







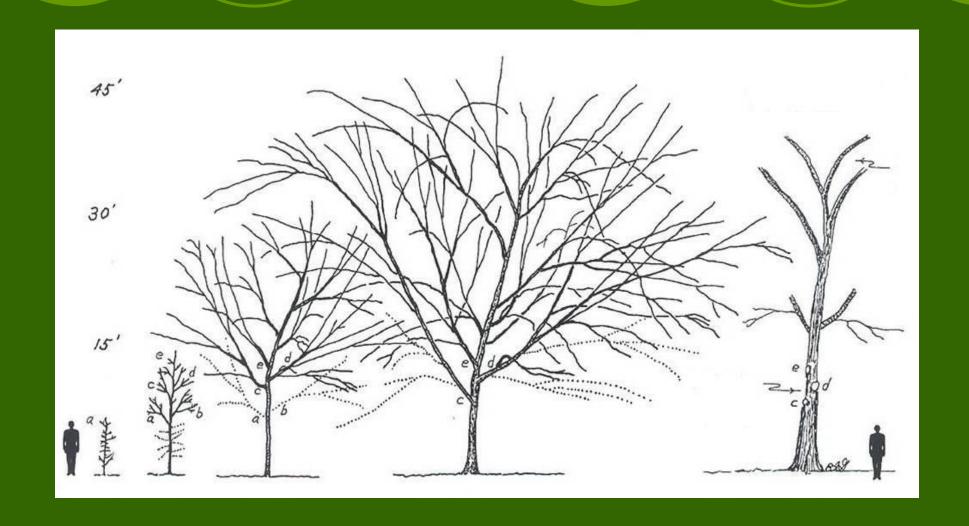
What is a good structure?

- how trees develop if left to themselves
- elements of poor structure vs. good structure –
 how to recognize them
- structurally sound tree

