

PRUNING SHEARS of the scissor action type make the cleanest cuts. Hold them so that the cutting blade is down.

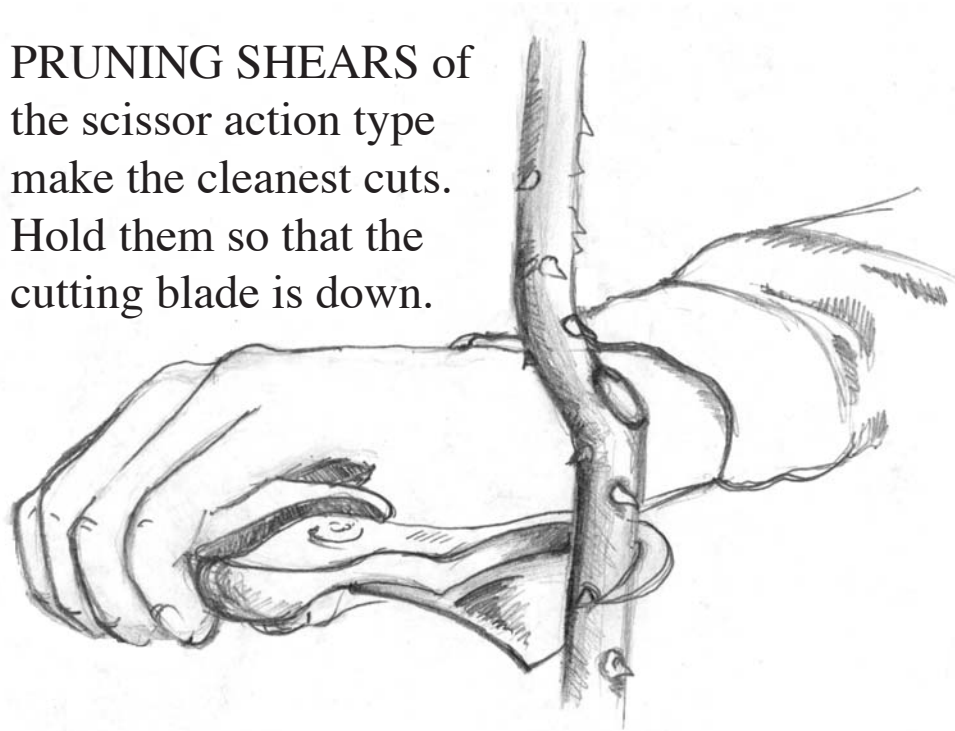


Figure 1

PROPER CUT slants at almost 45-degree angle, upper point is $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above growth eye, lower point is slightly above level of eye on opposite side of stem.

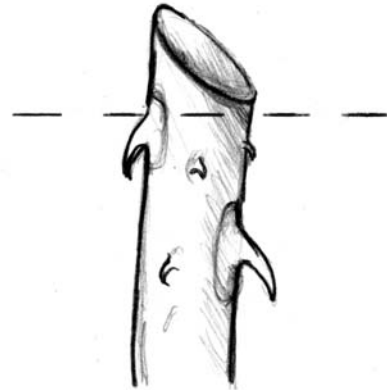


Figure 2

CUTS TO BUD UNION should be flush to it. Any stubs may die back into union, allowing later entry for disease.

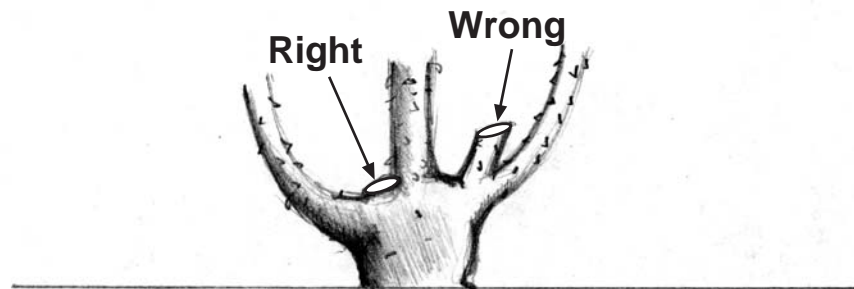


Figure 3

READY FOR PRUNING dormant bush is leafless or nearly so. Note the number of stems and their varying thicknesses.

