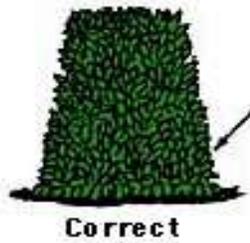


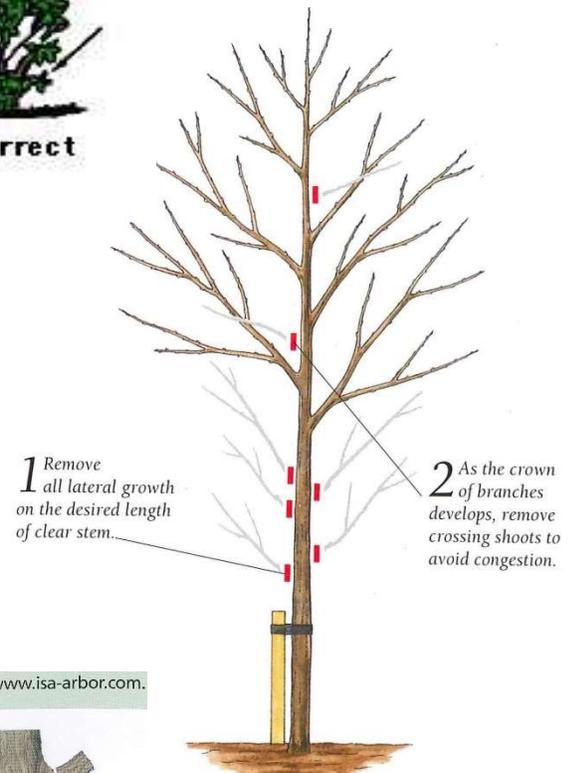
Pruning Seminar Handout

Basic Rules of Pruning



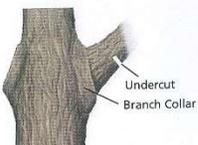
If a plant flowers prune it right after it flowers.

If a branch is dead, remove it right away.

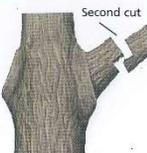


Three-Step Approach for a Proper Pruning Cut

1. Undercut 12-24" up from the branch collar. This stops the bark from tearing.



2. Make the second cut from the top all the way through the branch, 2-3" above cut #1.



3. The final cut should be just beyond the branch collar. Support the stub so it does not tear the bark.

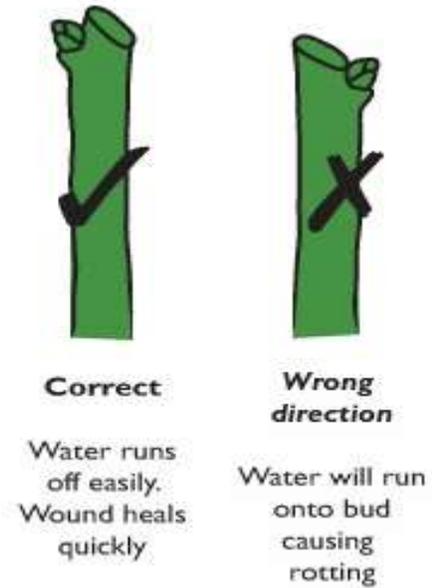


Arborist at www.isa-arbor.com.



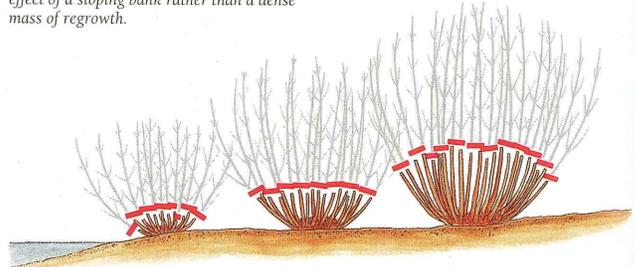
Prune your evergreens as they are finishing their new growth in the spring. Look for the candle stage on pine and spruce.

Cuts should be by an outward facing bud.



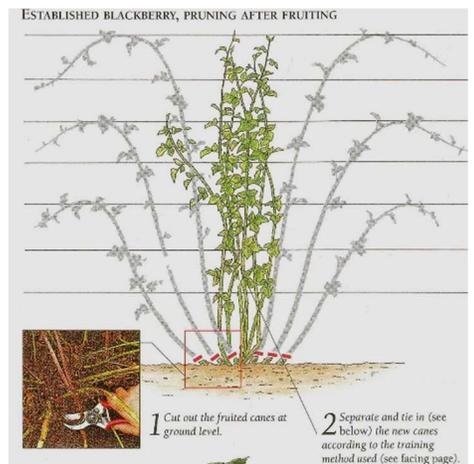
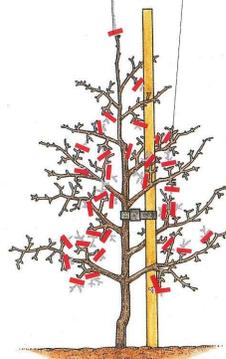
Shrubs that are out of control would benefit from a rejuvenation pruning, dogwood, viburnum and spirea are good examples.

