# Pruning & Spring Gardening Gilcrease CHARD

By: Mark Ruben

### **Pruning Tools**

- Fingers (pinching)
- Pruning Shears
- Loping Shears
- Pruning Shaw



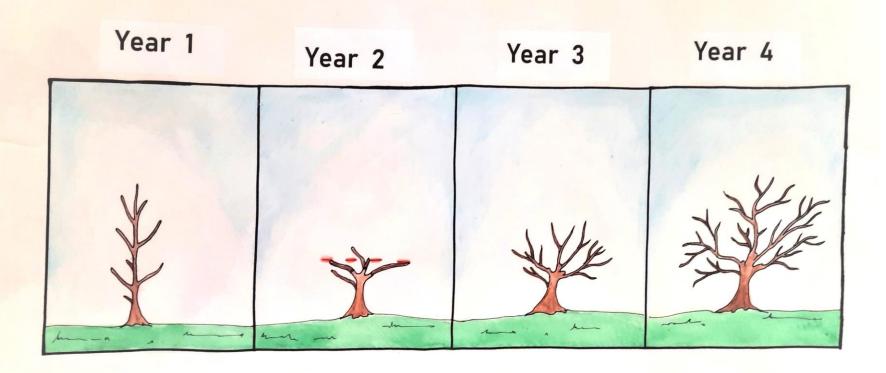
### Why is pruning necessary?

- Shortening branches helps prevent breakage
- Pruning increases fruit size
- Controls the height of the tree
- Allows more light to go through the canopy
- Reduces the need of thinning the fruit as much
- Removing dead, diseased, or broken branches helps keep the tree healthy

### When do you start pruning?

- Winter Dormancy
- Pruning at the right time of the year is very important, so fruit trees are best pruned in the winter when the trees are dormant
- ► The least desirable time is immediately after new growth develops in the spring

### **Pruning New Trees**



Keep 4-6 main branches

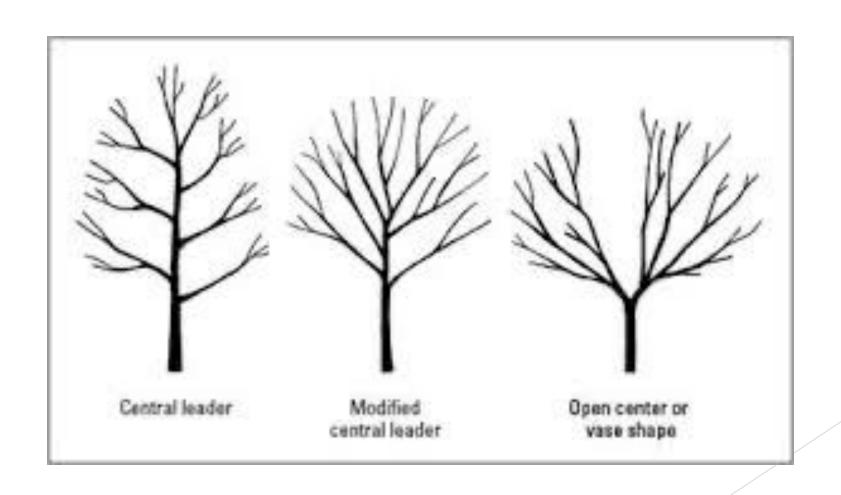
Main reasons why:

