



Hedgerow Technical Guide (for Wildlife Habitat)

422

Definition: Establishment of dense vegetation in a linear design to achieve a natural resource conservation purpose. Typical hedgerows that provide quality wildlife habitat are composed of a diverse array of native woody and herbaceous plants and are at least 15 feet wide.

Purpose

This practice may be applied to accomplish one or more of the following:

- Provide food, cover, habitat corridors for terrestrial wildlife
- Provide food and cover for aquatic organisms that live in watercourses with bank-full width less than 5 feet
- Living fences
- Boundary delineation
- Screens and barriers to noise, odor, and dust
- Reduce soil erosion and sedimentation



Highbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*)

Native woody trees and shrubs provide valuable cover and food for game and non-game wildlife species. When used in hedgerows within cropfields, hayfields, or pastures, native woody plants can facilitate travel and escape from predators for northern bobwhite (quail), songbirds, and small mammals; while also providing nest sites for shrubland birds. Typical woody plants used in hedgerows are small trees and shrubs that reach heights of up to 20 feet. Oaks and other larger trees can be added for species and structural diversity as well as for food (acorns and nuts). Countless wildlife species including wild turkey, quail, and white-tailed deer forage on the fruits and seeds of native woody plants like persimmon, blueberries, blackberries, sumacs, and hawthorns. The insects attracted by flowering woody plants are an important diet component of shrubland and grassland bird species like quail, field sparrow, eastern kingbird, eastern towhee, and eastern bluebird. Native fruit bearing plants also provide nectar when in bloom and act as larval hosts for a wide variety of pollinators including butterflies, moths, and bees and would therefore be beneficial to adjacent crops needing pollination. Crops that require these pollinators include apple, asparagus, broccoli, carrot, cauliflower, celery, cucumber, onion, legume seeds, pumpkin, squash, sunflower, citrus fruits, peanut, cotton, and soybean. Native grasses, legumes and forbs can be planted alongside woody plants or can be allowed to grow naturally. These plants will provide additional food and ground cover as well as nectar and host plant sources. Any management of hedgerow areas should be delayed until late winter or early spring. Standing dead stems will provide needed winter cover and seeds for a variety of wintering and resident songbirds. **The requirements in this guide are set for the maximum wildlife benefit and go beyond the minimum set in the NRCS Hedgerow Planting Practice Standard 422.**

General Criteria and Specifications

Planting

A minimum of 3 native woody plant species shall be planted. For pollinator habitat a minimum of 5 species of shrubs, native grasses, forbs, and legumes should be planted. This greatly enhances habitat for songbirds, northern bobwhite (quail), wild turkey, and pollinators. The species selected shall be chosen from the approved lists in Tables 1 and 2.

Use the 2 Habitat Categories to guide species selection based on the site conditions

1. Upland fields and/or buffers and/or within or around cropfields, hayfields, or pastures (**Table 1**).
2. Riparian buffers, wetland edges, streambanks (**Table 2**).



REQUIREMENTS

- Minimum width of the hedgerow is 15 feet. Generally, wider corridors accommodate more wildlife use and better songbird nest success. Selected species should be a minimum of 3 feet high, during the dormant season.
- Native species must be used. Chose species suited and adapted to the soils, climate and conservation purpose on the site.
- Soil preparation: Soil should be prepared by conventional disking methods; or by herbicide treatments when a prevalence of exotic sod-

forming grass competition like fescue, bahia, or bermuda grass exists on site. After planting, pack soil firmly around roots and protect plants from damage by traffic, fire, livestock, and weed competition. Fertilizer may be used to increase productivity of fruit-bearing species.

- Plantings should be made in multiple rows with spacing to accommodate growth for species used.
- Plant woody bare-root or potted shrubs and trees during the dormant season (November through March). **Spacing: Trees - 12 feet apart, Shrubs - 6 feet apart; or to simplify, all plants 10 to 12 feet apart.**
- Tree and shrub shelters must be used where deer and small mammal browse is problematic.
- The center row should consist of the tallest growing species and the average height of the vegetation should decrease toward the outer edges of the hedgerow. If native grasses and/or forbs are planting or allowed to grow naturally, they should be at the outer edges of the hedgerow, between the cropfield and the woody shrubs and trees.