A forest tree shown at different ages



A landscape tree at different ages





London 2010

CROWN



Põltsamaa 2012

CROWN



Keila-Joa 2013



The canopy is usually wider or as wide as it is tall





2009

2010

Photos made in the Osborne House, Isle of Wight



Acer palmatum



Tree with bad structure

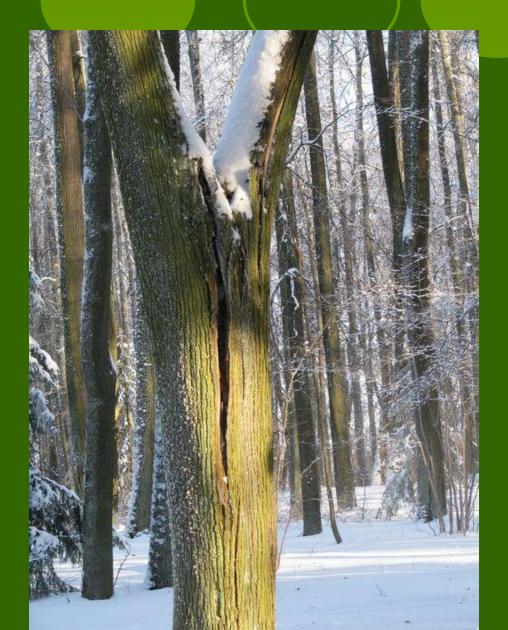




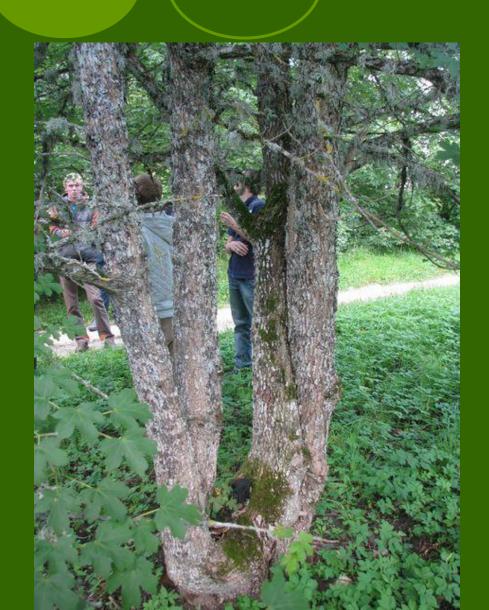


Codominant stems





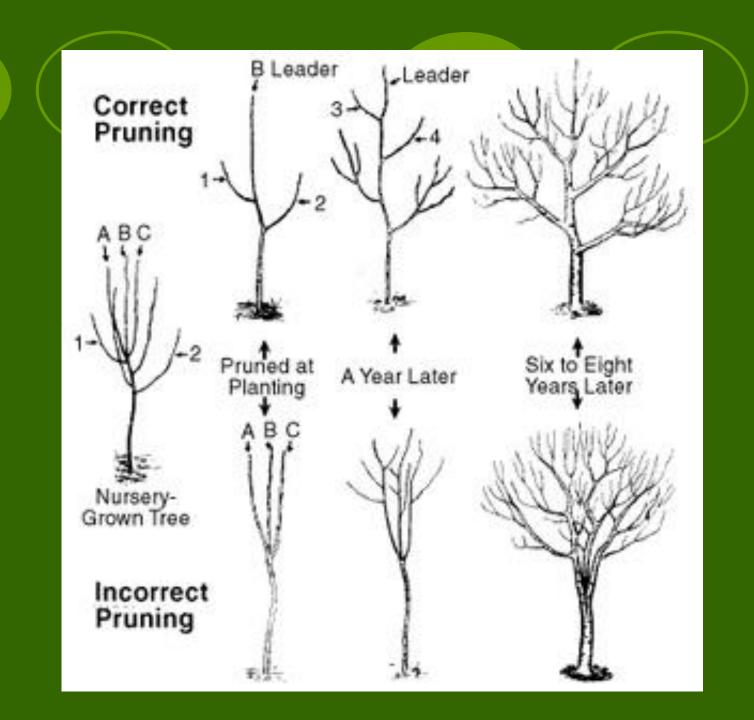
Codominant stems





