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EC1726 Revised 1957 Application Blank and Information on Clarke-McNary Seedling Trees

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Application Blank and Information

on

CLARKE-McNARY SEEDLING TREES

List of Species Available
Plans for Distribution
Ground Preparation
Planting Directions
Cultivation and Care
Suggested Windbreak
Application Blank

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

LIST OF SPECIES AVAILABLE

Following is a list of trees and shrubs 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.



BROADLEAF SPECIES

Tall Trees

Chinese Elm: An improved variety that exhibits a high degree of winter hardiness. Rapid growing and drouth resistant. Recommended throughout the state.

American Elm: Native to Nebraska and suitable for any soil except deep sand. Plant where moisture conditions are favorable. Slower growing than Chinese elm but normally longer lived.

Hackberry: Native. Does best in deep, fertile soils. Rather slow growing but relatively long lived. Recommended statewide but growth is limited on high, dry sites of western Nebraska.

Honeylocust: Thornless variety. Recommended statewide. Well adapted to the more difficult sites in western Nebraska.

Cottonwood: Very rapid growing. Recommended only for planting on moist, well drained sites.

Medium to Short Trees

Green Ash: Very hardy and long lived. Dense foliage. Recommended statewide but growth is limited on high, dry sites of western Nebraska.

Russian Olive: Recommended statewide. Hardy, rapid growing. Attractive foliage. Shrub-like growth. Very dense foliage.

Russian Mulberry: Recommended for eastern two thirds of state. Desirable as hedge windbreak or for post production.

Boxelder: Does well even under difficult conditions. Recommended statewide. Fairly rapid growing and well suited for use as a single row windbreak.

Wild Plum: Recommended throughout state. Suitable for erosion control and wildlife protection. Could be used as shrub row in shelterbelt where sprouting would create no problem.

SHRUBS

Suitable for use as row on windward side of belt where redcedar is not acceptable, and for wildlife protection. All recommended statewide.

Nanking Cherry

Lilac

Honeysuckle

EVERGREEN TRANSPLANTS

Redcedar: Ideal for windward row of belt or single or double row planting. Very hardy. Drouth resistant and has dense foliage which is retained close to ground. Recommended statewide. Not available in Otoe, Cass, Sarpy, Washington, Douglas, Nemaha, and Richardson counties because of cedar apple rust.

Ponderosa (Yellow) Pine: Native to Nebraska. Recommended throughout state. Rapid growing when well established.

Austrian Pine: Recommended statewide. Similar to Ponderosa pine in growth and appearance.

Multiple row windbreaks 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, and give better winter protection.

HANDLING AND SHIPPING CHARGE

The price of the trees is \$3.00 per hundred for broadleaf trees, \$3.50 per hundred for evergreens, and \$4.50 per hundred for shrub species, which includes the handling, packing, and shipping charge. Evergreens called for at Nebraska National Forest, Halsey, will be \$3.00 per hundred.

PLANS FOR SHIPPING TREES

The trees will be shipped in late March or early April, 1957.

The evergreens will be shipped from the Nebraska National Forest, Halsey, Nebraska. Some broadleaf stock will be shipped from storage in Fremont, Nebraska. Farmers ordering both evergreens and broadleaf species will receive their order in one package whenever possible. Every effort will be made to get the stock to the planter in the best possible condition.

GROUND PREPARATION

In eastern Nebraska the planting site should be prepared by plowing or listing in the fall in an attempt to catch and absorb winter moisture. In the spring the ground should be worked down well by disking or harrowing to provide a suitable planting bed.

In western Nebraska the planting site should be summer fallowed at least one full year prior to planting in order to conserve moisture. Again the planting should be done in loose, well worked soil.

When planting in sandy soils subject to wind erosion, no preparation of the site prior to planting is recommended. Planting should be done in shallow furrows, leaving the sod between the rows undisturbed.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS

Get the trees from the post office promptly.

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 several days, place them in a heel-in bed by digging 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. 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.

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.

CULTIVATION AND CARE

Cultivate all plantings except those in sandy land as soon as 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.

