

A photograph of a citrus orchard. In the foreground on the left, a tall, slender pine tree stands prominently. To its right and extending into the background are several rows of mature orange trees, their branches heavily laden with ripe, orange-colored fruit. The ground is a mix of light brown soil and patches of dry grass. A simple wooden post-and-rail fence runs along the left side of the frame. The sky above is a pale, overcast blue.

# Plants for Citrus Windbreaks: A NRCS Perspective

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE  
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

WINDBREAK/SHELTERBELT ESTABLISHMENT

(Rt)

CODE 880



DEFINITION

Windbreaks or shelterbelts are linear plantings of single or multiple rows of trees or shrubs or sets of linear plantings.

PURPOSE

- Reduce soil erosion from wind.
- Protect plants from wind-related damage.
- Alter the microenvironment for enhancing plant growth.
- Provide shelter for structures, livestock, and people.
- Enhance wildlife habitat.
- Provide noise screens.
- Provide dust screens.
- **Improve air quality by reducing and intercepting airborne particulate matter (including plant pathogens), chemicals, and odors.**
- Define property and field boundaries.

- Improve irrigation efficiency.
- Increase carbon sequestration in biomass and soils.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

Apply this practice on any areas where linear plantings of woody or herbaceous perennial plants are desired and suited for controlling wind, noise, and dust resources. Use other practices when wind, noise, and dust problems are not concerns.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable To All Purposes

The location, layout, and design of the planting needs to accomplish the purpose and function intended within a 20-year period.

Refer to NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Tree/Shrub Site Preparation, Code 490, for preparing site conditions for plant establishment.

The maximum design height (H) for the windbreak or shelterbelt is based on the expected height of the tallest row of trees/shrubs or herbaceous perennial species at age 20.

Species must be adapted to the soils, climate and site conditions.

Refer to Florida NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Tree/Shrub Establishment, Code 612, and Florida NRCS Windbreak/Shelterbelt Guidance for more information on planting trees and shrubs, and refer to Florida NRCS Plants for Conservation Alternatives List.

Conservation practice standards [www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/standards](#). To view the current version of this standard, contact your Natural Resources Conservation Service State Office or visit the [electronic Field Office Technical Guide](#).

Improve air quality by reducing and intercepting air borne particulate matter (including **plant pathogens**), chemicals, and odors.

Comply with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations during the installation, operation, and maintenance of this practice.

Do not use plants that listed as noxious or prohibited species on either state or federal noxious weed lists.





<http://www.fleppc.org/>



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*...an organization concerned with Florida's Environmental Future.*

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### FLEPPC Invasive Plant Lists

FLEPPC compiles invasive species lists that are revised every two years. Professional botanists and others perform exhaustive studies to determine invasive exotic plants that should be placed on the lists. Invasive exotic plants are termed **Category I** invasives when they are altering native plant communities by displacing native species, changing community structures or ecological functions, or hybridizing with natives. This definition does not rely on the economic severity or geographic range of the problem, but on the documented ecological damage caused. **Category II** invasive exotics have increased in abundance or frequency but have not yet altered Florida plant communities to the extent shown by **Category I** species. These species may become **Category I** if ecological damage is demonstrated.

