

Planting Trees for Wildlife

AUCKLAND/WAIKATO

BERRY TREES

Introduction

The value of planting trees to enhance wildlife habitat has long been recognized by the Auckland/Waikato Fish & Game Council. This pamphlet describes some of the preferred trees which have proved to be excellent in the past.

Site preparation and care of plants

There are many easy things you can do to give your trees a head start:

1. Put good topsoil around roots
 2. Exclude stock with adequate fencing
 3. Water well especially initially
 4. Fertilizer desirable (also mulch/rotted hay)
 5. Staking referable if exposed
 6. Control weeds in early years
 7. Pest control by traps or poison (esp. possum & rabbits)
- For a small investment of time and money the rewards can be tremendous.

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Mazzard Cherry *Prunus avium*

Height:	6 x 5m (up to 20m)
Description:	Very fast growing Deciduous Red/brown peeling bark Plant in groups as self-sterile
Soil Types:	Prefers fertile well drained soils.
Fruit:	2.5cm dark red fruit.
Timing of fruit:	December – February 5-10 years to fruit.
Benefits to Wildlife:	Food for ducks, pheasants and quail.



White Mulberry *Morus Alba*

Height:	6 x 4m
Description:	Small to medium sized trees Yellow foliage in autumn Deciduous Fast growing
Soil Types:	Fertile deep worked soils Preferably moist
Fruit:	1-2cm long white/red berry
Timing of fruit:	December – February 5-10 years to fruit
Benefits to Wildlife:	Food for ducks, pheasants and quail.



Hackberry *Celtis occidentalis*

Height:	8 x 2m (up to 20m)
Description:	Tolerates extremes of soil conditions Deciduous
Soil Types:	Tolerates drought, wet, acid and alkaline soil
Fruit:	5-8mm in size Green/orange to black purple pear shaped
Timing of fruit:	February - April 5-10 years to fruit
Benefits to Wildlife:	Food for pheasants and quail.



