# Arboricultural Association 2019 Crown & Canopy Management Conference

Phenology and Pruning Times for Tree Species

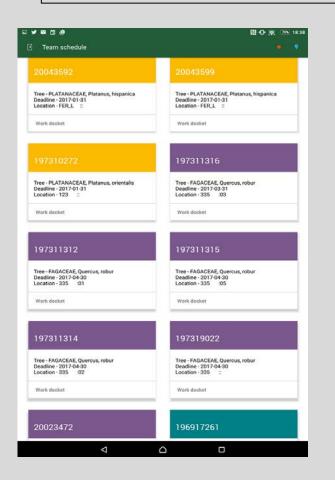
Tony Kirkham

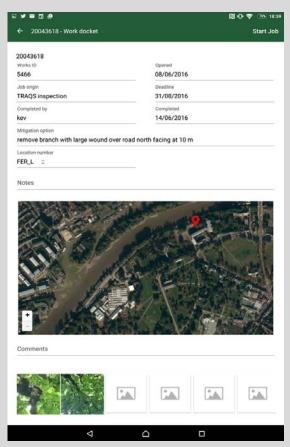


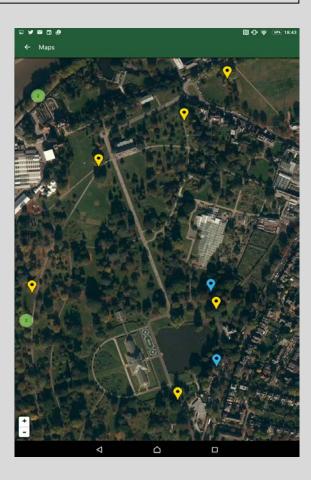


#### **TRAMS**

#### Tree Risk Assessment Management System









Aesculus wangii



Wollemia noblis

# What are the Effects of Pruning?

- Reduced photosynthesis
- Epicormic growth stimulated
- Potential energy reserves (carbohydrates) lost in cut branches
- Valuable stored carbohydrates are lost to repair pruning cuts
- Stressed trees may be weakened by pruning & more susceptible to micro-organisms

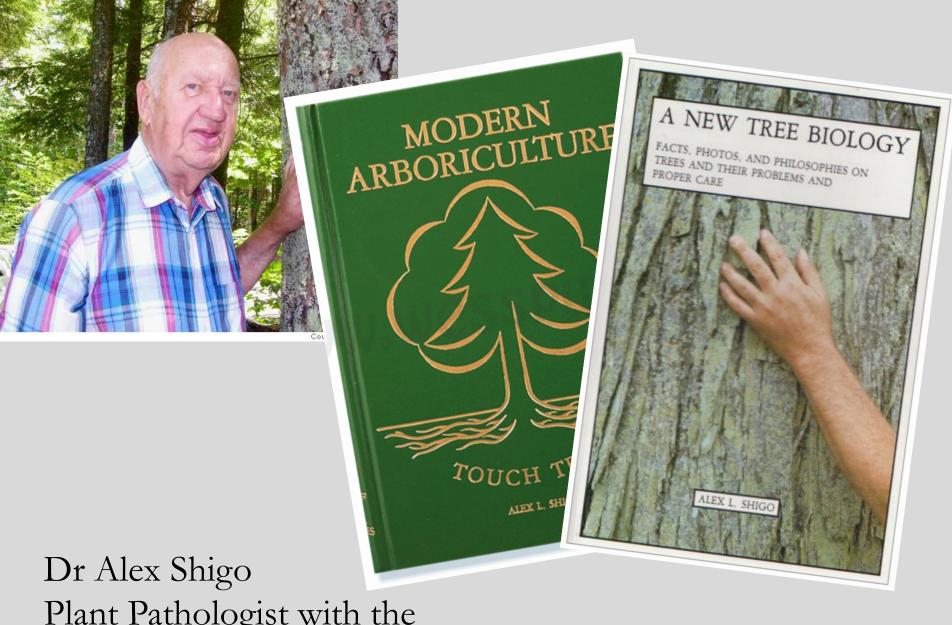
# What is Phenology?

