Pruning Stone Fruit

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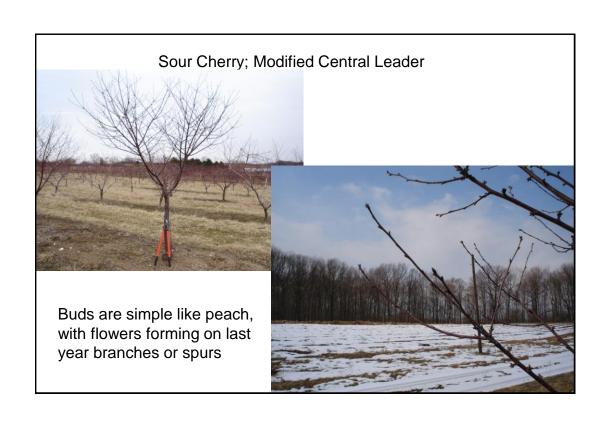
Pruning Fruit Trees

- Developing and Training Young trees
 - Follow a plan or system... the most common historically for Stone Fruit is:

Open Center (Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, Japanese Plums)

Modified Central Leader (Prune Plum, Cherry

- Pruning and maintaining mature trees
- Renovating older trees for an orchard or for the homeowner



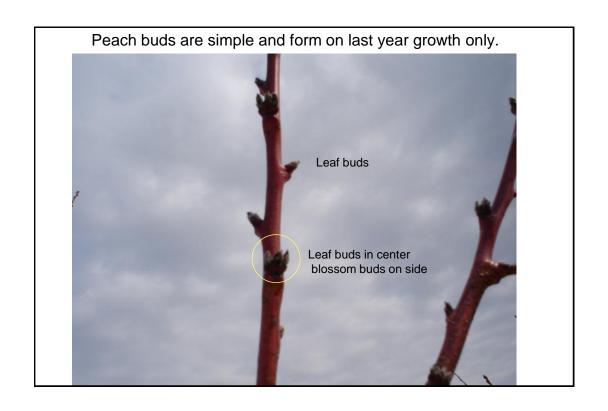


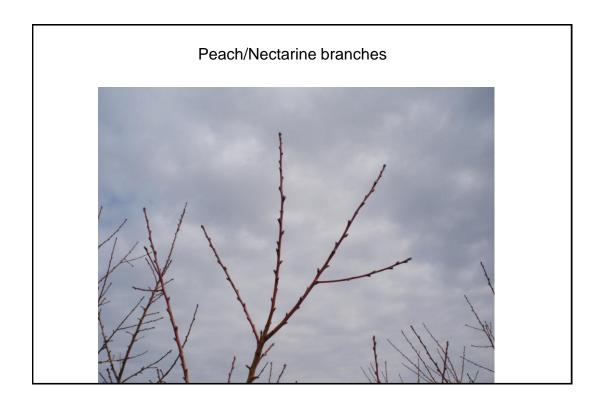


Sweet cherry – Modified Central Leader for traditional System

Open Center System (Vase)

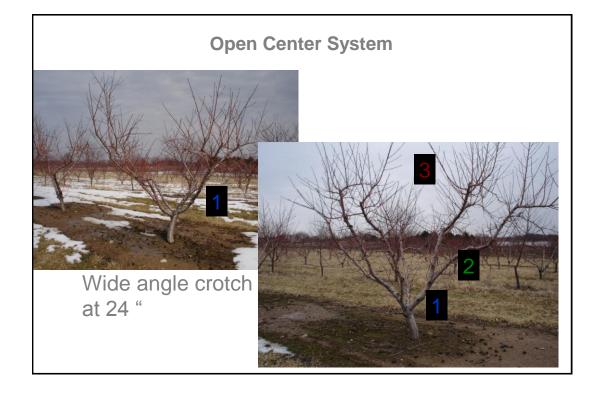
- Traditional system from Europe.
- Used for fruit crops with canopies with a spreading habit: <u>peach</u>, <u>nectarine</u>, <u>apricot</u>, <u>Japanese plums</u>
- Can be applied to other crops; pears, apples, etc.
- Sacrifice crop production in early years to develop framework.
- Trunk is central axis for only first 24-30", bifurcates to 3-4 primary scaffolds
- Requires a strategic understanding in developing frame.