#### *Proper Uses of FLEPPC Invasive Plant Lists*

#### **2005 Invasive Plant List**

**2005 Invasive Plant List** (*Adobe acrobat pdf*)

#### **2003 Invasive Plant List**

**2003 Invasive Plant List** (*Adobe Acrobat pdf*)

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPPC Cat.	Gov. list	Reg. Dist.
<a href="#"><i>Abrus precatorius</i></a>	rosary pea	I		C, S
<a href="#"><i>Acacia auriculiformis</i></a>	earleaf acacia	I		S
<a href="#"><i>Albizia julibrissin</i></a>	mimosa, silk tree	I		N, C
<a href="#"><i>Albizia lebeck</i></a>	woman's tongue	I		C, S
<a href="#"><i>Ardisia crenata</i></a> (= <i>A. crenulata</i> )	coral ardisia	I		N, C
<a href="#"><i>Ardisia elliptica</i></a> (= <i>A. humilis</i> )	shoebutton ardisia	I		S
<a href="#"><i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i></a> (= <i>A. sprengeri</i> ; <i>A. densiflorus</i> misapplied)	asparagus-fern	I		C, S
<a href="#"><i>Bauhinia variegata</i></a>	orchid tree	I		C, S
<a href="#"><i>Bischofia javanica</i></a>	bischofia	I		C, S
<a href="#"><i>Calophyllum antillanum</i></a> (= <i>C. calaba</i> ; <i>C. inophyllum</i> misapplied)	santa maria (names "mast wood," "Alexandrian laurel" used in cultivation)	I		S
<a href="#"><i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i></a>	Australian pine	I	P	N, C, S
<a href="#"><i>Casuarina glauca</i></a>	suckering Australian pine	I	P	C, S
<a href="#"><i>Cinnamomum camphora</i></a>	camphor-tree	I		N, C, S
<a href="#"><i>Colocasia esculenta</i></a>	wild taro	I		N, C, S
<a href="#"><i>Colubrina asiatica</i></a>	lather leaf	I		S
<a href="#"><i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i></a>	carrotwood	I	N	C, S
<a href="#"><i>Dioscorea alata</i></a>	winged yam	I	N	N, C, S
<a href="#"><i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i></a>	air-potato	I	N	N, C, S
<a href="#"><i>Eichhornia crassipes</i></a>	water-hyacinth	I	P	N, C, S
<a href="#"><i>Eugenia uniflora</i></a>	Surinam cherry	I		C, S

## Abbreviations used:

for "Gov. list":

**P** = Prohibited by Fla. Dept. of Environmental Protection

**N** = Noxious weed listed by Fla. Dept. of Agriculture & Consumer Services

**U** = Noxious weed listed by U.S. Department of Agriculture.




Conclusions from the IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas January 2006

Latest revision: January 2006		Conclusions: For full text of conclusions see footnotes A - E below					When last assessed
Sorted by genus and species		Invasive: Not recommended		Caution: may be recommended but manage to prevent escape <sup>C</sup>	Not a problem species, may be recommended <sup>D</sup>		
		Not eligible for any uses <sup>A</sup>	May be eligible for limited uses if approved by IPWG <sup>B</sup> (Indicated per zone by numeric footnote) Currently, no such limited uses have been approved		Has been documented in undisturbed natural areas	Not documented in undisturbed natural areas	
Conclusion codes N, C, S = north, central, south zones Bold = assessment complete for zone ( ) = incomplete conclusion (due to incomplete data)							
Reassessment frequency - as changes or:		10 years	10 years or 2 years if limited use	2 years	10 years	10 years	
Latin Name	Common Name						
<i>Calophyllum antillanum</i>	Antilles calophyllum, galba, mast wood, Santa Maria				S	N, C	July 2005
<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	Alexandrian laurel				(S)	N, C	July 2005
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Camellia, common camellia, Japanese camellia					N, C, S	June 2005
<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Camellia, sasanqua, sasanqua camellia					N, C, S	June 2005
<i>Canna indica</i>	Indian shot				(N, C)	(S)	Nov 2003
<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>	Amatungulu, dwarf natal-plum, natal plum					N, C, S	September 2005
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot fig, ice plant					N, C, S <sup>F</sup>	April 2005
<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Golden shower					N, C, S	May 2005
<i>Cassia javanica</i>	Apple blossom cassia, pink shower					N, C, S	April 2005
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River sheoak	Prohibited <sup>E</sup>					
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Australian-pine, horsetail casuarina	Prohibited <sup>E</sup>					
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Gray sheoak, suckering Australian pine	Prohibited <sup>E</sup>					
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Madagascar periwinkle			S	C	N	Feb 2005
<i>Cecropia palmata</i>	Trumpet tree						Not yet assessed
<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i>	Harrington's cephalotaxus, Japanese plum-yew					N, C, S	June 2005
<i>Cestrum diurnum</i>	Day jessamine						Not yet assessed
<i>Chamaedorea seifrizii</i>	Bamboo palm						Not yet assessed
<i>Chorisia speciosa</i>	Floss-silk tree					N, C, S	April 2005
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor-tree		N, C		(S)		Nov 2003
<i>Clerodendrum bungei</i>	Rose glorybower					N, C, S	Feb 2005
	Carolina coralbead,						

