

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
WINDBREAK/SHELTERBELT ESTABLISHMENT (FEET)
CODE 380

MONTANA CONSERVATION PRACTICE SPECIFICATION

DEFINITION: Linear plantings of single or multiple rows of trees or shrubs or sets of linear plantings.

SCOPE: This specification provides direction in windbreak/shelterbelt establishment:

- To reduce soil erosion from wind.
- To protect plants from wind related damage.
- To alter the microenvironment for enhancing plant growth.
- To manage snow deposition.
- To provide shelter for structures, livestock, and recreational areas.
- To enhance wildlife habitat by providing travel corridors.
- To provide living noise screens.
- To provide living visual screens.
- To improve air quality by reducing and intercepting particulate matter.
- To improve air quality by providing living barriers against airborne chemical drift and odor movement.
- To delineate property and field boundaries.
- To improve irrigation efficiency.
- To enhance aesthetics.
- To increase carbon storage in biomass and soils.

ESTABLISHMENT RECOMMENDATIONS: This practice applies on any areas where linear plantings of woody plants are desired and suited.

Slopes greater than 15 percent are generally considered unsuitable for windbreak plantings. Windbreaks/Shelterbelts can be planted on steeper slopes, but special precautions need to be taken to control water erosion.

General Criteria Applicable To All Purposes Named Above

Species Selection.

Species must be suitable and adapted to the soils, climate, site conditions and purpose. See Conservation Tree/Shrub Suitability Group (CTSG) in Section II of the Montana FOTG for a detailed listing of species suited to the soils and environmental factors at the site.

Use single or multiple species in a row. Change species where the soil type dictates a change. When choosing multiple species in a row, select species of approximately the same height and similar growth characteristics.

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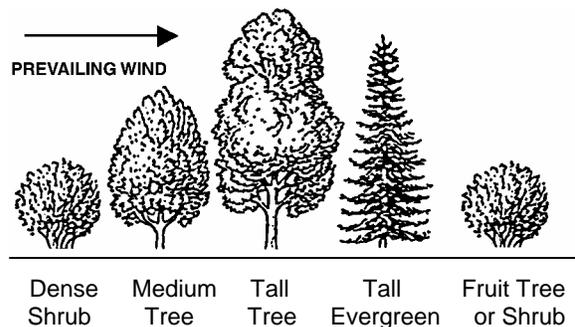
Plantings should have a different species for each row to add diversity to the planting in case of insect and disease concerns occur and for additional wildlife benefits.

Windbreak/Shelterbelt Design.

The most effective windbreak planting has five rows of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs. The greater the height of the trees within the windbreak, the greater the downwind distance protected.

Arrange rows with one or two rows of shrubs on the windward side and the taller trees in the center. At least one row of evergreens is desirable for maximum year round density and they should occupy a leeward row of the windbreak. Fruit bearing trees and shrubs may be planted to the leeward of the evergreen row. (SEE FIGURE 1)

FIGURE 1. The most effective windbreak planting has five (or more) rows of deciduous and evergreen trees/shrubs.



Do not plant slow growing species between two rows of fast growing trees.

Windbreak design density will vary based on the planned function of the barrier. Windbreak density is a function of the number of rows in the planting, the species and spacing used, and the season (leaf on versus leaf off).

Every multiple row planting shall have at least one outside (windward) shrub row.

Provide at least a 12 foot cultivated strip on all sides of the planting to serve as a fireguard, aid in the control of weeds, and reduce the amount of competition for available moisture.

For an L-shaped belt, design wide, round corners to facilitate cultivation and make the planting more effective.

Spacing.

The space between rows of tree and shrub rows will be wide enough to accommodate cultivation equipment to control competing vegetation. A minimum spacing is 15 feet. Spacing within row varies with plant type. See Table 1 for spacing requirements.

Where two rows are used as a screen planting, they may be planted as close as 4 feet apart and treated as one row after the establishment period of 2-3 years.

TABLE 1. Spacing Requirements

PLANT TYPE	SPACING WITHIN ROW (FEET)	BETWEEN ROW (FEET)
Shrub	3–6	15–24
Tree	6–12	15–24

Site Preparation.

Site preparation shall be sufficient for establishment and growth of selected species and appropriate for the site.

The planting area must be free of living sod and competing vegetation before planting.

One of the following methods will qualify for proper site preparation:

Tillable sites

1. One year of summer fallow for cropped and idle land with no grass sod. Two years of summer fallow for sod and alfalfa.
2. A combination of cultivation and chemical weed control can be employed to destroy competitive vegetation. Sod should be tilled and not just chemically sprayed.
3. Any land leveling or smoothing needed to facilitate irrigation must be done prior to planting. The irrigation system should be designed to provide water control independent of the adjoining fields.

