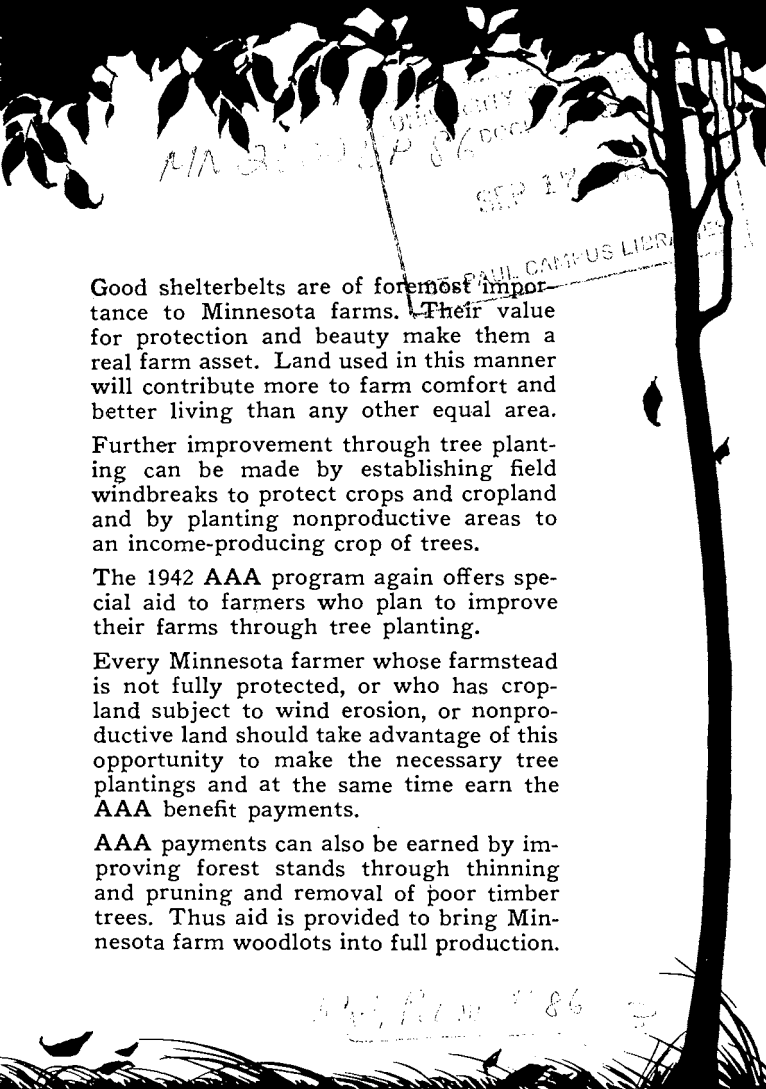
EARN AAA TREE PAYMENTS



Good shelterbelts are of foremost importance to Minnesota farms. Their value for protection and beauty make them a real farm asset. Land used in this manner will contribute more to farm comfort and better living than any other equal area.

Further improvement through tree planting can be made by establishing field windbreaks to protect crops and cropland and by planting nonproductive areas to an income-producing crop of trees.

The 1942 AAA program again offers special aid to farmers who plan to improve their farms through tree planting.

Every Minnesota farmer whose farmstead is not fully protected, or who has cropland subject to wind erosion, or nonproductive land should take advantage of this opportunity to make the necessary tree plantings and at the same time earn the AAA benefit payments.

AAA payments can also be earned by improving forest stands through thinning and pruning and removal of poor timber trees. Thus aid is provided to bring Minnesota farm woodlots into full production.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Agricultural Extension Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Use AAA Payments to Help Plant Trees

The AAA Payment Plan

The 1942 AAA program offers $15.00 for tree planting ($7.50 per acre). This payment is in addition to all regular AAA benefits, including those made for planting trees to meet soil building goals.

This $15.00 can be earned only by planting trees. To receive payment, fulfill one of the requisites listed below:

1. Plant 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreaks.

2. Plant for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns).

3. Plant for forest purposes at least 2,000 tree nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns).

Payment will not be made unless plantings are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture practices.

Note—Practices carried out with labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished by any state or federal agency other than AAA and representing half or more of the cost, cannot earn these payments.