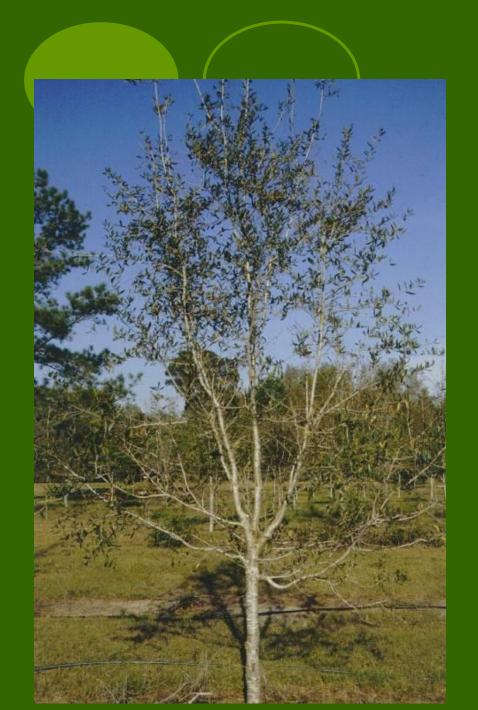
Codominant stems

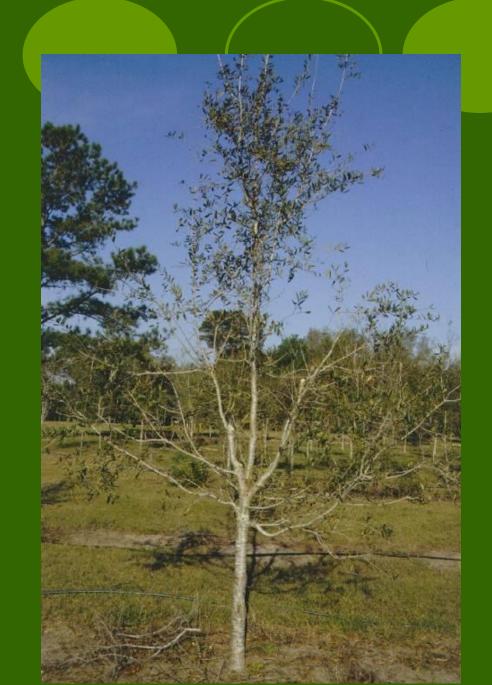




Structural pruning



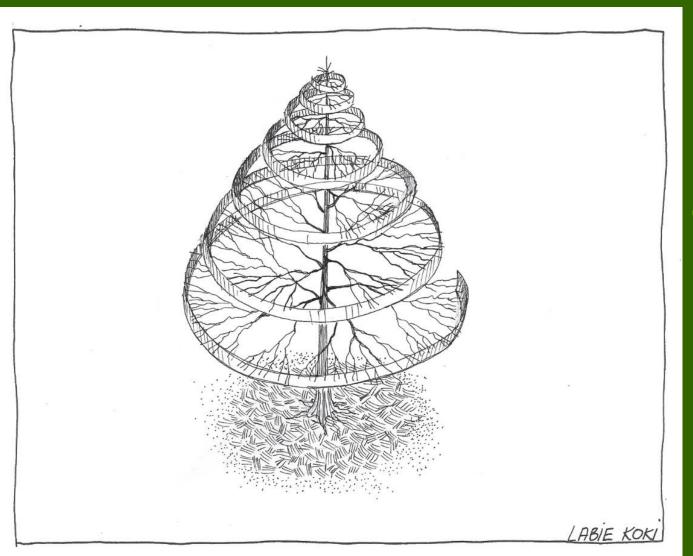








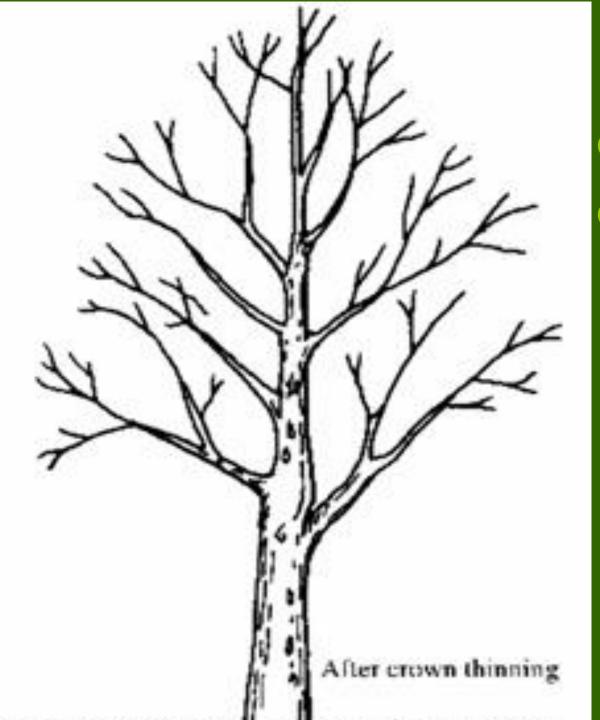
Main branches



spiral

3...4 branches for one turn (360 degrees)

two branchesshouldn't lay oneach other



Main branches

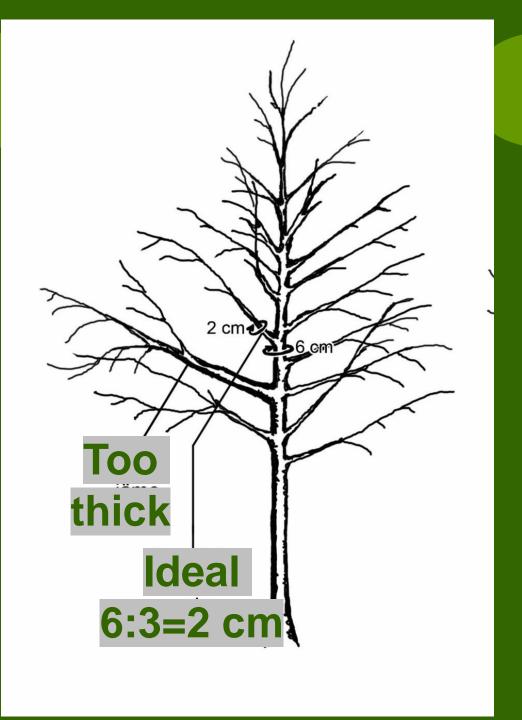
- exit angle 45-60°
- Vertical distance ca 3% from future height:
 - OTree with height 15m - distance 30...50 cm

