

South Dakota State University

Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange

SDSU Extension Fact Sheets

SDSU Extension

1962

Over the Tree Row Cultivators

Cooperative Extension, South Dakota State University

Follow this and additional works at: https://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension_fact

Historical, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



For current policies and practices, contact SDSU Extension

Website: extension.sdstate.edu

Phone: 605-688-4792

Email: sdsu.extension@sdstate.edu

SDSU Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer in accordance with the nondiscrimination policies of South Dakota State University, the South Dakota Board of Regents and the United States Department of Agriculture.



Cooperative Extension Service

over-the-tree-row cultivators

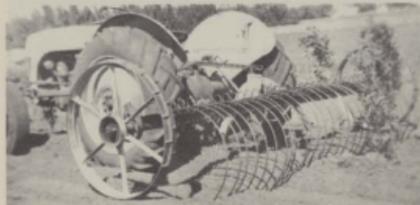


Over-the-Tree-Row Cultivators

The hand hoe, long an appreciated necessity for good tree cultivation, is on its way out, replaced by tractor-drawn implements and chemicals.

For many years, duckfoot cultivators, tandem discs, and harrows have kept the area between the rows clean. Removal of weeds in the row has been a problem. Implements such as the Hill Tree Row Cleaner; the Grape and Shelterbelt Hoe, the Friday Hoe, the Green Hoe, and the Olson Roadry have been introduced to make cultivating the tree row easier.

Common farm implements can also be used for over-the-row cultivation. All of these cultivators have two things in common—flexible cultivation teeth or prongs, and they are drawn over the rows of newly planted trees.



DUMP TYPE HAY RAKE

To make this rake into a first class tree cultivator some changes must be made. (1) Replace the large

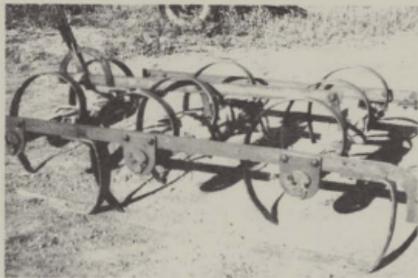
By E. K. Ferrell, Extension Forester
Occasionally in providing useful information it is necessary to use trade names. The information given herein is supplied with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the South Dakota Cooperative Extension Service is implied.

wheels with a smaller size, as those from a gang plow. (2) Adjust the tension lever settings to correspond with need of the smaller wheels. This machine appears to do a better job at higher speeds—about 6 miles per hour.



SIDE DELIVERY RAKE

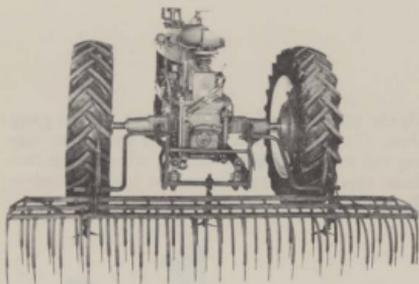
This machine needs no special adjustments or alterations to do a good cultivation job. Pull the machine at 2 miles per hour. Run the reel at slow speed if it is powered by the power take off.



SPRING TOOTH DRAG HARROW

For use as a tree cultivator, this harrow works best if the frame is raised 10 or 11 inches above the runners. This can be done by replacing the present control shoes with a taller set.

To prevent scraping the tree trunks, wrap the cross-members of the frame with burlap. Pull the harrow at 3 miles per hour.



FLEXIBLE FINGER WEEDER

This row crop cultivator makes an excellent tree row cultivator. No special adjustments are needed, although the frame should be wrapped with burlap to prevent injury to the tree trunks. Pull the weeder from 4 to 6 miles per hour.



HARROW WEEDER

For tree cultivation, it would be best to have the machine equipped with 16-inch tines. Ten inches will do a good job, but the cross members of the frame may skin the bark of the trees unless wrapped with burlap. Pull the machine at about 4 miles per hour.



GOOD CULTIVATION PAYS OFF

Better survival

Faster growth

Healthier trees

Nicer looking planting



**FOR A FASTER JOB, COMBINE TWO OR MORE
MACHINES IN ONE OPERATION**

A duckfoot with center shovels removed to clear the row of trees is followed up with a harrow-weeder. By selecting the right machines, you can cultivate in one operation the area in the row as well as between the rows.

GENERAL REMARKS

All over-the-row cultivators will do a good job of taking out the weeds, without injury to the trees, if used properly.

1. Cultivate often and before the weeds are more than 1 to 2 inches high.
2. Use normal field speeds of 4 to 6 miles per hour.
3. Adjust the machine for the best cultivation job.

These machines can be used on all species of trees the first year and up to 4 years on the slower growing varieties.

When the trees are too big for machine cultivation, you may want to try an herbicide in a narrow band down the tree row. For information on chemical weed control in trees, ask your County Agent for Fact Sheet 52.