Agro Forestry Demonstrations

The PEI Taking Charge Team assisted in establishing agroforestry demonstration sites in Augustine Cove and Orwell Corner. Agroforestry helps farmers create more integrated, diverse, productive, profitable, healthy and sustainable land-use systems. Agroforestry practices sequester carbon. Trees, like growing crops, remove CO₂ from the air, storing it as carbon in trunks, branches, leaves and roots. Agroforestry practices sequester carbon for many decades.

SITE 1: Hedgerows, afforestation and riparian zones:

Cooperator: Eric C. Robinson Inc, Albany

Eric C. Robinson Inc produces potatoes in the Albany area of PEI. Eric C. Robinson Inc received PEI Soil and Crop’s Soil Conservationist of the Year Award in 1993 and is currently a member of PEISCIA’s Agri-Conservation Club. Over the past number of years they have been establishing trees on a number of their farms. In the mid to late 80's they established about 9 miles of double row white spruce hedgerows. Recently Robinsons’ purchased 2,100 tree seedlings, planting them into a nursery on the farm. The farm wanted to try tree species, although maybe non-native, that might provide value for future generations. The species included Red Oak, Black Walnut, Butternut, Norway Spruce, Douglas Fir, White Pine, and Blue Spruce; these tree species have since been transplanted in Augustine Cove. They also have a number of riparian areas and other marginal areas that benefited from tree planting.

A- 4,650 feet 2-row white spruce. When mature, these trees will sequester more than 225-tons of carbon

B- 1,800 hardwood and softwood species - afforestation on 2-acres

C- 2,742 larch and cedar seedlings planted in the riparian zone

SITE 2: Use of Native Shrubs in Agriculture

Cooperators: MacPhail Foundation, ECO-PEI

The feasibility of converting land from traditional agriculture to production of fruit from native shrubs is being investigated at Orwell corner. The project will look at three native shrubs - common elder (Sambucus canadensis), serviceberry (Amelanchier spp.), and chokecherry (Prunus pensylvanica). Plant survival, growth rate and cost of establishment will be recorded over the life of the project. In addition to the potential development of an industry based on organic fruit production from native shrubs, environmental benefits such as increased biodiversity and carbon sequestration can be demonstrated.