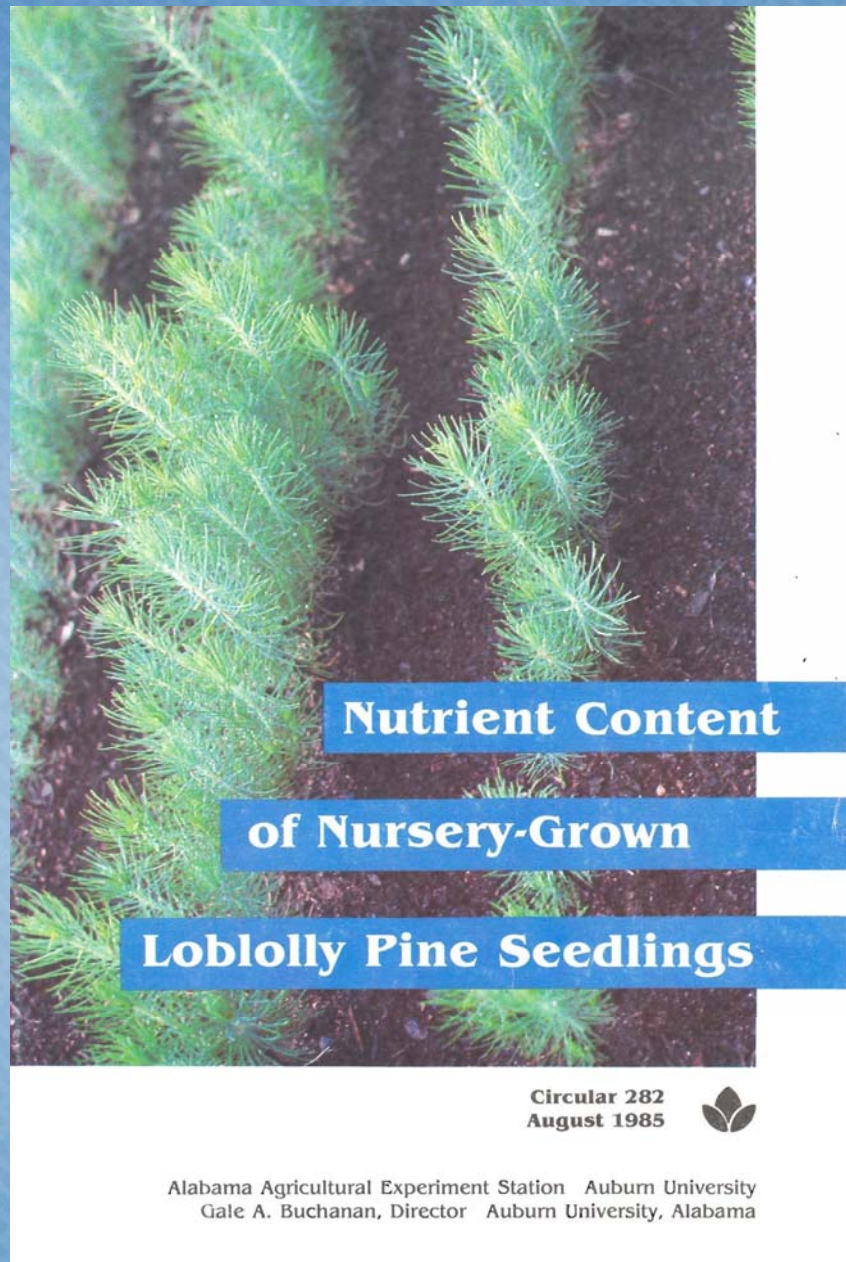


Surveys:

- 1) Nutrient Analysis
- 2) 30 yr Nursery Mgt

Tom Starkey
David South
Scott Enebak
Forest Nursery Cooperative





By James N. Boyer and David B. South

- 2 sampling periods:
 - ✓ 11/81 to 1/82
 - ✓ 12/82
- Loblolly:
 - ✓ Yr 1- many seed sources
 - ✓ Yr 2 – Liv. Parrish
- Foliage, stem & roots
- A&L Labs – Memphis, TN

Why do this survey?



- Primary reason is so that we can better help you diagnose early potential nutrient problems of samples sent into the disease clinic.
- Need an idea of nutrient variation over a season.
- Seed sources and management techniques have changed significantly over the past 30 years. Does this affect nutrient levels?

