

## Pruning Critical Thinking and Reading Activity

To be done before, during, and after the reading.

<b>Title of Reading</b>	
<b>Predict-</b> What you think will happen or what this is about.	
<b>Wonder-</b> What you wonder about this reading.	
<b>Observe-</b> List five things that you notice during the reading.	
<b>Clarify-</b> Recap or summarize what this reading means.	
<b>Questions and Answers-</b> Write three questions about this reading. Write questions with words like: who, what, where, when, why, and how. Answer the questions.	
<b>Make Connections-</b> What did this reading remind you of or how does this relate to your life or world?	

After the reading, answer the questions below with the help of your team.

1. Why did the author write this article?
2. If this article is the answer to a question, what is the question?
3. Who did the author have in mind when he wrote the article (do not say everybody)? Include points below.
  - What is the age range of readers?
  - Why would this type of reader care about this topic?

## Pruning Questions: Cut it out! From the reading

1. List the seven reasons for pruning. Give an example for each reason.
2. When does most photosynthesis occur?
3. When are sugars moved into the woody parts and the roots of the plants?
4. When is pruning usually done and why?
5. What are the three D's of pruning?
6. How are terminal, lateral, and latent buds different from one another?
7. Where does the first, second, and third cut take place when pruning a large branch?
8. Where is the branch collar? Why should your third cut be cut upward from the bottom?
9. Why is cutting in late dormancy a good choice? List three reasons.
10. What is key about understanding pruning of flowering trees and shrubs?
11. What type of pruning is good for summer? Why is this season advantageous for this type of pruning?
12. When are most conifers pruned?
13. Why should pruning tools be clean and sharp?
14. What can happen if you cut too near to a bud?
15. What is pinching? What kind of plants do we do this with?
16. Describe heading back.
17. Describe shearing and draw a diagram.
18. Describe thinning. How is heading and thinning different.
19. What does renewal pruning do?
20. Give an example of a shrub that should be renewed and state how much of this plant should be removed.
21. If a plant is going to be root pruned and it has a 5" diameter of a stem, how much of root ball be left after pruning?

# Pruning Young Trees

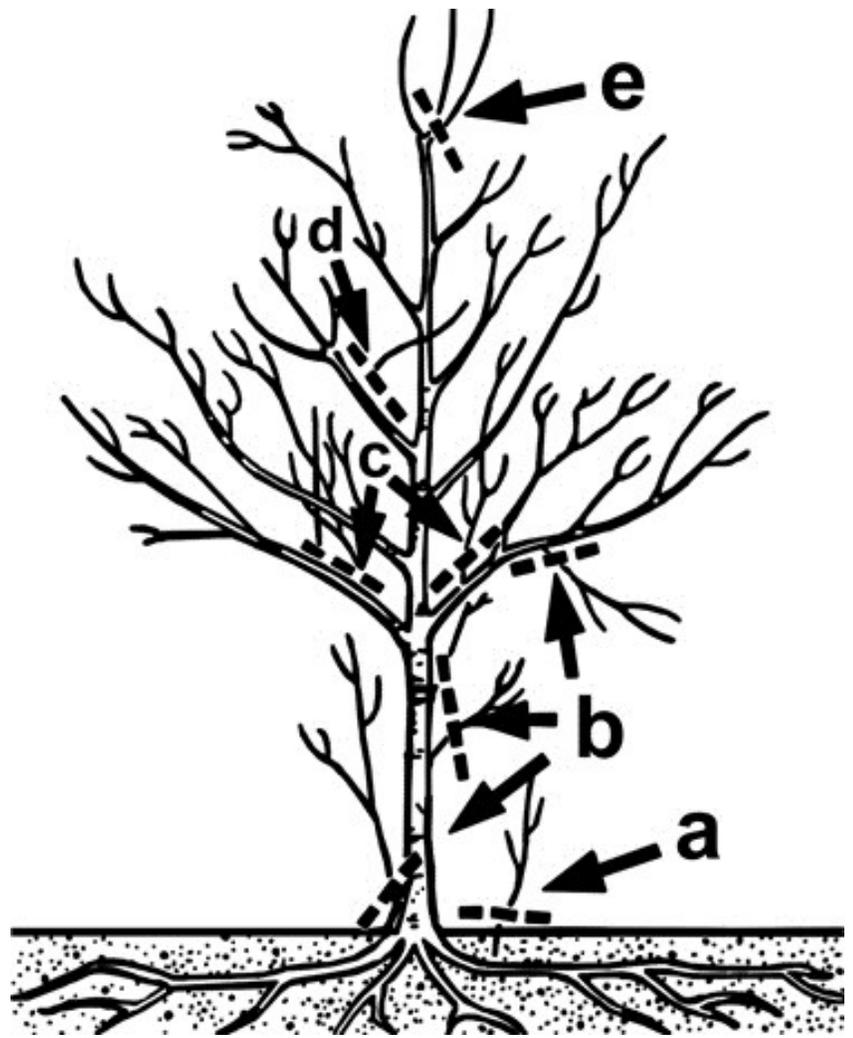
A.

B.

C.

D.

