

Tree Pruning Workshop

DNR – UW Extension Fall 2023

TREE ANATOMY, PRUNING OBJECTIVES, AND PRUNING TECHNIQUES

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Your Presenters

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- ISA Certified Arborist RM-8302A
- ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified (TRAQ)
- Consulting Department Assistant, Wachtel Tree Science, Inc.
- Six years green industry experience



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Your Presenters

Michael Peterson

- ISA Certified Arborist WI-1283A
- Client Service Arborist, Wachtel Tree Science, Inc.
- 9 years green industry experience



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Class Objectives

What do **YOU** want to get out of today?

Here's what I hope you get:

Gain knowledge!

- Understand the Why before the What
- This understanding allows you to make educated, efficient decisions in the field
- Pass this knowledge to public

Implement Structural pruning techniques

- Proper structural pruning now (with newly planted trees) makes your future work easier

Inspiration to Continue Learning

- You can never learn everything – there's always more!

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Today's Outline

1. Tree Anatomy and Physiology

What is going on inside the tree?

2. Pruning Objectives

Why are you pruning a tree?

3. Pruning techniques

How are you going to prune this tree?

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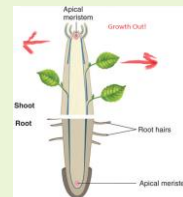
Growth

Primary Growth

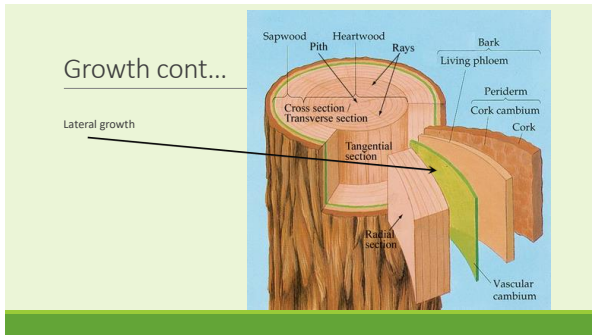
- Apical Meristem (elongation)
- Buds

Secondary Growth

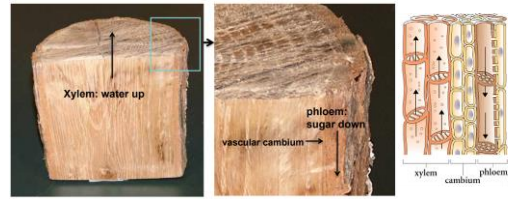
- Lateral Meristems (diameter increase)
- Cambium and cork cambium



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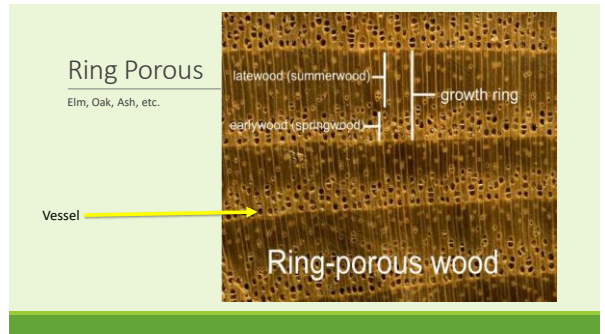


A discussion of Phloem and Xylem

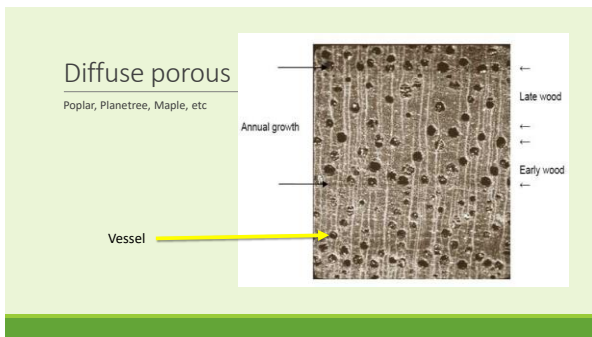
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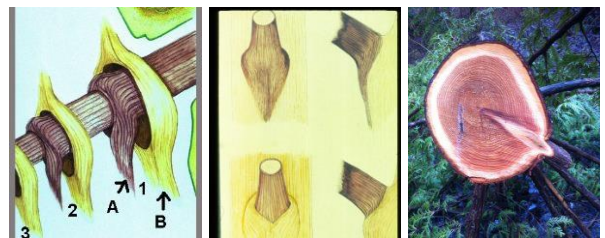
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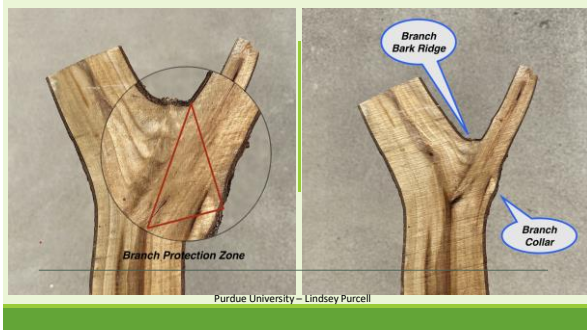