Use species adapted to the site.




http://www.fl.nrcs.usda.gov/



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Welcome to the **Florida** NRCS web site.



**[March 31, 2006, is deadline for Conservation Security Program \(CSP\) Signup](#)**


USDA announced the 2006 sign-up for the Conservation Security Program will be February 13 through March 31, 2006. In Florida, operations must fall within the boundaries of the Little Manatee River Watershed.

[Florida CSP Website](#)



**[Proposals Due March 20, 2006 - Up to \\$20 Million Available for Conservation Innovation Grants](#)**

NRCS announces the release of up to \$20 million dollars for Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG). This nationwide competition promotes the development and adoption of innovative conservation technologies and approaches



**[Florida Family Wins National Environmental Stewardship Award](#)**

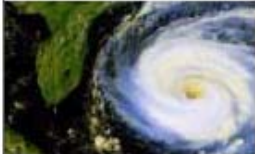
The Lightsey Cattle Company of Florida wins the 2005 National Environmental Stewardship Award (ESAP)

[Conservation Profile of Lightsey Family](#)

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- ▶ Emergency Watershed Protection Recovery Efforts

# FOTG Section II (G) (1)



## Florida NRCS Plant List for Conservation Alternatives

Natural Resource

Common Name

Grasses

Bahiagrass

Bermudagrass

Bluestem, Big

Bluestem, Little

Bulrush

Chufas

Cordgrass, Gulf

*Spartina spartinae*




February 2006

non name)

	Status <sup>1</sup>	Region <sup>2</sup>	WIS <sup>3</sup>
--	---------------------	---------------------	------------------


	Not Native	N, C & S/ST	FACU+
	Not Native	N, C & S/ST	FACU
		N	FAC
		N, C & S/ST	FACU
		N, C & S/ST	FACW+, OBL
	Not Native	N, C & S/ST	FAC
		N, C & S/ST	OBL

http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/



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Welcome to the NRCS **Plant Materials Program** web site.



**February 2006 Plant Solutions Newsletter: New Porthole Device Eases Inspection and Cleaning of Combines**

We all know that keeping equipment clean can greatly increase its lifespan, and this is especially true for the complicated machine known as the combine. With thousands of moving parts combines create lots of areas for seed and crop residue to lodge and eventually choke the system.

...More Info




**Interagency Riparian/Wetland Plant Development Project**

The Interagency Riparian/Wetland Plant Development Project was established in 1991. NRCS and several federal, state, local, and private organizations decided more information was needed on how to propagate and plant riparian and wetland plants, how to establish and maintain wetland and riparian vegetation in artificial situations, and other uses related to water quality improvement.

...More Info

Past Features

Across America: See What Plant Materials Centers Are Doing



**Manhattan, KS Plant Materials Center**

Since 1936, the Manhattan Plant Materials Center has selected plants and developed

Information For:

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The PLANTS Database provides standardized information about the vascular plants, mosses, liverworts, hornworts, and lichens of the U.S. and its territories.


### Plant of the Week



**Showy milkweed**  
*Asclepias speciosa* Torr.

Click on the photo for a full plant profile.

### Spotlight



**Submit Your Photos**  
Contribute your photos to PLANTS! We are looking for accurately identified submissions of 100 or more images, preferably with supporting information including date and location.



