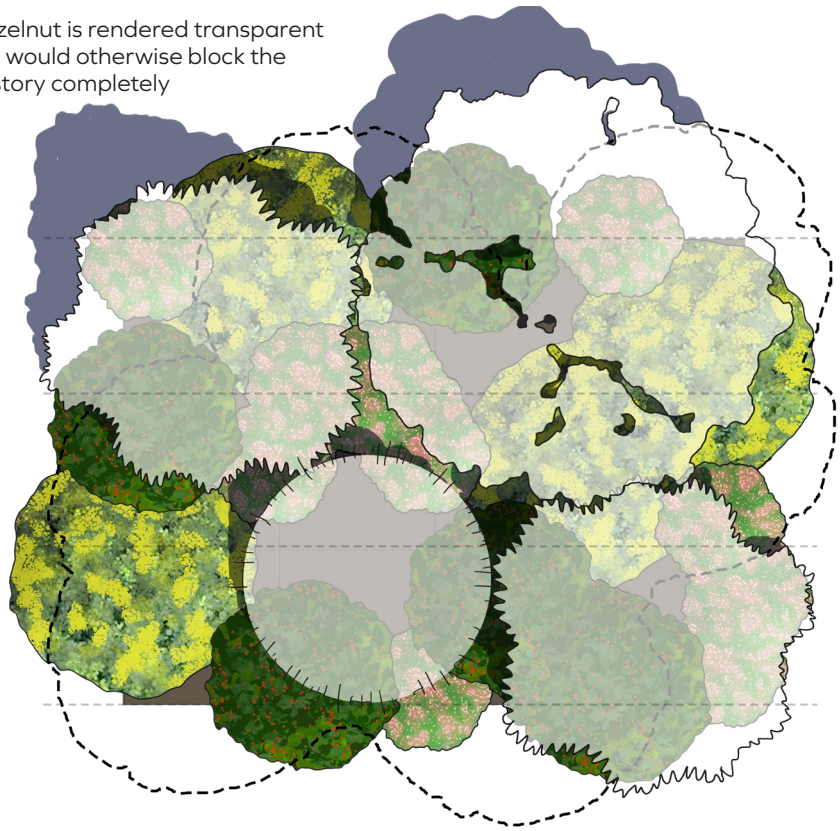
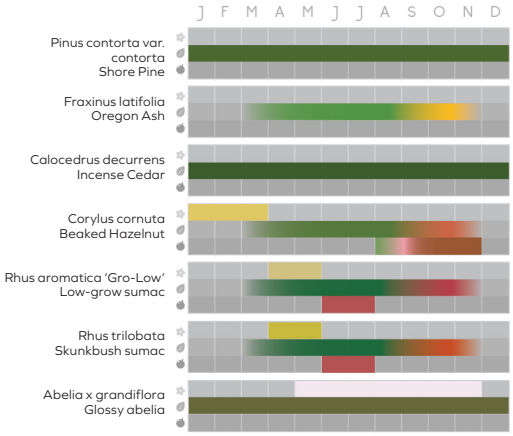
Pesticide Drift Interception Block Template

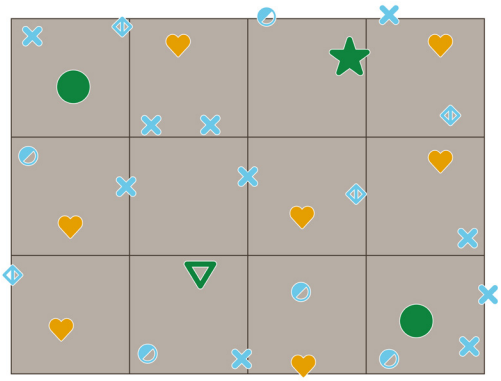
Moderately spaced - 20'x15' - 8-10 years

Reason: Keeping pesticide contained to spray area
Key Plant Characteristics: High overall optical porosity, Tall evergreen plants
Spacing / Plant #: Mixed height, medium density

*the hazelnut is rendered transparent here; it would otherwise block the understory completely







Trees

2 ● *Pinus contorta* var. *contorta*
Shore Pine
Evergreen tree

1 ★ *Fraxinus latifolia*
Oregon Ash
Deciduous tree

1 ▽ *Calocedrus decurrens*
Incense Cedar
Evergreen tree

Recommended alternatives
Pseudotsuga menziesii - Douglas-fir
Picea sitchensis - Sitka Spruce
Acer glabrum var. douglasii - Douglas Maple

Large Shrubs

7 ♥ *Corylus cornuta*
Beaked Hazelnut
Deciduous shrub

Medium/low Shrubs

4 ◈ *Rhus aromatica* 'Gro-Low'
Low-grow Sumac
Deciduous shrub

5 ◐ *Rhus trilobata*
Skunkbush Sumac
Deciduous shrub

9 ✕ *Abelia* x *grandiflora*
Glossy Abelia
Semi-evergreen shrub

Notes:

Unlike solutions for wind, dust, or odor, keeping pesticide from drifting requires a heavily-planted, but less-foliage-dense hedgerow. More pesticide is caught when aerosols are able to pass through several layers of foliage (rather than hit a solid mass and be sent up and over the hedgerow).

Planting rows are shown on this template; leaving a little space between the trees and larger shrubs when planting increases the surface area exposed to pesticide-laden air until the hedgerow knits together (although you can trim down the rows to keep them distinct).

Plants selected for this template offer foliage coverage from the high canopy all the way to the ground. The predominance of deciduous trees and tall shrubs, as well as conifers with more open forms when mature, will lead to maximization of each row's interception of drift before it can pass through to be intercepted and filtered by the subsequent row. The trees and large shrubs are not especially attractive to pollinators, limiting beneficial insects' exposure to pesticide drift caught in the foliage.