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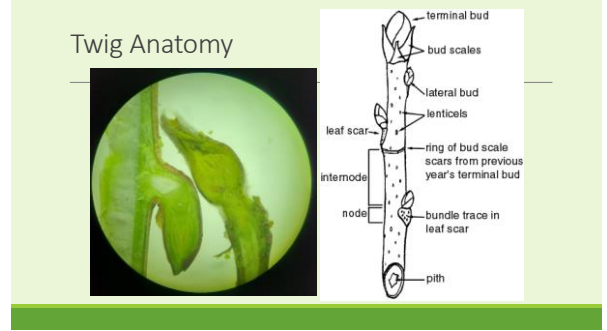


Attachment of Branches to Stem

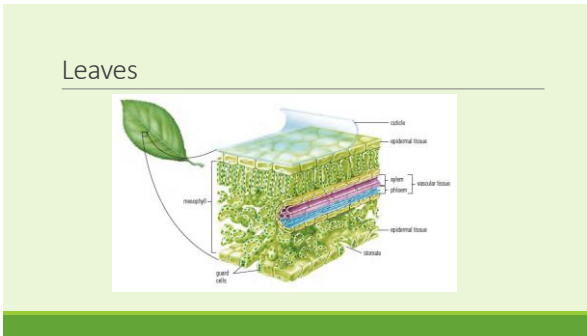
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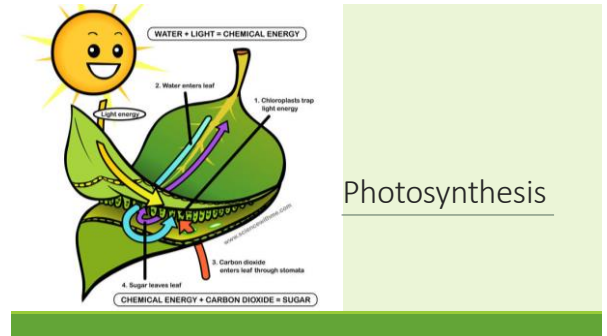
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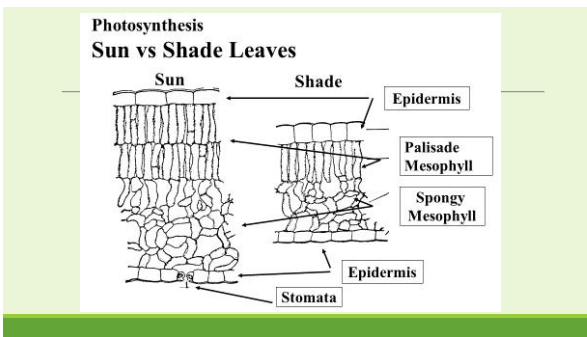
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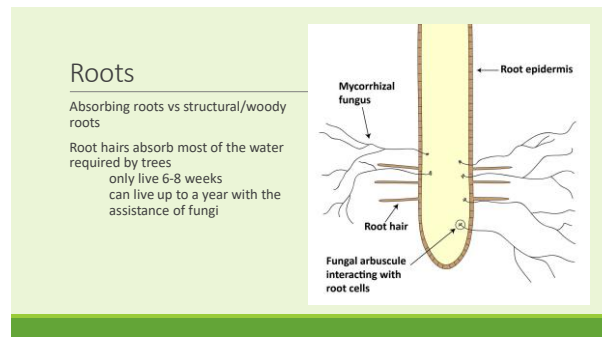
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CODIT

Compartmentalization Of Decay In Trees

CODIT Model

- **Wall 1:** Plugs and tyloses
– above & below wound site.
Weakest.
- **Wall 2:** Latewood
– Second weakest.
- **Wall 3:** Ray cells
– Strongest wall at time of wounding.
- **Wall 4:** Wall formed by cambium post-wound
– Strongest wall.



