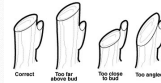


Basic Pruning

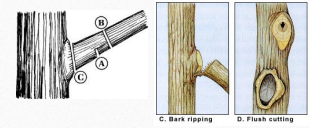
Katie Simmons

Make the Right Cut

Check the angle



Prevent damage



Why do we Prune?

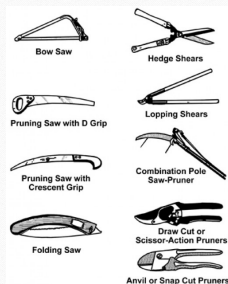
- Increase fruit production
- Ease of harvest
- Maintain shape and size
- Branch spacing
- Light
- Other

When do we Prune?

- Dormant Pruning- When the plant does not have leaves or buds
 - Structure, fruit production
- Summer Pruning-
 - Thinning
 - Remove excessive growth
 - Damaged or diseased wood
- Remove water Sprouts-
- Fall/Winter- Remove wood that could be damaged by snow load

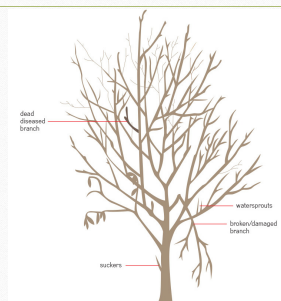
The Tools

1. Keep them clean
2. Keep them sharp
3. Keep them dry
4. Use the right tool for the job



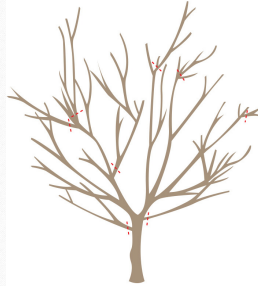
Getting Started

- Remove the 3 D's
 - Dead, Diseased or Damaged
- Remove water sprouts
- Remove Suckers



Thin it Out

- Remove over lapping or rubbing branches
- Remove branches that grow back into the center of the tree
- Even out the spacing
- Remove weak crotch angles

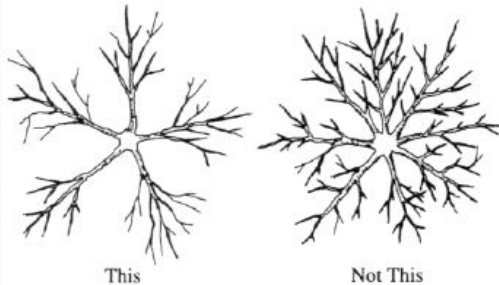


Fruit Specific Pruning

Common Fruit Tree Training Systems



- What do the buds look like?
- Where will the plant produce the fruit?
- Which shape will help to produce the best fruit?



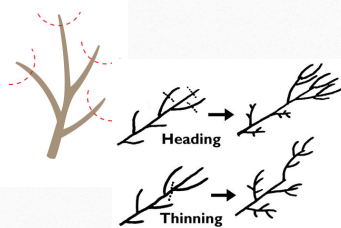
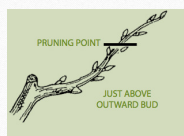
Apples

- Fruit is produced on Spurs
- Spurs grow on 2nd year and older wood
- Train using a Central Leader
- Always prune to a lateral branch (10 and 2)
- Thin when fruit is the size of a penny
- May require a pollinator



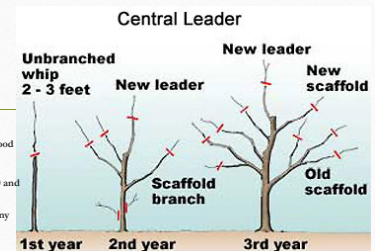
Head it Back

- Remove tips to stimulate new growth



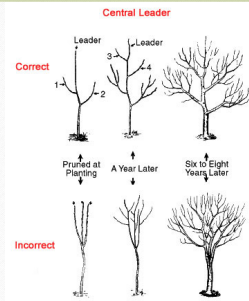
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Apples

