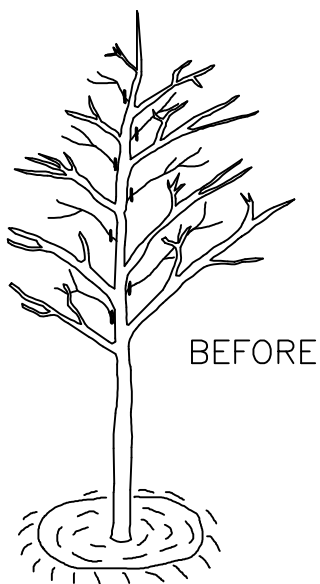
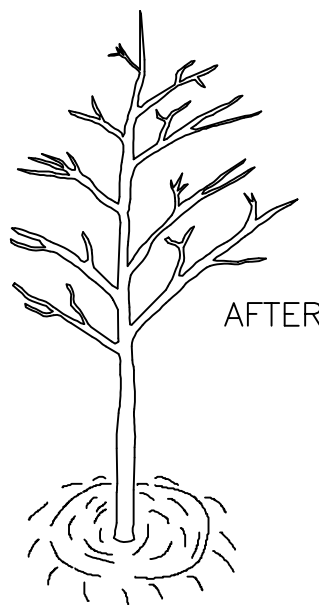


NEWLY PLANTED TREES ARE PRUNED AND TRIMMED TO RETAIN THEIR NATURAL FORMS. ONLY DEAD, BROKEN OR DAMAGED LIMBS SHOULD BE REMOVED AT THE INITIAL PLANTING.



BEFORE



AFTER

### THINNING AND SPACING

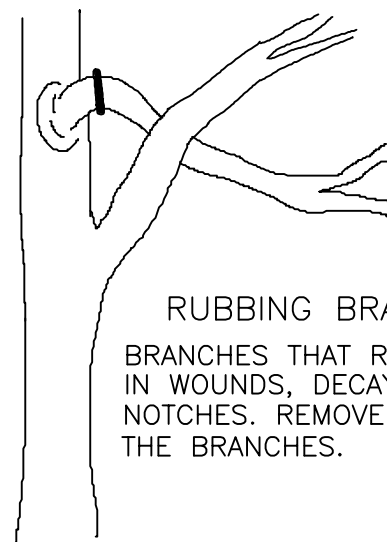
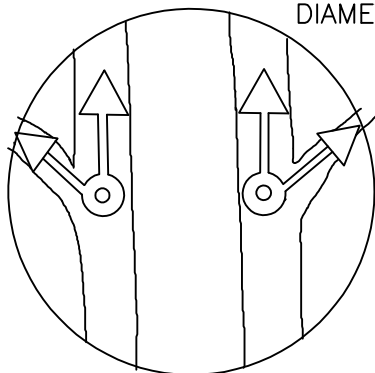
MOST TREES BENEFIT FROM THINNING—REMOVING A PORTION OF THE LIMBS THAT COMPETE FOR SPACE AND LIGHT. A GOOD RULE OF THUMB IS TO EVENLY SPACE LATERALS, 8–12 INCHES APART IN THE YOUNG TREE, IS A GOOD RULE OF THUMB TO HELP ASSURE AN IDEAL "LADDER" AT MATURITY.



### BRANCH ANGLES AND SIZE

NARROW ANGLES SIGNAL A POINT OF FUTURE WEAKNESS, TWO BRANCHES GROWING AGAINST EACH OTHER, SIMPLY REMOVE ONE OF THE TWO BRANCHES. FOR STRENGTH, THE IDEAL BRANCHING ANGLE APPROXIMATES 10 OR 2 O'CLOCK.

LATERAL BRANCHES SHOULD BE NO MORE THAN  $\frac{1}{2}$  TO  $\frac{3}{4}$  THE DIAMETER OF THE TRUNK.



### RUBBING BRANCHES

BRANCHES THAT RUB RESULT IN WOUNDS, DECAY AND NOTCHES. REMOVE ONE OF THE BRANCHES.