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CODIT cont....



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Growth Characteristics

Excurrent



Decurrent



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Growth cont...

Opposite



Alternate



Whorled



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Leaves

Simple



Compound



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Compound Leaves

Pinnately Compound



Bi-pinnately Compound



Palmate



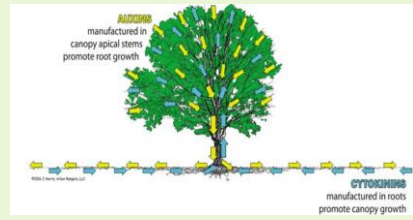
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Tree response to pruning



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Hormones & Apical Dominance



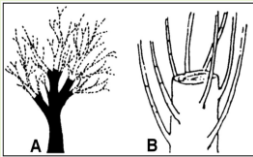
Auxins - Produced in canopy, promote root growth, facilitates apical dominance

Cytokinins - produced in roots, promote canopy growth

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When apical dominance is lost, lateral growth is released.
With nowhere to go, cytokinins collect at pruning cut until a path to apical dominance is established.

A flush of new growth at improper pruning cuts is often the result



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Pruning Objectives

Pruning serves multiple purposes
• Benefits the **future** life of the tree as well as the surrounding **environment**



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Pruning Objectives-Safety



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Pruning Objectives-Space Efficiency



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Pruning Objectives-Structure



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Pruning Objectives-Improve tree health



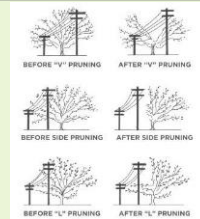
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Pruning Objectives-Improved Views



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Pruning Objectives-Utilities (Clearance)



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Natural Pruning vs Unnatural Pruning

Forest growth shape:

1. Promote Apical Dominance
2. Remove "bad" branches
3. Reduce Competing Laterals

Forced shape or size:

1. pollarding
2. shearing
3. pleaching

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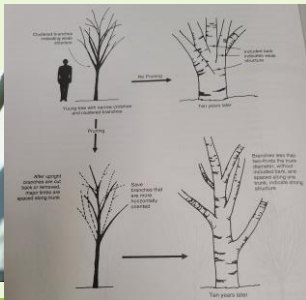
Removing Bad Branches

Dead, Dying, Diseased, Damaged
THE 4 D'S!!!!!!



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Reduce Competing Laterals



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Codominant Branches

Aspect ratio - 50% or less branch to parent stem

Avoid included bark at all costs!



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Apical dominance

Does anyone remember what I said about apical dominance?



Subordination Cut



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Recap!

Set the tree up for the future!

- Promote a strong leader
- Remove rubbing branches
- Remove the 4 D's
- Keep your OBJECTIVE in mind



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% Live Growth Removed

Check your work, compare your pile of pruned branches to the size of the canopy
How much is too much?



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Live Crown Ratio

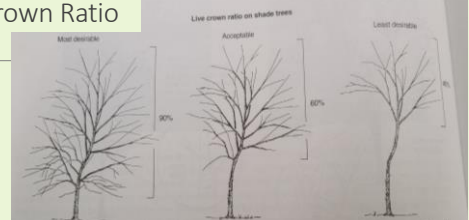


FIGURE 11-9. Live crown ratio is the percentage of the tree height with live foliage. A tree with a live crown ratio of 90% has foliage nearly to the ground (left). Ideally, trees should be maintained with at least a 60% live crown ratio. When too many branches are removed, a small ratio results (right).

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Pruning = Wounding

Make reasonable cuts

Do not over-prune (size or quantity)

The tree has to survive the pruning, and outgrow the wounds



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Heading Cuts (internodal or less than 1/3)

Referring to our previous slide, is heading acceptable?



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Absolutely! (within reason)

Young trees can handle heading cuts, follow a few guidelines:

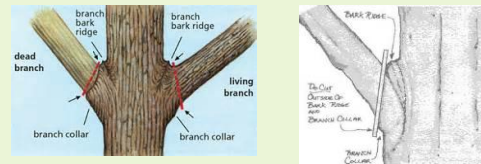
- Only make heading cuts on YOUNG trees
- Only make heading cuts on TEMPORARY branches
- RETURN to remove these branches in the near future

Implementing heading cuts allows crews a quick way to prune a lot of young trees. Just make sure that you return to remove them

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Proper Cuts Vs. Improper cuts