Yaupon Holly (*Ilex vomitoria*)

- If native grasses and/or forbs are to be planted, please refer to the **SC NRCS Tech Guide 327 (a)** for species selection, site preparation, planting and maintenance information.
- **No plant listed in Table 3; or by the State as a Noxious Weed; or listed by the SC Exotic Pest Plant Council shall be established in a hedgerow.** See these websites for official exotic plants lists: <http://plants.usda.gov/java/noxious?rptType=State&statefips=45>, <http://www.se-eppc.org/southcarolina/scinvasives.pdf>
- On pastureland, protect the hedgerow from livestock grazing and trampling.

Considerations

- **Make sure all site prep or planting equipment is cleaned prior to use on site to prevent seeds, rhizomes or other material from invasive exotic plants from being brought to the site.**
- Linking fragmented habitats may increase wildlife use of an area.
- In plantings adjacent to small watercourses, the plantings shall be site-adapted, large enough at maturity and installed close enough to shade the watercourse.
- In grassland ecosystems, hedgerows may adversely affect area-sensitive nesting birds by fragmenting grassland habitat patches and increasing the risk of predation. Consult an NRCS Biologist when planning on larger grassland tracts.



[Habitat quality and food supply can be improved by allowing **wild blackberries** to grow within hedgerow]

Maintenance



Hawthorn (*Crataegus sp.*)

- Competing vegetation shall be controlled until the hedgerow becomes established by mowing in between rows or spot herbicide treatment until hedgerow is established. Control shall continue beyond the establishment period, if necessary.
- Noxious weeds in established hedgerows will be controlled by mowing, fire, tillage, or herbicides as appropriate. If using fire, slow burning winter fires are best for hardwoods. Herbicides are recommended as the best alternative because of long lasting effects. Treat only portions of the hedgerow needing weed control (spot treatment).

[Grass species can be used statewide in appropriate habitats; Atlantic Coastal Panic Grass will grow best in the Coastal Plain and Sandhills]

TABLE 1: Native Woody Plants for Upland Hedgrows and Field Edges

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Form | where to plant | Region best suited |
|----------------------------|---|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Mockernut Hickory | <i>Carya tomentosa</i> | tree | dry woods | statewide |
| Pignut Hickory | <i>Cayra glabra</i> | tree | dry to moist woods | statewide |
| Persimmon | <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> | tree | uplands, old fields | statewide |
| Black Walnut | <i>Juglans nigra</i> | tree | moist woods | statewide |
| Eastern Red Cedar | <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> | tree | uplands | statewide |
| Black Gum | <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> | tree | uplands and low woods | statewide |
| Shortleaf Pine | <i>Pinus echinata</i> | tree | old fields and uplands | statewide |
| Longleaf Pine | <i>Pinus palustris</i> | tree | sandy soil | coastal plain, piedmont |
| White Oak | <i>Quercus alba</i> | tree | uplands, slopes | statewide |
| Scarlett Oak | <i>Quercus coccinea</i> | tree | poor soil, dry uplands | piedmont, mtns |
| Southern Red Oak | <i>Quercus falcata</i> | tree | dry woods | coastal plain, piedmont |
| Northern Red Oak | <i>Quercus rubra</i> | tree | moist soil, slopes | piedmont, mtns |
| Post Oak | <i>Quercus stellata</i> | tree | dry, poor, or rich soil | statewide |
| Black Oak | <i>Quercus velutina</i> | tree | dry, well drained soil | statewide |
| Live Oak | <i>Quercus virginiana</i> | tree | sandy, dry soils | coastal plain, piedmont |
| Redbud | <i>Cercis canadensis</i> | medium tree | uplands, dry to moist | statewide |
| Flowering Dogwood | <i>Cornus florida</i> | medium tree | moist uplands, slopes | statewide |
| American Holly | <i>Ilex opaca</i> | medium tree | well drained, moist soil | statewide |
| Wild Black Cherry | <i>Prunus serotina</i> | medium tree | anywhere, dry to moist soil | statewide |
| Shadblow Serviceberry | <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> | small tree | sandy uplands | coastal plain, piedmont |
| Coastal Plain Serviceberry | <i>Amelanchier obovalis</i> | small tree | moist soil | coastal plain, piedmont |
| Paw Paw | <i>Asimina triloba</i> | small tree | moist soil, slopes | piedmont, mtns |
| Silky Dogwood | <i>Cornus amomum</i> | small tree | moist soil | statewide |
| Swamp/Stiff Dogwood | <i>Cornus stricta, Cornus foemina</i> | small tree | moist soil | statewide |
| Deciduous Holly, Possumhaw | <i>Ilex decidua (keeps berries in winter)</i> | small tree | moist soil | coastal plain, piedmont |
| Winterberry | <i>Ilex verticillata</i> | small tree | moist soil | statewide |
| Southern Crabapple | <i>Malus angustifolia</i> | small tree | well-drained, moist soil | statewide |
| Red Mulberry | <i>Morus rubra</i> | small tree | moist soil | statewide |
| Sassafras | <i>Sassafras albidum</i> | small tree | moist, well-drained sandy loams | statewide |
| Chinquapin | <i>Castanea pumila</i> | large shrub | dry woods, old fields | statewide |
| Mayhaw | <i>Crataegus aestivalis</i> | large shrub | moist | coastal plain |
| Cockspur Hawthorn | <i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> | large shrub | dry to moist | statewide |
| One flower Hawthorn | <i>Crataegus uniflora</i> | large shrub | dry | statewide |
| Dahoon Holly | <i>Ilex cassine</i> | large shrub | anywhere | coastal plain |

