

## WINDBREAKS IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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ABSTRACT.--The extent of windbreak planting in China, for crop protection and products, is phenomenal. 17 million WB's, protecting 60 million acres have been established in recent years; 3 million acres were planted in 1986. WB plantings include 4 stages: wide (1949-60), network (1960-70), integrated (1970-75), and agro-forestry (1970-present). Intercropping is common. In the North China Plains provinces (Huebi, Shandong, Anhui, Henan, Hebei) trees--most less than 10 yrs old--line virtually every highway, country lane, and canal; surround and traverse every field; and shade every city and village. Roadside WB's consist of one to several rows of poplars (Populus tomentosa), P. nigra and hybrids). Jujube (Ziziphus jujube), paulownia (Paulownia tomentosa), dawn redwood (Metasequoia glyptostroboides), ash (Fraxinus sinensis), and elm (Ulmus pumila) are planted around and through fields. These and willow (Salix matsudana) line canals--1 to 10 rows wide, either side. Willows control wave action and bank erosion along rivers. Black locust (Robinia pseudoacacia) is planted to rehabilitate alkali areas; and with jujube to stabilize sand dunes. Arterial streets are lined with American sycamore (Plantanus occidentalis). Other species used for WB's are Chinese arborvitae (Platyclusus orientalis), chinese wingnut (Pterocarpa slenoptera), chinese pine (Pinus tabulaeformis).

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