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Grow your own TREES from seeds -

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U.S. Department of Agriculture



BALSAM FIR
The one used for Christmas trees.

a PLANTING GUIDE



WOODLOT SEED CO.
NORWAY • MICHIGAN



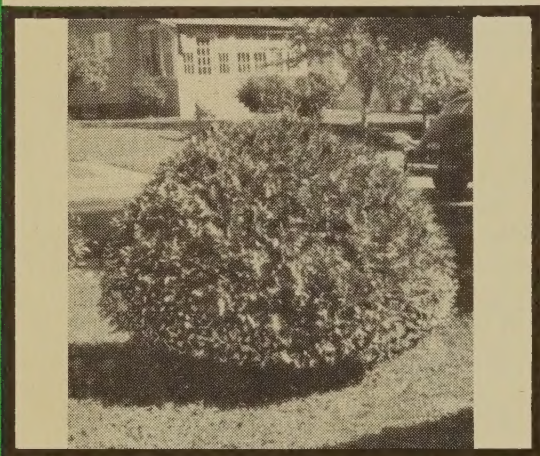
PLANTING GUIDE

and SHRUB SEEDS



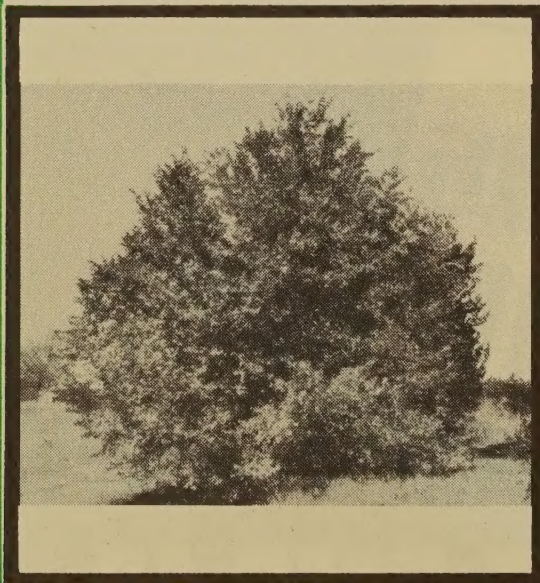
WHITE PINE

At one time probably the most important tree in North America. Useful as ornament, for windbreak, for lumber. Hardy.



ARBOR VITAE

As you see this tree lends itself readily to pruning. A very popular ornamental tree.



CHINESE ELM

A fast growing tree, attractive, useful. Shorter lived than the pines; but holds the line in a windbreak or as shade or ornament until others establish themselves.

Select trees and shrubs that are best suited to your soil and climate. Ask your County Agent, Agricultural Advisor, Soil Conservationist or Forestry Department.

The basic information for this booklet came from the U. S. Lake State Forestry Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minnesota, and the Minnesota Forestry and Horticulture Department. This has been supplemented by years of research and experimentation. Here is highlighted the result of that work, and some of the suggestions that will be helpful to you in deciding the kind of trees or shrubs you want to plant.

The seed bed should be prepared as for onions, on soil which has been in crop the preceding year, working to a depth of about a foot. Remove all sticks, stones, etc. If the soil is heavy use peat or sand with it.

Conifer seeds are often broadcast, though sometimes sown in rows four or five inches apart. Seed of deciduous trees and shrubs (the kinds which lose their leaves over winter) are usually sown in rows ten or twelve inches apart.

After sowing seed water thoroughly at once, and, with small seed,

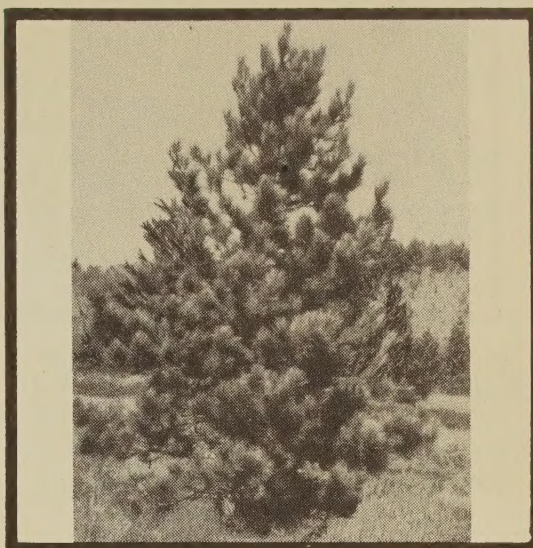
IDE for TREES ED GROWING



cover to a depth of a quarter of an inch or a little more, with soil that has been sterilized, or with soil dug from near the seed bed and about two feet below the surface. Cover large seeds to about three times their diameter. Some experts advise dusting the seed with Semesan or some other mercuric compound at time of sowing. Some use clean sand and others a mixture of sand or peat.

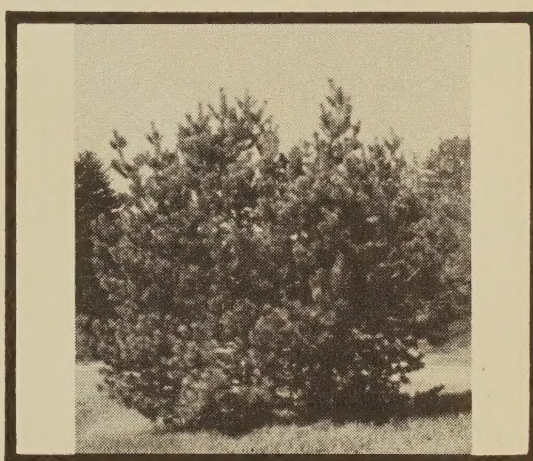
Cover the seed beds with leaves, or with burlap, and keep the soil moist, not wet, until germination starts. Then remove the burlap. If sowing is late provide a mulch to protect the seedlings. Provide partial shade. This may be brush, or a frame of lath spaced about two inches apart.