Diameter of main branches

max 1/2 of trunk diameter





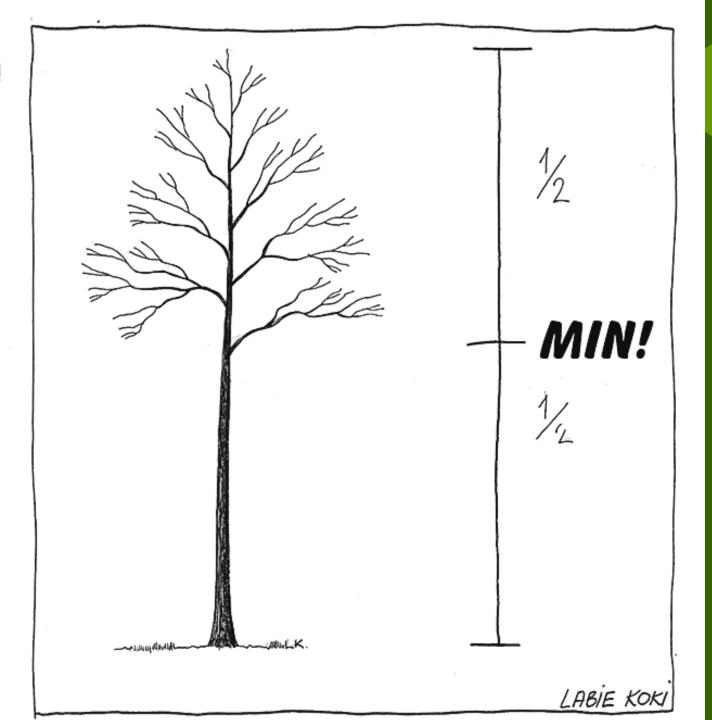




The more we have leaves, the quicker the branch grows thicker



"starving"