Phenology is the study of seasonal changes in plants and animals from year to year, such as the flowering of plants, the emergence of insects and migration of birds, especially their timing and relationship with weather and climate.

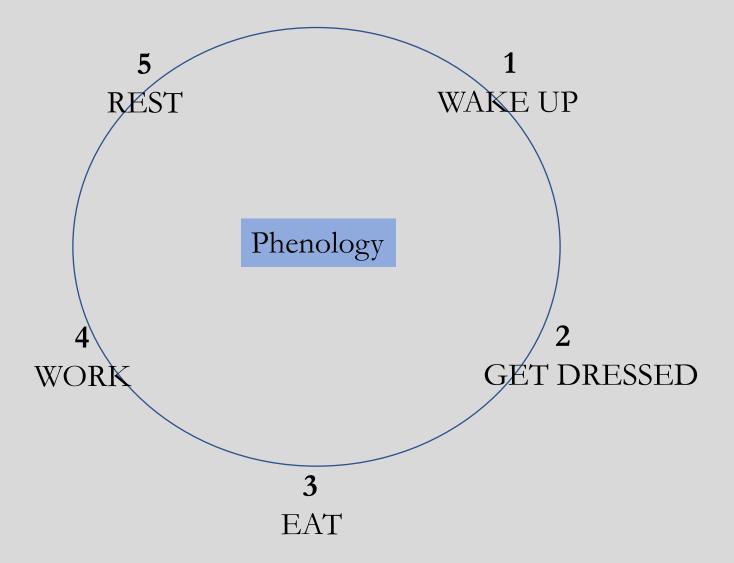
"The timing of natural processes"

