1. Pruning cuts shall be made as close as possible to remaining branch and in direction of symbol for cuts ( ).

2. Cut back secondary branching to reduce foliage by a minimum of 1/3 to a maximum of 1/2.
GENERAL NOTES

1. Pruning cuts shall be made as close as possible to remaining branch and in direction of symbol for cuts ( ▲ ).

2. Cut back secondary branching to reduce foliage by a minimum of 1/3 to a maximum of 1/2.

Possible damage due to rubbing of branches may occur. Prune to alleviate problem.
GENERAL NOTES

1. Pruning cuts shall be made as close as possible to remaining branch and in direction of symbol for cuts (■).

2. Cut back secondary branching to reduce foliage by a minimum of 1/3 to a maximum of 1/2.
GENERAL NOTES

1. Pruning operations for balled & burlapped stock shall maintain the natural shape and characteristic branching pattern.

2. Cut back secondary branching to reduce foliage by a minimum of 1/3 to a maximum of 1/2.

3. Budding variations and different growth characteristic of the various shrub species may alter pruning procedures. See suggested procedure on Standard Drawing E 622-LSPR-05 which applies to most shrub species.
GENERAL NOTES


Guy wire securement point shall be located above a lower branch. Larger trees may require a slightly higher securement point.

#4 reinforcement rods
(Method #1)

Existing Grade

Guy wire securement points

Rubber hose

Hog ring for securing wire screen to rods

6" Min.

Plastic tree protector
(Method #2)

DETAIL APPLIES TO TREES 1½" CALIPER AND GREATER
**GENERAL NOTES**

1. Cut at bud starts opposite the base of bud and slants up toward top of bud.

2. Cut at secondary branch shall be parallel to remaining branch.

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**Improper Cut**

Pruning cut too slanting (too much heartwood is exposed). Die-back will occur.

**Improper Cut**

Pruning cut too far beyond bud. Die-back will occur.

**Improper Cut**

Pruning cut too close to bud (will interfere with bud growth).

**Suggested Cuts**

Cut at secondary branch.

Cut at bud.
GENERAL NOTES

1. This is a suggested method for pruning heavier limbs. If these limbs are not properly cut, damage to adjacent portions of the tree may occur.