

1970

EC70-1726 Information on Clark-McNary Trees

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

"EC70-1726 Information on Clark-McNary Trees" (1970). *Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension*. 4048.
<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/4048>

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.

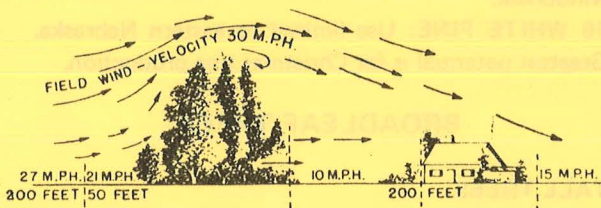
AGRI
3
85
E7
#70-1726
C.1

E. C. 70-1726

Information On CLARK-Mc NARY TREES

Species Available
Prices
Ground Preparation
Planting Directions
Cultivation and Care
Suggested Windbreak Layout
Where Help is Available

RECEIVED
JAN 21 1950
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY



Windbreaks reduce wind currents: Part of the air current is diverted over the top of the trees and part of it filters through the trees. Farmstead, livestock, and wildlife windbreaks should be relatively dense and wide to give maximum protection close to the trees. Field, orchard, and garden-type windbreaks need not be so wide and dense.

How a Windbreak Works



Cooperative Extension Service, University of Nebraska
College of Agriculture and Home Economics,
and U.S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating
E. F. Frolik, Dean J. L. Adams, Director

SPECIES AVAILABLE

Following is a list of trees and shrubs available for windbreak and woodlot planting. Applications will be approved in the order of their return until the stock is exhausted. Each species available only in multiples of 100.

EVERGREENS

CATALOG NUMBER

10 REDCEDAR: Ideal for windward row of belt or single or double row planting. Very hardy. Drought resistant. Dense, close to ground foliage.

11 ROCKY MOUNTAIN JUNIPER: Slower growing than redcedar, more compact. Retains green color year round. Somewhat less susceptible to cedar-apple rust.

12 PONDEROSA PINE: Native. Rapid growing when well established.

13 AUSTRIAN PINE: Similar to Ponderosa pine. Suitable for Christmas tree.

14 SCOTCH PINE: Not as long lived as other pines. Suitable for Christmas tree.

15 COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE: Slow growing, dense. Especially desirable as inside row of windbreak.

16 WHITE PINE: Use limited to eastern Nebraska. Greatest potential is for Christmas tree production.

BROADLEAF TREES

TALL TREES

20 CHINESE (*Siberian Elm*): Rapid growing, drought resistant.

21 HACKBERRY: Native. Does best in deep, fertile soils. Growth limited on high, dry western sites. Not available in 1970.

22 HONEYLOCUST: Thornless. Well adapted to difficult western sites.

23 COTTONWOOD: Fast growing, good for quick protection. Use only where water table is 15 feet or less. Avoid upland soils. (Siouxland variety)

24 SYCAMORE: Rate of growth and site requirements similar to cottonwood.

25 SOFT MAPLE: Avoid dry upland sites of western Nebraska.

26 BLACK WALNUT: Prefers fertile, well-drained soils of eastern Nebraska. Suitable for timber and nut production. Also available for windbreaks.

MEDIUM TO SHORT TREES

30 GREEN ASH: Hardy, long lived. Dense foliage. Growth limited on high, dry western sites.

31 RUSSIAN OLIVE: Hardy, rapid growing. Attractive foliage. Shrub-like growth. Dense foliage.

32 GOLDEN WILLOW: Lowland sites only.

33 BUR OAK: Slow growing, recommended for eastern Nebraska.

SHRUBS

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

40 COTONEASTER: Grows 8 to 10 feet tall, erect. Dark, shiny leaves. Black fruit.

41 LILAC: Grows 10 to 12 feet tall. Resistant to chlorosis.

42 HONEYSUCKLE: Grows 10 to 12 feet tall. Excellent wildlife food.

43 MULTIFLORA ROSE: Recommended for southeastern Nebraska. Low growing, dense.

44 CHOKECHERRY: Black fruit excellent for wildlife or human consumption.

45 SAND CHERRY: Sand sites. Good wildlife plant.

46 NANKING CHERRY: Recommended for eastern Nebraska. Attractive bloom and excellent fruit.

47 AMERICAN PLUM: Suitable for erosion control, wildlife protection.

PRICES

The 1970 price for Clarke-McNary Trees is the same for all species:

Delivered: \$8.00/Hundred plus ~~\$8.16~~^{20¢} state sales tax.
Total — ~~\$8.16~~ ^{\$8.20}

Called for at Bessey Nursery, Halsey: \$7.20/Hundred plus ~~\$7.34~~^{18¢} state sales tax. Total — ~~\$7.34~~ ^{\$7.38}

Trees will be available for distribution in late March or early April 1970 at Bessey Nursery, Halsey. Phone: Area Code 308, 538-6881.

GROUND PREPARATION

In eastern Nebraska prepare planting site by plowing or listing in the fall to catch and absorb winter moisture. In the spring work the ground down well by disking or harrowing.

In western Nebraska summer fallow the site at least one full year before planting to conserve moisture. Maintain a rough, trashy residue on the surface. If sufficient stubble mulch is not present plant a cover crop in the fall.

When planting in sandy soils subject to wind erosion, do not prepare the site before planting. Plant in shallow furrows, leaving the sod between the rows undisturbed.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS

Get the trees from the post office promptly.

Unwrap package and place roots in a bucket of water or thin mud. Plant at once, if possible, directly from this bucket. Do not carry trees with roots exposed while planting. If trees are to be held several days, place them in a shaded heel-in bed by digging a sloping trench where the roots and part of the tops can be buried. Keep soil moist around roots until trees are planted.

Plant carefully, packing moist dirt firmly around the roots. Do not let trash, dry dirt, or clods fall in the hole. Water each tree thoroughly before the last shovel of dirt is put around it.

CULTIVATION AND CARE

Keep all plantings, except those in sandy lands, free of weeds and grass by clean cultivation or by use of chemicals. See EC 60-1733.

Rabbits damage trees each year. Use repellents to protect trees from such damage. One very effective repellent is Arasan 42-S.

Do not allow livestock to run where trees are planted.

Plant pines 20 feet from tall, fast-growing broadleaf trees such as Chinese elm. If the windbreak is near an old established planting of broadleaf trees, start the young trees at least 30 feet from the older trees.

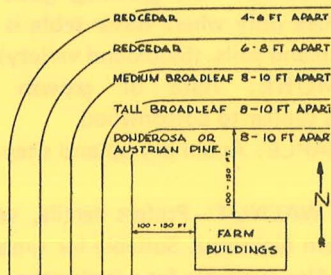
SUGGESTED WINDBREAK LAYOUT

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

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

On the drier hardland sites of central and western Nebraska, plant rows 16 to 20 feet apart with minimum spacing as indicated in the diagram. Plantings on these sites may require continuous cultivation.

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



WHERE HELP IS AVAILABLE

Application blanks for Clarke-McNary trees are available at your County Extension Office.

District Foresters, County Agents, Soil Conservation Service Technicians, and Game Commission employees can help you plan your tree planting.

Your county ASC office can advise if financial help is available on a conservation-cost sharing basis.

Your Soil Conservation District may have a tree planting machine.