

TABLE 5.—Recommended tree and shrub species, their arrangement in shelter belts, and their adaptation to soils

NEBRASKA

Group and species	Sequence of rows ¹	Approximate height and position in shelterbelt									Adaptation to soil classes ²						Remarks	
		Under 15 feet	10-25 feet	20-40 feet	30-50 feet	Over 50 feet	30-50 feet	20-40 feet	10-25 feet	Under 15 feet	Uplands			Terraces				Low wet soils
											Sands ³	Sandy loams ⁴	Fine-textured soils ⁵	Sands ³	Sandy loams ⁴	Fine-textured soils ⁵		
Hardwoods:																		
Cottonwood (<i>Populus</i> sp.)	1					X					Fa	Fa	Fa	G+	G+	G	G+	a Can use on uplands as 1 or 2 temporary rows; do not use on upland hard lands south of Platte River.
European white willow (<i>Salix alba</i> L.)	2					X					—	—	—	G	G	G	G	
Dwarf Asiatic elm (<i>Ulmus pumila</i> L.)	3				X		X				G	G	G	G	G	G	G	
Honeylocust (<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> L.)	4				X		X				Fa	F	F	F	G	G	G	a Does fairly well on fine loamy sands; keep off pure sands.
American elm (<i>Ulmus americana</i> L.)	5				X		X				—	F	F	F	G	G	G	
Sycamore (<i>Plantanus occidentalis</i> L.)	6				X		X				—	—	—	—	E	E	E	
Coffeetree (<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> (L.) Koch)	7				X		X				—	—	—	—	E	E	E	
Hackberry (<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> L.)	8				X		X				G	G	G	G	G	G	G	
Green ash (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata</i> (Borkh.) Sarg.)	9				X		X				—	Fa	Fa	G	G	G	G	a Subject to borer damage especially in western half of State; use not more than 2 rows on uplands.
Black walnut (<i>Juglans nigra</i> L.)	10				X		X				—	(a)	(a)	—	F+	F+	F+	a Could use in small amounts on uplands in eastern half of shelterbelt zone.
Black locust (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> L.)	11				X		X				—	—	—	F+	G	F+	G	Subject to severe borer damage on uplands; good for gully planting.
Hardy catalpa (<i>Catalpa speciosa</i> Warder)	12				X		X				—	—	—	F	F+	F+	G	Use only in southern one-third of State.
Bur oak (<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> Michx.)	13				X		X				E	F	F	E	E	E	E	
Osage-orange (<i>Toxylon pomiferum</i> Raf.)	14				X		X				—	F	F	—	G	G	G	Use sparingly on uplands and in northern half of State.
Russian mulberry (<i>Morus alba tatarica</i> (L.) Loudon)	15				X		X				F	F	F	G	G	G	G	
Conifers:																		
Ponderosa pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> Laws)	16		X					X			F+	F+	F	G	G	F+	—	Ordinarily 2 rows are enough; keep 10 feet from adjoining rows of hardwoods.
Scotch pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L.)	17		X					X			E	E	E	E	E	E	E	Use experimentally until good seed source is found. Keep 10 feet from adjoining rows of hardwoods.
Austrian pine (<i>Pinus nigra austriaca</i> Schneid.)	18		X					X			—	F	F	—	F+	F+	E	Keep 10 feet from adjoining hardwoods.
Limber pine (<i>Pinus flexilis</i> James)	19		X					X			E	E	E	E	E	E	E	Use Nebraska seed. Otherwise as above.
Blue spruce (<i>Picea pungens</i> Engelm.)	20		X					X			—	F	F	—	F+	F+	F	Use not more than 1 row. Otherwise as above.
Eastern red cedar (<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> L.)	21		X					X			G	G	G	G	G	G	G	Ordinarily use not more than 2 rows. Otherwise as above.
Rocky Mountain red cedar (<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> Sarg.)	22		X					X			G	G	G	G	G	G	E	Do.
Tall shrubs:																		
Golden willow (<i>Salix alba vitellina</i> (L.) Stokes)	23	X						X			—	—	—	—	—	—	G	
Russian-olive (<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> L.)	24	X						X			F+	G	G	G	G	G	G	
Siberian pea-tree (<i>Caragana arborecens</i> L.)	25	X						X			—	G	G	—	G	G	G	Good especially in northern half of State.
Choke cherry (<i>Prunus virginiana</i> L.)	26	X						X			G	G	G	G	G	G	G	Spreads by suckering; valuable for gully planting.
Buffaloberry (<i>Shepherdia argentea</i> Nutt.)	27	X						X			E	E	E	E	E	E	E	Suckering sometimes objectionable.
Nannyberry (<i>Viburnum lentago</i> L.)	28	X						X			—	—	—	—	E	E	E	
Serviceberry (<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> (L.) Medicus)	29	X						X			E	E	E	E	E	E	E	
Low shrubs:																		
Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i> sp.)	30	X						X			E	E	E	E	E	E	E	Use not over 1 row; is host to cedar apple rust. Keep away from cedar.
Wild plum (<i>Prunus americana</i> Marsh.)	31	X						X			G	G	G	G	G	G	G	Use for appearance value at ends of rows, near roads, etc.
Lilac (<i>Syringa</i> sp.)	32	X						X			F+	E	G	F+	G	G	E	
Western snowberry (<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i> Hook.)	33	X						X			E	G	E	E	E	E	E	
Sumac (<i>Rhus</i> sp.)	34	X						X			E	F	F	E	F	F	E	Use at ends of rows, near roads, gates, etc.
		North or east	Orientation							South or west								

¹ From center line of shelterbelt outward, any species having a larger number in this column will be planted in 1 or more rows outside the row or rows of any species having a smaller number. Ordinarily 1 or more species will be selected from each of the 4 groups indicated in the first column.

² Meaning of symbols: G, good adaptation to soil indicated; F, fair; E, for experimental use in very small amount; —, poor, do not use; + or —, somewhat better or poorer than letter rating. Small letters refer to remarks in same line in last column. It is assumed that the following soils will be avoided, except experimentally: Coarse droughty gravels, claypan soils, undrained alkaline basins (buffalo wallows), shale-derived upland soils along Missouri River.

³ Includes sands, loamy sands, and loamy fine sands.

⁴ Includes sandy loams and fine sandy loams.

⁵ Includes all soils of finer texture than the above; i. e., very fine sandy loams, loams, silt loams, silty clay loams, clay loams, clays.