

## Cost

<b>Fabric:</b>	\$0.50/linear foot + tax (6-ft wide x 50-ft) 50-ft Minimum
<b>Fabric Squares:</b>	\$1.75/square (4-ft x4-ft)
<b>Staples:</b>	\$3.75/ bundle of 25 (10-in x 2-in x 8-in gauge)
<b>Installation of fabric:</b>	\$1.50/linear foot + tax (Includes fabric)

*Note: Payment for fabric & staples required when ordering.*

### Installation Information:

- 1,000 linear ft. minimum per job site.
- Customers billed for actual footage after job completion.
- 50% payment of estimated cost required when placing order.



### Cost Share:

A 50% cost-share is available for weed barrier, trees & planting services through the Conservation Tree Cost-Share Program. Sign up at the CPNRD office or at your local NRCS office.

## HOW TO ORDER

Orders are taken by CPNRD or by your local USDA-NRCS.

### Your CPNRD Contacts

For Orders: Kelly Cole  
(308) 395-7134 | [cole@cpnrd.org](mailto:cole@cpnrd.org)

For Weed Barrier Questions: Tom Backer  
(308) 385-6284 | [backer@cpnrd.org](mailto:backer@cpnrd.org)

### Your local USDA-NRCS (Ext. 3)

Central City	(308) 946-3035
Grand Island	(308) 395-8586
Kearney	(308) 237-3118
Lexington	(308) 324-6314
Osceola	(402) 747-2111

*Since 1991, over 633 miles of weed barrier has been installed to protect trees and conserve moisture throughout the Central Platte NRD.*

# CPNRD

CENTRAL PLATTE  
NATURAL RESOURCES DISTRICT

**(308) 385-6282**

**[www.cpnrd.org](http://www.cpnrd.org)**



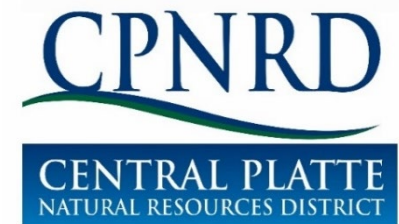
## FABRIC WEED BARRIER



## Long-Lasting Weed Control

&

## Moisture Retention



**Nebraska's NRDs:**

*Protecting Lives  
Protecting Property  
Protecting the Future*

## **WEED BARRIER PROGRAM**

Weed barrier fabric mulch helps conservation trees excel in both survival and growth rates.

These guidelines outline the responsibilities of landowners and CPNRD.

### **Landowner Responsibilities:**

- Prepare the ground properly before the NRD crew arrives.

### **NRD Contractor Responsibilities:**

- Install weed barrier  
*(Will only be done on seedling plantings planted by the NRD.)*

### **Other Regulations:**

- May be installed before hand-planting your own trees. (same cost applies)
- Not available for rows that include cottonwood or walnut trees
- Installation by CPNRD available during spring only.
- CPNRD will not install on sites with cross slopes 5% or greater.



## **FABRIC INFORMATION**

### **How It Works:**

Fabric eliminates vegetative competition with newly planted trees & shrubs by acting as mulch.

Soil moisture is conserved by reduction of evaporation. Water can penetrate the fabric, but sunlight cannot, so vegetation will not grow through it.

### **Benefits:**

- Durable polypropylene geotextile woven fabric. Texture is similar to burlap.
- Water-permeable
- Controls weeds
- Conserves soil moisture
- Carries a 5-year guarantee against ultraviolet deterioration.

## **GIRDLING**

After a few years, check the trucks of your trees to ensure the fabric isn't too close. As trees grow and their trunks expand, they may become larger than the original opening in the fabric. When the fabric begins to restrict the trunk, it causes girdling.



To prevent strangulation, cut the fabric away from the trunks using a box cutter, pocketknife, or large pair of scissors.

Take caution not to cut the trunk or injure yourself, as the fabric is made of a strong material.



## **SITE PREPARATION**

Proper site preparation is key to seedling survival, growth & successful fabric application. Poor prep can make installation impossible.

Soil must be plowed or dug to a minimum of 12" depth, then disked or tilled to remove clods and sod.

Where desirable cover (like native grass) exists, cultivate a 11'-wide strip at each tree row location. Maintain an 10' minimum between rows.

## **MAINTENANCE**

- Walk tree rows 2-3 times each growing season to pull weeds near the trees.
- Keep fabric edges covered with soil to prevent wind lifting.
- Mow between rows if weeds grow tall enough to fall over the fabric and trees.
- Leave some vegetation between rows to reduce wind damage and provide wildlife habitat.
- Always mow in the fall to remove potential winter rodent habitat.
- Planting sorghum or native grass between rows helps suppress weeds and stabilize the soil.