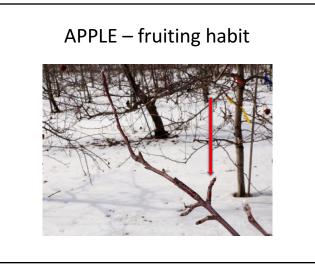


Fruiting habit - APPLE

- Apple fruits on two year old and older wood
- Flower buds develop on spurs (short shoots) on two year old and older wood
- Best fruit occurs on 2-, 3-, 4-year old wood
- Buds/spurs weaken as they get older
- Shade is your enemy
- · Horizontal wood preferred over vertical wood

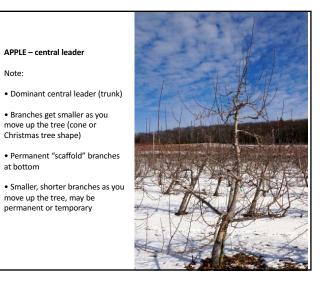


APPLE pruning – goals

- Create a balance between fruiting wood and new shoot growth (which will become fruiting wood)
- Remove old wood, stimulate new growth
- Create an even light environment (as possible) throughout tree
- Open up tree for spraying, etc.
- Create a structure to support crop load

APPLE pruning – basics

- Central leader tree
- Cone shape tree
- Dormant pruning (January-April) more invigorating than summer pruning (July)
- Heading cuts increase vigorous response at location of cut
- Thinning cuts are more desirable because they create balance between new and older wood
- !!!Thinning cuts are almost always preferable to heading cuts!!!











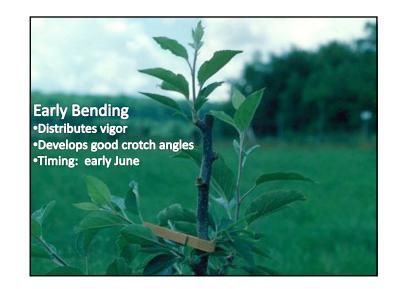


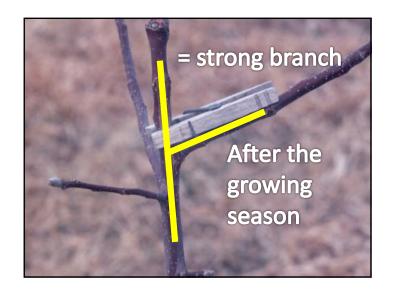


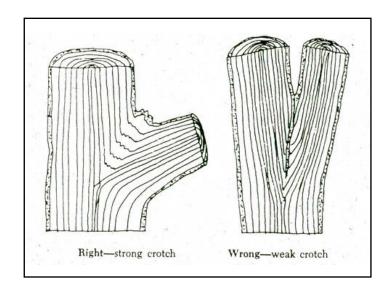












Young Apple Trees

- Almost no pruning is required
- Maintain dominance of central trunk
 - -Remove direct competitors
 - -Apply 2-to-1 Rule
- Remove bad crotch angles
- Timing: Spring through early summer













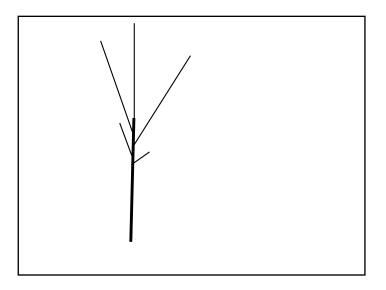








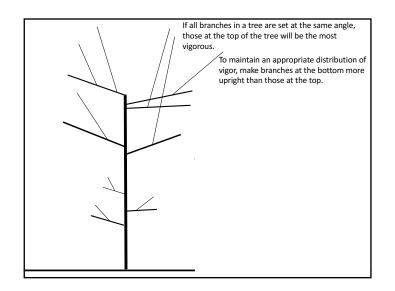




















Seven Simple Rules for Apple Pruning Optimal timing: February-May

- 1. Remove 2-3 of the largest limbs in the top 2/3's
- 2. Use the 2-to-1 rule
- 3. Avoid stubbing (or heading) cuts
- 4. Simplify branches
- 5. Remove drooping branches
- 6. Remove branches growing straight up
- 7. Maintain central leader



















