

DOWN

1. Initials of Colorado's forest service agency.
2. A tree normally found in the mountains with the same genus as the cottonwood (*Populus*).
3. Without adequate moisture, trees and shrubs are subject to _____ in cold months.
4. A roll of fabric placed around a windbreak row to control weeds.
5. Colorado's state tree.
6. Shrub with fruit useable for jellies (native _____).
7. _____ is almost always necessary after a windbreak planting.
8. The most effective windbreak is a _____-row windbreak.
9. Shrub with purple or white spring flowers.
10. Another name for a shrub named after a smelly animal.
11. Shrub which likes moist soil conditions.
12. These small animals like to eat small trees and shrubs.
13. Native pine common to the lumber industry which is also used locally in windbreaks.

ACROSS

4. A common secondary purpose of a windbreak.
7. Very common evergreen juniper planted in windbreaks in northern and eastern Colorado (3 words).
10. Used to hold weed barrier to the ground.
14. Trees need _____ year around.
15. Has very similar characteristics to Rocky Mountain Juniper.
16. Common name of a water loving tree.
17. A wind break should be looked upon as a _____ investment.
18. Commonly found on rose bushes.
19. Initials of university where Morgan Conservation District gets their trees and shrubs to sell.
20. _____ can still be a problem even with weed barrier installed.
21. Means downwind.
22. High moisture user, rapid growth, with female trees producing an undesirable "cotton" seed.
23. This elm has rapid growth but can be weedy and can invade nearby open land.
24. "H" = _____ and refers to the tallest tree in the windbreak.
25. Pines can have from 1 to 5 of these (in bundles) on their branches depending on species.
26. Abbreviation of the USDA agency who assists the Fort Collins Conservation District with many of the items in their plan of operations.



