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EC83-1726 Information on Clarke-McNary Trees

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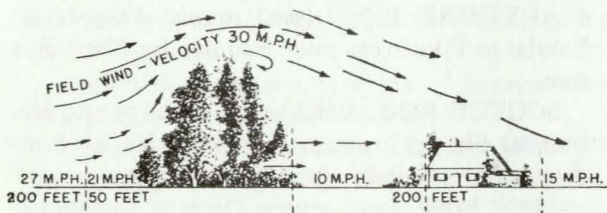
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EC 83-1726

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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

by


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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

REDCEDAR: (seed source: Nebraska) Ideal for windward row of belt or single or double row planting. Very hardy. Drought resistant. Dense, close to ground foliage. Recommended for the eastern half of Nebraska.

ROCKY MT. JUNIPER: (seed source: Nebraska and South Dakota) Slower growing than redcedar, more compact. Retains green color year round. Somewhat less susceptible to cedar-apple rust. Recommended for the western half of Nebraska.

PONDEROSA PINE: (seed source: Nebraska) Native. Rapid growing when well established.

AUSTRIAN PINE: (seed source: Yugoslavia) Similar to Ponderosa pine. Suitable for Christmas tree.

SCOTCH PINE: (seed source: Turkey and Nebraska) Shorter needled than Austrian or Ponderosa Pine. Suitable for Christmas tree.

JACK PINE: (seed source: Ontario, Canada) A fast growing short needled pine. Drought tolerant when well established. Adaptability in western third of Nebraska unknown.

BROADLEAF TREES

SIBERIAN ELM: Rapid growing, drought resistant.

HACKBERRY: (seed source: Eastern South Dakota) Native. Does best in deep, fertile soils. Growth limited on high, dry western site.

HONEYLOCUST: (seed source: Northwestern Kansas) Thornless. Well adapted to difficult western sites.

COTTONWOOD: (selected clones) Fast growing on sites with ample moisture, good for quick protection.

SILVER MAPLE: Avoid dry upland sites of western Nebraska. Rapid growing.

BLACK WALNUT: (seed source: Nebraska and South Dakota) Prefer fertile, well-drained soils of eastern Nebraska, and stream beds of central part of the state.

GREEN ASH: (seed source: Nebraska) Hardy, long lived. Dense foliage. Growth limited on high, dry western sites.

BUR OAK: Hardy, long lived and moderate growth rate, good for wildlife plantings. Survivability in western Nebraska unknown.

RED OAK: Long lived, moderate growth rate. Recommended only for extreme eastern Nebraska. Good for timber and wildlife.

SHRUBS

PEKING COTONEASTER: (seed source: South Dakota) Wildlife and windbreak shrub. Thrives in poor and rather dry soil.

LILAC: (seed source: South Dakota) Grows 10 to 20 feet tall. Resistant to chlorosis.

HONEYSUCKLE: (variety; RemRed, South Dakota) Grows 10 to 12 feet tall. Excellent wildlife food.

CHOKECHERRY: (seed source: Nebraska) Black fruit excellent for wildlife or human consumption.

NANKING CHERRY: (seed source: Northern Kansas) Recommended for eastern Nebraska. Attractive bloom and excellent fruit.

AMERICAN PLUM: (seed source: Nebraska) Suitable for erosion control, excellent for wildlife or human consumption.

AUTUMN OLIVE: (variety: Cardinal) Good wildlife shrub.

RUSSIAN OLIVE: (variety: Kinghorn or King-Red) Hardy across state. Attractive foliage, dense.

SKUNKBUSH SUMAC: (Variety: Konza) Also known as fragrant sumac. Dense, hardy, grows to 8 feet. Adapted to wide range of soil conditions.

PRICE

Clarke-McNary trees are sold in lots of 100 trees per species. The price is the same for all species.

The price will vary from year to year. Please contact your Cooperative Extension; Natural Resources District or Soil Conservation Service office for current price and order blanks.

Orders are accepted starting November first each year. Trees will be shipped the following spring, during March and April. Orders can also be picked up at the Bessey Nursery, Halsey, Nebraska, Monday through Thursday during the shipping season. Notification for pickup orders will be made when your order is ready.

GROUND PREPARATION

Plow alfalfa or grass sod, in eastern Nebraska, the fall before tree planting, followed by disking and harrowing in the spring.

For land producing corn, milo, or beans, tandem disking in the spring before planting trees generally produces as good or better soil planting conditions than plowing.

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 row undisturbed.

HANDLING DIRECTIONS

Trees are usually shipped via U.P.S. Unwrap the box as soon as you get the trees and redampen the packing material. Plant immediately if possible. Trees can be held a considerable length of time in the box if placed in cold storage. If cold storage is not available, trees could be left in the box for a few days if stored in a cool place, such as the basement. Many use ice cubes to provide moisture to the packing material and to help keep the trees cool. **Roots should, however, never be subjected to freezing conditions or submerged in water longer than six hours.**

If trees are to be held for a longer period, place them in a shaded heel-in bed by digging a sloping trench where the roots and part of the tops can be buried. Pack the soil well around the roots and keep soil moist until trees are planted. Do not carry trees with roots exposed to sun and wind while planting.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS

Planting can be done equally well by either machine or by hand. Most Natural Resources Districts have tree planting machines available and will contract individual plantings.

In planting by hand, use a shovel or spade to make a slit in the soil. Press the blade vertically into the soil with the foot, deep enough for the root system to be in normal position. Pull shovel handle toward you then push forward. As you lift the shovel insert roots into the opening. Next, press the shovel blade vertically into the soil 3'' away from the tree and pull the shovel toward you then away from you. This closes the hole firmly around the roots. Pack the soil firmly in the second hole with your heel. This is easier than digging a hole and more desirable in that the tree roots do not come in contact with dry soil.

CULTIVATION AND CARE

Keep all plantings, except those on sandy soils, free of weeds and grass by clean cultivation or by use of chemicals.

Rabbits damage trees each year. Use repellents to protect trees from such damage.

Handle all chemicals safely. Read and follow all instructions when using pesticides. Store all pesticides safely away from children, pets and livestock.

Do not allow livestock to run where trees are planted.

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

WINDBREAK DESIGN

See NebGuide *How to Design a Snow, Wind Barrier*, G74-102, Available at your Cooperative Extension Service Office.

WHERE HELP IS AVAILABLE

Application blanks for Clarke-McNary trees are

available at Cooperative Extension Service, NRD, and SCS Offices.

District Foresters, Extension Agents, Soil Conservation Service Technicians, and NRD 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 Natural Resources District may have a tree planting machine, and can usually plan, plant, and spray your new windbreak.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following publications are available at your Cooperative Extension Service office:

Firewood Plantation, G79-443

Forestry For Wildlife Habitat Improvement, EC81-1747

How To Design A Snow, Wind Barrier, G74-102

Drip Irrigation For Windbreaks, G80-525

Chemical Weed Control In Trees, G73-33

Guide to Clarke-McNary Trees-Conifers, G74-175

Guide to Clark-McNary Trees-Broadleaf, G75-256

Guide to Clarke-McNary Trees-Shrubs, G76-316