



Chipping machine installed on service truck makes excellent mulch and compost.

Making Money with Waste Brush

ONE OF THE most effective ways of waste brush disposal on right of way or land clearing throughout the State of New York is by burning. This is accomplished by piling the brush with a bulldozer, where possible, over used tires which are soaked with diesel oil. Once ignited, the bulldozer must continue to pile brush and pack the fire in order to keep it burning.

In many instances where clearing is contiguous to a populated area and where smoke control becomes a problem, contractors find that the use of a fire fan becomes the most effective method of brush and tree disposal. There are two major types of fire fans on the market which have been used successfully throughout the State. One is a simple gasoline powered fan which merely fans the fire. The second is a fan with a diesel oil spray attachment. This type of fan spreads a regulated amount of diesel oil on the fire as it fans it. In dealing with heavy brush, especially evergreen, this type of fan is almost a must.

Another effective method of brush removal is by the use of a tripole boom mounted on a winch truck. By piling the brush across the extended winch cable it is possible to double load ca-

By **FREDERICK W. DONOVAN**

Donovan Tree Service, Inc.
Mechanicville, New York

capacity. This is done by squeezing the brush together with the power of the winch. This type of operation is most effective on short hauls where dumping is no problem to the contractor.

Chips Are Valuable By-product

Where there is a heavy concentration of brush, your waste could become a valuable asset as chips. By use of a brush chipper your brush, properly chipped, makes excellent mulch and compost for orchards, vegetables, berries, and flowers. Absorbent wood chips will carry plant nutrients to cropland, supplying crops with a source of humus that lasts. Rather than dispose

By-products made from trimmed brush can be sold to nurserymen, farmers and horticulturists. Brush, properly chipped, can be used as bedding for livestock or mulch for berries and flowers. Organic content of soil is increased if brush chippings are added with nitrogen fertilizers.

of waste chips in a dumping area, the contractor may do well to check with local farmers, nurserymen, and the like to market these otherwise waste products.

Cow comfort has long been recognized as a leading requisite for the housing of dairy cattle. While research is still being done on the comforts cows prefer, the presence of adequate bedding is well accepted as necessary. If straw is scarce in a particular area, use of sawdust chippings and wood chips have been found to be effective supplements to the bedding supply. In many states, such as Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and northern New York, sawdust and chippings have been the only bedding (except poor quality hay) for years.

Wood chips make good litter in broiler houses. They absorb well, give good footing, and are coarse enough not to pack. In the broiler areas of Maine, the contractor will find a ready outlet for his chipped waste products. In addition to livestock bedding, wood chips can be used by the farmer to add to soil organic matter. In Minnesota, wood chips added to the soil along with 60 pounds of nitrogen produced a 363 bushel yield crop,

118 bushels more than in past years.

The nurseryman will find chipped wood very effective in providing him with a protective moisture cover against summer dry spells or winter drying. Wood chips keep moisture in and weeds out. Many contractors feel that even with stockpiling wood chips for eventual sale, money could be saved by the use of a brush chipper. Use of a brush chipper eliminates the ever-present fire hazards, open burning, and the accompanying annoying smoke and ashes. The danger of accidental or mischievous fires is effectively minimized when brush is reduced to chips and quickly removed. The disposal problem itself is done in less time and at less cost than hauling and burning. No time is lost loading and unloading brush to and from hauling-away trucks, thus the contractor is able to dispose of greater quantities of brush with fewer trips to the dump site.

Another asset of chipping is that normally less manpower is required. One man will be able to convert a truckload of brush into a small pile of chips in a fraction of the time it would take to load the truck. Bulky brush is actually reduced to as little as 1/15th its original volume, condensing up to 15 truckloads of brush to a single truckload of chips.

Brush chips are also useful to help solve erosion problems on slopes. The State of Massachusetts has been experimenting with chips as a seeding mulch along their public highways. Chips are used in place of hay or straw and being heavier than the hay or straw, leave less of a chance of blowaway or erosion.

Lately there has been a big demand by nurserymen for wood chips as a mulch for their transplants. They have found that using the chips as a mulch is very effective in their transplant operation. Again the principle of keeping moisture in and heat out has been applied for this type of operation and the result is far superior and less expensive than other types of mulch formerly used.

Why the spring-activated feed plate – an exclusive feature of the **FITCHBURG CHIPPER SAVES YOU MONEY!**



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