

GROW YOUR OWN

Many species may be grown in a kitchen garden and with little equipment. Seed can often be collected locally. Eucalypts can be raised in home made seed boxes. Less than twenty five grams of eucalypt seed can yield 1,000 plants. Sixty grams of pine seed (*Pinus radiata*) will produce about 1,000 plants. Poplars, willows and boobialla can be grown from cuttings in open ground. Many varieties, particularly native species, can be grown to planting size in pine veneer tubes, empty drink cans, etc. Advice and practical demonstrations of the sowing of seed, and tending plants, is available at any of the Forests Commission nurseries, or in written form from Melbourne.



TREE NURSERIES

Over 400 different species of trees are raised at Forests Commission nurseries. These are situated at:

CRESWICK and MACEDON, supplying the medium to high rainfall parts of the State.

WAIL and MILDURA, specializing in the Wimmera, Mallee and northern districts.

Price lists are available from the Nurseries, Forest Offices or Forests Commission, Melbourne. Distribution of plants usually commences in March from Wail and Mildura and in May from Creswick and Macedon.

In addition to the above centres, plants of Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) are usually available from other nurseries, by application to Melbourne or direct at the nurseries at Benalla, Trentham and Rennick.

FURTHER INFORMATION

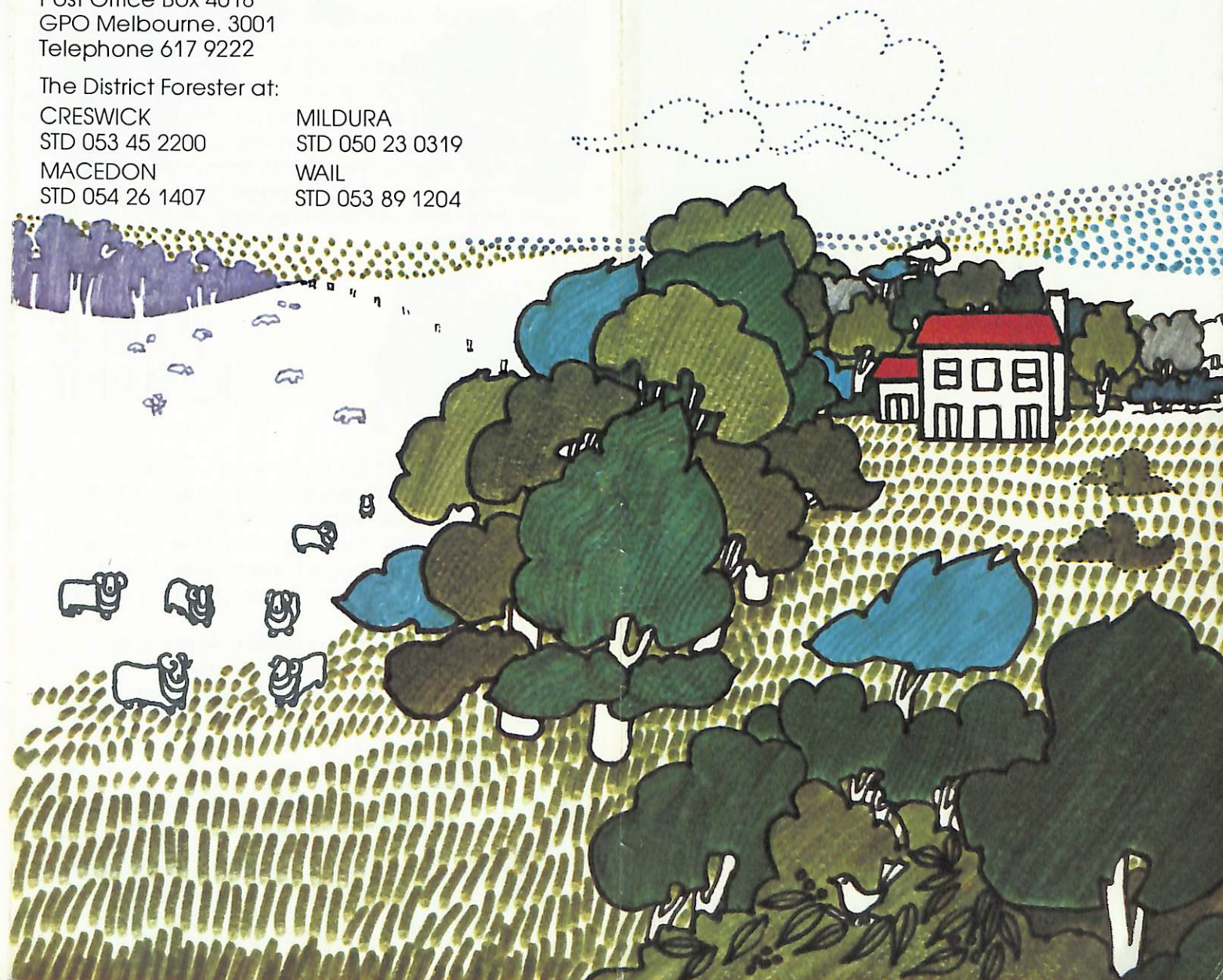
Further information and advice on your specific problems, can be obtained by contacting any of the following:

The Secretary,
Forests Commission Victoria.
601 Bourke Street,
Melbourne. 3000
Post Office Box 4018
GPO Melbourne. 3001
Telephone 617 9222

The District Forester at:	
CRESWICK	MILDURA
STD 053 45 2200	STD 050 23 0319
MACEDON	WAIL
STD 054 26 1407	STD 053 89 1204

TREES ON THE FARM

FORESTS COMMISSION, VICTORIA



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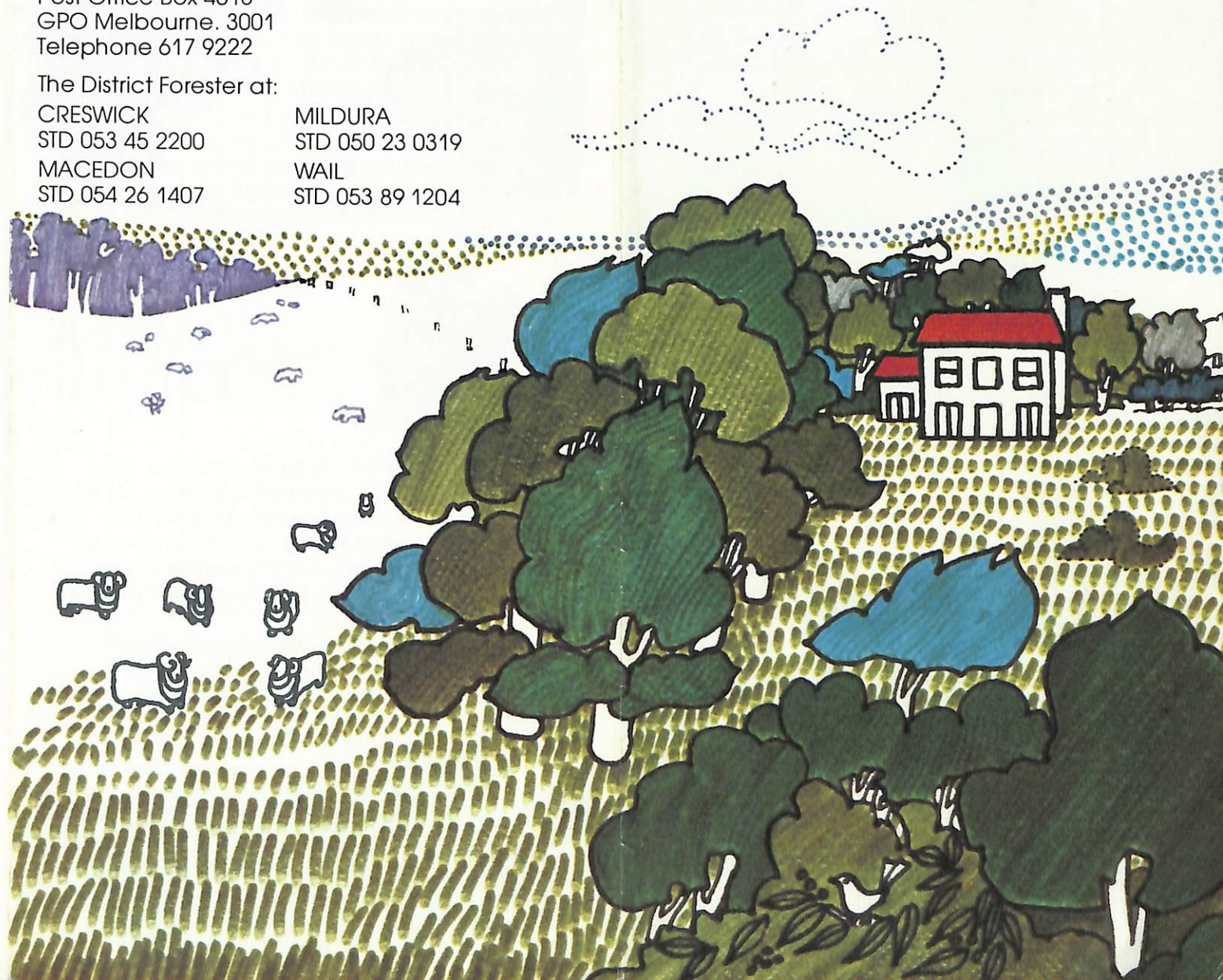
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TREES ON THE FARM

Trees can modify the climate of a farm to give more pleasant conditions to man, his animals and crops, and at the same time add to its attractiveness and value.

When animals are shaded by trees from the hot sun or sheltered from cold winds less of their energy intake is dissipated and is used to increase their productive capacity. Evaporation from tree-sheltered dams is less, crops and grass in tree-sheltered paddocks grow better and erosion is less likely.

