

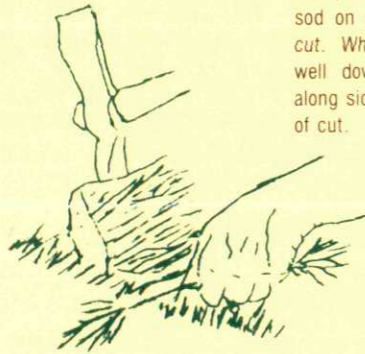
Seedling Handling

The seedlings are shipped in kraft paper bags. These bags offer the best protection for your trees, if handled properly. Never leave bags exposed to direct sunlight.

Store the bags in a **Cool and Dark** area. If planting is delayed, open the bag, moisten the seedlings, reclose the bag. Trees can be kept in this condition for up to 2 weeks. **Best** planting results are attained when seedlings are planted promptly; within 2 to 3 days.

Planting Instructions Hand Planting

1. Prepare a hole large enough to accommodate the root system. A grub hoe, planting bar or shovel can be used. The grub hoe is thought the most efficient and is illustrated below.



When lifted and pulled back, slits are torn in sod on either side of cut. Whip tree roots well down into SLIT along side, not at face of cut.

2. Place seedling in the hole. Long roots should be pruned back to six inches. Make sure all the roots are buried and the seedling is standing straight. The seedling should be planted at the same depth it grew while at the Nursery.

3. Firmly pack soil around the roots using the heel of your shoe. This will eliminate air pockets that will cause the roots to dry out.



Sod falls back in place, planter tamps root with hard step of heel as he moves forward.

4. Keep seedling roots moist while planting. Take only enough seedlings from the bag to last an hour or two. Leave the rest of the seedlings in the bag in a cool shady place.

Site preparation is essential for shrub planting. For best results, the planting site should be plowed and disked. Minimum preparation would be scalping the sod around each planting hole at least one square foot. A small amount of fertilizer or manure can be mixed into the soil at each planting hole. Cultivation should be carried on for three years after planting to reduce competition. A registered herbicide can also be used to control competing vegetation.



Machine Planting

For large planting jobs of over 5,000 seedlings, machine planting should be considered. Contact your Regional Forestry Office for names of tree planting contractors in your area.

Care After Planting

Your planting must be protected from fire, grazing, and other avoidable damage. A fence may be constructed around your planting and signs posted to alert people to be careful.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Regional Forestry Offices

Region 1

Building 40, State University of New York
Stony Brook, N.Y. 11790 (516) 751-7900
Nassau, Suffolk

Region 2

Hunters Point Plaza
47-40 21st Street
Long Island City, N.Y. 11101 (718) 482-4900
New York City

Region 3

Stony Kill Environmental Center
Rt. 9D, Wappingers Falls, N.Y. 12590 (914) 831-3109
Dutchess, Westchester, Putnam

21 So. Putt Corners Road
New Paltz, N.Y. 12561 (914) 255-5453
Orange, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster

Region 4

Jefferson Road, Stamford, N.Y. 12167 (607) 652-7364
Delaware, Montgomery, Otsego, Schoharie

439 Main St., P. O. Box 430
Catskill, N.Y. 12414 (518) 943-4030
Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schenectady

Region 5

Northville, N.Y. 12134 (518) 863-4545
Fulton, Hamilton

Ray Brook, N.Y. 12977 (518) 891-1370
Franklin, Clinton, Essex

Box 220, Warrensburg, N.Y. 12885 (518) 623-3671
Saratoga, Warren, Washington

Region 6

RD 3, Box 22-A, Rt. 812, Lowville, N.Y. 13367 (315) 376-3521
Jefferson, Lewis

30 Court St., Canton, N.Y. 13617 (315) 386-4546
St. Lawrence

225 No. Main St., Herkimer, N.Y. 13350 (315) 866-6330
Herkimer, Oneida

Region 7

Box 594, Rt. 80, Sherburne, N.Y. 13460 (607) 674-4036
Broome, Chenango, Madison

Box 5170, Cortland, N.Y. 13045 (607) 753-3095
Cayuga, Cortland, Onondaga, Oswego, Tioga, Tompkins

Region 8

115 Liberty St., Box 351, Bath, N.Y. 14810 (607) 776-2165
Chemung, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans,
Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, Yates

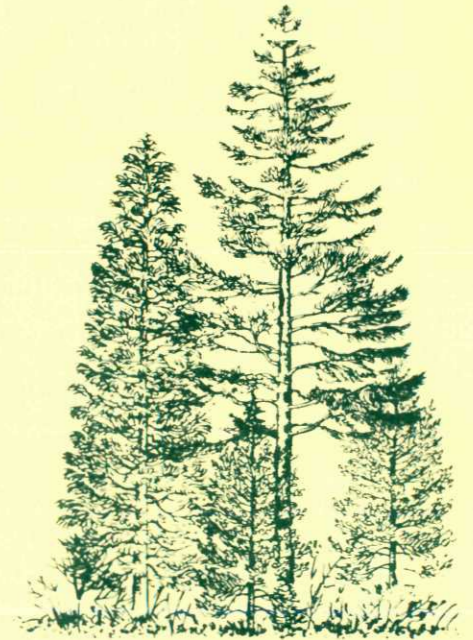
Region 9

215 S. Work Street, Falconer, N.Y. 14733 (716) 665-6111
Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Niagara,
Wyoming



Department of Environmental Conservation

Trees and Shrubs



Planting in New York

New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation

MARIO M. CUOMO, Governor
THOMAS C. JORLING, Commissioner

Purposes for Planting Trees and Shrubs

- To reforest abandoned land not suitable for agriculture;
- To control soil erosion;
- To prevent wind erosion by establishing windbreaks;
- To produce wildlife food and cover;
- To produce wood products;
- To improve the recreational and aesthetic value of the landscape.