TABLE 1 (cont.): Native Woody Plants for Upland Hedgrows and Field Edges

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Form | where to plant | Region best suited |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Lead Plant/False Indigobush | <i>Amorpha herbacea</i> | shrub | dry upland | statewide |
| Beautyberry | <i>Callicarpa americana</i> | shrub | dry to wet | statewide |
| New Jersey Tea | <i>Ceanothus americanus</i> | shrub | well drained, open, sandy soils | statewide |
| Strawberry Bush | <i>Euonymus americana</i> | shrub | moist, shady | statewide |
| Yaupon Holly | <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> | shrub | well drained to wet | coastal plain, piedmont |
| Wax Myrtle/Southern Bayberry | <i>Morella cerifera</i> or <i>Myrica cerifera</i> | shrub | wet to dry | coastal plain, piedmont |
| Ninebark | <i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> | shrub | bogs, stream banks, moist bluffs | statewide |
| American Plum | <i>Prunus americana</i> | shrub | moist to dry | coastal plain, piedmont |
| Chickasaw Plum | <i>Prunus angustifolia</i> | shrub | moist to dry | statewide |
| Carolina Laurel Cherry (evergreen) | <i>Prunus caroliniana</i> | shrub | well-drained moist soil | coastal plain, piedmont |
| Hog Plum, Flatwoods Plum | <i>Prunus umbellata</i> | shrub | moist to dry | statewide |
| Carolina Rose | <i>Rosa carolina</i> | shrub | moist to dry | statewide |
| Sparkleberry | <i>Vaccinium arboreum</i> | shrub | dry to moist | statewide |
| Highbush Blueberry | <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> | shrub | moist soil | statewide |
| Black-berried Highbush Blueberry | <i>Vaccinium fuscatum (atrococcum)</i> | shrub | dry to wet | statewide |
| Squaw Huckleberry, Deerberry | <i>Vaccinium stamineum</i> | shrub | moist to dry | statewide |
| Small Black Blueberry | <i>Vaccinium tenellum</i> | shrub | dry upland | coastal plain, piedmont |
| Arrowwood | <i>Viburnum dentatum</i> | shrub | dry to wet | statewide |
| Blue Haw, Rusty Black Haw | <i>Viburnum rufidulum</i> | shrub | dry soils | statewide |
| Coral Honeysuckle | <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> | vine | moist to dry | statewide |
| Virginia Creeper | <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> | vine | moist uplands, shade tolerant | statewide |