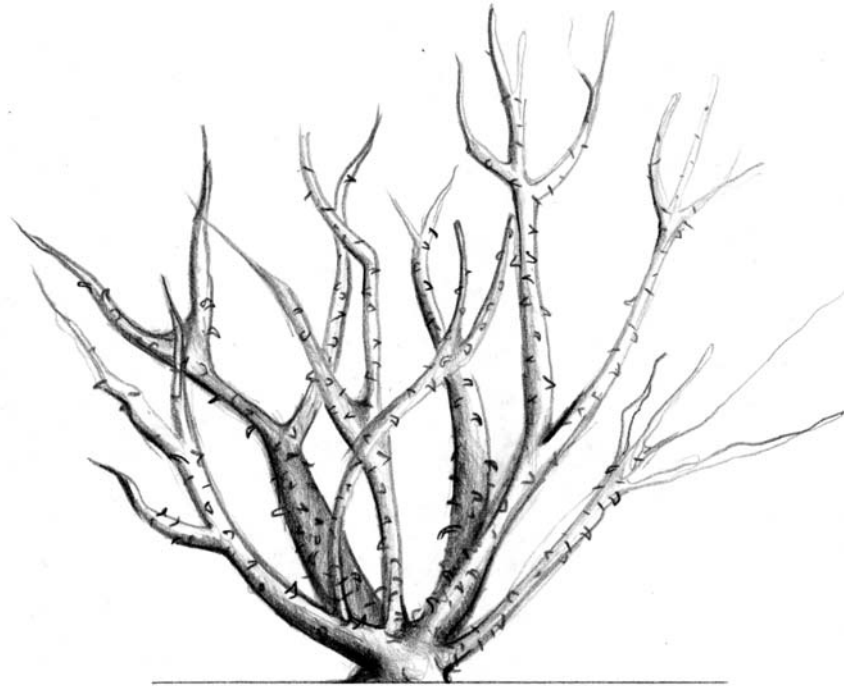


Figure 4

REMOVE old canes that produced no strong growth, branches crossing through bush's center weak stems. Shorten remaining canes.