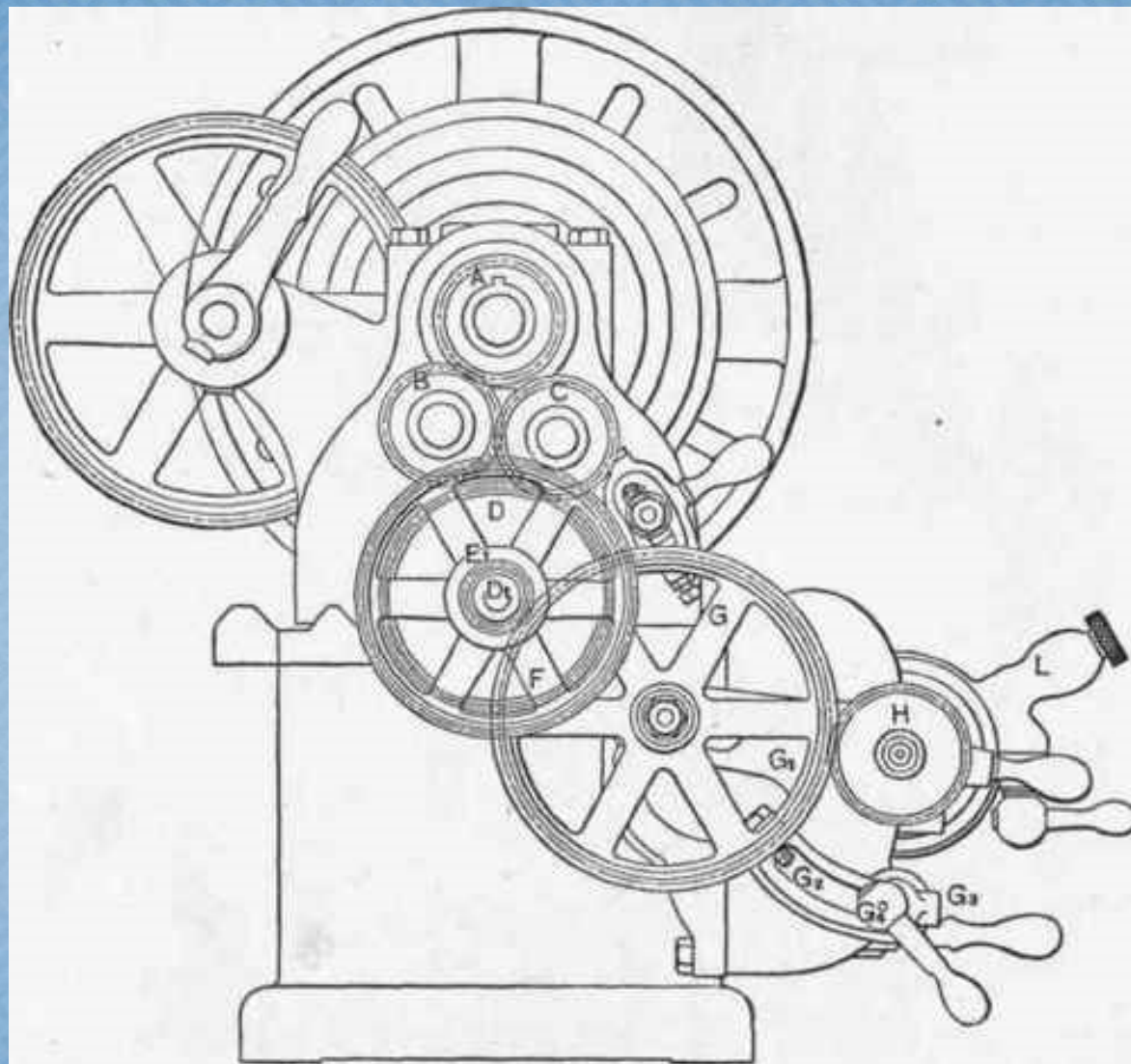
What we plan on doing

- Sampling Time:
 - July
 - September
 - Dec/Jan
- Nurseries:
 - Bareroot – 8 to 10 in SE
 - Container – at least NC, GA, AL, MS
- Species:
 - Bareroot – Loblolly coastal seed source
 - Container – Longleaf coastal seed source

What we plan on doing

- We will send out bags and instructions along with what you will need (prepaid) to send samples directly to A&L Labs in Memphis.
- Results will be sent to AU.
- Depending on date, samples will consist of 8-12 seedlings. Top of seedling cut just below the bottom needles, place in a paper bag and mailed off.
- Time – 10 minutes
- Cost – negligible

Questions???



30 Year Update.....

Reprinted from the
SOUTHERN JOURNAL OF APPLIED FORESTRY
Vol. 8, No. 2, May 1984

Forest Nursery Practices In the South

James N. Boyer and David B. South

Based on
1980 survey

1. Begin new survey
in early 2010
2. Also discuss what has
caused the changes



Table 2. Number, ownership, and size of participating southern nurseries.

| Ownership | Size ¹ | | | Total |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Small | Medium | Large | |
| Federal | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| State | 4 | 12 | 7 | 23 |
| Forest industry | 8 | 15 | 4 | 27 |
| Total | <u>12</u> | <u>26</u> | <u>12</u> | <u>51</u> |

¹ Annual production: small = less than 12 million; medium = 12 million to 30 million; large = more than 30 million seedlings produced.

