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- Avoiding Tree and Utility Conflicts
- Avoiding Tree Damage During Construction
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- Buying High-Quality Trees
- Insect and Disease Problems
- Mature Tree Care
- New Tree Planting
- Plant Health Care
- Proper Mulching Techniques
- Pruning Mature Trees
- Pruning Young Trees
- Recognizing Tree Hazards
- Treatment of Trees Damaged by Construction
- Tree Selection
- Trees and Turf
- Value of Trees
- Why Hire an Arborist
- Why Topping Hurts Trees

Pruning Young Trees

Proper pruning is essential in developing a tree with a strong structure and desirable form. Trees that are young will require little corrective pruning when they mature.

Keep these few simple principles in mind before pruning a tree:

- Each cut has the potential to change the growth of the tree. Always have a purpose in mind before making a cut.
- Proper technique is essential. Poor pruning can cause damage that lasts for the life of the tree. Learn where and how to make the cuts before picking up the pruning shears.
- Trees do not heal the way people do. When a tree is wounded, it must grow over and compartmentalize the wound. As a result, the wound is contained within the tree forever.
- Small cuts do less damage to the tree than large cuts. For that reason, proper pruning (training) of young trees is critical. Waiting to prune a tree until it is mature can create the need for large cuts that the tree cannot easily close.

Where you make a pruning cut is critical to a tree's response in growth and wound closure. Make pruning cuts just outside the branch collar. Because the branch collar contains trunk or parent branch tissues, the tree will be damaged unnecessarily if you remove or damage it. In fact, if the cut is large, the tree may suffer permanent

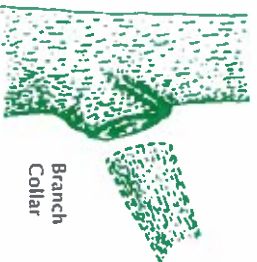


Developed by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), a nonprofit organization supporting tree care research around the world and dedicated to the care and preservation of shade and ornamental trees. For further information contact ISA, P.O. Box 3129, Champaign, IL 61826-3129, U.S.

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internal decay from an improper pruning cut. If a permanent branch is to be shortened, cut it back to a lateral branch or bud. Internodal cuts, or cuts made between buds or branches, may lead to stem decay, sprout production, and misdirected growth.



■ Pruning cuts should be made just outside the branch collar.

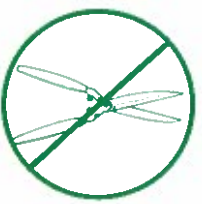
Pruning Tools

When pruning trees, it is important to have the right tool for the job. For small trees, most of the cuts can be made with hand pruning shears (secateurs). The scissor-type, or



■ Cuts made along a branch should be made at a lateral branch or bud.

■ Bypass pruning shears.



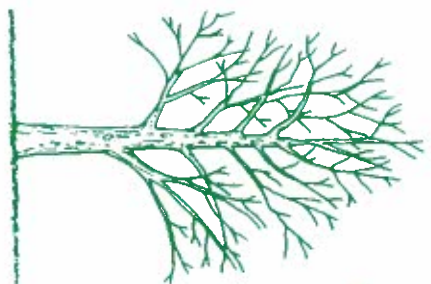
■ Never use hedge shears to prune your trees.

bypass blade hand pruners, are preferred over the anvil type. They make cleaner, more accurate cuts. Cuts larger than one-half inch in diameter should be made with lopping shears or a pruning saw. Never use hedge shears to prune a tree. Whatever tool you use, make sure it is kept clean and sharp.

Establishing a Strong Scaffold Structure

A good structure of primary scaffold branches should be established while the tree is young. The scaffold branches provide the framework of the mature tree. Properly trained young trees will develop a strong structure that

requires less corrective pruning as they mature.



■ Select strong, permanent scaffold branches that are spaced 12 to 18 inches apart.

The goal in training young trees is to

establish a strong trunk with sturdy, well-spaced branches. The strength of the

branch structure

depends on the relative sizes of the branches, the branch angles, and the

spacing of the limbs. Naturally, those factors vary with the growth habit of the tree. Pin oaks and sweetgums, for

example, have a conical shape with a central leader.

Elms and live oaks are often wide-spreading without a central leader. Other trees, such as lindens and Bradford

pears, are densely branched. Good pruning techniques remove structurally weak branches while maintaining the

natural form of the tree.



Trunk Development

For most young trees, maintain a single dominant leader. Do not prune back the tip of this leader. Do not allow secondary branches to outgrow the leader. Sometimes a tree will develop double leaders known as co-dominant

stems. Co-dominant stems can lead to structural weaknesses, so it is best to remove one of the stems while the tree is young.

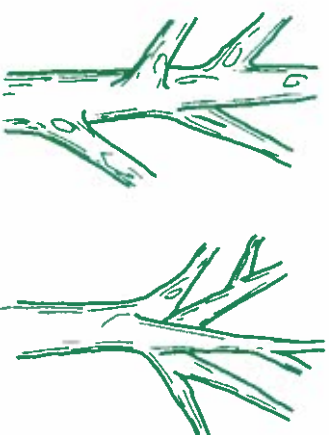


■ When co-dominant stems develop, bark may become "included" in the crotch. It is best to prune one of the stems while the tree is young.

The lateral branches contribute to the development of a sturdy well-tapered trunk. It is important to leave some of these lateral branches in place, even though they may be pruned out later. These branches, known as temporary branches, also help protect the trunk from sun and mechanical injury. Temporary branches should be kept short enough not to be an obstruction or compete with selected permanent branches.

Permanent Branch Selection

Nursery trees often have low branches that may make the tree appear well-proportioned when young, but low branches are seldom appropriate for large-growing trees in an urban environment. How a young tree is trained depends on its primary function in the landscape. For example, street trees must be pruned so that they allow at least 16 feet of clearance for traffic. Most landscape trees require only about 8 feet of clearance.



■ Branches should be well spaced radially and along the trunk as shown in the tree on the left.

The height of the lowest permanent branch is determined by the tree's intended function and location in the landscape. Trees that are used to screen an unsightly view or provide a wind break may be allowed to branch low to the ground. Most large-growing trees in the landscape must eventually be pruned to allow head clearance.

The spacing of branches, both vertically and radially, in the tree is very important. Branches selected as permanent scaffold branches must be well-spaced along the trunk. Maintain radial balance with branches growing outward in each direction.

A good rule of thumb for the vertical spacing of permanent branches is to maintain a distance equal to 3 percent of the tree's eventual height. Thus, a tree that will be 50 feet tall should have permanent scaffold branches spaced about 18 inches apart along the trunk. Avoid