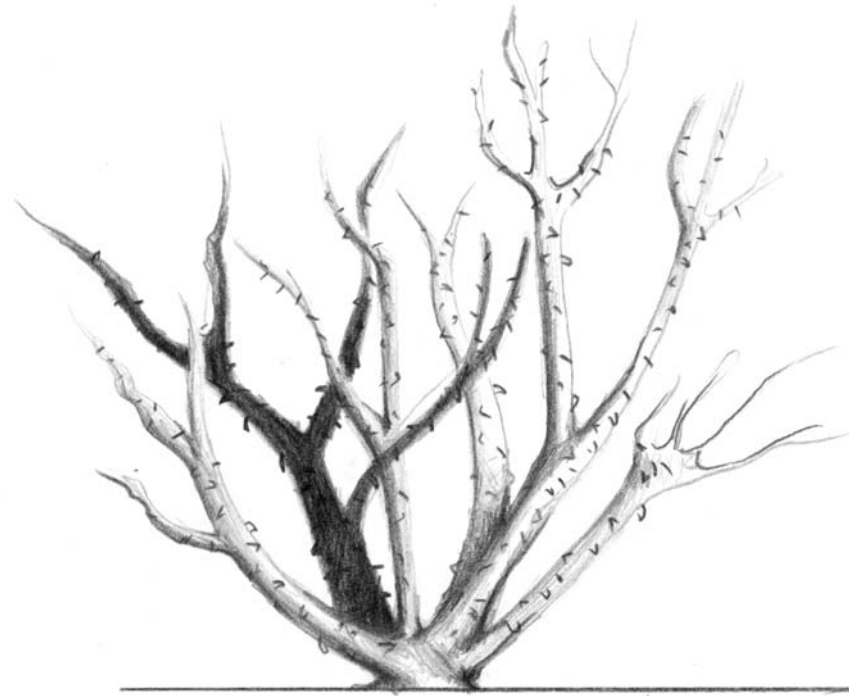


Figure 5

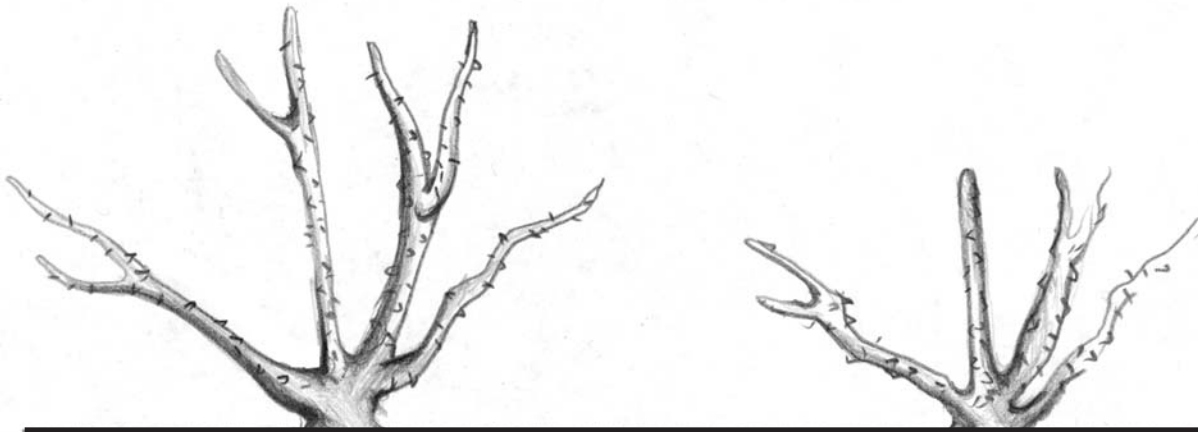
Suckers - below bud union



Figure 6

Used with permission from Jackson & Perkins Roses

Figure 7



IN MILD CLIMATES, healthy growth should not be reduced by more than one-third. This is moderate to light pruning.

IN AREAS where winter damage occurs, remove all dead and injured wood. This may leave bush only half to a third the size it was in fall.

Remove dead wood



Figure 8

Used with permission from Jackson & Perkins Roses

Prune away weak, spindly canes,
and cross canes



Figure 9

Used with permission from Jackson & Perkins Roses

Rounded form

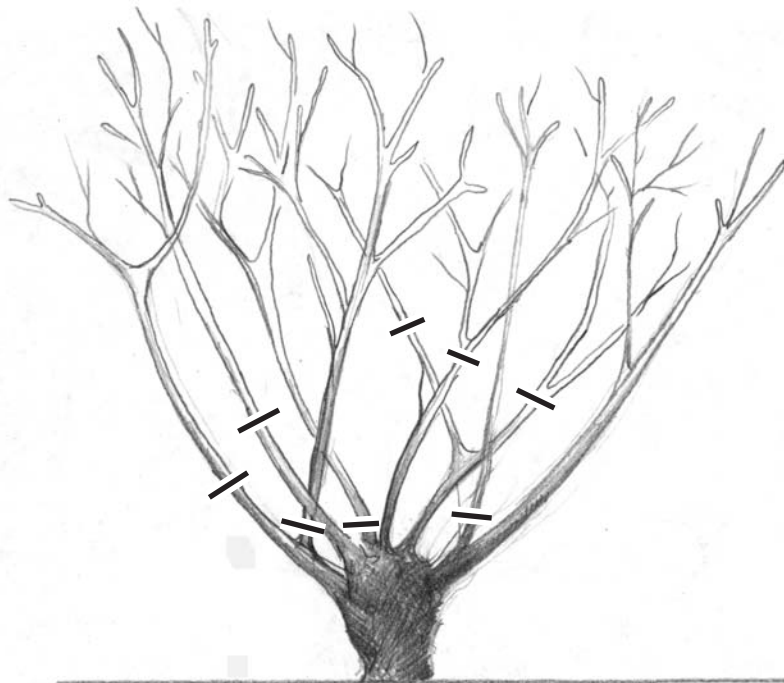


Figure 10

Used with permission from Jackson & Perkins Roses

Hybrid Tea

Before Pruning



After Pruning

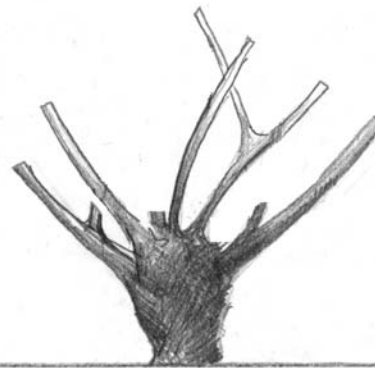


Figure 11

TREE ROSES
Prune back by
about half. This
will encourage
new growth and
maintain the
compact rounded
form