**Update PLANTS Distribution Maps**  
You can help update PLANTS state and county distribution records by contributing your information to the Distribution Update module.



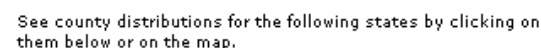
**PLANTS Posters**  
Dress up your home or office with PLANTS Posters featuring lovely plants such as small-whorled pogonia (*Isotria medeoloides*) and red columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*). Our seven printer-friendly posters can be downloaded in two formats (8.5" x 11" or 11" x 17"), and printed at home or at your local print shop.

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- See a list of the plants in my state
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- Get ecological descriptions of sites from around the country
- Choose plants for particular land conservation purposes

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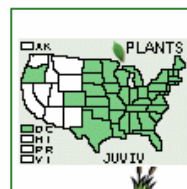
\* Offsite source.

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**Related Taxa:**

*Juniperus virginiana* L.

View [17 genera in Cupressaceae](#), [27 species in Juniperus](#) or click below on a thumbnail map or name for species profiles.

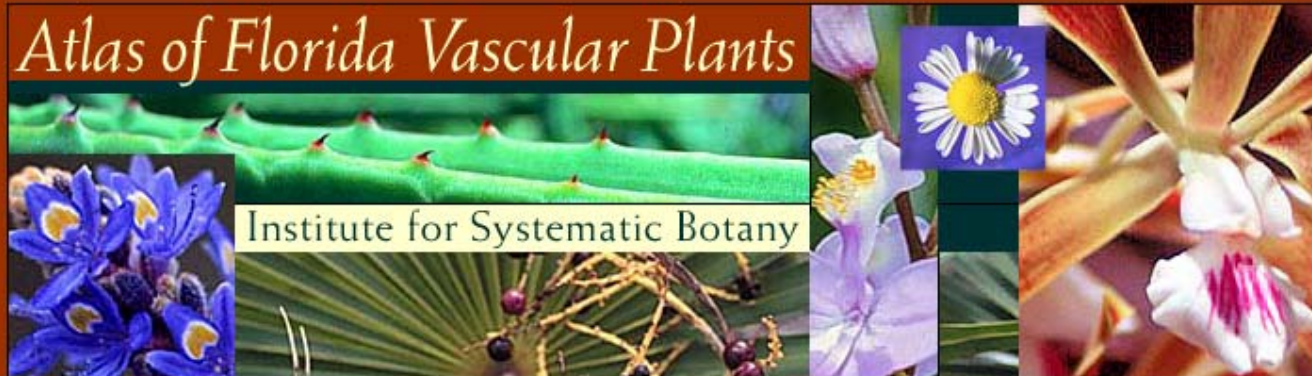


*Juniperus virginiana* var.  
*silicicola*  
southern redcedar

*Juniperus virginiana* var.  
*virginiana*  
eastern redcedar



<http://www.plantatlas.usf.edu>



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The Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants is a joint effort by the Institute of Systemic Botany, the University of South Florida and the Florida Center for Community Design + Research to provide users with a comprehensive searchable database of vascular plants in the State of Florida.


Plant data by Richard P. Wunderlin and Bruce F. Hansen (ISB)

Web application by Shawn Landry and Kyle Campbell (FCCD+R)

Citation Information:

Wunderlin, R. P., and B. F. Hansen. 2004. *Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants* (<http://www.plantatlas.usf.edu/>). [S. M. Landry and K. N. Campbell (application development). Florida Center for Community Design and Research.] Institute for Systematic Botany.

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### *Myrica cerifera*

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**Family:**

MYRICACEAE

**Species:**

*Myrica cerifera* L.

