

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

**DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln**

---

Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-  
Lincoln Extension

Extension

---

1-1947

## EC1726 Application Blank and Information on Clarke-McNary Seedling Trees

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

---

"EC1726 Application Blank and Information on Clarke-McNary Seedling Trees" (1947). *Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension*. 2719.

<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/2719>

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.

Nebr. A. Un 3/3. 4:1726

also

5  
85  
E7  
#1726  
C.1

Extension Circular 1726

January, 1947

# Application Blank and Information on CLARKE-McNARY SEEDLING TREES

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

UNIVERSITY OF NEBR.  
LIBRARY

OCT 10 1946

DOCUMENTS  
ROOM

The University of Nebraska Agricultural College Extension Service  
and United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating  
W. H. Brokaw, Director, Lincoln



## 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 the danger of tree insects and diseases and different growth habits of trees, a windbreak should be made up of three or more varieties of trees and should include at least one row of evergreens. Evergreens are slower in getting started than broadleaf trees, but they are more drouth resistant, longer lived, add more beauty to the landscape, and give better winter protection.



### BROADLEAF VARIETIES

**Russian Mulberry:** Hardy except on exposed sites in western Nebraska. Desirable for hedge windbreak and post production.

**American Elm:** Native of Nebraska and suitable for any soil. Plant only where moisture conditions are favorable.

**Chinese Elm:** Satisfactory under Nebraska conditions. Makes very rapid growth and is drouth resistant.

**Green Ash:** Very hardy and makes rapid growth under cultivation. Produces posts, tool handles, eveners, and excellent fuel.

**Honeylocust:** Hardy and suitable for poor soil. Produces good fuel.

**Black Locust:** Rapid growing tree. Suitable for windbreak, erosion control and post production. Plant where moisture conditions are favorable.

**Cottonwood:** Hardy throughout the state; rapid growing. Produces rough lumber, box material, and fuel.

**Russian Olive:** Hardy, rapid growing; suitable for hedge windbreak or single row field shelter.

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

**Soft Maple:** Rapid growing tree, easily transplanted. Suitable for one row in windbreak on favorable sites.



## EVERGREEN TRANSPLANTS

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

**Jack Pine:** Suitable for sandy soil only (even blowouts).

**Redcedar:** Available for all counties except Otoe, Cass, Sarpy, Washington, Nemaha, Douglas, and Richardson.

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.** Protect from south and west with shingles or burlap strips at least the first season. **Keep the planting free from weeds and grass.**



## HANDLING AND SHIPPING CHARGE

The price of the trees is \$1.25 per hundred, which includes the handling, packing, and shipping charge.



## PLANS FOR SHIPPING TREES

The trees will be shipped either by parcel post or express with charges prepaid, in late March or early April, 1947.

The evergreens will be shipped from the Nebraska National Forest, Halsey, Nebraska. The broadleaf stock will be shipped from storage in Fremont, Nebraska. Farmers ordering both evergreens and broadleaf varieties will receive their order in two packages, but the packages will be sent from their respective shipping points, insofar as possible, the same day, and in most cases will be delivered at the same time. Every effort will be made to get the stock to the planter in the best possible condition.



## PLANTING DIRECTIONS

Have your ground ready for trees as early as conditions will permit in the spring.

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

Unwrap package 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, place them in a heel-in bed. (See heel-in method below.)

Plant carefully with moist dirt firmly packed around the roots. Do not allow trash, dry dirt, or clods to fall in the hole around the roots.

Water each tree thoroughly 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 occasionally during the summer.

Evergreens should be protected by shingles or burlap strips on the south and west the first season at least. The protection should be provided when the trees are planted.

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 usually cannot 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 moist soil. Keep the soil around these roots moist until they are planted. Broadleaf 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.