AAA 1942 Special

$15

—or—

$7.50 an Acre

TREE PLANTING

Maintain Existing Plantings

Besides the $7.50 per acre for tree planting, a $3.00 per acre payment will be made for maintaining a good stand of at least 300 forest trees and shrubs beneficial to wildlife planted between July 1, 1938 and July 1, 1942. Maintenance includes proper cultivation and protection from livestock and fire. Payment will not be made for maintaining trees for which a planting payment is made under the 1942 program.

Use Hardy Varieties

For best results use only species adapted to the soil and climate of the region in which the trees are to be planted.

For a complete list of shelterbelt and windbreak trees, see Extension Bulletin 196, "Planting the Standard Windbreak" and Extension Folder 85, "Tips on Tree Planting."

Best results are obtained with vigorous young trees.

1. One- or two-year old deciduous trees such as ash and elm. This may also include "cuttings" of willow and cottonwood or wild trees suitable for transplanting.

2. Evergreens stock at least four years old, grown two years in the seedbed and two years in transplant rows.

Sources of Stocks

1. Commercial nurseries in Minnesota.

2. Transplanted wild stock from 1 to 3 feet high. Such stock should be hardy and have a well-developed root system.

3. Trees grown in home nurseries or 4-H projects.

4. Nuts from native trees.

Value of Farm Planting

The shelterbelt protects the home, orchard, and livestock against snow, sleet, piercing winter winds, and summer dust storms.

Provides the farmer with fuel and fence posts.

The field windbreak reduces soil losses and helps protect soil fertility and crop yields against the effect of drying winds and dust storms.

Woodlot planting establishes an income-producing crop on otherwise nonusable or poor areas.

Complete details concerning tree planting practices will be furnished upon request by the county agent, county AAA committee, or local conservation committee. See them immediately in order to obtain full benefit of the provisions in the 1942 program.

PROTECT *Fields and Home*

FIELD WINDBREAKS

Experience has shown that field windbreaks are beneficial in many parts of Minnesota, particularly where wind erosion is a serious problem. Field windbreaks will provide protection against dust storms in summer and help retain moisture in the form of snow during the winter.

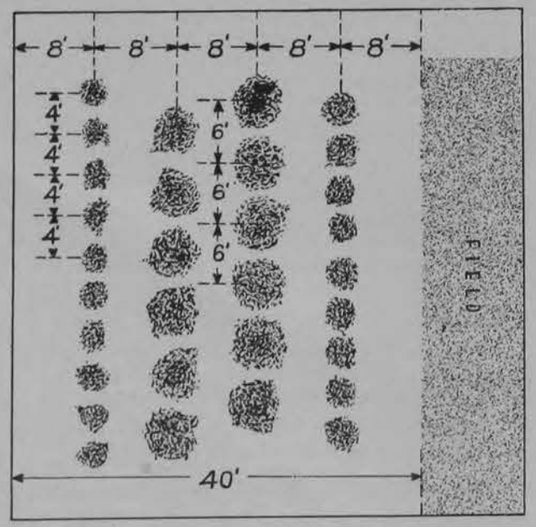
Two or four rows of trees are adequate for a field windbreak in Minnesota. The windbreak should be planted to protect against the prevailing summer winds which usually come from the south. Thus the windbreak should be planted east and west along the south side of the field.

Four-row Windbreak

This plan calls for one row of shrub plants on each side with two rows of trees in the middle.

The shrubs should be planted 4 feet apart in the row.

The trees in the two center rows should be 6 feet apart. The rows should be 8 feet apart and 8 feet from the shrub rows. Use 10 or 12 feet between the rows if 8 feet is not wide enough for cultivation machinery.



The Four-row Field Windbreak Plan

A Ravine Stabilized and Healed by a Black Locust Planting

With the rows 8 feet apart the entire width of this planting would be 40 feet.

To make an acre, the planting would be 1,089 feet (66 rods) long. To fully plant an acre of field windbreak, 546 shrubs and 362 trees will be needed.

Two-row Windbreak

Only one row of trees and one of shrubs is used in this plan. The planting scheme is the same as that for the outside two rows in the four-row plan except that only 6 feet are allowed for clearance.

This windbreak would be 20 feet wide and would have to be 2,178 feet long for an acre. Under this plan, 545 shrubs and 363 trees are needed per acre.

FARM WOODLOTS

Planting farm woodlots is one of the best ways to utilize steep hilly areas, especially where water erosion is a problem. Nontillable floodland along streams may also be used. This type of planting is included in the AAA program.

Solid plantings are recommended for farm woodlots. Planting the trees 6 feet apart in rows 7 feet apart gives a satisfactory spacing. This would require about 1,000 trees per acre.

