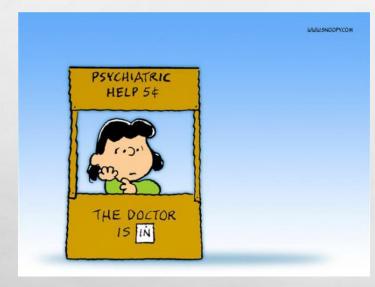
PRUNING OF TREES AND SHRUBS **DANIEL BAUER** ISA BOARD CERTIFIED MASTER ARBORIST

2 SIDES TO PRUNING

THERAPY FOR US



at at

STRESS TO PLANTS



WHY STRESS AND RESULTS



LOSES LIVE TISSUE FOR PHOTOSYNTHESIS

6.5

OPENS WOUNDS NOT NORMALLY ON TREE

CHANGES RATIO OF ROOTS TO BRANCHES

STORE IN THE OWNER

ATTRACTS INSECTS WITH STRESS PHEROMONES (ALCOHOL) CREATES OLD DEADWOOD FOR FUNGI TO FORM ON, IE. STUB CUTS

18.40

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RESULTS OF IMPROPER PRUNING

6.5

15

Increased Insect Infestation

U[®] Disease

Less Flowering

💩 🛛 Less Fruit

(J)

E

a state part of the state of the state

Improper structure, weak branch Attachments

🚢 Increased Stress on top of Water, Sunlight, Nutrients, ETC.

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Death

STEP 1- SET OBJECTIVE



WHAT ARE YOU PRUNING- TREE OR SHRUB

6.5

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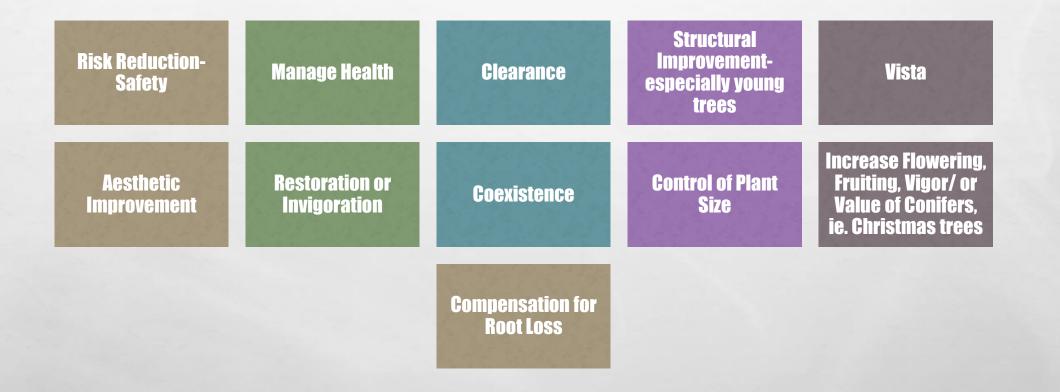
WHEN ARE YOU PRUNING- TIME OF YEAR

TOOLS REQUIRED FOR TASK **SKILL LEVEL**

ternar.

STEP 2 IDENTIFY OBJECTIVE

A. A.



The second states where the second se

AND A

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generate.

STEP 3-PRUNING METHODS

2.2

al at

Clean- dead or Diseased limbs

Raise-lower crown

Reduce- height and/or sides

Structural-developmental

Restoration

Espalier

Pollarding

Thin-up to 25%

Palm- dead brown Fronds only

* Never More Than 25% of live Canopy to be taken*

TIMING OF PRUNING

SPRING AND FALL

ACCORDING TO SHIGO (1989) AND NEELY (1970) THE TWO TIMES YOU DON'T WANT TO PRUNE

E. F.

1

ESS STATISTICS AND

PLANTS THAT FLOWER

DOES IT FLOWER DURING SUMMER OR FALL ON CURRENT SEASON'S GROWTH, IE. CRAPE MYRTLE OR ROSES- PRUNE IN WINTER

DOES IT FLOWER DURING SPRING ON 1 YEAR OLD WOOD, IE. FRUIT TREES, AZLEAS- PRUNE AFTER BLOOMING PERIOD

WEATHER

PRUNING TOO CLOSE TO SPRING CAN CAUSE EXTREME SAP FLOW OR "BLEEDING"

