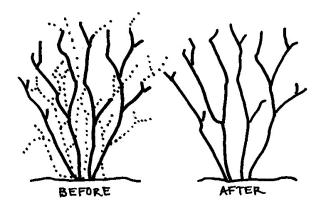
Growing Tips 12



PRUNING FLOWERING SHRUBS



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'' - 11/2'' in diameter



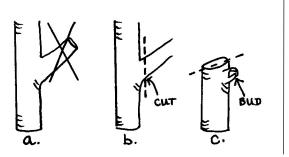
Pruning saw – use to cut branches larger than 1 1/2" in diameter



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.



- a. Do not leave stubs!
- **b.** Cut cleanly, **back to a main supporting stem.**
- **c.** Head back to **just above a bud**; cut on a slight angle.

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.



www.mass.gov/agr/ www.massflowergrowers.com/ www.umassgreeninfo.org/homegarden/