TABLE 2: Native Woody Plants for Riparian Areas

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Form | area to plant | Region best suited |
|------------------------|--|-------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Box Elder | <i>Acer negundo</i> | tree | semi- wet/ edges, swamp forests, streams | statewide |
| Red Maple | <i>Acer rubrum</i> | tree | semi- wet/ edges, swamp forests, streams | statewide |
| Sweet or Black Birch | <i>Betula lenta</i> | tree | streambanks, rich woods, north facing slopes | Mtns (Greenville, Pickens) |
| River Birch | <i>Betula nigra</i> | tree | semi- wet/ edges, river and stream banks | statewide |
| Ironwood, Am. Hornbeam | <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> | tree | streambanks, low or rich woods | statewide |
| Shagbark Hickory | <i>Carya ovata</i> | tree | low woods | piemont, mtns |
| Hackberry/Sugarberry | <i>Celtis laevigata</i> | tree | alluvial woods | statewide |
| Atlantic White Cedar | <i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> | tree | acid swamps, bogs, wet sands | Coastal Plain, piedmont |
| Persimmon | <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> | tree | surrounding uplands | statewide |
| Green Ash | <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> | tree | semi- wet/ edges, swamp forests, streams | statewide |
| Black Walnut | <i>Juglans nigra</i> | tree | rich woods, stream margins | statewide |
| Sweetgum | <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> | tree | low, rich woods | statewide |
| Tulip Poplar | <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> | tree | semi- wet/ edges, swamp forests, streams | statewide |
| Sycamore | <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> | tree | low woods | statewide |
| Eastern Cottonwood | <i>Populus deltoides</i> | tree | streambanks, swamp forests | Piedmont, inner coastal plain |
| Swamp Cottonwood | <i>Populus heterophylla</i> | tree | swamp forests, streambanks | Coastal Plain |
| Swamp Laurel Oak | <i>Quercus laurifolia</i> | tree | moist soils | Piedmont, Coastal Plain |
| Overcup Oak | <i>Quercus lyrata</i> | tree | swamp forests, poorly drained lowlands | Piedmont, Coastal Plain |
| Swamp Chestnut Oak | <i>Quercus michauxii</i> | tree | moist, well-drained alluvial floodplains | Piedmont, Coastal Plain |
| Water Oak | <i>Quercus nigra</i> | tree | wet lowlands to moist uplands | statewide |
| Cherrybark Oak | <i>Quercus pagoda</i> | tree | bottomland hardwood, well-drained lowlands | statewide |
| Willow Oak | <i>Quercus phellos</i> | tree | moist alluvial soils along streams and rivers | statewide |
| Shumard Oak | <i>Quercus shumardii</i> | tree | well drained soils along streams and rivers | Piedmont, Coastal Plain |
| Shawblow Serviceberry | <i>Alamanchier arborea</i> | small tree | bluffs, stream banks | statewide |
| Devil's Walking Stick | <i>Aralia spinosa</i> | small tree | upland and low woods | statewide |
| Paw Paw | <i>Asimina trioloba</i> | small tree | stream banks, low woods, floodplains | mtns, piedmont, inner CP |
| Silky/Swamp Dogwood | <i>Cornus amomum</i> | small tree | semi- wet/ edges, swamp forests, streams | statewide |
| Swamp/Stiff Dogwood | <i>Cornus stricta, Cornus foemina</i> | small tree | stream banks, alluvial woods, swamp forests | statewide |
| Deciduous Holly | <i>Ilex decidua</i> | small tree | upland and alluvial forests | Piedmont, Coastal Plain |
| Winterberry | <i>Ilex verticillata</i> | small tree | floodplains, bogs, along streams, low woods | statewide |
| Red Mulberry | <i>Morus rubra</i> | small tree | alluvial woods and adjacent lower slope | statewide |
| Red Chokeberry | <i>Photinia pyrifolia (Aronia arbutifolia)</i> | small tree | moist woods, swamps, bogs, bluffs | statewide |