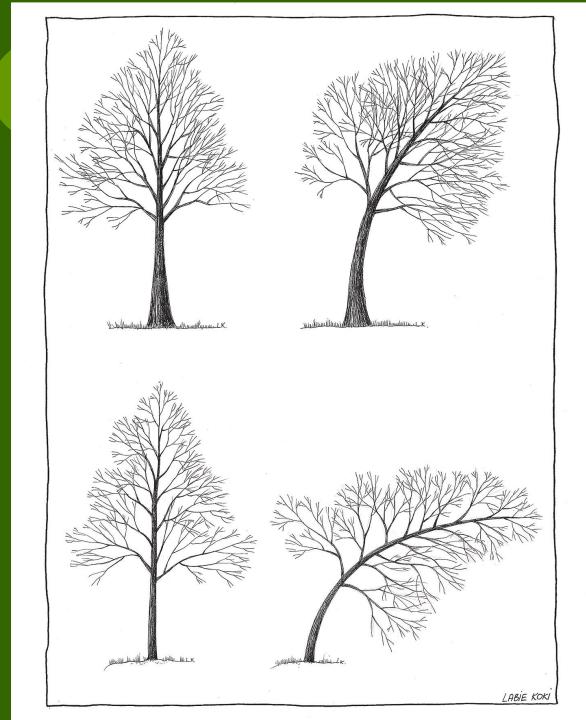


Crown height

60%

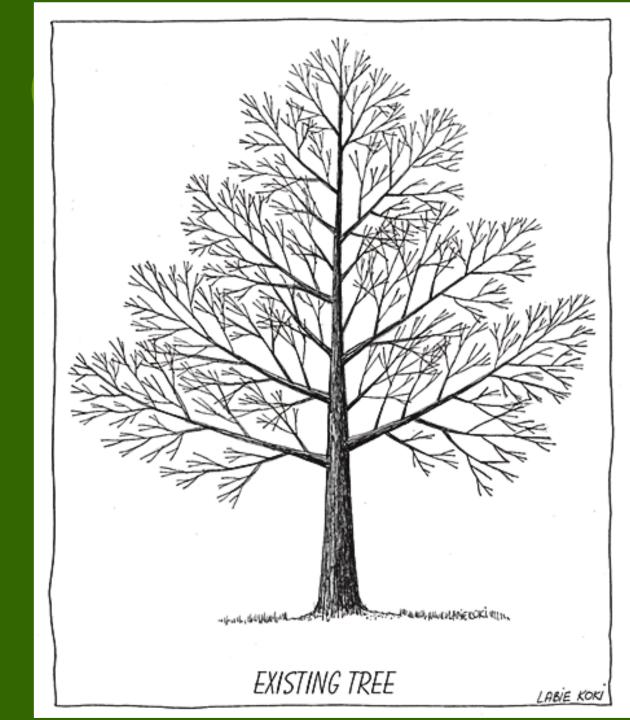
Thickening branches

Small branches on the trunk



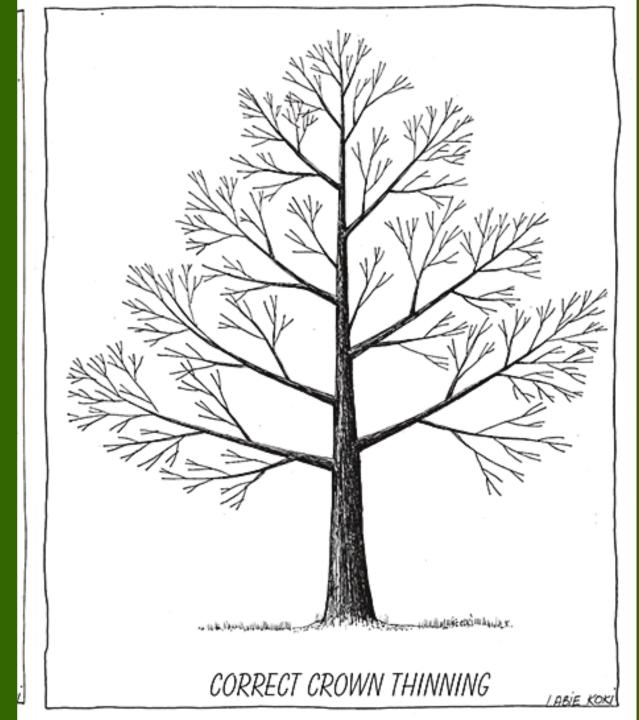
Crown volume

Half of the branches should be on 2/3 of lower part of the tree height





We start to prune from the top and outer part of the crown



"liontailing"

•Forbidden!



Maximum volume for one time of pruning

- Oyoung tree max 30%
- Oold tree max 20...25%

Epicormic shoots

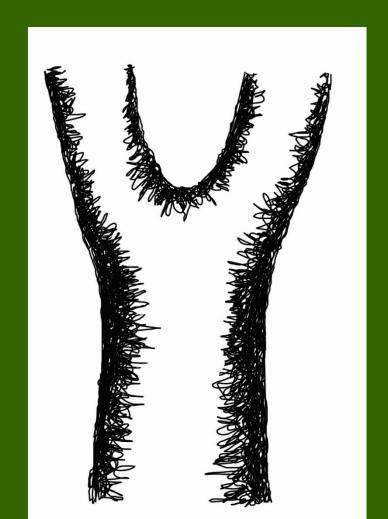
- Pruned too much
- Tear off while twigs are half-woody

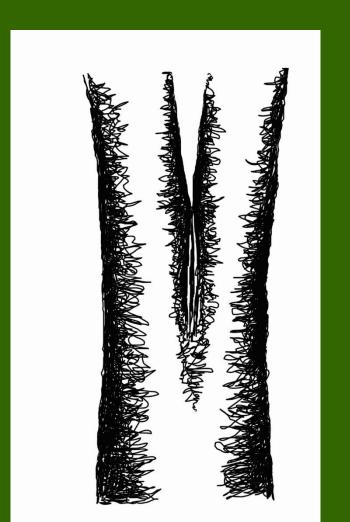


Branch attachment

U-shape

V-shape









"Elephant ears"