### The Four Seasons



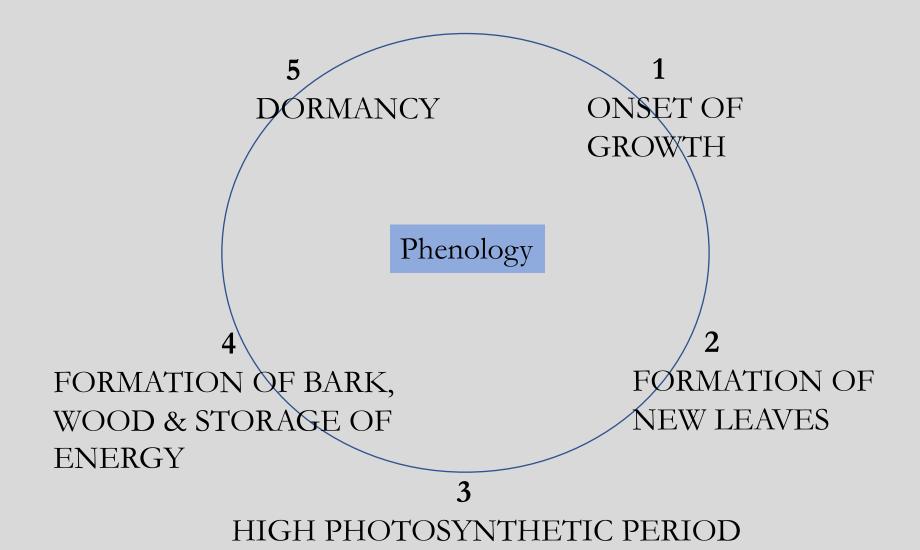


Plant Pathologist with the **US Forest Services** 



Phenology: The Timing of Natural processes

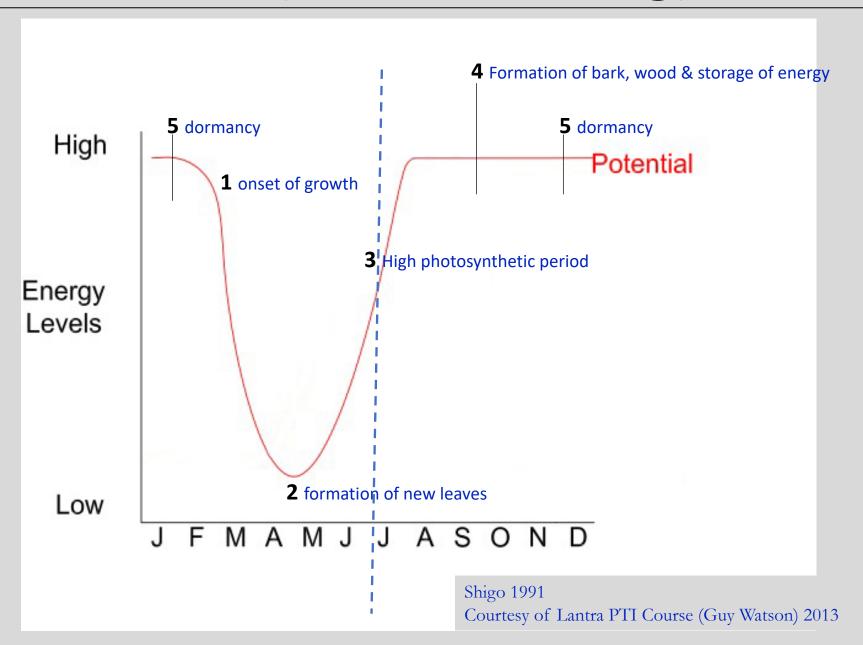
Shigo: Modern Arboriculture



Phenology: The Timing of Natural processes

Shigo: Modern Arboriculture

# The Askenasy Potential Energy Curve



# Some Examples of Trees that Prefer Summer Pruning



Corylus fargesii



Aesculus turbinata



Acer tegmentosum

# Bleeding or Sap leakage

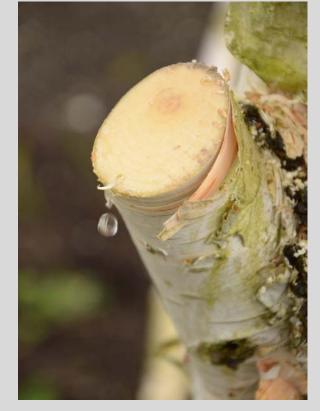
Bleeding is when sap leaks from a wound or pruning cut on a tree, shrub or woody climber. Sometimes this may be a gentle seeping, other times a copious flow.

Bleeding occurs due to the pressure of sap within the

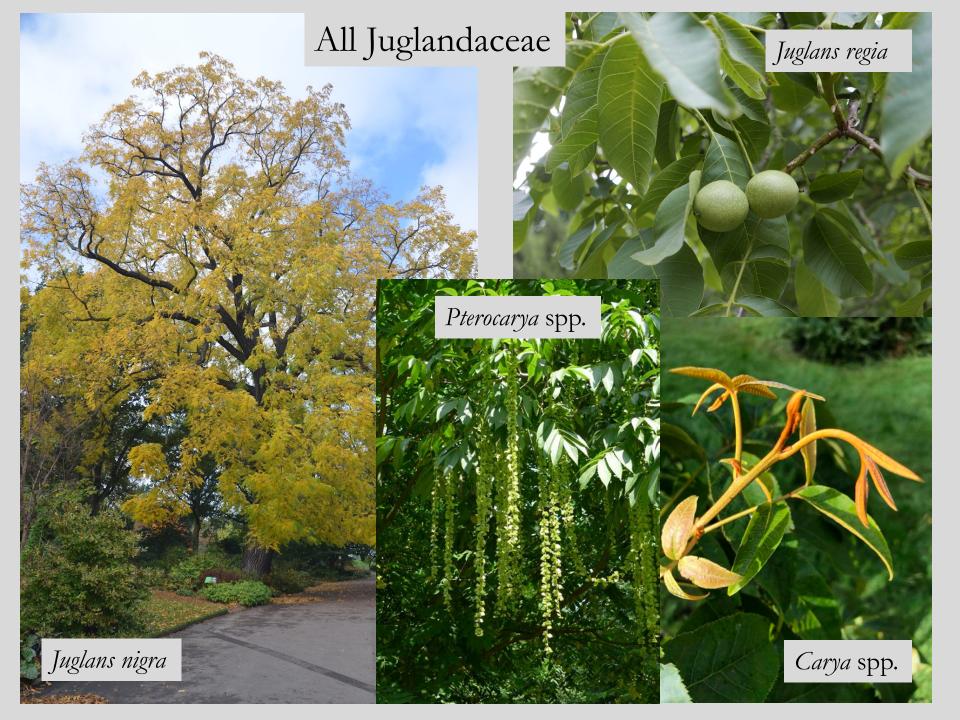
tissues that conduct water and sugars around the plant.