Table 3. Number of forest tree seedlings produced at southern nurseries in 1980.

| Species | Industry | State & Federal | Total |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | <i>Thousands</i> | | |
| Loblolly pine (Quest.) | 381,518 (27) ¹ | 382,102 (20) | 763,620 (47) |
| Loblolly pine (Non-Quest.) ² | 79,500 (5) | 122,500 (6) | 202,000 (11) |
| Total loblolly pine | 461,018 (32) | 504,602 (26) | 965,620 (58) |
| Slash pine | 106,245 (11) | 60,969 (11) | 167,214 (22) |
| White pine | 95 (1) | 22,545 (5) | 22,640 (6) |
| Shortleaf pine | 500 (1) | 12,414 (9) | 12,914 (10) |
| Longleaf pine | 293 (4) | 10,000 (9) | 10,293 (13) |
| Sand pine | 7,725 (7) | 450 (1) | 8,175 (8) |
| Virginia pine | 2,800 (2) | 4,058 (7) | 6,858 (9) |
| Scotch pine | — (0) | 1,220 (3) | 1,220 (3) |
| Spruce pine | 7 (1) | 150 (1) | 157 (2) |
| Pond pine | 30 (1) | — (0) | 30 (1) |
| Pines not listed by species | — (0) | 54,420 (3) | 54,420 (3) |
| | 578,713 (32) | 670,828 (29) | 1,249,541 (61) |
| Black locust | — (0) | 3,059 (6) | 3,059 (6) |
| Sweetgum | 1,495 (3) | 227 (5) | 1,722 (8) |
| Sycamore | 861 (2) | 382 (3) | 1,243 (5) |
| Oaks | 448 (2) | 366 (4) | 814 (6) |
| Green ash | 427 (2) | 220 (1) | 647 (3) |
| Cottonwood | — (0) | 610 (2) | 610 (2) |
| Yellow-poplar | — (0) | 601 (4) | 601 (4) |
| Dogwood | — (0) | 492 (1) | 492 (1) |
| Black alder | — (0) | 410 (1) | 410 (1) |
| Black walnut | — (0) | 147 (3) | 147 (3) |
| Hardwoods not listed by species | — (0) | 3,568 (7) | 3,568 (7) |
| | 3,231 (3) | 10,082 (12) | 13,313 (15) |
| Redcedar | — (0) | 1,807 (3) | 1,807 (3) |
| Baldcypress | — (0) | 290 (2) | 290 (2) |
| Arizona cypress | 10 (1) | 21 (1) | 31 (2) |
| | 10 (1) | 2,118 (5) | 2,128 (6) |
| Others (Non-Quest.) ² | 8,857 (4) | 10,468 (7) | 19,325 (11) |
| GRAND TOTALS | 590,811 (32) | 693,496 (31) | 1,284,307 (63) |

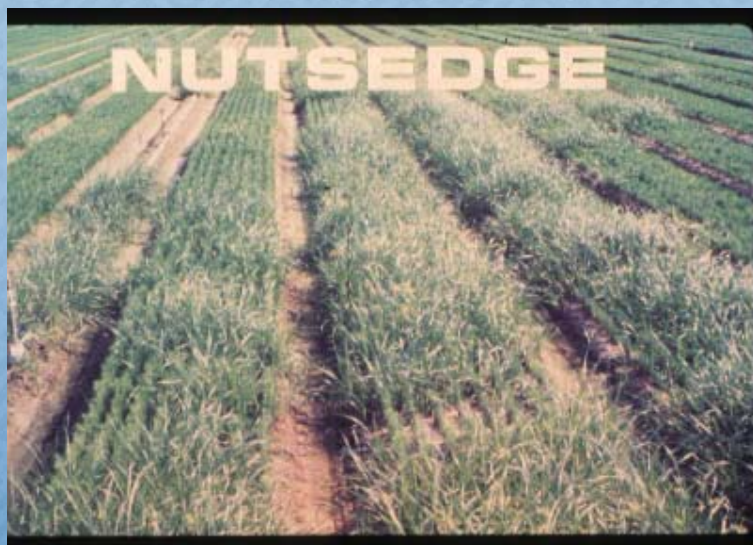
¹ In parentheses is the number of nurseries producing the species.

² An estimate was made of total production and loblolly pine production at southern nurseries for which a questionnaire was not returned.

Table 4. Crop rotation employed at southern forest nurseries in 1980.

| Rotation Seedlings : Crop cover | Industry (25) | | State & Federal (22) | | Total (47) | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| 1:1 ¹ | 14 | 56 | 6 | 27 | 20 | 43 |
| 1:2 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| 1:3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | — | 1 | 2 |
| 2:1 | 0 | — | 8 | 36 | 8 | 17 |
| 2:2 | 7 | 28 | 3 | 14 | 10 | 21 |
| 3:1 | 0 | — | 2 | 9 | 2 | 4 |
| 4:1 | 0 | — | 2 | 9 | 2 | 4 |

¹ Crop ratios indicate years in seedlings to years in cover crops.



Other Areas Covered in Article

- Soil texture
- Mulches
- Cover Crops
- Soil Amendments
- Irrigation
- Causes of seedling mortality
- Disease & fungicides
- Problem weeds & cost of control
- Fumigation - chemical and cost
- Pesticide – chemical and cost
- Fertilization
- Root and top pruning