

COMMON HEDGING SPECIES

BROADLEAVES

Acer campestre	Field maple
Alnus glutinosa	Alder
Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam
Corylus avellana	Hazel
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn
Fagus sylvatica	Green beech
Fagus sylvatica purpurea	Copper beech
Malus sylvestris	Crab apple
Prunus cerasifera	Wild damson
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn

SHRUBS

Berberis sp.	Barberry*
Buxus	Box*
Cornus sp.	Dogwood
Cotoneaster sp.	Cotoneaster
Hippophae rhamnoides	Sea Buckthorn
Ilex aquifolium	Holly*
Ligustrum	Privet*
Lonicera	Honeysuckle*
Rosa sp.	Roses
Viburnum opulus	Gelder rose

CONIFERS

Cham. lawsoniana	Lawsons cypress*
Cupr. leylandii	Leylandii*
Taxus bacatta	Yew*
Thuja plicata	Western red cedar*
Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock*

*Denotes evergreen species

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The benefits and advantages of using Cell Grown plants for hedging:-

Flexible work planning - allows planting to be carried out when ground conditions are appropriate, and also when labour is available and convenient. Thus in-house labour can easily be used.

Flexible planting season - allows planting into warm soils when roots are active, encouraging rapid establishment. September/October and March/April being ideal. This also provides better working conditions, leading to the likelihood of better planting!

Minimal root disturbance - root systems are supplied intact, with no loss of fine feeding roots and root hairs, which can often carry associated mycorrhizae, and are essential for speedy establishment.

Uniformity - the grading and uniformity of Cell Grown stock in size and root quality ensures as consistent a plant as possible is used. This obviously benefits the uniformity required for a tidy hedge.

Disciplined and safe plant handling - due to the tidy packaging and presentation of Cell Grown plants, they cannot be visibly mishandled, damaging plant viability. This enables a high success rate with better uniformity, resulting in the need for less subsequent maintenance - a job easily forgotten.

Added benefits - along with the compost protecting the roots, one has the option to add slow release fertilisers, mycorrhizae to enhance establishment on marginal sites, and in some instances insecticides to protect against pests. These are available given advance warning and may incur additional cost.



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**A GUIDE TO
SUCCESSFUL
HEDGE
PLANTING**

HEDGEROW ESTABLISHMENT - Important steps to consider and follow

SITE SELECTION - points to consider:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| exposure | - will it survive? |
| | - is protection needed? |
| | - salt spray? |
| site moisture | - choose species to suit |
| ground conditions | - avoid rocks and gravel? |
| | - preparation |

PRETREATMENT - helpful tasks to do:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| loosen soil compaction | - subsoil - plough if possible |
| | - topsoil - cultivate where necessary |
| pre planting herbicide | - grass, weeds - roundup |
| | - broadleaf, dock, thistle spray or remove |
| pre planting fencing | - maintain fences etc. erect new fencing if required |

SPECIES CHOICE - what is already visibly doing well in the area?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| take into consideration | - climate |
| | - moisture content |
| | - speed of growth required |
| | - is it for shelter? |
| | - other objectives - wildlife |

PLANT SIZE - this must take into consideration site exposure

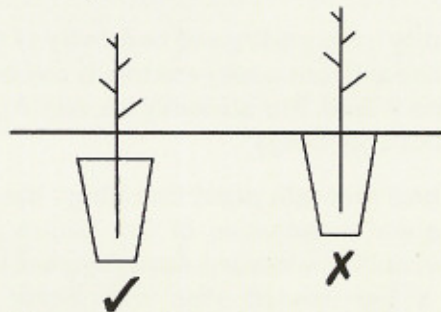
Biggest will not always do best! Plants are available in 20-40cm and 40-60cm sizes, according to species. Very often smaller sizes suffer less check at planting.

PLANTING DENSITY - varies according to species and desired effect

- is it matching existing hedge?
- either single row @ 4/m
- or zig zag, staggered @ 6/m

PLANTING - ensure all plants are fully wet before planting

- do not leave unprotected plants exposed to wind and sun while awaiting planting
- prepare suitably loosened hole of adequate size to accommodate the root plug
- be alert, avoid compaction and smearing in heavy soils
- insert the plant and firm down around it with your heel while ensuring the plant remains upright
- after firming in make sure the root plug is covered by at least 3cms of soil otherwise it will dry out and become loose in the planting hole



- should watering be an option, it will always help establishment

WEED CONTROL AND AFTERCARE -

Post planting, options for weed control are:-

- herbicides - residual
- manual weeding
- plastic mulch
- organic mulch

These may be selected to suit your objectives and site conditions.

Effective weed control is essential for successful plant growth.

PROTECTION vs VERMIN

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| mice and voles | - use voleguards (25cm) |
| | - firmly installed treeshelters (60cm) |
| | - chemical deterrents |
| rabbits and hares | - use rabbit fencing |
| | - treeshelters (60cm or 75cm) |
| | - chemical deterrents |
| deer | - be aware (uneconomical to protect against) |

PROTECTION vs WEATHER

Cold and drying winds can cause severe damage. Shelter by way of wind netting, natural shelter, or short tree shelters where appropriate, will minimise this.

Cold winds account for the largest proportion of plant deaths!

PROTECTION vs LIVESTOCK

- ensure stock fences are secure
- consider scare wires to prevent stock leaning in
- plant hedge 1.0m away from stock fence

WEED CONTROL AND AFTERCARE

Periodically inspect for signs of stress, vermin damage, insect invasion or disease. Where appropriate, act on these. Top up weed control each winter for first 3 or 4 years.

ONGOING MAINTENANCE

As well as normal aftercare remember to check for:-

- new weed growth
- wear and tear on shelters, stakes and ties
- fence breakage
- plant damage
- remedy and replace these where necessary

PRUNING / CLIPPING -

Although not essential this will stimulate new growth and bushiness, and will begin to shape the hedge.

The end result of a successful hedge planting scheme will be the rapid development of shelter, screening and wildlife habitats