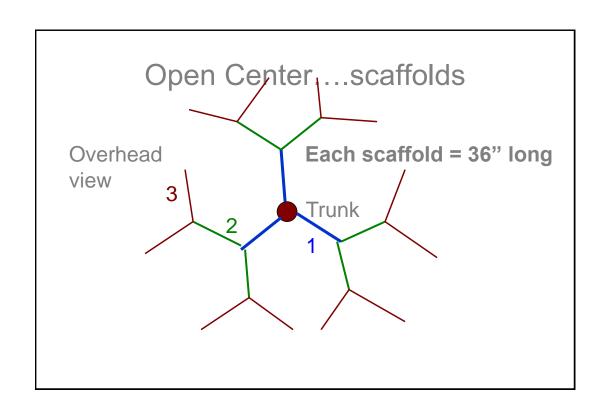


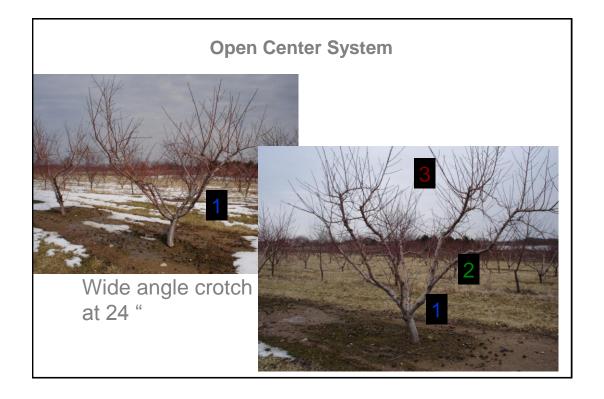


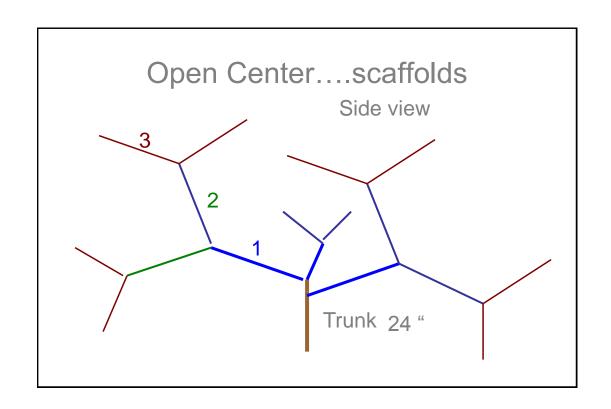
Peach bares on only last year growth: Apricot & Plum plus young spurs: renew growth













Bacterial canker influences pruning and scaffold / tree survival in Midwest and Eastern US



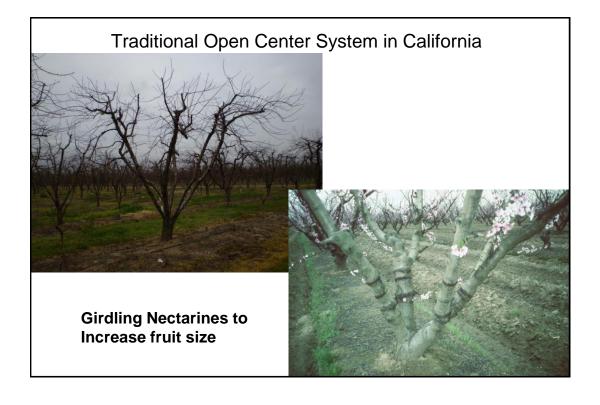
- Avoid by physically spreading branches in branch development phase.
- Avoid development of narrow crotch which causes "bark inclusion".
- Included bark is where both cold injury and Bacterial Canker develop.

"Reduction" Cut or "Bench" Cut

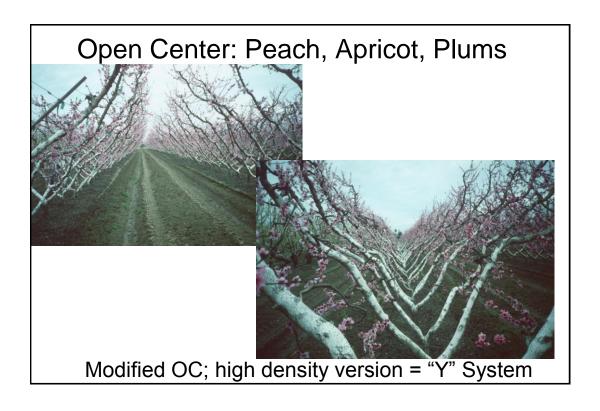


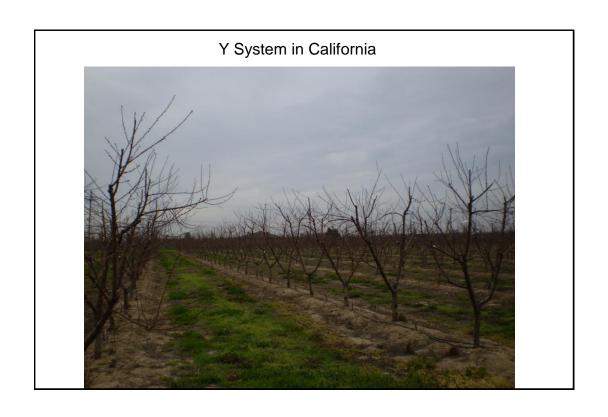
- Redirect growth to outward / away from central part of tree.
- Can be a problem if thinning cut is made too close to lateral.
- Encourages weakness













Older orchard of peaches in Y system



Vase or Open Center



Peach