- better picking
- more shading

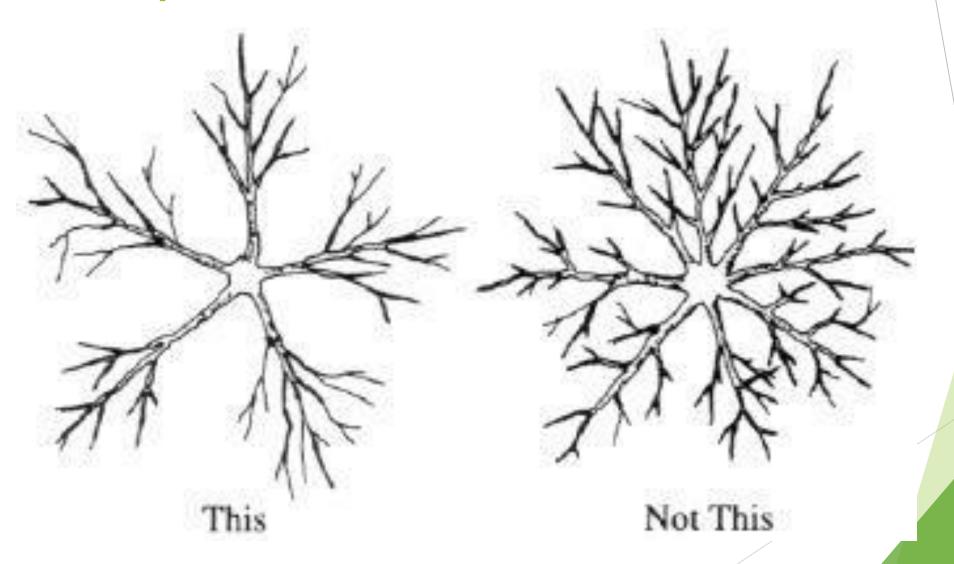
### Pruning Fruit Trees

- Most of us are dealing with pome fruits (apples, pears and quince) or stone fruits (peaches, cherries, apricots, plums anything with a pit)
- Start by pruning away any wood that is dead, damaged or diseased - a.k.a. the three D's
- ► First, remove any branches that grow downward, toward the center of the tree or that cross paths with another branch
- ► The goal is to have 4-6 evenly spaced branches for your main branches

### **Pruning Styles**



### Open Center Aerial Views

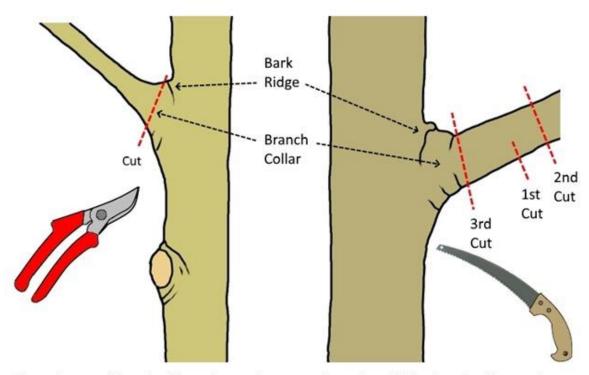


### **Two Main Cuts**

- ► Branch removal
- Heading back cuts

### **Branch Removal**

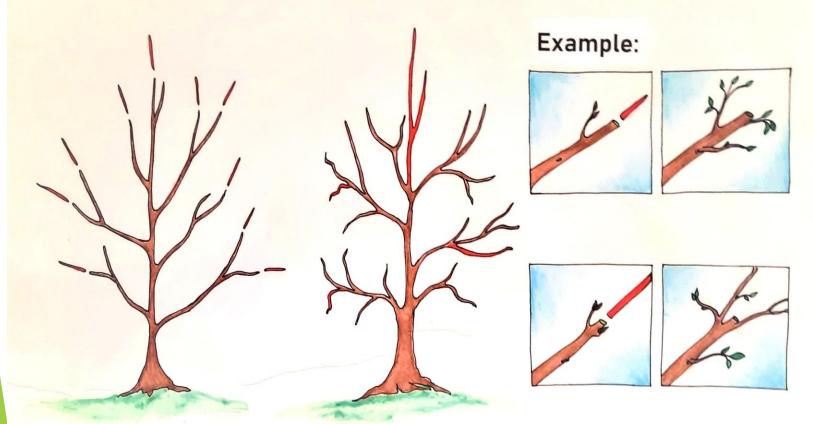
Pruning Off Branches Correctly - Don't Cut Into the Branch Collar



Removing a small branch with secateurs or loppers

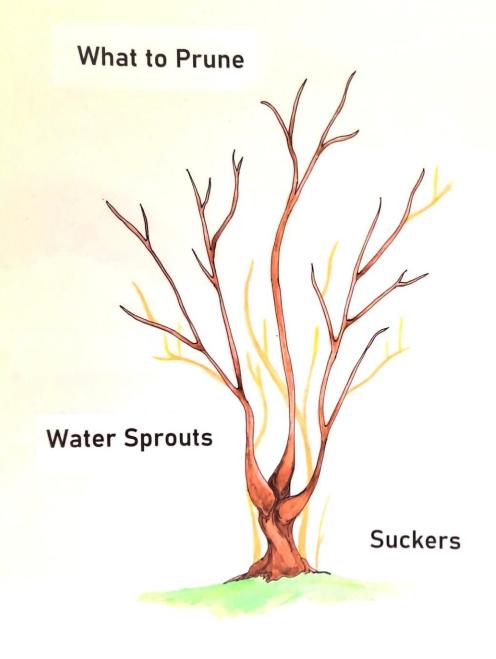
Removing a thicker branch with a pruning saw

### Heading vs Thinning

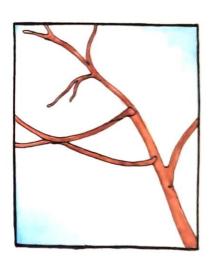


Heading cut - only the end of the shoot or branch is removed.