The Department of Environmental Conservation operates the State Tree Nursery in Saratoga Springs, New York to produce tree and shrub seedlings for reforestation and wildlife habitat improvement.

How to Order

Tree and shrub seedlings from the State Nursery are available to New York State landowners. No plants are furnished for ornamental or landscape purposes. Information Sheets and Price Lists are available from your Regional Office of the Department of Environmental Conservation, Soil Conservation Service or County Extension Agent.



Planting Guide

Site Requirements*

Species	1	2	3	4	Possible Uses
White Pine	●	X	●		lumber, pulp, posts, poles, windbreak
Scotch Pine	●	X			pulp, windbreak, Christmas Trees
Red Pine	●	X			lumber, pulp, poles, Christmas Trees
Norway Spruce		X	●		lumber, pulp, windbreak, Christmas Trees
White Spruce		X	●		lumber, pulp, windbreak, Christmas Trees
Larch	●	X	●		lumber, pulp
Austrian Pine		X	●		pulp, windbreak, Christmas Trees
Balsam Fir		X	●		Christmas Trees
Douglas Fir		X			Christmas Trees
Black Locust		X			posts, poles, firewood
Cranberry		X	●	●	wildlife
Honeysuckle	●	X	●		wildlife
Cardinal					
Autumn Olive	X	X			wildlife
Crabapple		X			wildlife
Dogwood		X	●	●	wildlife, streambank stabilization
Streamco Willow				X	streambank stabilization
Bittersweet	●	X	●		wildlife
Rugosa Rose	X	X			wildlife, beach stabilization
Arnot					sand bank stabilization
Bristly Locust	X	X	●		sand bank stabilization
White Cedar		X			wildlife
Black Walnut		X			lumber, veneer, nuts

*Site Requirements

1. Very dry, sandy, gravel, shallow
 2. Sandy loam, well drained, deep
 3. Moist, poorly drained, clay loam
 4. Wet, streambank
- X Optimum site
● Acceptable site

Each species has specific site requirements. **Do not plant** in swampy lowlands, brushy fields, or under forest cover. **Do not plant** in recently cut woodlots. Natural regeneration is much faster.

Special Notes

Larch is a deciduous conifer. It drops its needles in the fall.

Black Locust is a hardwood and has very durable wood.

Scotch Pine is either Boonville, Danish or French strain. All three strains are suitable for Christmas trees. Boonville is recommended for forest establishment. Consult the Information Sheet and Price List for available varieties.

Planting Information

Trees are ordered in minimum quantities of 500. How many trees to order depends on the area to be planted, the spacing of the trees, and the purpose for which the owner is establishing the plantation.

Recommended Spacing in Feet	Trees per Acre	Recommended for
6 x 8	908	White pine, Austrian pine
8 x 8	680	Larch, red pine, Scotch pine, spruce
6 x 6	1210	Christmas tree plantation

The use of rectangular spacing should be considered in all plantings, especially Christmas tree plantings, to make access to the plantation easier.

Contact your Regional Forestry Office for assistance.

Wildlife Shrub Seedlings

Wildlife shrubs shipped from the nursery are used for improving habitat. They provide food, cover and runways for all kinds of wildlife. It is recommended that shrubs be planted 4 to 6 feet apart as hedgerows or as borders around conifer and hardwood stands. Dogwood and Streamco

willow are used for streambank stabilization and are most effective when planted 2 to 3 feet apart.

- The Wildlife Habitat Improvement Packet is an assortment of tree and shrub seedlings. It will provide a clump planting of about 1/4 acre. The planting should be designed so that the trees are in the center with the shrubs around the outside.
- The Urban Wildlife Packet is an assortment of shrub seedlings. It will provide an attractive source of food and shelter for wildlife in an urban environment.
- The Long Island Shore Packet is designed for erosion control. The species included in the packet are salt tolerant and can survive the often dry environment of the seashore.
- The Windbreak Packets are designed to provide wind protection for rural buildings. Windbreaks should be constructed in a straight line or "L" shape, perpendicular to the prevailing winds. One packet will provide a maximum 250 foot windbreak. When planning a windbreak, locate it 100 to 300 feet from the building and have it extend at least 100 feet beyond the area to be protected. There should be 3 parallel rows 10 to 12 feet apart with trees spaced 6 to 8 feet in the row. The shrubs should be planted on the windward side of the windbreak and spaced equally along the entire length. All plantings should be carefully planned. You can obtain technical advice from your Regional Forestry Office.

A Program of the
Division of Lands and Forests
Robert H. Bathrick, State Forester