**Common Name:**

SOUTHERN BAYBERRY; WAX MYRTLE

**Status:**

Native, [FAC \(DEP\)](#), [FAC+ \(NWI\)](#)

**ISB**  
Institute for  
Systematic Botany

For more information, contact:  
[Dr. Richard Wunderlin](#) or [Dr. Bruce Hansen](#)  
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Data last modified: 3/21/2006

Web Development: | [The Florida Center for Community Design + Research](#)

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### *Myrica cerifera*

Main Maps Source Citation Synonyms Images

**Distribution Map:** Based on vouchered plant specimens only.



**Legend**

 Not Present

 Present



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Last updated March 3, 2006

Address <http://search.ufl.edu/web?query=windbreaks&start=10&number=10&site=ifas.ufl.edu> Go Links

windbreaks

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powered by Google™

Searched for **windbreaks**.

Results 11 - 20 of about 292. Search took 0.19 seconds.

[<Previous](#) [Next>](#)[Grower Costs of Having Citrus Canker in Florida](#)

... Cost of Planting Natural **Windbreaks**. ... For citrus grown for the fresh market, smaller acreage (eg, 10-acre blocks) would require **windbreaks**. ...

[edis.ifas.ufl.edu/FE286](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/FE286) - 24k[\[doc\] Citrus Canker Windbreak Survey](#)

Natural and artificial **windbreaks** have demonstrated commercial success in helping to manage the spread and impact of canker disease in such citrus industries ...

[www.crec.ifas.ufl.edu/Publications/bulletins/Citrus%20Canker%20Windbreak%20Survey%20\(2\).doc](http://www.crec.ifas.ufl.edu/Publications/bulletins/Citrus%20Canker%20Windbreak%20Survey%20(2).doc) - 2005-10-25[\[PDF\] GROFORESTRY](#)

... Agroforestry systems include alleycropping, silvopasture, **windbreaks**, riparian buffer strips, and forest farming for non-timber forest products. ...

[cstaf.ifas.ufl.edu/agroforattra.pdf](http://cstaf.ifas.ufl.edu/agroforattra.pdf) - 2002-01-16[Citrus Research & Education Center, Lake Alfred Florida](#)

... LIVING and Artificial **Windbreaks** for Citrus. April 19, 2006. ... Information on materials, design, and costs for artificial **windbreaks** will be presented. ...

[www.crec.ifas.ufl.edu/CRECHOME/Calendar.htm](http://www.crec.ifas.ufl.edu/CRECHOME/Calendar.htm) - 12k - 2006-03-03[An Overview of Argentina's Citrus Canker Control Program](#)

... program being used in Argentina. Also, **windbreaks** were planted to reduce the spread of citrus canker. During the 1970s, domestic ...

[edis.ifas.ufl.edu/FE285](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/FE285) - 15k

Search for "windbreaks" in:

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**EDIS** is the Electronic Data Information Source of UF/IFAS Extension, a collection of information on topics relevant to you: profitable and sustainable agriculture, our environment and natural resources, 4-H and other youth programs, Florida-friendly landscapes, communities that are vibrant and prosperous, and economic well-being and life quality for individuals and families.

### Current Issues

- Florida Land Boom [\[more\]](#)
- Citrus Canker Eradication Program (CCEP) [\[more\]](#)
- Seasonal Publications [\[more\]](#)

<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/current.html> Internet

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extra  
data  
A/B/C

**Fruit characteristic:** attracts birds; showy; fruit/leaves not a litter problem

#### Trunk and Branches

**Trunk/bark/branches:** branches don't droop; showy; typically one trunk; thorns

**Pruning requirement:** little required

**Breakage:** susceptible to breakage

**Current year twig color:** brown, green

**Current year twig thickness:** thin

**Wood specific gravity:** 0.47

#### Culture

**Light requirement:** full sun, partial sun or partial shade

**Soil tolerance:** sand; loam; clay; acidic; alkaline; well-drained

**Drought tolerance:** high

**Aerosol salt tolerance:** high

#### Other

**Roots:** not a problem

**Winter interest:** no

**Outstanding tree:** no

**Invasive potential:** little invasive potential

**Ozone sensitivity:** unknown

**Verticillium wilt susceptibility:** resistant

**Pest resistance:** free of serious pests and diseases

#### Use and Management

The dense growth and attractive foliage make Eastern Redcedar a favorite for windbreaks, screens, and wildlife-cover for large-scale landscapes. Its high salt-tolerance makes it ideal for seaside locations. Redcedar can make a nice Christmas tree, and the fragrant wood is popular for repelling insects. Although not currently used as a street tree, its wood



Figure 1. Foliage

is strong, the foliage is dense, and the fruit is small making it a suitable candidate. With proper pruning to remove lower branches, it should adapt well to street-scapes. Some southern cities have planted the species successfully as a street tree.