Morus nigra



Betula utilis



#### Some examples of plants that are prone to bleeding

- Acer (maple): Prune maples after leaf fall but before January
- Betula (birch): If pruning is necessary, prune in late summer to midwinter
- Carpinus (hornbeam): Prune late summer to mid-winter
- Carya (hickory): Prune in late summer to mid winter
- Juglans (walnut): Prune mid-summer, before mid-winter
- Laburnum: Prune late summer, before mid-winter
- *Magnolia* (deciduous, spring flowering types): Prune early to midsummer
- Morus (mulberry): Prune from autumn to early winter
- Populus (poplar): Prune late summer or early autumn
- Sophora: Prune in summer
- *Vitis* (grape vine edible and ornamental types): Prune after leaf fall but before January

# Timing for Pests and Diseases

Most taxa in Rosaceae, along with laburnum, poplars and rhododendrons are all at risk of silver-leaf disease. This is spread by fungal spores in damp conditions, which enter through fresh pruning wounds, and causes serious dieback. Prune in summer (July/August) when the spores are less prevalent and pruning wounds are dry and heal quickly, making infection less likely.



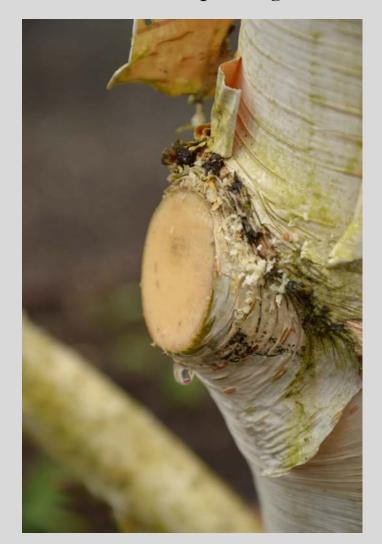
Chondrostereum purpureum

Prunus 'Asano'

#### Betula species

Bronze birch borer *Agrilus anxius*Pruning should not be done between **May**& **July**.

Avoid excessive pruning < 25% thinning





#### Red oaks

Oak Wilt - Ceratocystis fagacearum

Affects: Quercus rubra. Q. palustris, Q. coccinea, Q. velutina

#### Pruning time:

Between autumn and spring during dormancy to greatly reduce the chance of infection. Never between spring and late summer.

Insects are attracted to the sap on fresh pruning wounds of infected trees

Quercus coccinea

and transmit the disease to healthy trees



#### Oak Processionary Moth (OPM)

When is the right time to prune oaks in OPM zones?







# Summer Pruning of Restricted Growth Trees and Shrubs

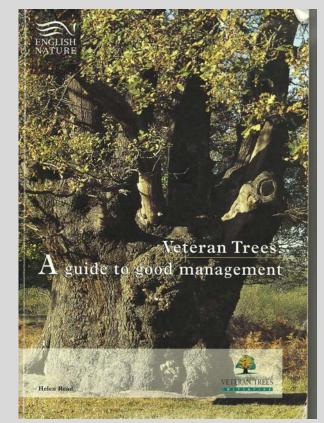


Summer pruning can sometimes prompt the formation of flower buds rather than new shoots on restricted growth fruit trees or the branches of a wisteria with flowers.



#### Veteran trees





Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
***	***	* * *	X	X	X	*	*	X	X	**	* *

\* Best time X Not Good \* Possible X Not Good \*\* Better

There is also some variation between species

## Nesting Birds and the Law



Some mature hedgerows are protected by law but this wouldn't normally apply to garden hedges. It's recommended not to cut hedges and trees between MARCH & AUGUST as this is the main breeding season for nesting birds, although some birds may nest outside this period. It is an offence under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built, or to intentionally kill, injure or take chicks or adults, or intentionally take or destroy any eggs.

