Old majestic trees come from young trees that were well cared for.

Hand tools are best for tree trimming.
Chain saws are faster, but pruning is not a race.
Working slowly prevents accidents to both you and the tree.

PRUNING: “So a bird could fly through...”
Thin trees so you can see through them, rather than shearing them into rigid shapes.

Pruning Priorities - Remove:

1. Suckers - growing from the base of trees.

2. Criss-Cross Branches - Branches that rub together damage the tree’s bark and lead to disease. Remove the smaller limb.

3. Dead Wood - Rather than bending under snow weight or wind, dead wood will break, which can be dangerous.

4. Low Limbs - Less than 3” diameter and below 8 feet - Hanging from small branches can be dangerous for students, but also for the trees if their bark is torn or damaged.

MULCH. Mulch rings help keep young trees happy.
They make mowing easier too!

WATER. Winter watering helps young trees stay healthy.

Vocab:
Cambium - A tree’s essential layer of living green tissue just beneath the bark; (Good)
Girdle - Damage/Removal of a ring of bark all the way around a tree - Kills the tree; (Bad)