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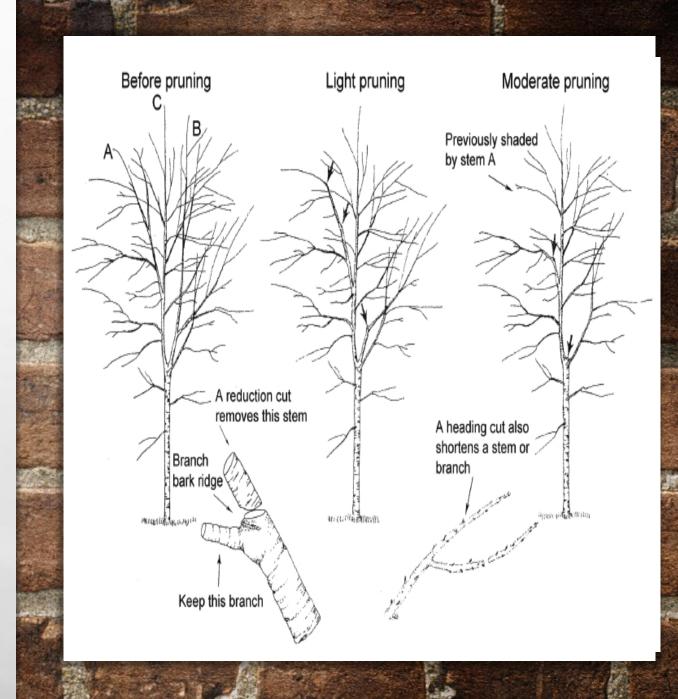
ESPALIER



POLLARDING



PROPER STRUCTURAL PRUNING



CUTTING BACK

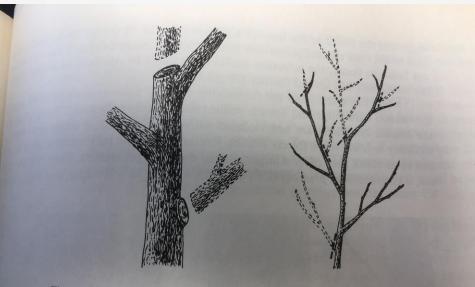
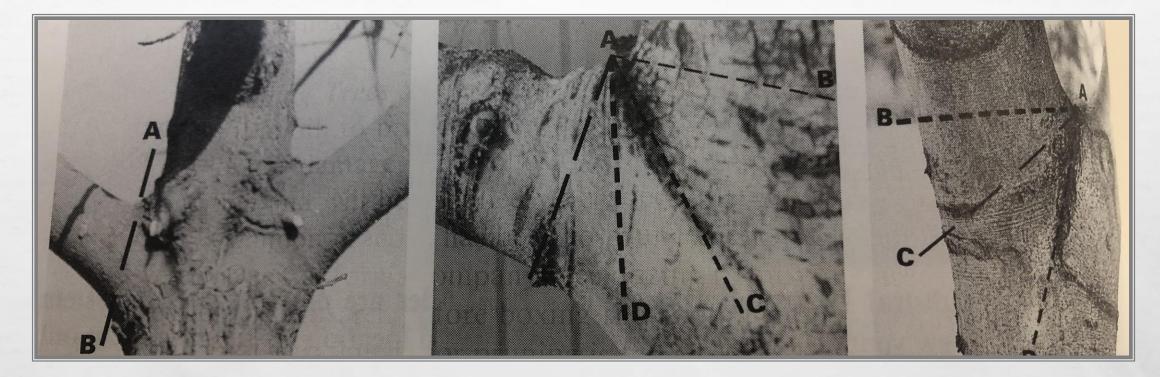


Figure 15–6 Thinning-out is removing a branch at its point of origin or shortening a branch or trunk by cutting to a lateral large enough to assume the terminal role, commonly called "drop-crotching." This applies to mature (left) as well as young (right) trees.



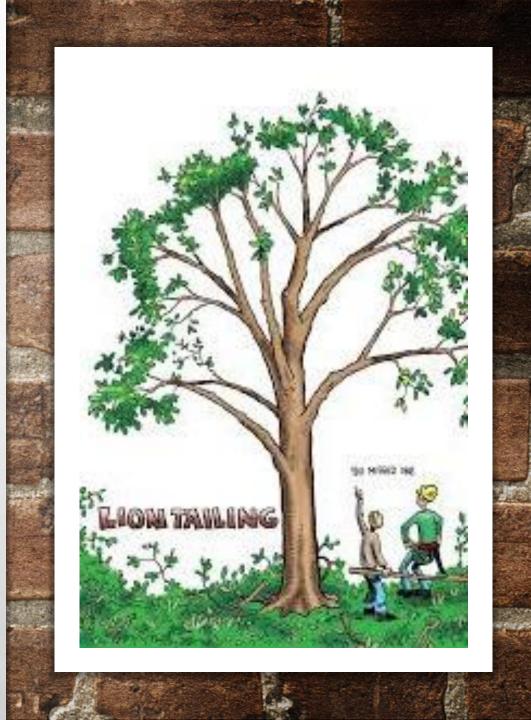
IDENTIFYING PROPER PRUNING CUTS

TOPPING OR LION'S TAILING

TOPPING IS NOT A VALID PRACTICE



LIONS TAILING OF TREES



ALSO NOOOO CRAPE MURDER!!!!!!