Living conditions in and around houses can be improved by planting windbreaks to slow down the cold winds of winter and reduce heat losses. The hot winds of summer can be cooled by shade trees. Birds will find living space and food in the windbreak and reduce the numbers of insect pests on the farm. You may help to preserve some local species which are now scarce because of changing habitat. Trees can be cut for timber for farm use. Farm woodlots properly managed may provide all your timber needs and where sales are possible will add to your income.

PLAN YOUR PLANTING

Haphazard planting can waste trees, time, land and labour; planned plantings pay dividends. Plan your planting twelve months in advance and for best results decide:

- How much land you can devote to trees and how many you can plant and tend each season.
- Where you need trees and for what purpose: shade, shelter, timber, aesthetics, etc.
- Which are the best varieties for your district.
- When you should prepare the site and do the planting.
- Which species are capable of developing to the size, shape and density you require.

PREPARE YOUR SOIL

Fallow and fence in summer and autumn. Trees, like crops, grow best on fallowed land free from a competing growth of grass. If possible, fallow twelve months before planting either in strips or planting spots. Stock and rabbits will eat young trees and may ringbark and damage older trees. For small plantings old 4-gallon drums or rings made from wire netting will give protection from rabbits, but with larger projects rabbit proof fencing may be more economical. Sound fences are essential for stock; many windbreak trees have been ruined through having their lower limbs rubbed off by animals.

WHEN? TO PLANT

Plant your trees in late autumn or winter. It is usually best to plant early in the season. Most young trees dislike wet soil conditions. If the ground is very wet planting should be delayed until later on. If drainage is impossible in wet ground, plant on ridges. On dry ground plant in furrows.

Evergreen trees, particularly eucalypts and acacias, are best planted when small.

Deciduous trees, like poplars and willows, can be planted when larger.

Tall trees require staking, need more after-care, and are more expensive to purchase than small trees.

A mulch of old grass or hay placed around each tree in spring will conserve moisture and check weed growth. If mulching is not practical the growth of grasses and weeds should be kept down by cultivation, chipping or spraying. Firm trees well, to ensure straight growth.

Trees that produce and retain dense foliage down to ground level, like most pines and cypresses, are suitable for planting as single-row windbreaks. Species which naturally shed their lower branches, like most of the eucalypts, need to be planted in belts two, three or more rows wide and mixed with bushy species.



5 ROWS



3 ROWS

Straight rows of windbreaks may not give maximum protection from prevailing winds. If planted in "T", "L", "U" or cross shapes, more paddocks may be protected from the winds, sometimes with fewer trees and less fencing. A triangle of trees in a paddock corner requires fewer trees and less fencing. For maximum effect, windbreaks should be equally dense from ground to crown and without gaps or holes which will accelerate the wind. The profile of the windbreak should be sloping from both the windward and leeward side.

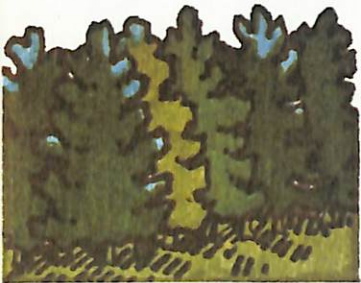
SHELTER & SHADE

Some suggested planting patterns are:

Single Row
Staggered Row
Block Planting
"T" Planting

"+" Planting
"L" Planting
Clump Planting
Corner Planting

The row should be as long as possible to provide the most effective windbreak.



SINGLE ROW

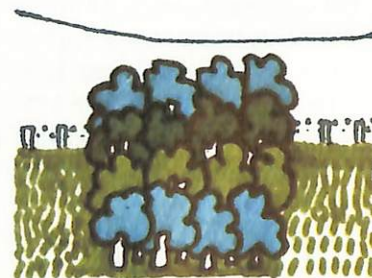


SINGLE ROW

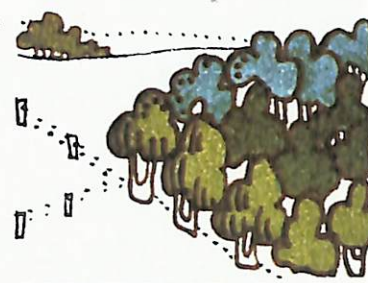


STAGGERED ROW

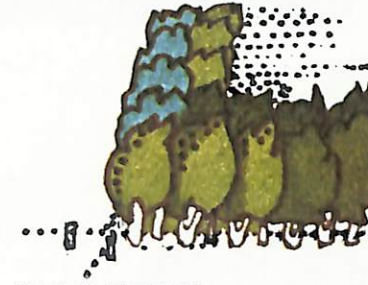
BLOCK PLANTING



CLUMP PLANTING



CORNER PLANTING



"L" PLANTING

"T" PLANTING



"+" PLANTING



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