During hot muggy weather seedlings sometimes wilt and die. Shade should be removed at such times, and if water is standing over the roots of the seedlings, sand or dirt may be sprinkled over them to remove the excess moisture. If any seedlings do die remove and destroy them at once. Some sprinkle Semesan over the seedlings at such times. Remove shade in early fall to harden seedlings. Keep the mulch until spring. Then remove early.



NORWAY PINE

Another very attractive and useful tree. Appears to grow on fairly heavy as well as light soils. In much demand.



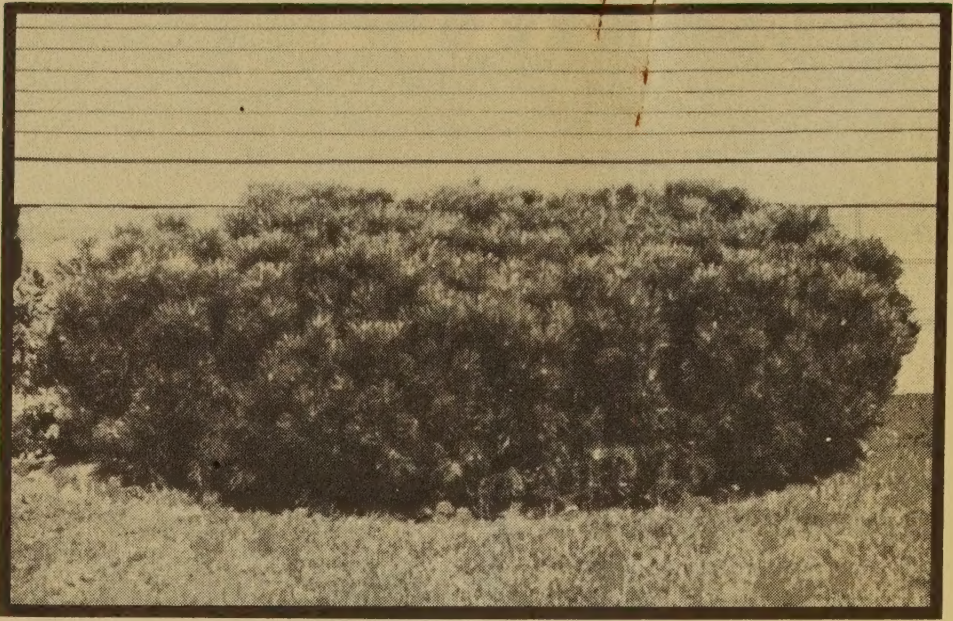
SCOTCH PINE

The one in the picture was pruned at the top to check its upward growth. Fast growing, attractive. One item imported which we need not regret.



WHITE SPRUCE

A much planted tree in its natural location. A tree of the north and cold climates.



SWISS MOUNTAIN PINE

Mugho Pine

Usually a shrub and a dwarf at that. Is hardy. You won't regret this one.

Paper birch does well when provided with a cover of slightly

rotted hardwood sawdust, and kept partially shaded. The same method is good for hemlock. Using sawdust usually prevents the formation of a crust, and small seedlings have trouble breaking through a crust.

Hardwood seedlings are generally transferred when one year old to their permanent locations. The pines, spruce and firs are often transplanted once or twice to build up a strong root system.

Sprouting of almost any hardcoated seed is sometimes hastened by soaking the seed for several days in cold water. Honey and Black Locust may be covered with water just under the boiling point and left until the seed swells. Repeat for those which do not swell.

U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmer's Bulletin No. 1567 tells about the growing of trees and shrubs. It may be had from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. for ten cents.

With your order will be sent additional
TIPS ON PLANTING.

WOODLOT SEED CO.
NORWAY • MICHIGAN

Woodlot Seed Company

Norway, Michigan

ROSA MULTIFLORA

The living fence. This can be started from seed the first season if the seed is properly conditioned. Tests made last season were very satisfactory. This makes an attractive fence and when once established is a permanent living fence and will, if the thorny kind is used, keep out stock, cattle, horses and hogs.

Conditioning:

To condition Rosa multiflora seed, mix with dirt and water, preferably with washed sand and water and freeze it in your locker or refrigerator or place it at the north side of a building during the late winter and early spring and leave it there for from 30 to 45 days, then sow. This should get very good germination.

Rosa multiflora seedlings should be mulched the first and second year, and when transplanted should be about 12 to 18 inches apart in a row. They should be protected against stock until they have a good start. This can be done with an electric fence or other methods. They will grow faster if cultivated.

SNOW FENCE

In many parts of the country live snow fences are being planted along paths and roads to prevent drifting of snow. And you can grow your own from seed. Use fast growing Chinese Elm, Norway Spruce, and some of the pines, firs and other spruce.

WINDBREAK

Government statistics tell us that a windbreak protecting buildings can reduce fuel bills from twenty-five to forty percent. In these days of rising fuel costs this is an item that might well be considered. Use the same kinds as for snow fence.

STRATIFICATION

You will notice that several of the seeds listed are followed by a star. Sown in the spring it is possible that a few only, or none of these seeds will germinate that season. Left for another year they do better. Because birds and rodents may destroy seeds left in the ground so long it may be well to mix these seeds with moist dirt, sand or peat, and place in a box in a cool dry place during the summer. You might ask your locker man to keep them at temperatures of 33 to 40 over summer. In the fall bury the box outside for the winter and sow seeds in the spring.