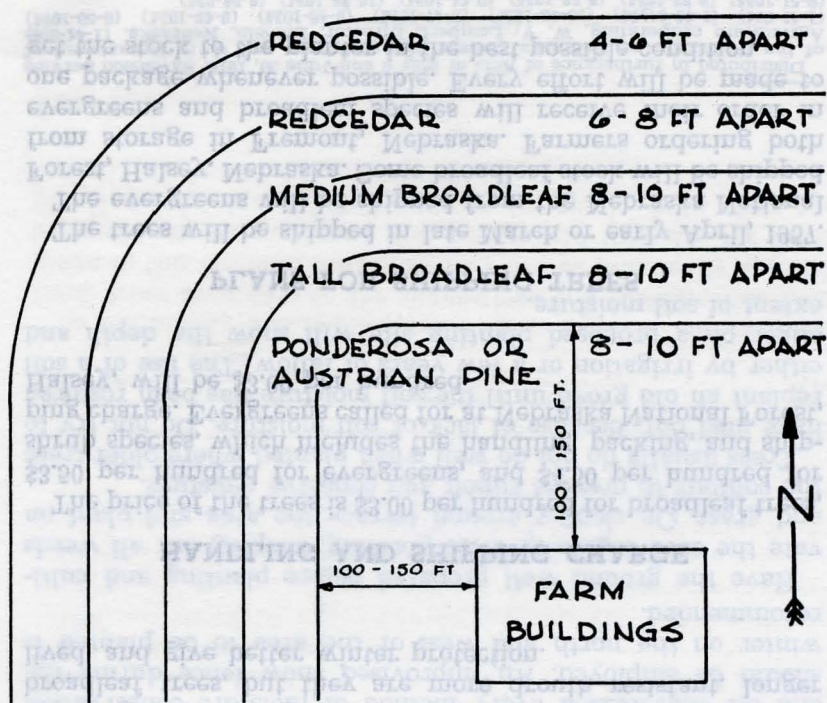
Evergreens may be protected by shingles or burlap strips on the south and west the first season at least. The protection should be provided when the trees are planted.

Do not allow livestock to run where trees are planted.

It is well to plant pines 20 feet from tall, fast growing broad-leaf trees, such as Chinese elm. If the windbreak is to be near an old established planting of broadleaf trees, it is advisable to start the young trees at least 30 feet from the older trees.

KEEP THIS PART OF THE CIRCULAR, REA

SUGGESTED WINDBREAK FOR FARM BUILDINGS



Spacing recommendations for planting trees in Nebraska will vary according to certain conditions, such as, available moisture for tree growth, soil types, and width of cultivation equipment.

On the more favorable sites of eastern Nebraska or under irrigated conditions, plant the rows 12 to 16 feet apart with a spacing between trees in the rows as shown in the diagram above. Cultivate the plantings as long as possible.

On the drier hardland sites of central and western Nebraska, plant the rows 16 to 20 feet apart using the minimum spacings between trees in the row as shown in the diagram above. Plantings on these sites will require a longer period of cultivation and in some instances continuous cultivation is recommended.

In the sandhill area where cultivation is not practical, plant the tree rows 10 to 16 feet apart using the minimum spacings between trees in the row. Trees may be planted in the bottom of furrows leaving an undisturbed strip of sod between the rows in an attempt to keep the soil in place. Do not prune the lower branches of the trees to facilitate cultivation as this reduces the effectiveness of the windbreak.

T 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, h

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

EACH SPECIES IS AVAILABLE ONLY IN BUNDLES OF 100 TREES.

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 not be refunded or replacements made for trees which fail to survive.

Do Not Use This Space

\$.....received with
application

1957

Return this blank when filled out, to your County Agricultural Extension Agent.

NEAREST TREE SEEDLINGS

Clarke-McNary Act

Nebraska

P. O. Address

(Print)

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

from

(Town)

Place my order for the
following trees for
1957

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 suggestions and recommendations
given in this circular, insofar as they can be practically applied
to conditions on my farm, and understand they are for farm
planting only and not to be grown for resale, with roots at-
tached, or planted as ornamentals.

Signed

Approved

(County Agent)

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.

During drouth periods many trees die because of the shortage of soil moisture. Regular cultivation and the elimination of weeds will conserve moisture. In the drier situations of central and western Nebraska, tree rows should be far enough apart to permit permanent cultivation. However, a closer spacing of trees in the rows is recommended.

Moisture is the limiting factor in growing trees in Nebraska and for that reason 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.

Have the ground well prepared before planting and cultivate the area regularly after planting, keeping out all weeds and grass. On sloping ground terrace the area and plant on the contour to prevent runoff and conserve moisture.

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. V. Lambert, Director, Lincoln, Nebraska. (1-44-8M) (1-45-8M) (1-46-6½M) (10-46-12M) (9-47-10M) (9-48-10M) (9-49-10M) (9-50-10M) (9-51-10M) (8-52-12M) (8-53-12M) (9-54-10M) (10-55-10M) (6-56-8M)