# AMERICAN CHESTNUT PLANTING PRACTICES



SITE SELECTION,
PREPARATION AND
PLANTING

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# SITE SELECTION



# CONSIDERATIONS FOR SELECTING THE RIGHT SITE FOR AMERICAN CHESTNUT



### Site Selection





- Type of site selected could be:
  - o Field -
  - o Forested
    - **x** Recent clear-cut
    - **▼** Shelter wood
    - **x** Regneration
    - **×** Other
  - O Highly disturbed site
    - **▼** Mine reclamation





#### Site Selection





#### Field

- Good access to light
- No clearing necessary
- Turf and other vegetation to manage
- Lack of beneficial mycorrhizae likely

#### **Forested**

- Light availability dependent on level of clearing
- Often little understory vegetation to manage
- Beneficial mycorrhizae present
- Interaction with forest





- Soils appropriate to chestnut are:
  - o Well-drained
    - ▼ Drainage
    - ➤ Saturated hydraulic conductivity
  - O Slightly acidic
    - **x** Soil pH of 4.5-5.5



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Blueberries-Littleisland.jpg



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Kalmia\_latifolia\_species.jpg

Ericaceous plants, like mountain laurel and blueberries, are good indicators of acidic soils, though a soil sample is the best way to know for sure.





- A soil test is the best way to determine soil pH and learn more about the nutrient components
  - O Most land-grant Universities offer soil testing for a minimal fee

O Select blueberries or Christmas trees as the crop being grown, unless

you know chestnut-specific recommendations are available

- Use NRCS's Web Soil Survey to look at the site in question
  - O Explore many soil properties
    - ➤ Hydrology, changes in soil type, etc
  - O Download results to keep on-file







- Possible soil issues to look out for:
  - O Compaction
    - **▼** Check land-use history
    - ▼ Old log landings
    - **▼** Previous construction
  - O Ledge/depth to bedrock
    - Roots need room to grow
    - ➤ Depth to bedrock: 4-6 feet minimum
  - o Fragipan
    - ▼ Subsurface soil layer
    - Restricts flow of water and root penetration
    - ➤ Bx or Btx in soil descriptions



Empty up-hill rows were planted over ledge. Chestnuts sprouted but quickly died.





- Land-use history can be very important during site selection:
  - O Compaction from pasture, old log landings or construction work
  - O Nutrient levels either high or low from previous agricultural practice
  - On-site accidents or spills could leave behind toxins
- Best to know what happened in the past to identify any potential issues early on



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:290X2Forestry.JPG

#### **Microclimate**





- Microclimates are areas with climates differing from the surrounding area:
  - O Warmer/colder
  - O Wetter/drier
  - O More/less prone to frost
- Can be large or small
- Look for:
  - O Cold valleys
  - O Large bodies of water
  - Topography

Local knowledge can help identify on-site microclimates



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Frost\_on\_a\_n ettle,\_Netherlands.jpg

# SITE PREPARATION



#### PLANNING FOR PLANTING



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# Site Preparation

Begin planning for a planting at least one year in advance

It can take careful planning to prepare an orchard site



### • Develop a timeline

- O Identify site preparations needed and target dates for completion
- Develop a budget
  - O Research options and begin purchasing materials
- Work on time-consuming projects like:
  - O Pricing/planning for deer fencing
  - O Extensive clearing or pre-planting vegetation management
  - O Experimental design or planting layout





# Site Preparation

Vegetation management can be a big part of site preparation

Identify any invasive species early on - these will be the most difficult to remove and control

### • Forest site prep:

- O Large existing vegetation to remove/manage
- O Clearing, stumping, rock removal

### • Field site prep:

- O Herbaceous vegetation to remove/manage
- O Herbicide, black plastic, landscape fabric,

mulch

Pre-planting row cover can help kill vegetation prior to planting.