State of the second



FOR THE RECORD, THIS IS BAD



PROPER PRUNING CRAPEMYRTLES







SHEARING OF SHRUBS



PROPER BRANCHING AND LESS WOUNDS





SAFETY GEAR

SAFETY PPE

A. La

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TOOLS TO PROPERLY PRUNE

- HANDSAW
- HANDSNIPS (NOT ANVIL STYLE, SCISSOR STYLE SIMILAR TO FELCO)
- LOPPERS
- POLE SNIPS
- SHEARS?
- CHAINSAW
- POWER POLE PRUNER

TOOLS

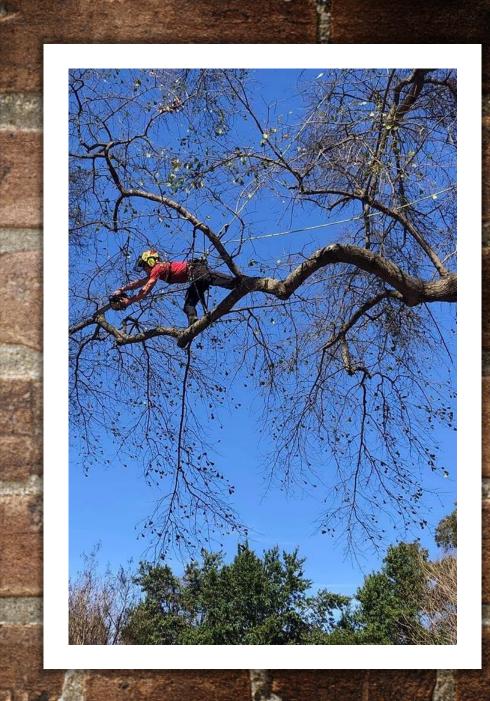
6.24



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KNOW YOUR LIMITS



KNOW WHO TO HIRE

SIDE JOB BOB

- DOES IT PART TIME
- OWNS A LIFTED PICKUP TRUCK
- USES THE WORDS <u>BONDED</u> AND INSURED

E. F.

- NO SAFETY GEAR
- WILL DO IT FOR \$100 LESS THAN ANYBODY ELSE

at at

PROFESSIONAL PETE

- HOLDS CREDENTIALS
- WEARS SAFETY GEAR
- ACTS IN PROPER BUSINESS FASHION
- LOGO WEAR

KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT THE PROCESS

and the second



PRUPER METHOD OF PRUNING CRAPE MYRTLE



This plant, pictured before pruning, needs to have all weak and dead stems removed.



Same shrub after removal of weak and interfering wood and base sucker growth.



Results of proper pruning are graceful, vigorous growth with distinctive shape. IMPROPER METHOD OF PRUNING CRAPE MYRTLE



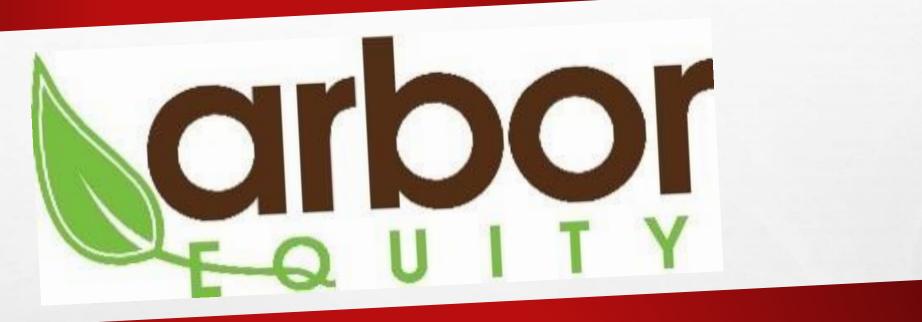
Cutting at the dotted line is the usual course taken by those who prune shrubs.



The same plant after bad pruning, as indicated above. The sucker growth remains.



Results: the lovely natural shape of the shrub is lost, and bloom will be sparse.



ANY QUESTIONSP