Do not cut past the branch collar



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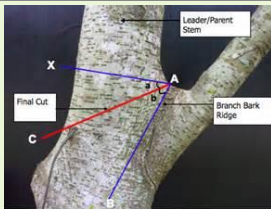


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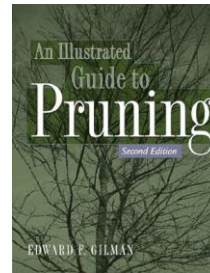


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Reduction Cuts

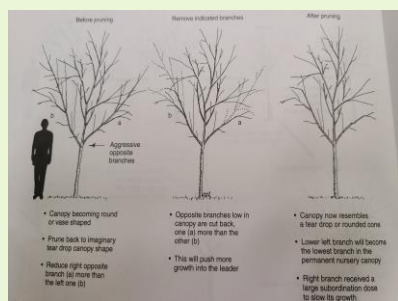


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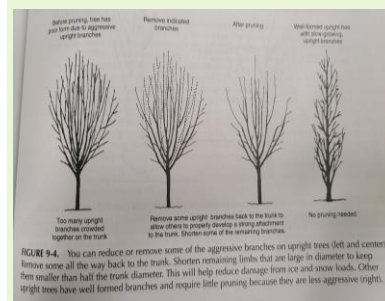
Natural Pruning Techniques

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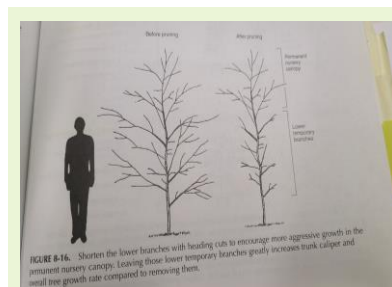
Slowing Vigorous Branches

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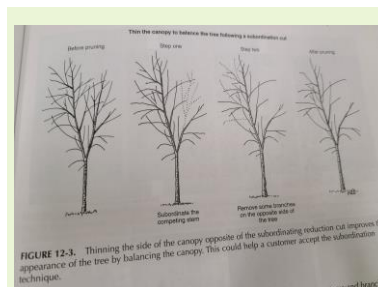
Creating a Central Leader

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Reducing Temporary Branches

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Subordinate Stem & Balance Crown

Should you do this to a newly planted tree?

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Unnatural Pruning Techniques

Tandlinde – The Dancing Linden of
Reesien (Germany)
Photo Credit: Henry Kuppen



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Pruning Technique-Pleaching



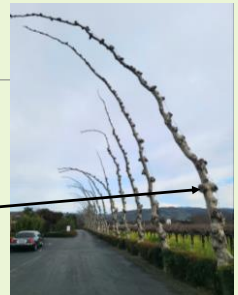
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Pruning technique-espalier



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Pruning technique- Pollarding



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Pruning technique-Topiary

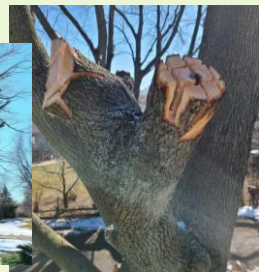


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Wild Card! –

Fracture Pruning

Coronet Cuts



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Unacceptable Pruning Techniques

Topping and "Lion's tailing"



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Other avoidable mistakes



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Girdling Vs Grafting

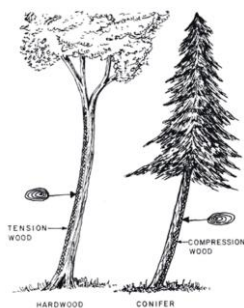


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Response wood – Adaptive, Wound Wood



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Response
Growth –
Reactive

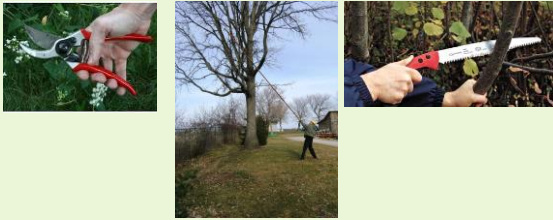
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Pruning Equipment-PPE



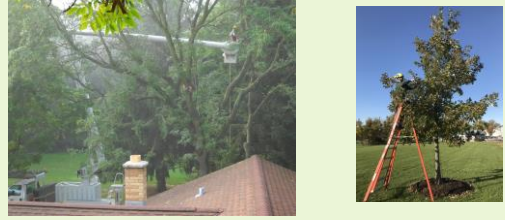
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Pruning Equipment-Hand tools



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Pruning Equipment-Ascent methods



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Questions?

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