United States Department or Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

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White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, Parts of Dona Ana, Lincoln, Otero, Sierra and Socorro Counties
Table U.--Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings

Map symbol and soil name	Trees having predicted 20-year average height, in feet, of--				
	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
Ac:					
Active Dune Land	---	---	---	---	---
AD:					
Anklam	---	---	---	---	---
Aladdin	---	---	---	---	---
BD:					
Berino	---	---	---	---	---
Dona Ana	---	---	---	---	---
Do:					
Deama	---	---	---	---	---
Rock Outcrop	---	---	---	---	---
DP:					
Dona Ana	---	---	---	---	---
Pajarito	---	---	---	---	---
Bluepoint	big saltbush, pyracantha	oleander	desert willow, velvet ash	Russian mulberry, aleppo pine	Italian cypress, Athel tamarisk, robusta cottonwood, Tasmanian bluegum
Du:					
Dune Land	---	---	---	---	---
Dona Ana	---	---	---	---	---
Bluepoint	big saltbush, pyracantha	oleander	desert willow, velvet ash	Russian mulberry, aleppo pine	Italian cypress, Athel tamarisk, robusta cottonwood, Tasmanian bluegum

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DY:					
Dune Land	---	---	---	---	---
Yesum	---	---	---	---	---
Gr:					
Gilland	---	---	---	---	---
Rock Outcrop	---	---	---	---	---
Gs:					
Gypsum Land	---	---	---	---	---
Gu:					
Gypsum Land	---	---	---	---	---
Gv:					
Gypsum Rock Land	---	---	---	---	---
Tanbark	---	---	---	---	---
InT:					
Intermittent Lakes	---	---	---	---	---
LA:					
La Fonda	---	---	---	---	---
La Fonda	---	---	---	---	---
Lf:					
Lava Flows	---	---	---	---	---
Lr:					
Lozier	---	---	---	---	---
Rock Outcrop	---	---	---	---	---

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MA:					
Marcial	---	---	---	---	---
Ubar	---	---	---	---	---
Me:					
Mead	---	---	---	---	---
MG:					
Mimbres	---	---	---	---	---
Glendale	---	---	---	---	---
NT:					
Nickel	---	---	---	---	---
Tencee	---	---	---	---	---
OB:					
Onite	---	---	---	---	---
Bluepoint	big saltbush, pyracantha	oleander	desert willow, velvet ash	Russian mulberry, aleppo pine	Italian cypress, Athel tamarisk, robusta cottonwood, Tasmanian bluegum
Wink	---	---	---	---	---
Os:					
Oscura	---	---	---	---	---
RK:					
Rockland Cool	---	---	---	---	---
Rubble Land	---	---	---	---	---
Deama	---	---	---	---	---

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RL:					
Rock Land	---	---	---	---	---
Rubble Land	---	---	---	---	---
Lozier	---	---	---	---	---
SH:					
Rubble Land	---	---	---	---	---
Shale Rock Land	---	---	---	---	---
Deama	---	---	---	---	---
SP:					
Sonoita	---	---	---	---	---
Pinaleno	---	---	---	---	---
Aladdin	---	---	---	---	---
SR:					
Sotim	---	---	---	---	---
Russler	---	---	---	---	---
TC:					
Tencee	---	---	---	---	---
Nickel	---	---	---	---	---
TK:					
Tencee	---	---	---	---	---
Nickel	---	---	---	---	---

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	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
Ye:					
Yesum	---	---	---	---	---
YH:					
Yesum	---	---	---	---	---
Holloman	---	---	---	---	---
Gypsum Land	---	---	---	---	---

(Absence of an entry indicates that trees generally do not grow to the given height.)

Windbreak Interpretations

Windbreaks protect livestock, buildings, and yards from wind and snow. They also protect fruit trees and gardens, and they furnish habitat for wildlife. Several rows of low-growing and high-growing broadleaf and coniferous trees and shrubs provide the most protection.

Field windbreaks are narrow plantings made at right angles to the prevailing wind and at specific intervals across the field. The interval depends on the erodibility of the soil. Field windbreaks protect cropland and crops from wind, help to keep snow on the fields, and provide food and cover for wildlife.

Windbreaks are often planted on land that did not grow trees originally. Knowledge of how trees perform on such land can be gained only by observing and recording their performance where trees have been planted and survived. The problem is compounded by the fact that many favorite windbreak species are not indigenous to the areas in which they are planted.

Each tree or shrub species has certain climatic and physiographic limits. Within these parameters a tree or shrub may be well or poorly suited because of soil characteristics. Each tree or shrub also has definable potentials of height growth depending on the factors just mentioned. Accurate definitions of potential heights are necessary for proper windbreak planning and design.

Information in this subsection, which includes windbreak suitability groups and a windbreak and environmental plantings table, can be used as a guide in planning windbreaks and screens.

See part 537 of the National Forestry Manual for additional information.