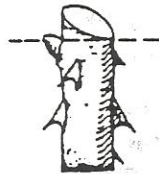
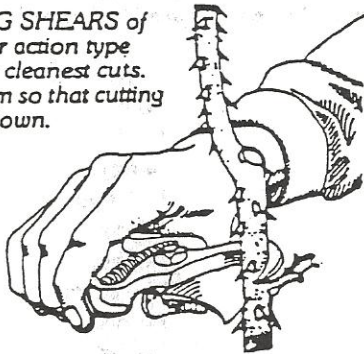
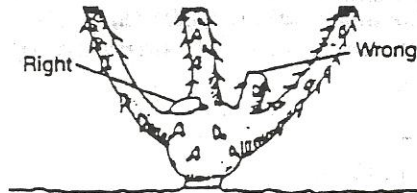


Fundamentals of pruning

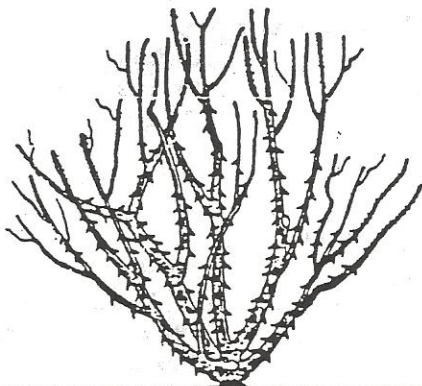
PRUNING SHEARS of the scissor action type make the cleanest cuts. Hold them so that cutting blade is down.



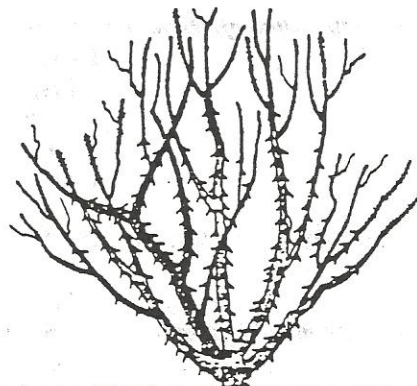
PROPER CUT slants at almost 45-degree angle; upper point is $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above growth eye, lower point is slightly above level of eye on opposite side of stem.



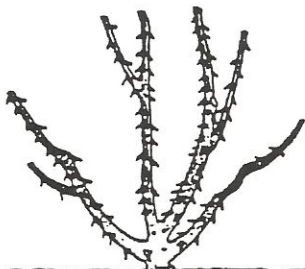
CUTS TO BUD UNION should be flush to it. Any stubs may die back into union, allowing later entry for disease.



READY FOR PRUNING, dormant bush is leafless or nearly so. Note the number of stems and their varying thicknesses.



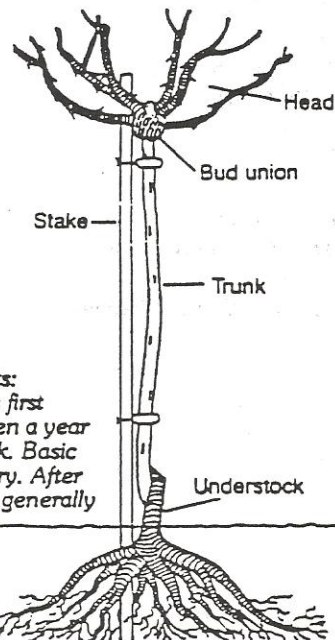
REMOVE old canes that produced no strong growth, branches crossing through bush's center, weak stems. Shorten remaining canes.



IN MILD CLIMATES, healthy growth should not be reduced by more than one-third. This is moderate to light pruning.



IN AREAS where winter damage occurs, remove all dead and injured wood. This may leave bush only half to a third the size it was in fall.



A **STANDARD** (popularly called "tree rose") consists of three parts: understock, stem or trunk, and head. Onto a regular understock is first budded a rose that will produce a long, thick cane for the trunk. Then a year later, the desired hybrid tea or floribunda is budded onto the trunk. Basic pruning guidelines apply to standards, with the accent on symmetry. After pruning, the head should not have any stems extending beyond its generally domed-shaped outline. Most vulnerable part of a standard is the trunk. Give each standard a sturdy stake at planting time, placing stake close to trunk and extending several inches into head. Trunks are susceptible to sun-scalding, so place stake on sunny side of trunk or wrap burlap around trunk.