TABLE 2 (cont.): Native Woody Plants for Riparian Areas

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Form | area to plant | Region best suited |
|---------------------------|--|-------------|--|---------------------------|
| Alternate Leaved Dogwood | <i>Cornus alternifolia</i> | large shrub | moist woodlands, stream and swamp borders | Piedmont, Mountains |
| Hawthorn | <i>Crataegus viridis, C. spathulata, C. marshallii</i> | large shrub | alluvial woods, swamp forests | Piedmont, Coastal Plain |
| Witch Hazel | <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> | large shrub | rich or dry woods, surrounding slopes | statewide |
| Mockorange | <i>Philadelphus inodorus</i> | large shrub | rich woods, floodplains | Piedmont, Mountains |
| Common Ninebark | <i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> | large shrub | bogs, streambanks, moist cliffs, | Piedmont, Mountains |
| Coastal Plain Willow | <i>Salix caroliniana</i> | large shrub | streambanks, low, moist areas | Coastal Plain, Piedmont |
| Black Willow | <i>Salix nigra</i> | large shrub | streambanks, low, moist areas | statewide |
| Silky Willow | <i>Salix sericea</i> | large shrub | marshes, ditches, low woods | statewide |
| Tag Alder | <i>Alnus serrulata</i> | shrub | streambanks, swamp edge, wet meadow | statewide |
| False Indigo/River Locust | <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> | shrub | dry to moist | statewide |
| Dwarf Paw Paw | <i>Asimina parviflora</i> | shrub | drier edges, surrounding uplands | statewide |
| Groundsel | <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> | shrub | open wet edges | Piedmont, Mountains |
| Buttonbush | <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> | shrub | wet shorelines, swamps | statewide |
| Sweet Pepperbush | <i>Clethra alnifolia</i> | shrub | semi- wet/ edges, pocosins, bays | Coastal Plain, Piedmont |
| Hazel-nut | <i>Corylus americana</i> | shrub | rich woods | statewide |
| Titi | <i>Cyrilla racemeflora</i> | shrub | semi- wet/ edges, bays, pocosins | Piedmont, Coastal Plain |
| Virginia Willow | <i>Itea virginica</i> | shrub | semi-wet/ wet, low woods | statewide |
| Coastal Doghobble | <i>Leucothoe axillaris</i> | shrub | along streams, bays, pocosins, swamp forest | Coastal Plain, Piedmont |
| Highland Doghobble | <i>Leucothoe fontainissima</i> | shrub | along streams | mountains |
| Dog Hobble/Fetterbush | <i>Leucothoe racemosa</i> | shrub | swamps, bogs, streambanks, savannahs | Coastal Plain, Piedmont |
| Spicebush | <i>Lindera benzoin</i> | shrub | stream margins, alluvial woods | statewide |
| Fetterbush | <i>Lyonia lucida</i> | shrub | semi- wet/ edges, pocosins, low woods | Coastal Plain, Piedmont |
| Wax Myrtle | <i>Morella/Myrica cerifera</i> | shrub | low woods, marshes | Piedmont, Coastal Plain |
| Common Elderberry | <i>Sambucus canadensis</i> | shrub | rich soils along riverbanks and forest edges | statewide |
| Highbush Blueberry | <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> | shrub | moist bays, swamps, steamsides | Piedmont, Coastal Plain |
| Arrowwood Viburnum | <i>Viburnum dentatum</i> | shrub | alluvial woods, swamp forests | statewide |

Table 3: Invasive exotic plants or noxious weeds that should NOT be planted or encouraged:

| <u>Common Name</u> | <u>Scientific Name</u> | <u>form</u> | <u>Common Name</u> | <u>Scientific Name</u> | <u>Form</u> |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|--|-------------|
| Autumn Olive | <i>Eleaagnus umbellata</i> | Shrub | White Mulberry | <i>Morus alba</i> | Tree |
| Russian Olive | <i>Eleaagnus angustifolia</i> | Shrub | Camphortree | <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> | Tree |
| Thorny Olive/Silverthorn | <i>Eleaagnus pungens</i> | Shrub | White Poplar | <i>Populus alba</i> | Tree |
| Bush/Amur Honeysuckle | <i>Lonicera maackii</i> | Shrub | Japanese Climbing Fern | <i>Lygodium japonicum</i> | Vine |
| Sweet Breath of Spring | <i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i> | Shrub | Wintercreeper | <i>Euonymus fortunei</i> | Vine |
| Chinese Privet | <i>Ligustrum sinense</i> | Shrub | Common Periwinkle | <i>Vinca minor</i> | Vine |
| Japanese/Glossy Privet | <i>Ligustrum japonica</i> | Shrub | Bigleaf Periwinkle | <i>Vinca major</i> | Vine |
| Multiflora Rose | <i>Rosa multiflora</i> | Shrub | Japanese Honeysuckle | <i>Lonicera japonica</i> | Vine |
| Cherokee Rose | <i>Rosa laevigata</i> | Shrub | English Ivy | <i>Hedera helix</i> | Vine |
| Macartney Rose | <i>Rosa bacteata</i> | Shrub | Kudzu | <i>Pueraria montana</i> | Vine |
| Winged Burning Bush | <i>Euonymus alata</i> | Shrub | Chinese or Japanese Wisteria | <i>Wisteria sinensis</i> , <i>Wisteria floribunda</i> | Vine |
| Sacred Bamboo, Nandina | <i>Nandina domestica</i> | Shrub | Beach Vitex | <i>Vitex rotundifolia</i> | Vine |
| Tropical Soda Apple | <i>Solanum viarum</i> | Shrub | Cogongrass | <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> | Grass |
| Leatherleaf Mahonia | <i>Mahonia bealii</i> | Shrub | Crabgrass | <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> | Grass |
| Cascade Oregon Grape | <i>Mahonia nervosa</i> | Shrub | Johnson Grass | <i>Sorghum halapense</i> | Grass |
| Scotch Broom | <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> | Shrub | Bermuda Grass | <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> | Grass |
| Trifoliolate Orange | <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> | Shrub | Tall Fescue | <i>Lolium arundinaceum</i> / <i>Festuca arundinacea</i> | Grass |
| Chinese Tallow Tree | <i>Triadica sebifera</i> | Tree | Bahiagrass | <i>Paspalum nototum</i> | Grass |
| Chinaberry | <i>Melia azedarach</i> | Tree | Giant Reed | <i>Arundo donax</i> | Grass |
| Mimosa | <i>Albizia julibrissin</i> | Tree | Nepalese Browntop | <i>Microstegium vimineum</i> | Grass |
| Sawtooth Oak | <i>Quercus acutissima</i> | Tree | Chinese Silvergrass | <i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> | Grass |
| Tree of Heaven | <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> | Tree | Golden Bamboo | <i>Phyllostachys aurea</i> | Grass |
| Callery Pear/Bradford Pear | <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> | Tree | Chinese Lespedeza or Sericea | <i>Lespedeza cuneata</i> | Forb |
| Princess Tree/Royal Paulownia | <i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> | Tree | Shrubby or Bicolor Lespedeza | <i>Lespedeza bicolor</i> | Forb |

Site Specific Comments and Recommendations: USDA-NRCS

Hedgerow 422 – Guidance

Landowner _____ Field number _____

| <i>Purpose (check all that apply)</i> | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Provide wildlife food, cover, and habitat corridors in farm land | <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce soil erosion and sedimentation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Provide food and cover for aquatic organisms in riparian habitat | <input type="checkbox"/> Create screens and barriers to noise, odor, and dust |

| <i>Layout</i> | | <i>Hedgerow 1</i> | <i>Hedgerow 2</i> | <i>Hedgerow 3</i> | <i>Hedgerow 4</i> |
|--|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Hedgerow width (feet) | | | | | |
| Hedgerow length (feet) | | | | | |
| Area (acres) | | | | | |
| Species # 1 | # plants- | | | | |
| Species # 2 | # plants- | | | | |
| Species # 3 | # plants- | | | | |
| Species # 4 | # plants- | | | | |
| Species # 5 | # plants- | | | | |
| Species # 6 | # plants- | | | | |
| Species # 7 | # plants- | | | | |
| P ₂ O ₅ (lbs/acre) | | | | | |
| K ₂ O (lbs/acre) | | | | | |

Temporary Storage Instructions

Planting stock that is dormant may be stored temporarily in a cooler or protected area. For stock that is expected to begin growth before planting, dig a V-shaped trench (heeling-in bed) sufficiently deep and bury seedlings so that all roots are covered by soil. Pack the soil firmly and water thoroughly.

Site Preparation

Remove debris and control competing vegetation to allow enough spots or sites for planting and planting equipment. For container and bareroot stock, plant stock to a depth even with the root collar in holes deep and wide enough to fully extend the roots. Pack the soil firmly around each plant. Cuttings are inserted in moist soil with at least 2 to 3 buds showing above ground. Additional requirements:

Planting Method

The hedgerow must be inspected periodically and protected from damage so proper function is maintained. Replace dead or dying tree and shrub stock and continue control of competing vegetation to allow proper establishment. Periodic harvesting of trees and shrubs may be necessary to maintain the health and vigor of mature stands. Additional requirements: Trees should be planted at 12 ft. by 12 ft. spacing, shrubs at 6 ft. by 6ft. spacing (or all plants at 10 ft. by 10 ft. or 12 ft. by 12 ft. spacing). Use tree and shrub shelters to protect against deer and small mammal browse.