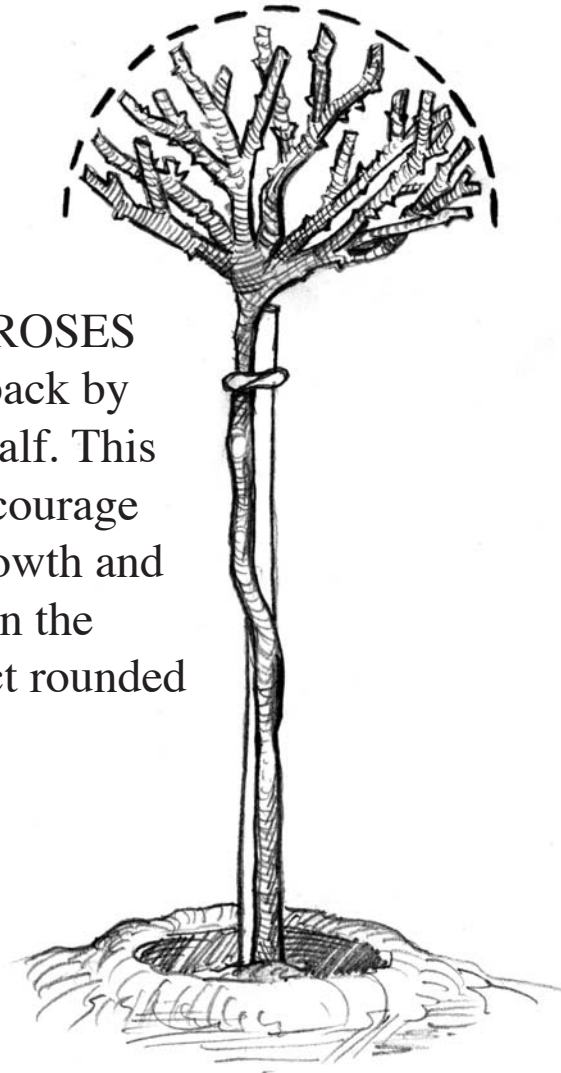


Figure 12

Rounded form shrub rose



Figure 13

Used with permission from Jackson & Perkins Roses

ENGLISH ROSES

During the first two seasons, allow the plant's basic framework to develop, pruning only the small spindly shoots. In the third season, prune smaller shrubs back by one-half and larger shrubs by one-third.

