

TREE PRUNING



Why it Matters?

Pruning services tend to get rid of dead, loose, or infected branches so the shrub can flourish, or gives the shrub a different shape for aesthetic purposes.



Pruning Tools

- Bow Saw
- Pole Saw
- Pruning Saw
- Hand Pruners
- Hedge Shears
- Lopping Pruners

TIPS

What to Prune

- Branches that cross
- Branches that grow straight up
- Branches that grow straight down
- Closely spaced branches
- Broken limbs
- Branch stubs
- Growth coming from base of tree

When to Prune

There is never a bad time to remove dead, damaged or diseased branches. But most trees benefit from pruning in mid to late winter. Pruning during dormancy encourages new growth as soon as the weather begins to warm.

3 Steps to a Good Pruning Cut

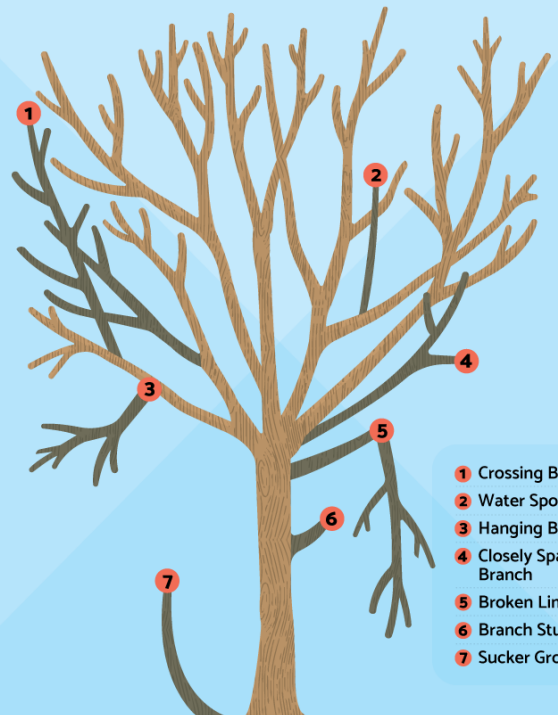
The final cut is made just above the branch collar (the slight bulge where the branch meets the trunk), cutting all the way through and removing the limb. This cut should be made as close to the branch collar as possible.

Make a second cut 1' further out from the first cut, this time going all the way through the limb.

Make a cut 1' from the edge of the branch collar, on the underside of the branch, stopping halfway through the tree limb.

Source: www.lowes.com

Pruning Perfection



- 1 Crossing Branches
- 2 Water Spouts
- 3 Hanging Branches
- 4 Closely Spaced Branch
- 5 Broken Limbs
- 6 Branch Stubs
- 7 Sucker Growth

A properly pruned tree not only looks better, it is also safer, and healthier. Pruning helps rejuvenate growth, impacts the direction in which a plant grows, and helps rid the plant of dead or diseased branches.

How to Prune

- The first cut: Underside of branch.
- The second cut: Topside of branch.
- The third cut: Outside of the collar.
- Cut limbs 1/4 inch above a bud that faces the outside of the plant. This will be the direction of the new growth. Keep your cuts at a 45-degree angle to prevent water damage and disease.