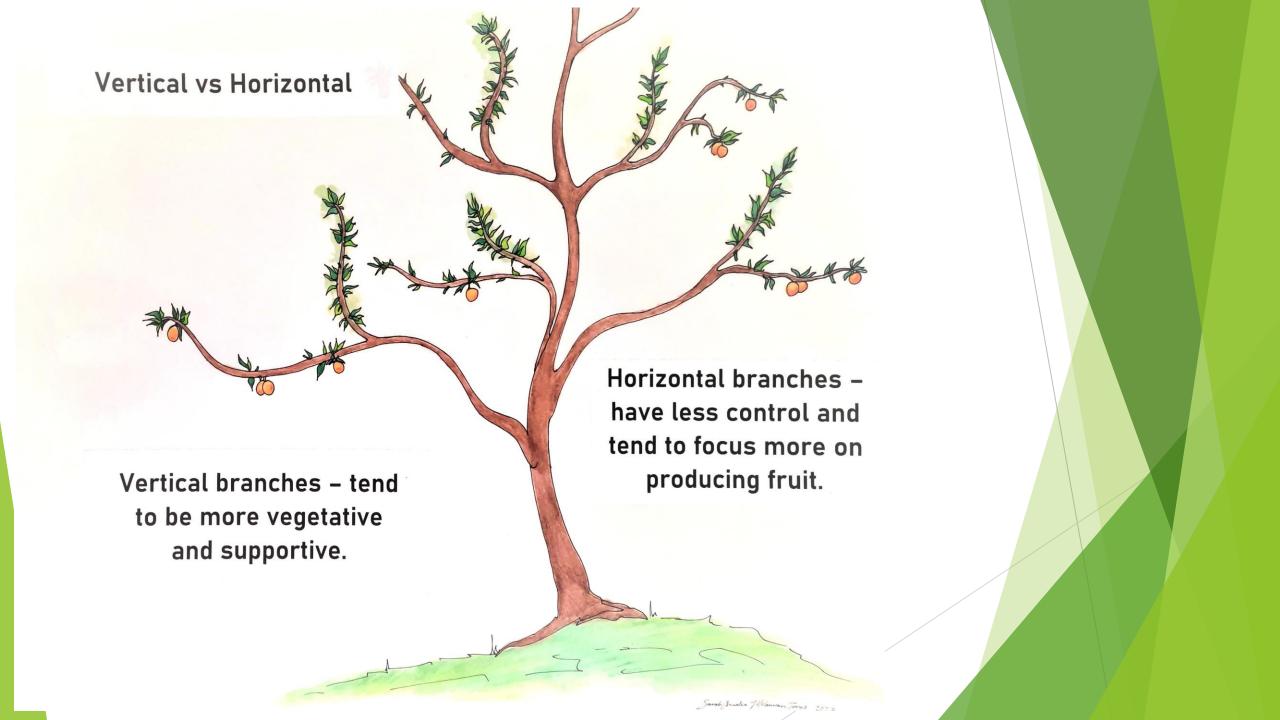
Thinning cut - the entire limb or shoot is removed.