Non-tillable sites

1. Where cultivation is not feasible as with wet lands, steep slopes, erosive soils, or other areas, the vegetation will be scalped or killed on a 3-foot wide strip or spot on which the trees will be planted.

Care, Handling, and Size for Woody Planting Stock.

Only viable, high quality, and adapted planting stock or seed will be used. All plant materials should comply with the minimum standards established by the American Nurseryman Standards Institute.

Planting stock must be of known origin. Named varieties are recommended over common varieties and should be used when they are available. Utilize local nurseries for planting stock.

Planting Stock Grade Specifications:

SPECIES	CALIPER 1 INCH ABOVE ROOT COLLAR (INCHES)	HEIGHT RANGE (INCHES)	AGE (YEARS)
Broadleaf	3/16–3/8	12–24	1–3
Evergreen	1/4–1/2	6–12	2–4

Plant seedlings immediately after receiving them. If they cannot be planted, they should be stored in a cool, moist environment (34-38° F; 75–90% RH). Keep stock tops dry and free of mold and roots moist and cool. Do not store seedlings in bucket of water during planting or storage. The seedling should be dormant and will not need light. Seedling storage should be limited to a week or less if storage temperatures are higher than 38° F. The seedlings should be left in their shipping package until planting. Upon receiving the seedlings, open the packages and check to see that the roots are moist. Dampen if necessary and reseal the package.

Roots of bareroot stock shall be kept moist during planting operations by placing in a partially aerated water-soil slurry, peat moss, super-absorbent (e.g., polyacrylamide) slurry or equivalent material.

Root medium of container stock shall be kept moist at all times by periodic watering.

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Planting.

Planting dates and care in planting of the seedlings will ensure that planted materials have an acceptable rate of survival.

Stock shall not be planted when the soil is frozen. Plant into dry soil only if there is a way to irrigate or water woody plant materials afterwards. Plant only when air temperatures are above freezing.

Planting shall be done in early spring or late fall with dormant seedlings. Trees and shrubs may be planted by hand or with a planting machine. The buds should not have broken dormancy and started to swell so that bud scales are separated. On sloping sites, plant trees/shrubs on the contour.

Do not plant on hot, windy days to avoid excessive drying. Plant trees/shrubs when the weather is cool, the humidity is high and the winds are light. The seedling roots should not be exposed to the air for more than 30 seconds. In mixed plantings of conifer and deciduous seedlings, plant bare root conifers first for they are more susceptible to their roots drying out.

Plant seedlings in a vertical position with root collars at or about inch below the soil surface. Pack soil around the seedling to eliminate air pockets. Make the hole or trench deep and wide enough to avoid bending and compacting roots.

Protection.

The planting will be protected from adverse impacts such as livestock damage, wildlife damage, or fire. Protect plantings from livestock with fence. Protect plantings from wildlife damage with nets, tubes, baits, traps, repellents, and/or fencing.

On hot, dry south and west aspects, protect conifers with shingles or burlap shades for the first two growing seasons. To protect conifers from winter desiccation, place shingles or burlap shades on the sides the prevailing winds are coming from.

Mulches, Fabric, and Mats.

Moisture conservation or supplemental watering shall be provided for plant establishment and growth where natural precipitation is too low.

Geo-textile fabric, tree mats, and other appropriate organic mulch materials may be used for vegetation control and moisture conservation for new plantings on all sites.

Acceptable mulches, fabric, or mat materials must allow for water infiltration and air movement. Fabric mats will be a minimum of three feet by three feet in size and properly secured. Rodent damage may occur if they are not properly secured. Manufactured fabrics and tree mats must have a serviceable life span of at least three years.

When organic mulches are used, the material shall be placed a minimum of four inches deep and in at least a three feet wide diameter around the seedling. Organic mulches should be kept at least six inches away from the main stem of trees and shrubs to minimize possible rodent damage.

Trickle Irrigation.

Supplemental water may be provided as needed to improve establishment, health, and vigor of the woody plantings.

Established plantings should receive sufficient water to fill the soil profile to a depth of six feet where soils permit. Infrequent deep irrigation will help control weeds and provide deep rooting for future dryland survival.

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General irrigation should cease around August 15th to permit trees to harden off before frost. On light sandy or gravelly soils the shut off date can be later. But after trees/shrubs have harden off, a late fall supplemental application of irrigation water, just before soil freezing is very beneficial to trees if the soil is very dry. This is especially true for evergreens.

Additional Criteria for Twin Row-High Density Designs

Twin row-high density plantings may be used as an alternative design in appropriate settings. This design will consist of two closely spaced rows (four to six feet) using the same species in each set of paired rows. Row plantings should be staggered for maximum density.