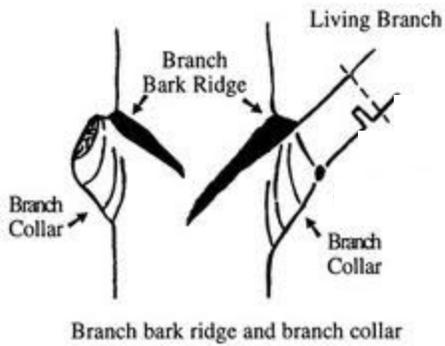
E.



**Plant #1**

**Plant #2**

**Plant #3**



Proper cuts for large limbs: Mark number 1, 2, & 3

Rejuvenative

Thinning and Heading Back

Mark each plant with the appropriate cuts and explain.

**Identify the following pruning tools:**



- A. Anvil or Snap cut Pruners
- B. Bow Saw
- C. Lopping Shears
- D. Combination Pole Saw-Pruner
- E. Pruning Saw with D Grip
- F. Hedge Shears
- G. Pruning Saw with Crescent Grip
- H. Draw Cut or Scissor-Action Pruner
- I. Folding Saw

**Pruning Tool Safety**

1. Keep sharp and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Keep handles and bolt nuts secured or \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Pruning saw has a blade with coarse \_\_\_\_\_, and the blade may or may not fold into the handle for safety and \_\_\_\_\_. It will cut live or \_\_\_\_\_ limbs.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ pruner has a saw and pruning tool on a pole to remove branches that are up to \_\_\_ feet overhead.
5. Grass \_\_\_\_\_ have two blades designed to cut grass around the edges of walks or flower beds.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ shears have long handles and will cut limbs from 1” to \_\_\_\_\_” in diameter.
7. Hand shears or pruning shears have a \_\_\_\_\_ blade that cuts against another piece of metal or two blades that work like \_\_\_\_\_ to cut limbs up to \_\_\_\_\_” in diameter.
8. Hedge shears have longer blades that cut \_\_\_\_\_, tender growth.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ have a gasoline, battery, or \_\_\_\_\_ powered chain that cuts large limbs from \_\_\_\_\_” up to the blade length.
10. Power pole pruners have a power saw on the end of an extended \_\_\_\_\_.

# **Pruning Video Questions**

## **The Crotch Drinking Game: Every time Bill says “Crotch” you drink.**

What is the most commonly used type of pruner?

What is a disadvantage of the anvil hand pruner?

What is an advantage of the bypass hand pruner?

What are scissor type bypass hand pruners used for?

What’s the advantage of the hedge/shear pruners?

What’s the disadvantage of the hedge/shear pruners?

What size diameter are lopper/long handled pruners used for?

What is a pole pruner used for?

What’s important when selecting a pruner?

What are terminal buds responsible for?

What is a node?

What are the three types of wood that have to come out?

Name two ways pruning can improve looks:

What’s a problem associated with topping?

What are the two purposes of thinning?

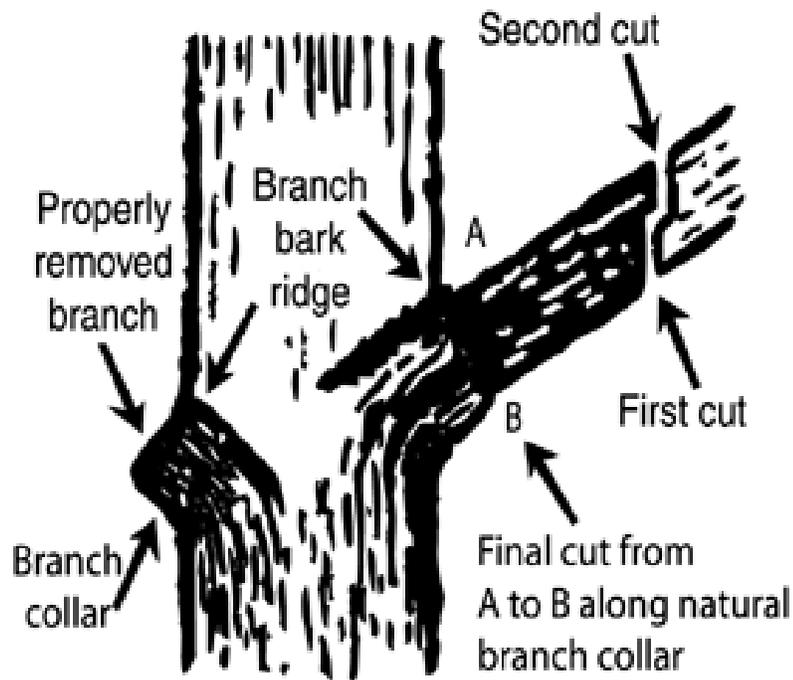
What’s one plant that doesn’t respond to rejuvenative pruning?

What is the angle of the limbs in a “V Crotch”?

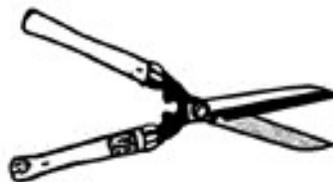
How many cuts need to be made in order to complete limb removal properly?

What determines when you prune a plant?

How many times does Bill say crotch?



**Bow Saw**



**Hedge Shears**



**Pruning Saw with D Grip**



**Lopping Shears**



**Pruning Saw with Crescent Grip**



**Combination Pole Saw-Pruner**



**Folding Saw**



**Draw Cut or Scissor-Action Pruners**



**Anvil or Snap Cut Pruners**