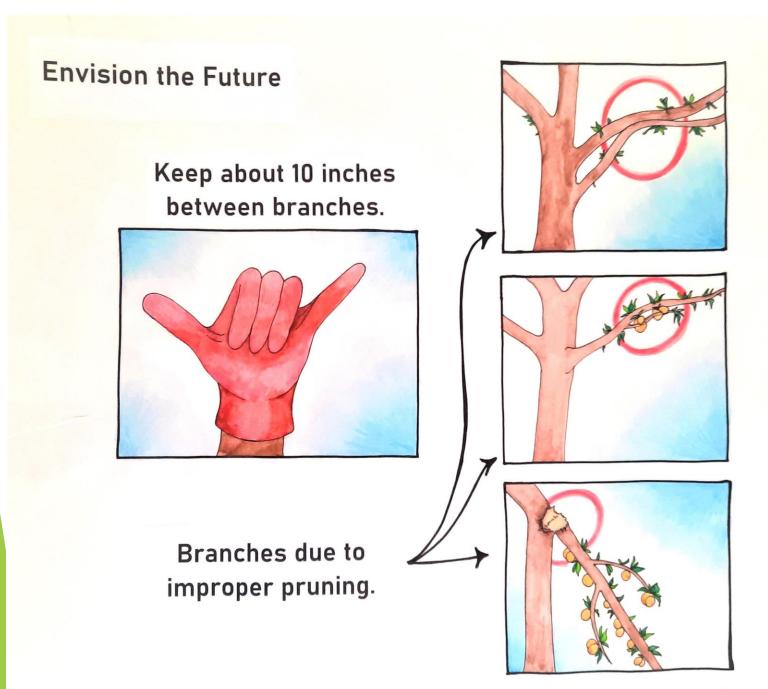


Water sprouts - vertical shoots that develop on the trunk or branches of the tree.

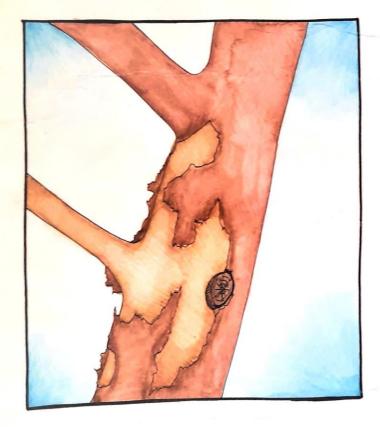


Suckers – shoots that develop and grow from the roots or base of the tree.

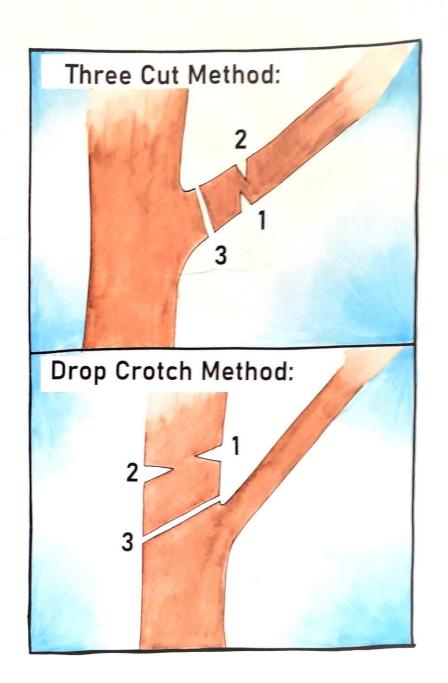




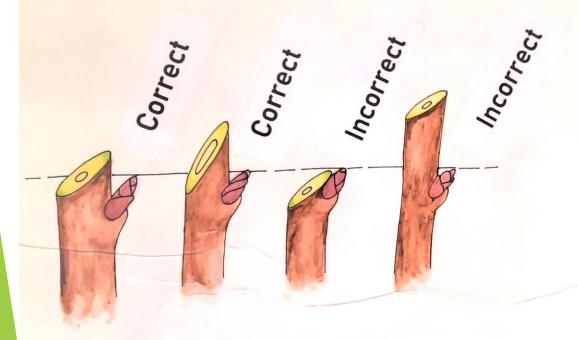
#### Mature Limb Pruning



Damaged Limbs



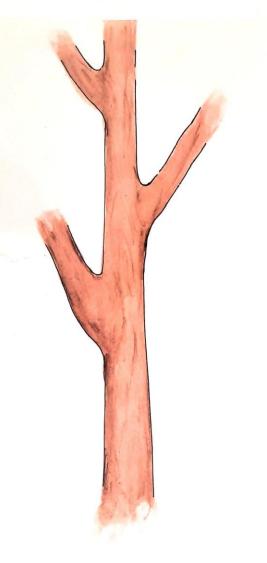
### **Good Pruning Etiquette**

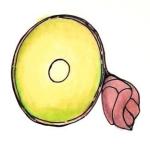


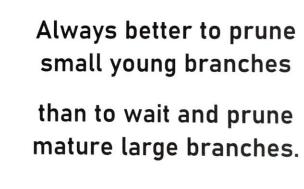
Pruning improves the quality and size of the tree and its fruit.