The use of multiple twin rows can be very effective in reducing snow loading. Spacing between sets of twin rows can vary from 25 to 50 feet to achieve the desired objective.

Provide at least a 12 foot cultivated strip on all sides of the plantings to control vegetation and reduce competition for moisture.

Additional Criteria to Reduce Wind Erosion and Protect Growing Plants

The interval between windbreaks shall be determined using current, approved, wind erosion technology. Interval widths shall not exceed that permitted by the soil loss tolerance (T), or other planned soil loss objective. Calculations shall account for the effects of other practices in the conservation management system.

Sites, fields, and plants are protected from wind erosion within an area 10 times the design height (H) on the leeward side and two times the design height (H) on the windward side of the windbreak.

The density for a field windbreak should be 40-60 percent. This would be equivalent to a single row of conifer and a single row of deciduous.

Additional Criteria to Manage Snow Deposition

For snow distribution across a field, the windbreak density (during expected snow-producing months) shall not be less than 25 percent or greater than 50 percent (roughly the equivalent to single row of deciduous trees). The interval between barriers will not exceed 20H.

For snow accumulation, the minimum barrier density, during expected snow-producing months, will be 50 percent and the leeward row will be at least 100 feet from the area to be protected.

For state, county, or township roads the windward row of plantings will be a minimum of 200 feet from the centerline of the road.

Select tree/shrubs that are less susceptible to snow breakage, such as species with more limber branches. For example: lilacs (limber branches) vs. skunkbush sumac (stiff branches).

A snow trap of one or more dense shrub rows planting can be used to catch and deposit snow before it enters the shelterbelt or living snow fence. This planting should be approximately 100 feet windward and parallel to the primary planting.

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Additional Criteria for Living Snow Fence

A minimum of three rows is needed to provide the minimum barrier density of 50 percent.

A typical design utilizes three rows: row one, the windward row, should be a deciduous shrub, the second row should contain a deciduous tree and the third row should contain an evergreen tree or shrub.

Living snow fences should be oriented parallel to the road and at right angles to the prevailing snow moving winds or as close as possible.

The windward row of plantings will be a minimum of 200 feet from the centerline of the road. Where the protected road sections are contained in deep cuts, the leeward row should be a minimum of 200 feet from the top of the cut. On four lane highways, use centerline of closest lane.

Extend both ends of the barrier at least 100 feet beyond the area to be protected.

Consult with officials and secure their approval when working near public roads. Make sure plantings do not obscure a drivers' vision of road intersections or curves.

Additional Criteria to Provide Shelter for Structures, Livestock and Recreational Areas

For wind protection, the minimum barrier density will be 65 percent during the months of most troublesome wind and the area to be protected will fall within a leeward distance of 10H.

Three rows of plantings—with a least one row being a conifer—are required to provide the minimum 65 percent density and the space required to store drifted snow in the windbreak.

Reduce the number of rows required for adequate protection by one if:

- 1) A snow trap of one or more rows of shrubs planted 100 feet windward and parallel to the primary planting; or
- 2) A field windbreak is located less than 660 feet windward and parallel to the primary planting.

Locate the windbreak so there will be a minimum of 100 feet between any building and the nearest row of woody plants.

For the most effective protection, plan windbreaks for at least two sides of the farmstead or feedlot. Extend the planting at least 100 feet beyond the main buildings or feedlots to control wind around the ends. The plantings should be long enough to provide protection of the whole area of farmstead or feedlot.

The openings for access lanes through windbreaks should be diagonal with the rows and at an angle to troublesome winds to prevent wind and snow from funneling into the farmyard.

Access roads next to the outside of the shelterbelt need to be at least 100 feet from the windward row of the windbreak/shelterbelt. This is to protect the road from being drifted in by trapped snow as a result of the windbreak/shelterbelt.

Consider including a drainage ditch for melting snow or rainfall on the leeward side of a livestock/feedlot shelter. This drainage ditch is between the shelter and the feedlot. The intent is to catch and drain any flow away before it has the capabilities of carrying any livestock waste offsite.

Additional Criteria for Noise Screens

Noise screens shall be at least 65 percent dense during all times of the year, as tall as, and as close to the noise source as practicable.

The length of the noise screen shall be twice as long as the distance from the noise source to the receiver.

For high-speed traffic noise, the barrier shall not be less than 65 feet wide. For moderate speed traffic noise, the barrier width shall not be less than 20 feet wide.

Additional Criteria for Visual Screens

Visual screens shall be located as close to the observer as possible with a density, height and width to sufficiently block the view between the area of concern and the sensitive area.

Plantings for the purpose of screening will be of one or more rows. Limitations with respect to proximity with roads and buildings will also apply to screen plantings. Adequate space should be left for cultivation.

Consult with officials and secure their approval when working near public roads. Make sure plantings do not obscure a driver's vision of road intersections or curves.

