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EC1725 Four Evergreens for Nebraska

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Four Evergreens for Nebraska

Distributed to farmers by the Agricultural College Extension Service under provisions of the Clarke-McNary Act.

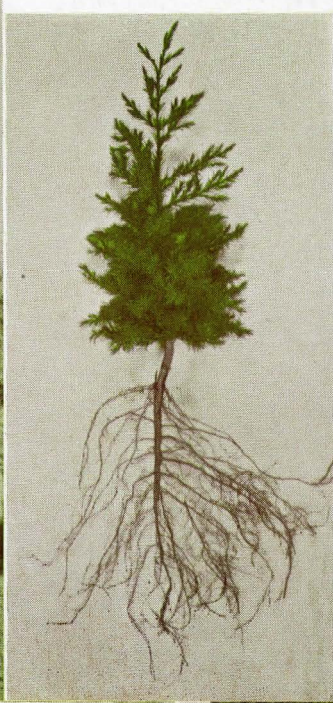
Redcedar is a native tree throughout Nebraska. It is easily transplanted, seldom damaged by rabbits or insect pests, and is adapted to a wide variety of soil and moisture conditions. Because of these splendid qualities, it is the most popular variety of evergreen for farm planting.

Cedar rust, associated with Redcedar, does not affect any fruit trees except apples. Good varieties of apples resistant to cedar rust can be grown for home use near Redcedars.

(Clarke-McNary Redcedar Seedlings are not available in Washington, Douglas, Sarpy, Cass, Otoe, Nemaha, and Richardson counties.)

Extension Service, University of
Nebraska College of Agriculture.
W. H. Brokaw, Director, Lincoln.

Extension
Circular
1725



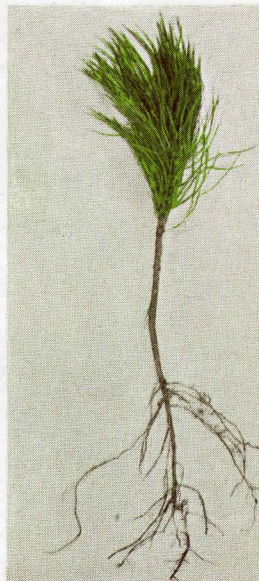
The Western Yellow Pine

(also called Ponderosa or Bull Pine), native of Nebraska, is found growing on the hills and slopes of the northern and western part of the state. It thrives on sites ranging from the rough lands in the northwest to the gumbo of the Missouri. It grows large, often having a 25- to 30-foot spread of branches.

The Western Yellow Pine is a two- and three-needle Pine, with needles or leaves yellowish green, five to nine inches long, rather slender, and often curved and somewhat twisted.

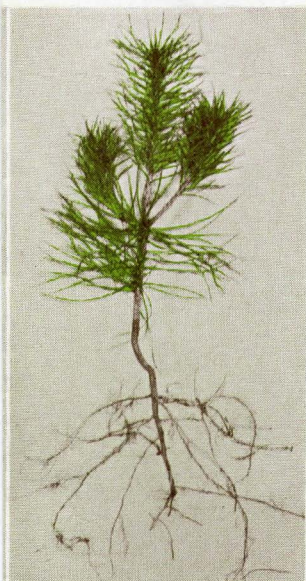
The terminal bud is a light chestnut-brown. The mature cone is usually three or four inches long and bears slender prickles at the apex of the narrow scales.

Rabbits seldom bother the Western Yellow Pine, but it is more susceptible to the European pine tip-moth than is the Austrian Pine.



While the Austrian Pine

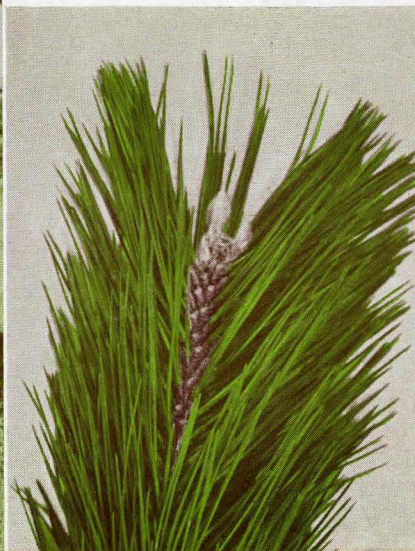
is not a native species in the state, it is, nevertheless, a very desirable tree to plant. It closely resembles the Western Yellow Pine in general appearance and habit of growth. The two are apparently equally well adapted to Nebraska conditions.



The Austrian Pine is a two-needle Pine. Needles are dark green, three to six inches long, and rather stiff and sharp. The terminal buds are light brown, oval or oblong, and resinous.

The scales of the mature cones are smooth, but in other respects they are very similar to those of Western Yellow Pine.

Rabbits seem to have a liking for Austrian Pine and may sometimes devour small trees and eat the buds and leaves from limbs of larger trees. The pine tip-moth, however, apparently dislikes Austrian Pine and will not attack it to any great extent.



EVERGREENS ARE AN IDEAL WINDBREAK

They are drouth-resistant and long-lived. They give maximum protection both winter and summer and add much to the surroundings.

Redcedar are easy to grow, while the Pines require some special care the first year or so. For further information about growing evergreens, ask your county extension agent for Extension Circular 1704, "Evergreen Planting Suggestions."

The Jack Pine is a rather scraggly tree and not very attractive. It is best adapted to light, sandy soils and has been used many times with success in stopping blowouts in the sandhill region.

It is a two-needle Pine. The needles or leaves are yellowish green, about two inches long.

Jack Pine are seldom injured by rabbits or insect pests. It is a rather short-lived tree, especially on hard land, and its planting should be confined to the sandy areas.