### **Good Pruning Etiquette**



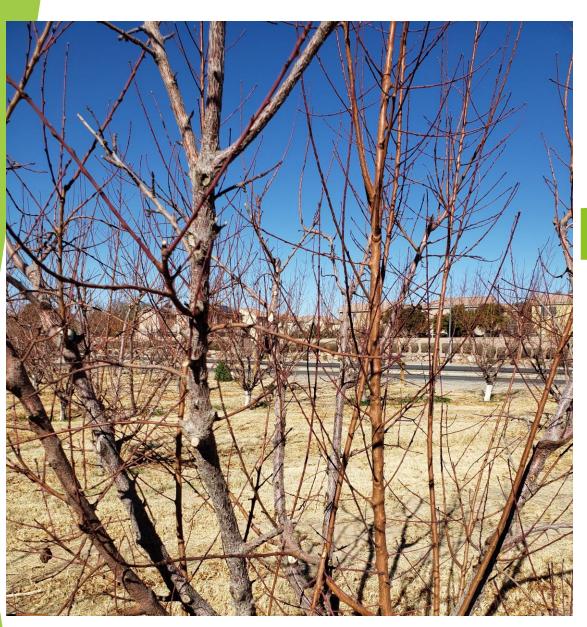




### Heading Back Cut







# Peach Tree Pruning

Pre-pruned, water sprouts



# Peach Tree Pruning Cont.

Tree after water sprouts are removed



# Peach Tree Pruning cont.

Thinning cuts



# Peach Tree Pruning Cont.

Heading back and branch spacing



# Peach Tree Pruning Cont.

Final look at finished pruned peach tree



### Pomegranate Pruning

First remove unwanted water sprouts



# Pomegranate Pruning Cont.

Thinning cuts to remove crowding



# Pomegranate Pruning cont.

Final look at pruned pomegranate



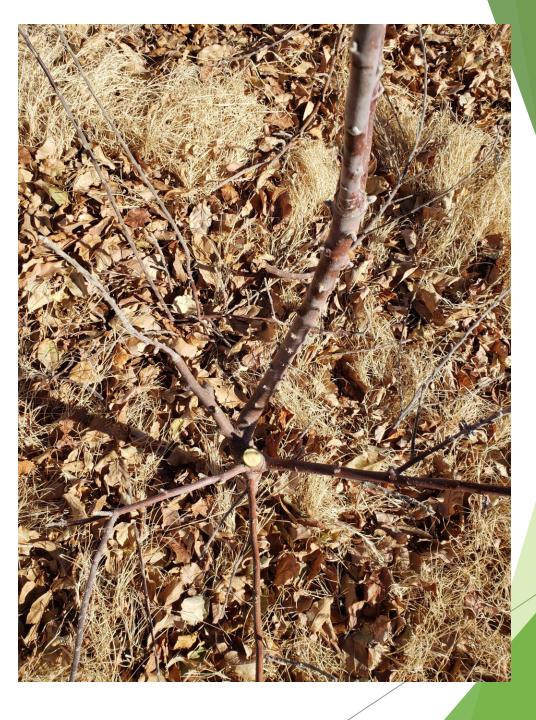
### Pruning Young Fruit Trees

- First year allow the tree to grow without pruning
- Next year cut off the main leader
- Establish the main branches



## Pruning Young Trees

- Showing major branches
- Cut off the extra leader
- Wrap the tree trunk to avoid sun burn



## Pruning Young Fruit trees cont.

- Areal view of major branches
- Main branches usually 4 to 6 branches evenly spaced

### Tree wrap or Paint







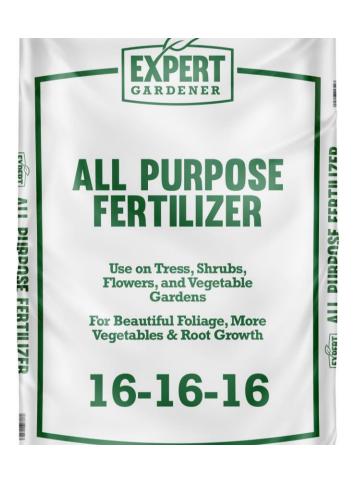


### **Spring Gardening Tips**



- If you are planting in the spring, soil temperature is key
- Floating row covers are helpful for avoiding frost and slowing down the wind
- Putting mulch over the soil helps weed prevention and keeps the soil surface from drying out

### Fertilizer Information



- Fertilizer is placed before you plant the seed(s)
- A balanced fertilizer with even numbers works well in most gardens when incorporated preplanting