Planted in full sun or partial shade, Eastern Redcedar will easily grow on a variety of soils, including clay, but will not do well on soils kept continually moist. Growth will be poor in landscapes which are over-irrigated. Plants are difficult to transplant due to a coarse root system, except when quite small. Water until well-established and then forget about the tree. It performs admirably with no care, even on alkaline soil and along the coast. Usually insects and diseases are not a problem if grown in the full sun. There may be local restrictions on planting this tree near apple orchards because it is the alternate host for cedar-apple rust.

Some nurseries carry a cultivar or two of Redcedar.

Use species adapted to the site.

Plants should be tolerant to herbicides and pesticides used in normal citrus production.

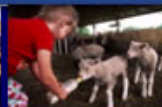
Avoid using plants that may be alternate hosts to undesirable pests.

Select species that minimize adverse affects on crop growth (e.g., shade, allelopathy, competing root systems, or root sprouts).



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## Ornamentals Tolerant of Pre- and Postemergent Herbicides<sup>1</sup>

 Jeffrey G. Nordan<sup>2</sup>

The following herbicides are safely applied in a name is listed with cases there is more

Check the label species is tolerant landscape, seedb have chosen. Tol specific herbicide use. Also herbicide using the scientific species, if possible the scientific and cultivars.) Two common name by same herbicide.

Ornamentals with a correspond



Table 1.	1
Table 2.	1
Table 3.	4
Table 4.	4
Table 5.	4



1. This document is Agricultural Science  
 Jeffrey G. Nordan

Ceanothus - see New Jersey Tea

Cedar, Eastern Red (*Juniperus virginiana*)

Derby	metolachlor + simazine
Dimension	dithiopyr
Fusilade II	fluazifop
Gallery	isoxaben
Goal	oxyfluorfen
Pendulum	pendimethalin
Princep	simazine
Ronstar	oxadiazon
Snapshot TG	isoxaben + trifluralin
Stomp	pendimethalin
Surflan	oryzalin
Treflan	trifluralin
Vantage	sethoxydim

Cedar, Southern Red (*Juniperus silicicola*)

Devrinol	napropamide
Princep	simazine

Cherry Laurel (*Prunus caroliniana*) - see American Cherry Laurel

Chestnut, Chinese (*Castanea mollissima*)

Treflan	trifluralin
---------	-------------

Cleyera, Japanese (*Cleyera japonica*)

Barricade	prodiamine
Derby	metolachlor + simazine
Endurance	prodiamine



Use species adapted to the site.

Plants should be tolerant to herbicides and pesticides used in normal citrus production.

Avoid using plants that may be alternate hosts to undesirable pests.

Select species that minimize adverse affects on crop growth (e.g., shade, allelopathy, competing root systems, or root sprouts).

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Multiple-row, wide plantings offer greater interception potential than do smaller plantings.

