a few days if necessary.

**Keep this part of the circular. Read**

## Suggested Windbreak for Farm Buildings

Rows twelve feet apart with trees offset in every other row.

Mulberry, caragana, box elder or R. olive 4 ft. apart.

Evergreen 8 ft. apart

Evergreen 8 ft. apart

Evergreen 8 ft. apart

Tall growing broadleaf 8 ft. apart

Tall growing broadleaf 8 ft. apart

← 100 feet →

↑  
100 feet  
↓

Buildings

Spacing should permit cultivation for at least three or four years. If the ground is well prepared and has a reserve of soil moisture, two or three rows of corn can be planted between the tree rows for temporary shade and wind protection.

### Plans for Shipping Trees

The trees will be shipped either by parcel post or express with charges prepaid.

The evergreens will be shipped from the Nebraska National Forest, Halsey, Nebraska, and the broadleaf stock will be shipped from storage, Fremont, Nebraska. Farmers ordering both evergreen and broadleaf varieties will receive their order in two bundles but the bundles will be sent from their respective shipping points the same day, and in most cases will be delivered at the same time. The object in operating two packing crews is to shorten the distribution period, thereby getting the stock to the planter in the best possible shape.

You will receive a card a few days in advance of shipping stating when trees for your county will be sent.

Your canceled check or money order stub is your receipt for payment of charges and should be retained.

over again just before your trees arrive.



# Application for Free

Under the Cla  
Ne

Name .....  
(Print)

County .....  
(Print)

Location of farm where trees are to be planted, by mil  
.....miles..... and.....miles.....fr  
N or S E or W

**Each variety is available only in bundles of 100 trees.**

**An applicant may secure a maximum of 400 trees for a windbreak and a maximum of 1,000 trees for a woodlot.**

Due to a limited supply of stock not more than 200 Chinese Elm, 200 Red Cedar or 100 Russian Olive can be furnished with one order and then only with other trees. (See paragraph on Cedar).

Trees will be shipped (transportation prepaid) to the address given above in April, 1934.

The Extension Service reserves the right to reject any application where it is obvious that the agreement can not be carried out or where the supply of planting stock is unavoidably diminished. Money will be refunded for trees not sent.

**Do Not Use This Space**

\$..... received with  
application

.....1934

**Return this blank, when filled out, to your County Extension Agent. If you have no agent, mail the blank with your check or money order, to the Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Nebraska.**



# Best Tree Seedlings

e-McNary Act  
ska

P. O. Address.....  
(Print)

Express Address.....  
(Print)

north, south, east, or west from your nearest town:

.....Nebraska

## WINDBREAK

Place my order for  
the following trees to  
be planted for a farm  
windbreak

(You may order 100, 200,  
300, or 400 trees at \$1.00 per  
hundred.)

## WOODLOT

Place my order for  
the following trees to  
be planted for a farm  
woodlot

(You may order 800, 900 or  
1,000 trees at 75 cents per  
hundred.)

Enclosed is check or money order (do not send stamps)  
made payable to W. H. Brokaw, Extension Service, for  
\$..... for .....trees at the rate of \$1.00 per  
hundred trees to cover handling, packing, and shipping  
charges

In submitting this application I agree to plant and care  
for these trees according to the instructions given in this  
circular, and understand they are not to be grown for re-sale.

Approved ..... Signed.....  
(County Extension Agent)

Please send my trees  
(indicate which)

☐

Parcel Post

☐

Express