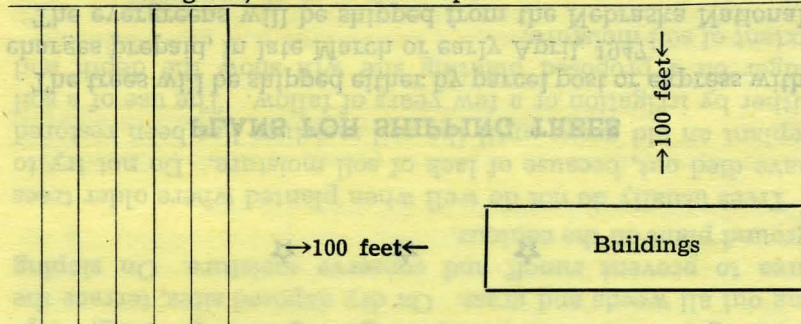
**KEEP THIS PART OF THE CIRCULAR. REA**



## SUGGESTED WINDBREAK FOR FARM BUILDINGS

*Rows 16 to 24 feet apart, with trees offset in every other row.*

R. Mulberry, R. Olive or Caragana 6 ft. to 8 ft. apart
Broadleaf, 12 ft. to 16 ft. apart
Broadleaf, 12 ft. to 16 ft. apart
Broadleaf, 12 ft. to 16 ft. apart
Evergreen, 12 ft. to 24 ft. apart
Evergreen, 12 ft. to 24 ft. apart



Spacing should permit permanent cultivation in western Nebraska and elsewhere for at least four years. If the ground is well prepared and has a reserve of soil moisture, a few rows of corn can be planted between the tree rows for temporary shade and wind protection.



## PREPARATION OF GROUND

The ground where trees are to be planted should be fall listed or 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. Moisture is the limiting factor in starting trees in the plains section and therefore every method of moisture conservation should be employed. An improvised snow fence during the winter on the north and west of the area to be planted is recommended.

**DO IT AGAIN JUST BEFORE YOUR TREES ARRIVE**

# APPLICATION FOR F

Under the C  
N

Name.....  
(Print)

County.....  
(Print)

Give Location of farm where trees are to be planted.

.....miles.....and.....miles.....  
(Number) (N or S) (Number) (E or W)

EACH VARIETY IS AVAILABLE ONLY IN BUNDLES  
OF 100 TREES.

LIMIT OF 1,000 REDCEDAR PER INDIVIDUAL  
APPLICANT.

The Extension Service reserves the right to reject any application where it is obvious that the agreement cannot 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

.....1947

Return this blank when filled  
out, to your County Agricul-  
tural Extension Agent.



# REST TREE SEEDLINGS

Clarke-McNary Act  
Nebraska

P. O. Address .....

(Print)

Express Address .....

(Print)

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

from ..... Nebraska

Place my order for the  
following trees:

Enclosed is check or money order (do not send stamps) made  
payable to Clarke-McNary Forestry Fund for \$ ..... for  
..... trees.

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 for farm planting only and not to be  
grown for resale, with roots attached.

Signed .....

Approved .....

(County Extension Agent)

Please send my trees  
(indicate which)

☐ Parcel Post  
☐ Express



## READ THE INSTRUCTIONS

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.

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. Waste or unproductive corners of farm land may be planted to trees for shade, shelter, or wood products.

### **Plant Black Walnut for nuts and lumber.**

During drouth periods many trees die because of the shortage of soil moisture. In dried locations, rows 16 to 24 feet apart with 6 to 16 foot spacing in the rows are not too far apart to insure best results in later years.

Moisture is 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, keeping out all weeds and grass. On dry exposed sites, terrace the area to prevent runoff and conserve moisture. On sloping ground plant on the contour.

Trees usually do not do well when planted where older trees have died out, because of lack of soil moisture. Do not try to replant an old grove until the soil moisture has been restored either by irrigation or a few years of fallow. The use of a soil auger on a proposed planting site will show the depth and extent of soil moisture.

Distributed in furtherance of Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914. Extension Service of the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture and U. S. Department of Agriculture 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) (11-34-12M) (11-35-20M) (11-36-25M) (11-37-15M) (12-38-10M) (3-39-3M) (11-39-12M) (1-41-15M) (1-42-18M) (1-43-12M) (1-44-8M) (1-45-8M) (1-46-6½M) (10-46-12M).