# Site Preparation

Soils should be a big consideration when selecting a site

A soil test is the best way to confirm that the soils on-site are appropriate for growing chestnut

- Your soil test results should include recommendations for your crop
- Follow site preparation and management recommendations, some of which are best done 6-12 months before planting
  - O Soil amendments
    - ➤ Adjust the soil nutrition or pH to be most beneficial to growing chestnut
  - O Fertilization plan
    - ➤ Use the on-site soil nutrition to develop an appropriate fertilization plan



# PLANTING



# RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INSTALLING AND MANAGING YOUR CHESTNUT PLANTING





### Soil Preparation



- There are many ways to prepare the soil for planting
- Soil preparation will depend on the site and equipment available
- Field sites:
  - O Big equipment: plowing, disking or use of a soil auger/post hole digger
  - O Hand equipment: hand digging, bulb planter, dibble bar
- Forested or rocky sites:
  - O Big equipment may be more difficult to use
  - O Hand equipment: hand digging, bulb planter, dibble bar





- A weed-free planting mix is often used
  - O Reduces competition
  - O Provides more balanced moisture
- Recommended planting mixes include:
  - 0 1/3 each peat, perlite and vermiculite
  - O Scott's Miracle-Gro® Moisture Control® Potting Mix
  - O Sun Gro® Metro-Mix® 560 SUN-COIR
- Including a small amount of forest soil may contribute beneficial mycorrhizae
  - O Most important in field sites where beneficial mycorrhizae are less likely to be present





Shelters provide important protection against wildlife



- Select shelters based on the expected wildlife pressure
  - O The shorter the shelter, the better
  - O Tall shelters prevent trees from forming reactionary wood
- Many options for 18-24" shelters
  - o TREE PRO, Tubex, Blue-X®
  - O Make your own flashing, mesh, etc
- Sink shelters ~2" to protect the base of the trees
- Deer protection may best be provided by fencing
  - 0 8-feet woven wire, electric, etc

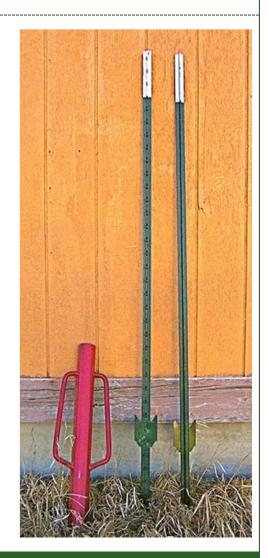






- Stakes may be needed to secure shelters in place or mark the location of trees
- Wooden stakes are the easiest to find but do need to be replaced over time
- Options include:
  - O Hardwood
  - o Pine
  - O Bamboo
  - o Fiberglass
  - o Metal

A post-pounder is a handy tool for installing stakes.







- Many vegetation management plans involve the use of some type of physical barrier
  - O Often in addition to, or replacement of, herbicide
  - O Can encourage rodents/voles be mindful
- Landscape fabric
  - O Woven fabric or plastic
  - O Heavy-duty is best for long-term durability
  - O Can be run down rows or around individual trees (competition mats)
- Mulch (if using)
  - O Around individual trees is best
  - O Most attractive to rodents/voles







- Whether nuts or seedlings, make sure all sources are clearly labeled
- Nuts
  - O Most common way to plant
  - O Store somewhere cool until ready to put in the ground
- Seedlings could be bare-root or potted
  - O Bare-root seedlings require special care to make sure they do not dry out before planting



Remember: you can't plant much without the chestnuts!



# Tracking the Planting

You will need:

Transparency grid: write on the shiny side ONLY

Dry-erase marker

- Activity Break: Layout a Planting
- The grid represents your site's available planting space. Your planting should include the following:
  - O 23 trees from Line 1 (1)
  - O 23 trees from Line 2 (2)
  - O 6 American chestnuts (A)
  - O 6 Chinese chestnuts (C)
  - O 6 F1 hybrid chestnuts (F1)
- Using a dry erase marker, place the appropriate number of symbols for each type of tree in the planting spaces.





### Tracking the Planting



- It is important to randomize your chestnut planting
  - O Often planting several sources of interest
  - O Sources planted together may suffer from a local site issue or other geographically-oriented stressor (remember the activity?)
- Randomization also reduces site effect on performance
  - O Genetic x Environment (G x E) interaction
  - O Allows for a better snapshot of blight-resistance
  - O Performance of an entire line not dependent on potential stress (or lack of stress) in one part of the planting