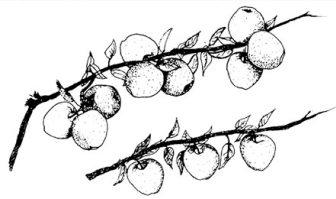
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Common Fruit Tree Training Systems



Apples



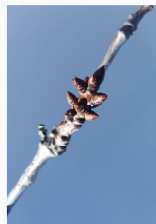
Cherries

- Produce on long lived spurs 2nd year or older wood
- Most require a pollinator
- Train using a Central Leader
 - Chose 4 branches 18" from the ground. 2 of trunk then another 4 scaffold branches.



Cherries

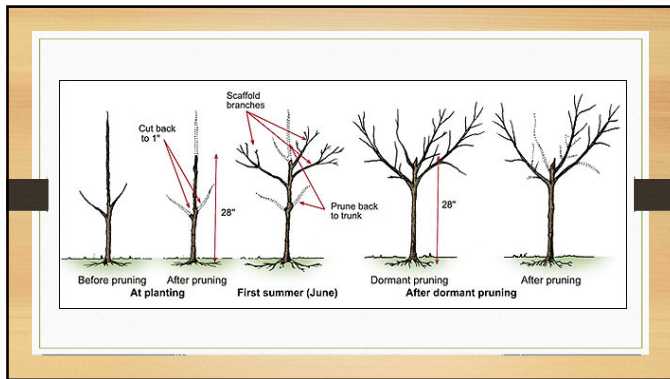
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- Most require a pollinator
- Train using a Central Leader
 - Chose 4 branches 18" from the ground. 2 of trunk then another 4 scaffold branches.



Peaches and Nectarines

- Produce on last year's new wood
- Look for triplet buds
- Prune using an open vase or modified central leader
- Thin fruit for best results





Plums

- Produces on basal buds of new growth and 2-5 yr old spurs
- Prune using Open Vase techniques or Modified Central Leader
- Watch for weak crotch angles
- Thin for best results



Peaches and Nectarines

- Produce on last year's new wood
- Look for triplet buds
- Prune using an open vase or modified central leader
- Thin fruit for best results



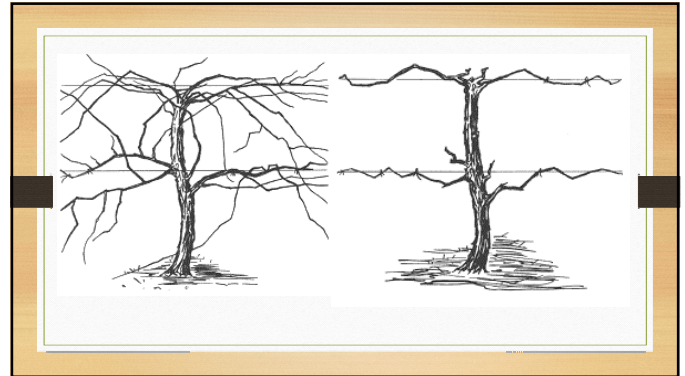
Apricots

- Produce on 2nd year and older
- Modified central leader like a cherry
- Thin for best fruit quality