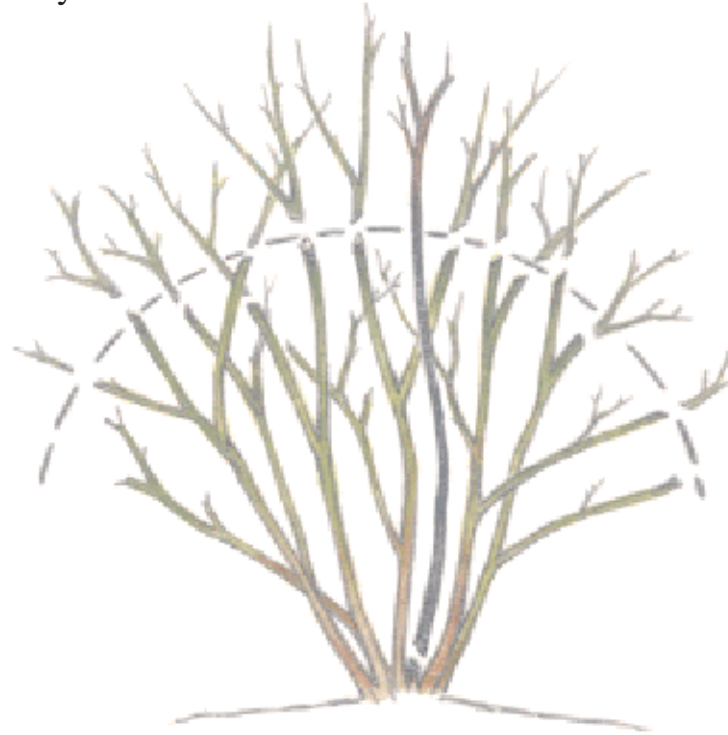


Figure 14

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PRUNING CLIMBERS