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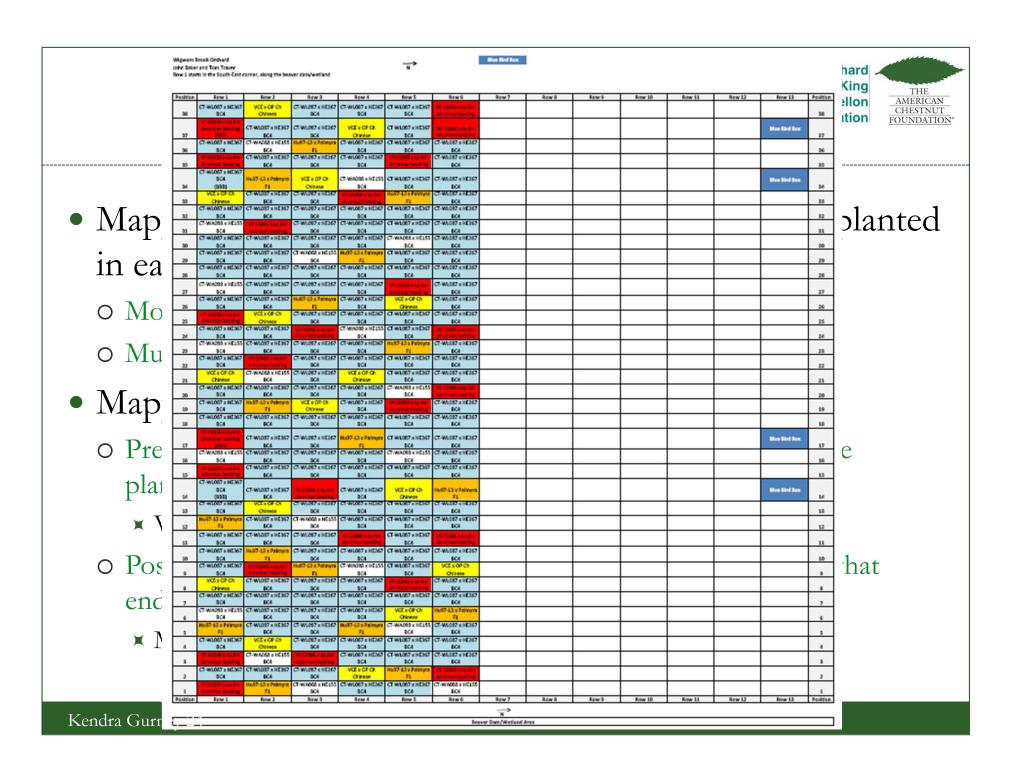
### Tracking the Planting



- Chestnut plantings usually include several different crosses or species
  - O Need a way to distinguish what goes where on the ground
  - O Especially important with a large group of planters
- A color-coded layout works well
  - O Plastic flags
  - O Painted/colored stakes
- Can be done pre-planting or on planting day
  - O If time to do prior to planting, this is a great prep task



http://www.forestrysuppliers.com/product\_pages/V iew\_Catalog\_Page.asp?mi=1115 &title=Plain+Vinyl+Stake+Wire +Flags#





# Tracking the Planting



- Beyond mapping, there is a need to track the planting over time
  - O Yearly mortality, growth, performance, additional measures
- Work with Regional Science Coordinator to develop a
  - format and set expectations for data collection
  - O TreesDB in under development
    - ➤ Should be available "soon" to help track the trees in your planting





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### Management Recommendations



- Protecting the base of the tree is important, especially while the trees are small
  - O Shelters should be removed BEFORE they begin to girdle the tree
  - O Good vegetation management will discourage rodent predators and make it easier for raptors to keep populations under control
- Deer browse can be a problem until the trees grow beyond browse height
  - O Fencing is key on high-pressure sites
  - O Tall shelters can also be used
  - O Deterrents examples: Plantskydd<sup>®</sup>, Tree Guard<sup>®</sup> with Bitrex<sup>TM</sup>, Deer-Off!<sup>®</sup>



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### Management Recommendations



- Watering is important, especially during establishment
  - O Should have a water source available, even if it is trucked in
  - O Know your site:
    - ➤ Chestnut is fairly drought-tolerant but should be watered during dry periods
    - ➤ Seedlings will need more water while their root systems catch-up
- Fertilizing can enhance growth or provide lacking nutrients
  - O Use an acid-loving fertilizer
  - O Follow label instructions
  - O The amount needed will go up as the tree grows
    - ➤ Water-soluble is good while trees are small
    - ➤ Granular is better as they get larger



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### Management Recommendations



- Weeds and other competing vegetation can be a big threat to chestnuts, especially during the first 3-5 years
- A 3' diameter vegetation-free zone around each tree is ideal
  - O Herbicide requires a couple applications/year
    - ➤ Be careful spraying avoid spraying the trees
    - **▼** Follow all label instructions!
  - O Landscape fabric or other mulches
    - ➤ May require maintenance over time to maintain effective control
    - ➤ Can provide cover for rodents keep vegetation next to fabric or mulch short

