

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE  
CONSERVATION PRACTICE SPECIFICATION**

**HEDGEROW PLANTING**

(Ft.)

**CODE 422**

Species for Living Fence:

Autumn olive – This plant should be planted in January or February. Plant in a single row with a spacing of 6- to 8-feet apart. Autumn olive is best known as a producer of food for birds.

Pyracantha – Seedlings should be planted during the dormant season. Plant 3-feet apart in single rows. Several kinds of songbirds and wild turkeys readily eat the fruit.

Multiflora rose – This plant can be spread by birds and will become a pest in unmanaged areas. Landowners should be informed of this characteristic. Plant in late winter in a single row with a spacing of one foot between plants.

Other plants – Many other plants are available for hedgerow plantings.

all areas are fenced and protected from fire and grazing. Protect from grazing at all times.

Native Species for Hedgerow:

Natural vegetation can be allowed to grow along a fence line and provide food and cover for wildlife. Game animals and birds, especially quail, rabbits, and fox squirrel find a habitat suitable in such areas. Songbirds use such areas extensively. The species to favor are blackberry, greenbrier, Virginia creeper, elderberry, grapes, hawthorns, honeysuckles, mulberries, redcedar, sassafras, sumac, ragweeds, and other native vegetation.

If larger trees are acceptable to the landowner, the following trees also produce food and dens: beech, oak, hickory, pecan, blackgum, persimmon, pine, sweetgum, hackberry, and osage orange. Many of the above species will establish themselves if

<p>Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically, and updated if needed. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact the Natural Resources Conservation Service.</p>
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**NRCS, LA**  
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