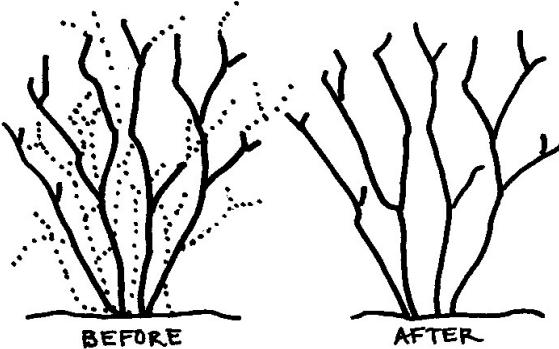


Growing Tips 12

PRUNING FLOWERING SHRUBS



Why prune?

Prune your flowering shrubs to:

- Help **maintain the plant's shape** and size
- Encourage flowering
- Thin out old, woody stems
- Discourage pests
- Rejuvenate old, overgrown shrubs

If left un-pruned, the old woody stems will dominate and suppress vigorous, healthy new growth.

Tools

Hand shears – use to cut branches up to 3/4" in diameter



Lopping (long-handled) shears – use to cut branches 3/4" – 1 1/2" in diameter



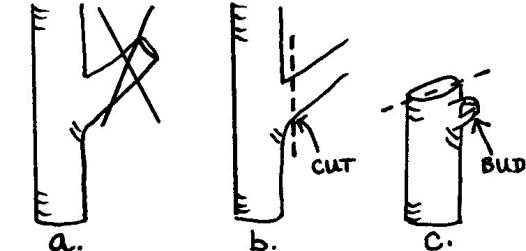
Pruning saw – use to cut branches larger than 1 1/2" in diameter



Purchase the best quality you can afford. **Keep them sharp and well oiled**. They will cut more smoothly and last for years. Clean your tools regularly. Wipe blades with denatured alcohol after pruning diseased wood.

Rules of thumb

- First, look closely at the base of the plant; remove old stems back to the soil line, or back to the trunk or main stem, to **make way for new shoots and allow penetration of light and air**.
- Avoid leaving stubs!
- If rejuvenating a plant, **remove only 1/3 of the old wood the first year**, then 1/2 old wood the second year, remove all the remaining old wood the third and last year.



When to Prune?

- In late February or March, before spring growth begins, prune flowering shrubs that bloomed late in the previous spring or summer. Examples: butterflybush, beautyberry, oakleaf hydrangea, P.G. hydrangea, rose of sharon, hybrid tea rose
- In late spring or early summer, prune spring flowering shrubs right after flowering, before new buds set. Examples: andromeda, climbing and shrub roses, flowering quince, forsythia, lilac, mock orange, rhododendron, viburnum
- Do not prune after mid-August, otherwise new growth, susceptible to winter damage, might be stimulated.



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