

Notes on the Growing of TREES, SHRUBS and HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS together with a selected list of these plants suitable for planting in Manitoba

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TREES, shrubs and herbaceous perennials do best when planted in well prepared soil. Sod or unbroken land should be deeply broken and thoroughly cultivated before being planted to trees or shrubs. Thorough cultivation for two successive seasons is none too much to put such land in good condition for tree planting. The soil should be thoroughly enriched by heavy manuring with well-rotted manure before trees are planted.

Trees or shrubs may be planted in the fall or spring. Generally speaking, however, spring is the better season to plant. To get good results, stock should be vigorous and well grown and carefully lifted. Care should be taken to see that the stock is not allowed to become dried or damaged while it is being transferred from the nursery to the permanent plantation.

In preparing trees or shrubs for planting, broken or injured roots should be removed and the tops of deciduous trees cut back to balance with the reduced root system. Evergreen trees should receive great care during the process of transplanting. The roots should never be allowed to become dried while they are out of the soil, as severe drying is likely to result in the death of the tree.

In planting trees, dig a hole sufficiently large to take the roots without crowding. Spread out the roots with the hand, place fresh surface soil below and immediately on top of the roots and thoroughly compact it about the roots. Plant trees or shrubs a little deeper than they originally were in the nursery row.

A very great deal of emphasis is placed upon the advantage of procuring home-grown trees, where at all possible. Some of the varieties given in the list, while perfectly hardy when grown from seed procured in the Canadian West, are not to be depended upon when grown from seed produced in the South or East.

TREES SUITABLE FOR FOREST PLANTATION AND WINDBREAKS

Manitoba maple, box elder or ash-leaved (*Acer negundo*).

Soft maple (*Acer saccharinum*), for Southeastern Manitoba only, and only northern-grown stock recommended.

Birch, native variety, paper or canoe birch (*Betula papyrifera*).

Green ash, native variety (*Fraxinus lanceolata*).

Balsam poplar or Balm of Gilead (*Populus balsamifera*).

Russian poplar, several varieties.

Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*)—Hardy, especially adapted to deep moist soils, but subject to rust in some localities.

Willows—White willow (*Salix alba*). Sharp-leaved willow (*Salix daphnoides* or *salix acutifolia*). Veronish or golden willow (*Salix veronish*). Russian laurel leaf willow (*Salix pentandra*). Britzensis willow (*Salix alba* var. *britzensis*). The French laurel leaf willow is also recommended.

Basswood (native grown stock only, *Tilia Americana*)—Recommended for Red River Valley with Brandon for the Western limit; adapted to deep moist soils.

American Elm—Native Form (*Ulmus Americana*).

Oak—Mossy Cup or Burr Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*). Southern Manitoba.

Carolina Poplar (a form of cottonwood) has not generally proved hardy.

EVERGREENS AND CONIFERS

Balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*), adapted for Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan.

Pines—Lahrador, Grey or Jack Pine (*Pinus divaricata*), native, and (*Pinus Murray*) Scotch Pine (*Pinus Sylvestris*). Riga pine (*Pinus Sylvestris Rigensis*), a variety introduced from forests near Riga, Russia, and found to be a somewhat harder form of the Scotch pine. Another pine (*Pinus cemhra*), a hardy form introduced from the mountain regions of Central Europe, above being a Swiss variety. Dwarf mugho pine (*Pinus mugho*).