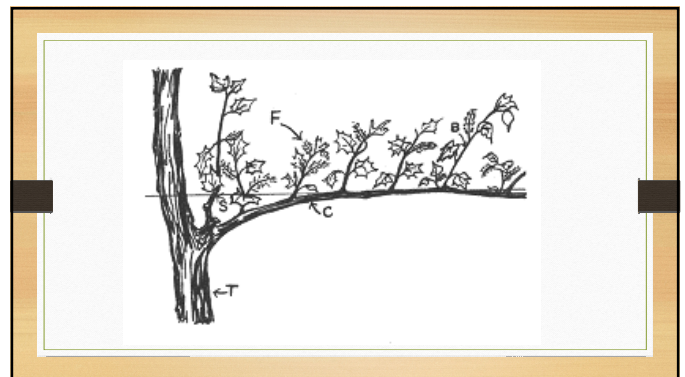
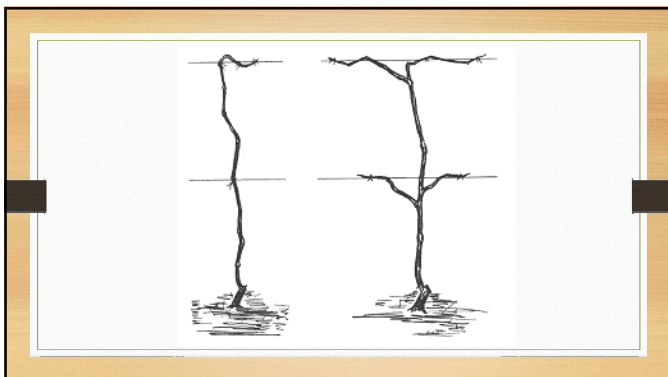
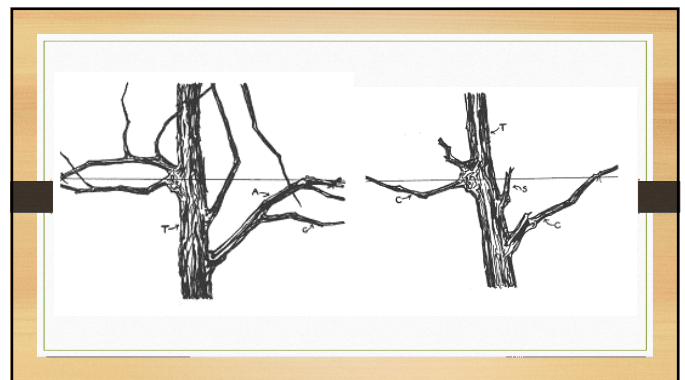
Pears

- Produce on spurs 3-10 years old
- Modified central leader
- Up to 2/3 of new growth should be cut back annually



Grapes

- Trellis on a sturdy structure
- Grapes are produced on last years new canes
- Train on a 4 cane system 2 spur. Leaving 10 nodes per cane.
- Remove 80-90%



Raspberries

Ever Bearing (Primocane)

• Life Cycle

- New growth in the spring Produces fruit on the top of the plant
- Over winter
- Produces fruit on the lower portion of the plant

Summer Bearing (Florican)

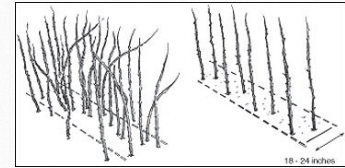
• aka June Bearing

• Life Cycle

- New growth in the spring (No Fruit)
- Over winter
- Spring #2 produces FRUIT

Summer Bearing Raspberries

- Remove all old canes in the fall
- Leave 4-5 first year canes per foot
- Remove and dispose of all pruning- do not compost

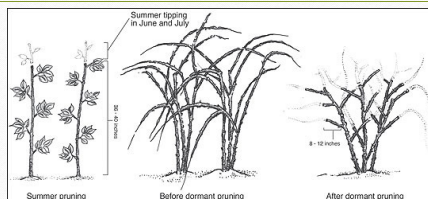


Ever Bearing Raspberries

- Prune back tops while dormant
- Remove any diseased, damaged or infested wood -OR-
- Prune to the ground every year

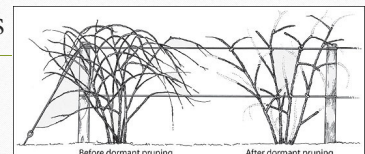


Ever Bearing Raspberries



Blackberries

- Produce on 2nd year wood
- Head back and thin out
- Leave new wood
- Summer pruning- remove spent canes, they will not produce again (3rd year wood)



Other Resources

- USU Extension (website and apps)
 - Fertilization
 - Pest Management
- Pollination charts
- Harvest Charts
- Local Nurseries www.olsosnsgardenshoppe.com