

DIGGER PINE FOR WINDBREAKS IN OKLAHOMA

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Digger pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) appears to have potential for windbreak plantings in central and western Oklahoma.

Approximately 80 Digger pine are growing in a farmstead windbreak near Elk City, Oklahoma (fig. 1). They are in an exterior row 10 feet from a row of Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*). The pines were planted in 1958 and the landowner says that survival was nearly 100 percent. The planting is on Grandfield fine sandy loam.

The author measured seven of the Digger pine on June 30, 1976. Average height was 37 feet. The tallest was 39 feet and the shortest 31 feet. Average d.b.h. was 9.9 inches, and the tree spacing within the row averaged 8 feet.

Height measurement on March 7, 1979, showed that each Digger pine had grown 3 to 5 feet.

All attempts to locate the seed source for these trees have failed. It is known only that the trees were furnished to the landowner by the Oklahoma Forestry Division. The trees are producing viable seed.

Other Digger pine known to be growing in Oklahoma are at Woodward, Norman, and Stillwater.

Two of the Digger pine at Stillwater were planted in 1955 in a windbreak along with eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) and Austrian pine (*Pinus nigra*). This planting is on eroded Renfrow soils. Renfrow soils have a surface layer of silt loam to clay

loam and a subsoil of clay. The Austrian pine are about 7 feet tall, which is normal for these soils. The two Digger pine are 22 and 24 feet tall, slightly taller than the eastern redcedar in the adjoining row. The Digger pine foliage is less dense than Austrian pine but more dense than loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*).

The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) is collecting Digger pine seed in California. This seed will be planted along with seed from the trees at Elk City, Oklahoma, and will be tested through the SCS plant materials evaluation system. SCS hopes that a seed source can be found that will produce Digger pine trees equal to those already growing in Oklahoma.

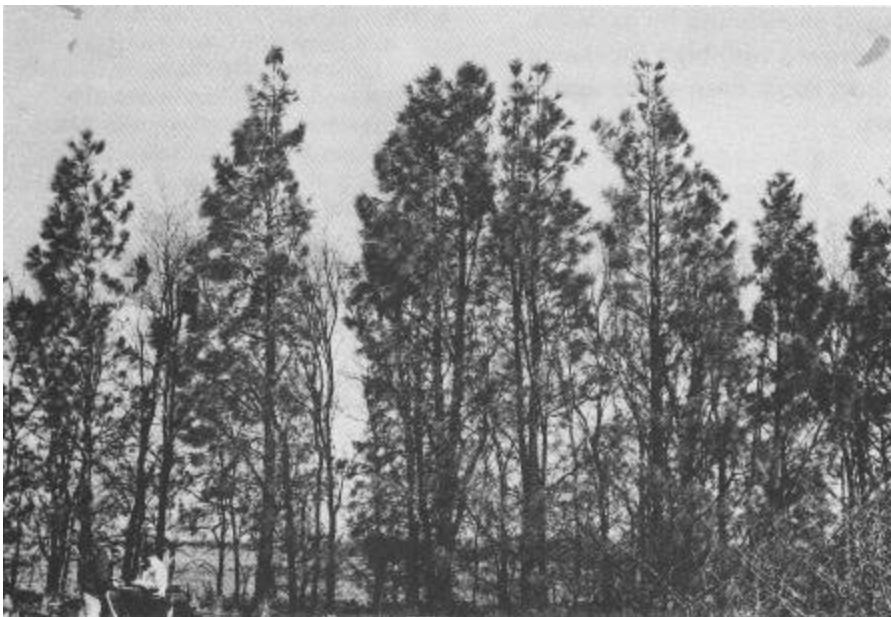


Figure 1.—Digger pine average 37 feet tall in this Oklahoma windbreak.

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Please write in if you have developed or found useful a new piece of equipment; a nursery operation; a technique or method of planting or seeding trees, handling or packing seedlings, improving seedling growth, or site preparation; a seed collecting, processing, or storage procedure which might be helpful to someone else. You will facilitate our work if you type your article double space and finish each paragraph on the same page it begins.

Send clear, glossy print photographs or black ink drawings, if possible, to increase readers' interest and understanding. Black and white negatives or color slides are also acceptable, and will be returned as soon as glossy prints can be made.

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Errata

We regret that the Fall 1979 issue of this periodical was printed before errors were corrected. The following are corrections to that issue:

- 1) The page numbers were left off the Contents page.
- 2) *P. 3, col. 2, 1. 11:* "The plantation was mowed regularly

during each growing season to reduce weed and grass competition."

- 3) *P. 9, col. 2, 1. 11:* "In October, seedlings were in deep dormancy, so the terminal shoot would not resume growth even under highly favorable conditions. In March, seedlings were ready to resume growth as soon as environmental conditions permitted."
- 4) *P. 14, col. 3, 1. 13:* "Despite applications of 3 lb per acre (3.3 kg/ha) of active Princep (Geigy) shortly after planting and in the spring of 1975, a dense cover of quackgrass (*Agropyron repens* L. Beauv.) became established during the summer of 1976 and competed vigorously with the tree seedlings."
- 5) *P. 16, col. 1, 1. 15:* "The lack of control in certain nurseries in certain years as well as the relatively high average incidence in sprayed seedbeds (2.5 percent) is probably due to either inadequate spray frequency (5); inadequate spray coverage (1, 5); inadequate

tenacity of spray residues (6); or improper timing of spray applications (2, 8, 9)."

- 6) *P. 18, col. 1, 1. 11:* "Germination of seed collected on August 22 was only 28 to 30 percent following cellar and room storage, but increased to 40 percent for the later harvests and both storages."
- 7) *P. 19, col. 3, 1. 36:* "2. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 1974. Seeds of woody plants in the United States. U.S. Dept. Agric., Agric. Handb. No. 450. 883 p."
- 8) *P. 21, col. 2, 1. 1 and 2:* "Application of Ferbam (continued from p. 16)"
- 9) *P. 22, col. 1, 1. 1:* "Because of its effectiveness and low cost, aerial seeding (following mechanical scarification) is commonly employed as a method of regenerating jack pine (*Pinus banksiana* Lamb)."
- 10) *P. 22, col. 3, 1. 15:* "At 40 percent R.H., the moisture content of both untreated and treated seeds in groups A and C dropped to 4.9 and 5.1 percent respectively, apparently, reaching an equilibrium moisture content (based on further testing) for those conditions."
- 11) *P. 30, col. 1, heading:* "EVERY READER IS A POTENTIAL AUTHOR OF AN ARTICLE FOR TREE PLANTERS' NOTES"

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