In southeastern and south-central Minnesota, nut trees are suitable for woodlot planting. Other varieties which produce fuel, fence posts, and wood for farm repair should also be used.

Contour Furrows for Tree Planting on a Nontillable Hillside (Photos furnished through Courtesy of Soil Conservation Service)

Plowing Not Necessary

It is often impractical to plow the land before planting, but removal of the sod is necessary. This can be done by plowing a 3-inch deep furrow and planting the trees in the furrow.

Sometimes plowing a furrow is impossible because of rocks, stumps, or other obstructions. In this case, cut out an 18-inch square piece of sod with a spade or grub hoe and plant the trees in the exposed area. This is called "scalping."

The payments are the same per acre as for the other plantings. To assure good growth and survival, the weeds can be kept down by hoeing where cultivation is not possible. All planted areas must be protected from grazing and fire.

FARMSTEAD SHELTERBELTS

One of the most worthwhile planting practices under the 1942 AAA program is the farmstead shelterbelt. The purpose of the shelterbelt is to protect the house, barn, orchards, and feed lots and, at the same time, provide posts and fuel and material for other farm needs. To be satisfactory, a substantial planting is necessary.

The Standard Shelterbelt

One of the most suitable plans for the Minnesota farm calls for a snow catch of two rows of hardy shrubs or low trees; a snow trap space, 40-60 feet wide; and a main windbreak of eight rows of trees occupying a space 80 feet wide. This recommended shelterbelt would be 152 feet wide including 8 feet on each side for cultivation and as long as necessary (see diagram and plans in Minnesota Extension Bulletin 196).

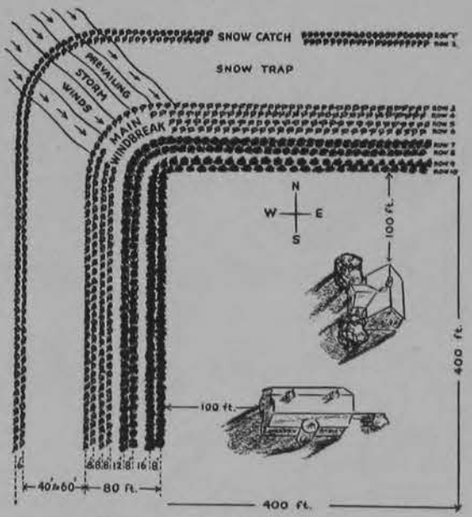
SAVE *Money and Fuel*

A standard shelterbelt under this plan would be (inside measurements) 400 feet on both the west and north side of the farmstead. This would occupy 3.3 acres and entitles the farmer to a $24.75 payment (3.3 x $7.50). Each area 287 feet in length under this plan will make an acre of shelterbelt. The special allowance of $15 will take care of 2 acres and the balance of 1.3 acres could be earned from the regular soil building allowance set up for the farm.

According to the diagram at least 460 trees should be planted per acre. To assure survival, the trees must be carefully planted and adequately cultivated throughout the season. Assuming that only three fourths of the trees survive, there will be 345 trees, which is still within the AAA requirement of 300 trees per acre for this type of planting.

Wider Spacing Often Needed

Many farms have tractor powered cultivation equipment which cannot be used when the rows are spaced 8 feet apart. In that case, the rows should be spaced 10 or 12 feet apart. This will require a wider planting or fewer rows.



Plan for a Farmstead Shelterbelt

Manage Woodlots Wisely

Good management practices will earn $3.00 per acre AAA payment. To improve the stand:

Cut these trees	Save these trees
Diseased, insect-infested	Healthy, disease-free
Injured by fire	Sound
Crooked	Straight
Spreading, limby	Tall, well formed
Stunted, overcrowded	Thrifty
Low market value	Commercially valuable
Undesirable varieties	Good seed

AAA regulations specify that at least 100 trees 6 inches and over in diameter or 200 trees 2 inches and over in diameter be left well distributed over the area. Other provisions are:

1. The county committee must give prior approval to the area on which the practice is carried out.
2. The area must be protected from fire and grazing.
3. Approved wildlife management practices must be carried out.

Payment will not be made for woodlot management practices on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1938, nor on a stand of old timber on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under the AAA program during any of the four years prior to 1942.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Extension Bulletin 196,

Planting the Standard Windbreak.

Extension Folder 85,

Tips on Tree Planting.

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