Additional Criteria for Improving Air Quality by Reducing Particulate Matter Generation

The windbreak interval shall be less than or equal to 10H depending on site conditions and related supporting conservation practices.

Windbreak density on the upwind site density shall be greater than 50 percent to reduce the air flow from source area.

Windbreak density adjacent to the particulate source shall be greater than 65 percent to intercept particulates.

Additional Criteria for Improving Air Quality by Reducing Odor Movement and/or Chemical Drift

Vegetation shall be maintained to control odor movement and chemical drift. Orientation of the shelterbelt shall be perpendicular to the predominant wind direction, and between the source area and the area sensitive to the source.

Locate shelterbelts upwind and downwind of the protected area to disrupt and reduce air flow around the protected area. Shelterbelts for this purpose should be extensive enough to account for wind direction changes at critical times.

Maintain a 60 percent or greater density to insure adequate interception of drifting particles and odors.

Select and maintain tree and shrub species with foliar and structural characteristics to optimize interception, adsorption and absorption of airborne chemicals or odors. Species selections should be compatible with pesticides to be used.

Additional Criteria for Increasing Carbon Storage in Biomass and Soils

Maximize width and length of the windbreak to fit the site.

For optimal carbon sequestration, select plants that have higher rates of sequestration in biomass and soils and are adapted to the site to assure strong health and vigor. Plant the appropriate stocking rate for the site.

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Additional Criteria for Providing or Enhancing Wildlife Habitat or Travel Corridors

To enhance the wildlife value of plantings, plant two or more rows of shrubs or conifers on the leeward side of multi-row plantings. Include fruit and berry producing shrubs where possible.

In multiple row plantings, containing more than three rows, the leeward rows may be planted in-groups or segments containing five or more plants of one species to enhance wildlife values. The greater the species diversity the better the windbreak/ shelterbelt is for wildlife.

Use curve-linear rows or plant on the contour.

Plant a very narrow (2 to 4 feet) band of small grain or herbaceous cover between rows in alternate years.

Consider snow accumulation hazards in windbreak design for wildlife.

Additional Criteria to Improve Aesthetics

Plantings along farmstead entrance lanes shall be at least 100 feet from centerline of the lane and the nearest

Use tree and shrub species with attractive form, foliage color, and flowers. Include conifers and other colorful species in the planting.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE: The following actions shall be carried out to insure that this practice functions as intended throughout its expected life. These actions include normal repetitive activities in the application and use of the practice (operation), and repair and upkeep of the practice (maintenance):

- Replacement of dead trees or shrubs will be continued until the practice is functional.
- Plants that have failed to grow shall be replaced not later than the second year. Void spaces are difficult to fill after the planting is over two years old. Gaps in the tree or shrub rows seriously reduce effectiveness and appearance of the planting.
- Regular vegetative competition control is needed to maintain the establishment, health, and vigor of the plantings. Vegetative competition control is needed for the life of established windbreak.
- Between the rows, cultivate down to 2-6 inch depth. It shall be timely and frequent enough to keep the planting reasonably free from vegetative competition.
- Within the rows, cultivate no deeper than 3 inches and no closer than 2 feet from the base of the plant. The optimum time to perform this activity is several times throughout the growing season.
- Some hand hoeing in the rows is desirable to remove weeds near the trees for at least 3 years after planting.
- Use caution in the application of chemical weed sprays in the vicinity of woody plantings. Strict adherence to label recommendations is essential to avoid damage to plantings.
- Mulches, fabrics, and tree mats will reduce the amount of maintenance needed to keep the planting growing and to control vegetative competition. Periodically inspect woven fabric opening to ensure tree girdling is not occurring.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE CONTINUED:

- On sandy textured soils that will blow if left exposed, some light weed growth or a cover crop, 2-4 feet wide, may be left between the rows to control soil blowing.
- Provide at least a 12 foot cultivated strip on all sides of the planting to control vegetative competition.
- Thin the barrier to maintain its function.
- Prune to eliminate weak or infected branches and repair injured trees.
- Damaging pests will be monitored and controlled.
- Maintaining the planting in a vigorous growing condition will aid in control of damaging pests. Early detection and application of control measures can often prevent extensive damage.
- Control deer and rodent damage by using fencing, repellents, or poisoning.
- Periodic applications of nutrients may be needed to maintain plant vigor.
- Protect plantings from fire by clean cultivation or the use of vegetative fire breaks.
- Supplemental watering may be desirable to ensure adequate survival.
- Replanting will be required when survival is inadequate.

SURVIVAL PERCENTAGES

For a successful tree or shrub planting, it is required that 85 percent of all trees or shrubs planted survive after "leaf out" during spring or summer of the second year with no two adjacent plants missing.