

Pruning Guide

The following is a pruning guide adapted from the September 1989 "Dundee Leaflet" newsletter by Dundee Nursery and Landscaping, and the Minnesota Extension Service publication "Pruning Trees and Shrubs" (AG-FO-0628) by Mervin C. Eisel, Extension Horticulturist.

Common questions asked at the Extension office and at local nurseries is when to prune a particular kind of shrub or tree. Hopefully this guide will aid in knowing the correct time of year to prune for optimum effect. Any dead, diseased, or damaged branches can be pruned as soon as they are noticed even though the time of year may be less than desirable for pruning.

KEY:

- 1 - WINTER: December, January, February. This helps prevent possible disease and insect infestations. "Bleeding" of sap doesn't hurt trees.
- 2 - SPRING: before growth starts. Usually because flowers on new wood or because plant is grown for foliage effect.
- 3 - EARLY IN GROWING SEASON: generally May-early June.
- 4 - DURING GROWING SEASON: pines should be pruned before candles (new growth) have fully opened and become woody. Usually in early May.
- 5 - RIGHT AFTER FLOWERING: usually done because plant flowers on old wood.
- 6 - SUMMER: best time is when it is not rainy or humid. Locust should be done after July 15.
- 7 - FALL: best when plant has lost its leaves for the year.

Great Progress in Course Development Year-to-Date

The seven-month course development activity tracked in the NGF data bank seems to suggest that finally the nation may achieve par for the year in filling the new course goal of 400-a-year.

If so, that will be for only one year with 10 more to go to hit NGF estimates of 4,000 additional courses needed by the year 2000. The final results for this year will obviously still be way ahead of the 100 courses added on average each year for the past 10 years ... including the 211 for 1988.

In the first seven months of 1989,

210 new courses have been opened, just one shy of all last year. Courses in planning and under construction through seven months are way ahead as the table shows. Perhaps the most encouraging news is the gain in July over the first six months in 1989 as shown below.

Between 1987 and 1988 the industry added 1.7 million golfers, and total golfers played 53 million more rounds. That dynamic growth rate could suggest that NGF estimates of 30 million golfers by the year 2000, (up from the current 23.4 million) might even be conservative.

Development Record Summary

	1988 12 months	1989 6 months	1989 7 months
In planning	343	416	494
Under const.	319	375	414
Open	211	152	210
Total	873	950	1,118

PLANT	PRUNE	PLANT	PRUNE	PLANT	PRUNE
Almond, Flowering	5	Elder	2	Plum (fruit tree)	1
Apple	1	Elm	1	Plum (ornamental)	5
Apricot	1,5	Euonymus, (Burningbush)	2	Poplar	1,6,7
Arborvitae	3	Falsespirea	2	Potentilla	2
Ash	1,6,7	Fir	2	Privet	5
Aspen	1,6,7	Forsythia	5	Rhododendron	5
Azaleas	5	Ginkgo	2	Rugosa (shrub) rose	2,5
Barberry	2	Hackberry	1	Serviceberry	5
Birch	1,6,7	Hawthorn	1	Smoketree	2
Boxwood	3	Hemlock	3	Snowberry	2
Buckeye	2,7	Honeylocust	1,6	Spirea (Anthony Waterer; Goldflame; Curly Leaf; Daphne; Froebeli)	2
Buckthorn	2	Honeysuckle	5	Spirea (Arguta; Fairy Queen; Snowmound; Prunifolia;	
Cherry, Canada Red	1,5	Hydrangea	2	Vanhoutte; Thunbergi)	5
Cherry, Meteor; North Star	1,2	Ironwood	1,2,6	Spruce	2
Cherry, Nanking	5	Juniper	3	Sumac	2
Cherry Plum	1,2	Lilac	5	Tamarack	2
Chokeberry	5	Linden	1,6,7	Tamarix	2
Chokecherry	5	Magnolia	5	Viburnum	5
Coffeetree, Kentucky	1,2,7	Maple	1,6	Walnut	6
Coralberry	2	Mockorange	2	Weigela	2
Corktree	1	Mountain Ash	1	Willow	1,6,7
Cotoneaster	1	Ninebark	2	Winterberry	2
Crabapple	1	Oak	1,7	Yew	3
Curant, Alpine	2	Olive, Russian	1		
Deutzia	5	Pear	1		
Dogwood	2	Peashrub	5		
		Pine	4		

Credit: Minn. "Hole Notes".