STAGGERED PRUNING, CORNUS ALBA
Cut back to varying heights to create the effect of a sloping bank rather than a dense mass of regrowth.



Fruit Trees should be pruned in dormancy. Apples, cherries, and pears in winter. Plums and peaches in late February/early March before sap starts to run.

- 1 To maintain the desired height, shorten leader to one bud of the summer's growth. (This pruning can be delayed until midspring to discourage regrowth.)
- 2 Reduce overgrown spurs and, as trees mature, thin out spur systems where overcrowded.



Hydrangea Demystified



Macrophylla (Bigleaf)

(also known as florist's hydrangea, hortensia, mophead, or lacecap)

Hydrangea macrophylla

Blooms on old wood: do not prune, may benefit from winter protection

Countryside offers:

Bloomsrtruck, Cape Cod, Endless Summer, Nantucket Blue, Pistachio, Summer Crush, Stargazer, Twist & Shout, Wedding Gown, Wedding Ring



Paniculata (Panicle)

(also known as peegee hydrangea)
Hydrangea paniculata

Blooms on new wood: prune in late winter/early spring

Countryside offers:

BoBo, Berry White, Diamond Rouge, Limelight, Little Lime, Little Quick Fire, Quick Fire



Arborescens (Smooth)

(also known as Annabelle Hydrangea)
Hydrangea arborescens

Blooms on new wood: prune in late winter/early spring

Countryside offers:

Annabelle, Bar Harbor, Incrediball, Invincibelle Limetta, Invincibelle Ruby, Mini Mauvette, Samantha, Invincibelle Wee White



Quercifolia (Oakleaf)

Hydrangea quercifolia

Blooms on old wood: do not prune, may benefit from winter protection

Countryside offers:

Pee Wee Oakleaf, Ruby Slippers, Snow Queen



Serrata (Mountain)

Hydrangea serrata

Blooms on old wood: do not prune

Countryside offers:

Tuff Stuff Red
Tiny Tuff Stuff



Climbing

Hydrangea petiolaris

Blooms on old wood: do not prune

Growing Tips – Plant in moist but well-drained soil. Some sun each day is ideal. Most people think of hydrangeas as shade plants, but they look and flower best with at least four hours of sun, ideally in the morning. Panicle hydrangeas are the most sun tolerant, and can take full sun in northern climates. Plenty of water, especially as they are getting established. Hydrangeas have shallow roots, so they dry out quickly. A two to three inch layer of shredded bark mulch is a useful addition to any hydrangea planting.

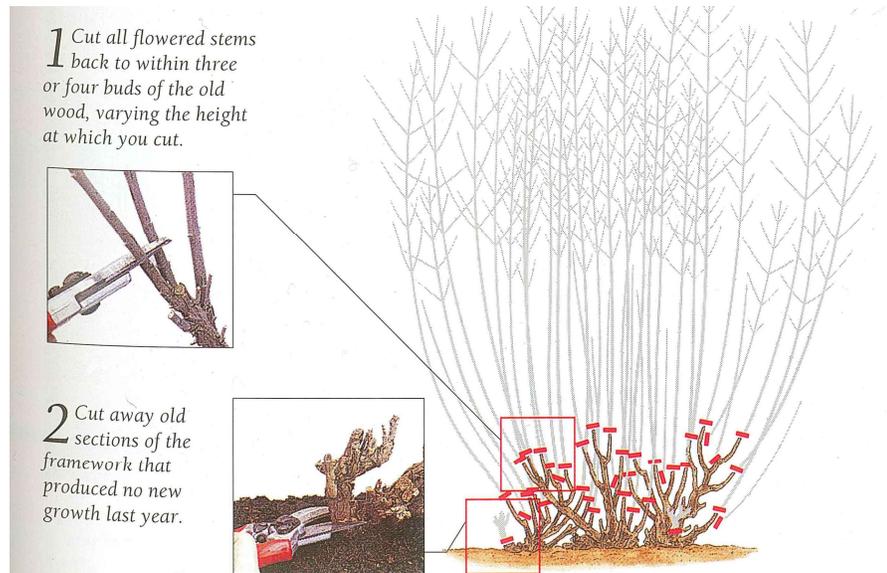
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Flower Shop, Nursery & Garden Center
5301 E Terra Cotta Ave, (Rte 176), Crystal Lake, IL 60014

815-459-8130

www.countrysideflowershop.com

Perennials need to be trimmed to right above the ground in spring and remove all dead material. Wait until spring to do major pruning of your perennials, as they will over winter better. The grasses and sedums especially give a nice show with their colors and textures through the winter months.



Rose bushes should be pruned in the spring after the rose collars have been removed. Prune any dead (brown/black) branches back to the point where the branch is green. Leave 3-5 good canes. When dead heading your roses, cut at a 5 leaflet.

SPIRAL

A spiral effect is formed in two stages, and will take several years to complete. First train the shrub against a central stake, and clip to form a vertical cylinder. In the third year, using pruners and a wire spiral as a guide, begin shaping the spiral from the bottom up. The stakes and wires are removed when the spiral reaches its full height.



Some things really do not need to be pruned. Weeping evergreens such as this Weeping Norway Spruce should only have dead pieces removed. The inner branches die off as new ones mature outside.

