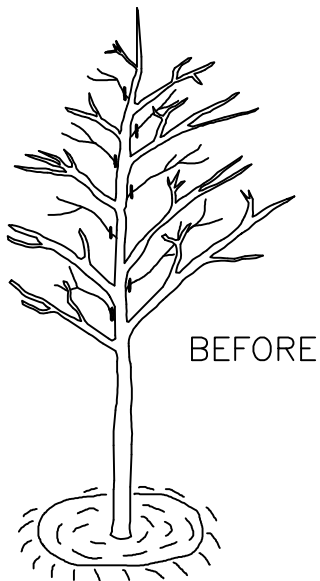
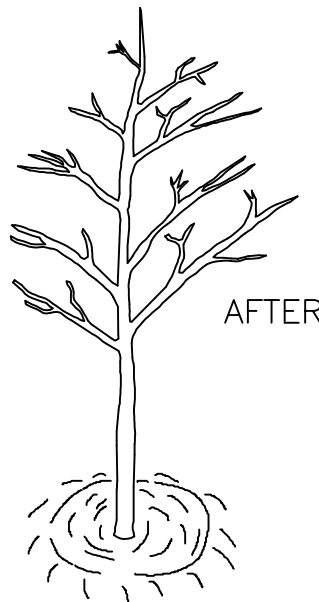


NEWLY PLANTED TREES ARE PRUNED AND TRIMMED TO RETAIN THEIR NATURAL FORMS. ONLY DEAD, BROKEN OR DAMAGED LIMBS SHOULD BE REMOVED AT THE INITIAL PLANTING.



BEFORE



AFTER

THINNING AND SPACING

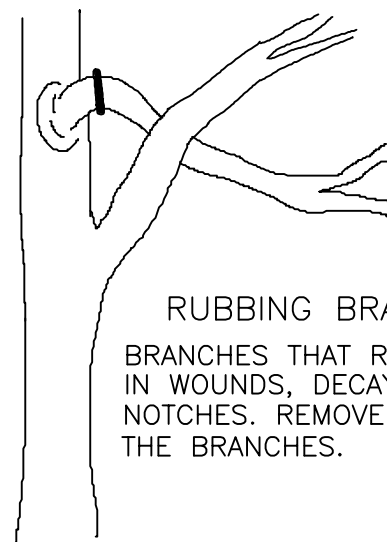
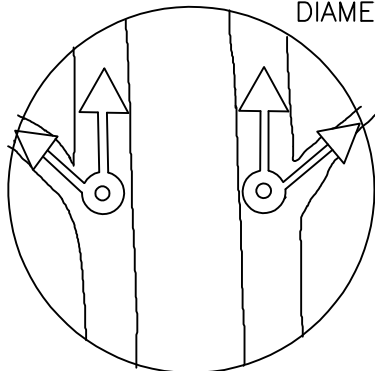
MOST TREES BENEFIT FROM THINNING—REMOVING A PORTION OF THE LIMBS THAT COMPETE FOR SPACE AND LIGHT. A GOOD RULE OF THUMB IS TO EVENLY SPACE LATERALS, 8–12 INCHES APART IN THE YOUNG TREE, IS A GOOD RULE OF THUMB TO HELP ASSURE AN IDEAL "LADDER" AT MATURITY.



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.