Foundation  
species

Foundation  
partner



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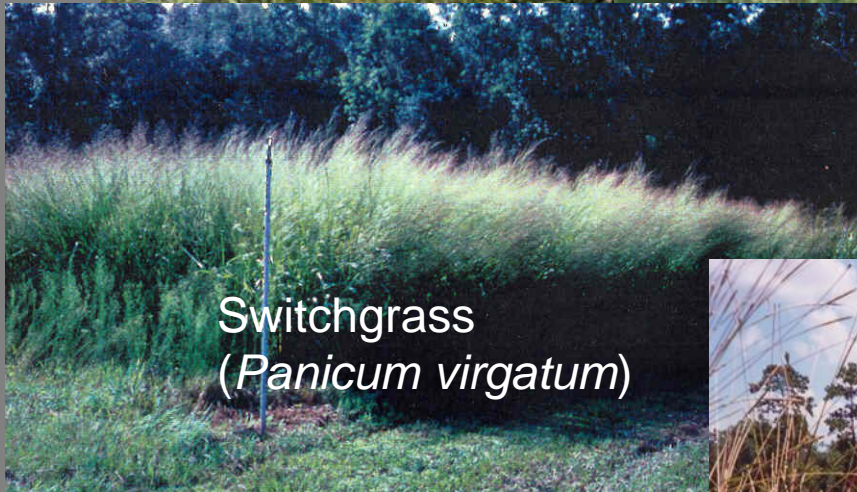
Multiple-row, wide plantings offer greater interception potential than do smaller plantings.

Species diversity, including use of native species, avoid loss of function due to species-specific pests.





Moon Holly  
(*Ilex cassine*)



Switchgrass  
(*Panicum virgatum*)



Firethorn  
(*Pyracantha*)



Eastern gamagrass  
(*Tripsicum dactyloides*)



Inkberry (*Ilex glabra*)



<http://www.fl.nrcs.usda.gov/>

<http://www.fl.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/pmc/flplantmaterials.html>



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[Brooksville PMC Plant Technology Information](#)

IMPACT Newsletters

Common Name	Scientific Name	Recommended Cultivar/Selection	Company	Telephone	Web Address
Aeschynomene or Joint Vetch	Aeschynomene americana		Adams-Briscoe Seed Co.	770-775-7826	<a href="http://www.abseed.com">www.abseed.com</a>
			Carl Gurley, Inc.	800-753-3800	<a href="http://www.gurleys.com">www.gurleys.com</a>
			Diamond R Fertilizer	407-656-3007	<a href="http://www.diamond-r.com">www.diamond-r.com</a>
			Seedland	888-820-2080	<a href="http://www.seedland.com">www.seedland.com</a>
			For additional local suppliers, look in Florida Seed Association Directory.		<a href="http://www.floridaseed.org">www.floridaseed.org</a>
alfalfa	Medicago sativa	Florida 99, Alfagraze	Adams-Briscoe Seed Co.	770-775-7826	<a href="http://www.abseed.com">www.abseed.com</a>
			C.P. Daniel's Sons	800-822-5681	<a href="http://www.burke.net/cpdaniel/">www.burke.net/cpdaniel/</a>
			Diamond R Fertilizer	407-656-3007	<a href="http://www.diamond-r.com">www.diamond-r.com</a>
			Pennington Seed	800-285-7333	<a href="http://www.penningtonseed.com">www.penningtonseed.com</a>
			Seedland	888-820-2080	<a href="http://www.seedland.com">www.seedland.com</a>
Bahia grass	Paspalum notatum	Argentine, Pensacola, Tifton 9	Many local suppliers. Look in Florida Seed Association Directory.		<a href="http://www.floridaseed.org">www.floridaseed.org</a>
			Diamond R Fertilizer	407-656-3007	<a href="http://www.diamond-r.com">www.diamond-r.com</a>
			Pennington Seed	800-285-7333	<a href="http://www.penningtonseed.com">www.penningtonseed.com</a>
Baldcypress	Taxodium distichum		Many suppliers. Look in Assoc. Florida Native Nurseries directory		<a href="http://www.afnn.org">www.afnn.org</a>
			Many suppliers. Look in The Plant List		<a href="http://www.plantlist.com">www.plantlist.com</a>
Beautyberry, American	Callicarpa americana		Many suppliers. Look in Assoc. Florida Native Nurseries directory		<a href="http://www.afnn.org">www.afnn.org</a>

<http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/>

<http://plants.usda.gov>

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<http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>