Proper Tree Pruning Limit pruning to dead or broken limbs for the first three years since foliage helps regenerate

the root system. Wound dressing is not necessary.

- All pruning should be done at bud or branch
- junctions.
- Never prune any tree close to electrical lines. Always maintain the upper two-thirds of the
- tree in branches and foliage whenever possible. Never remove more than 25% of the tree's
- foliage in one season. Never top a tree, leave a stub or remove the branch collar by a flush cut.
- Always disinfect pruning tools with rubbing alcohol, Lysol® or Listerine® between trees (or between cuts on infected trees) to prevent the spread of disease.

Remove co-dominant Remove stems to develop dead, broken single leader. or crossing limbs. Remove sharp V-shaped branch Remove limbs attachments. growing inward or upward through tree or other branches Remove sucker growth to avoid

Shorten low branches to Remove root develop trunk thickness. suckers and water sprouts.

For professional tree care

advice, find a Certified Arborist at www.isa-arbor.com.

future structural

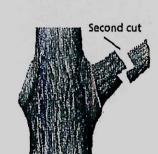
defects.

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 Undercut branch, 2-3" Branch Collar above cut #1.



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