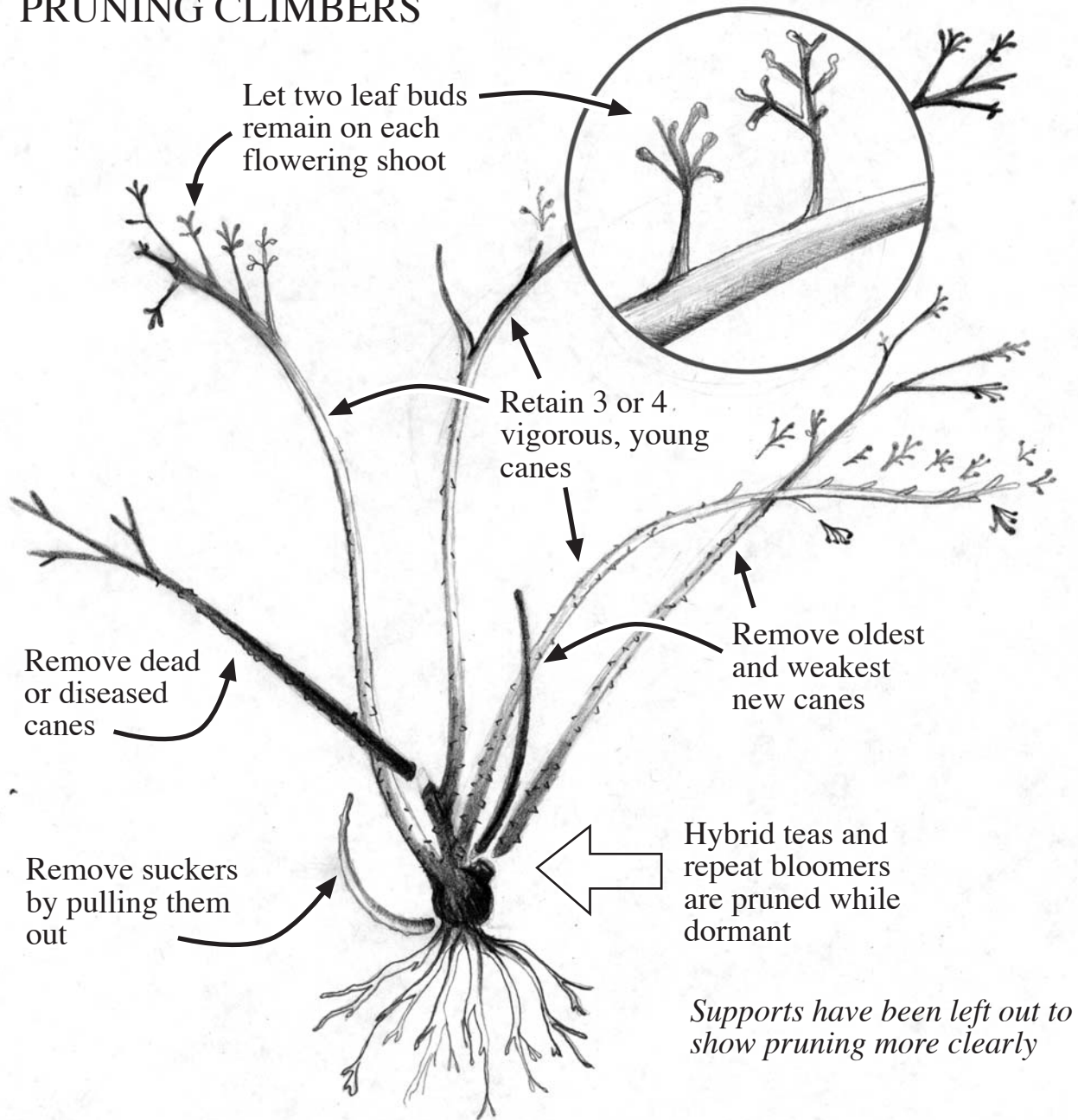


Figure 15

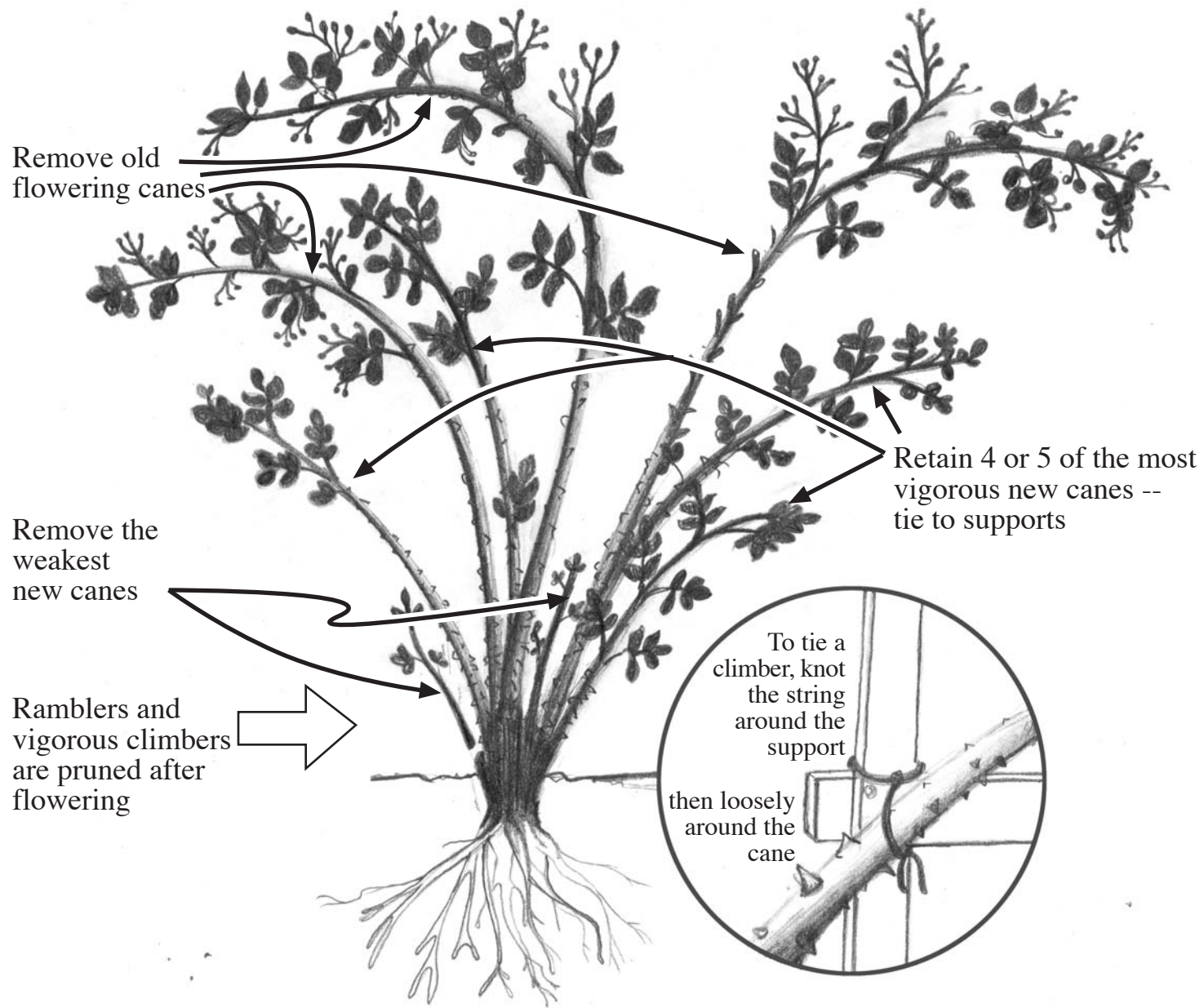


Figure 16

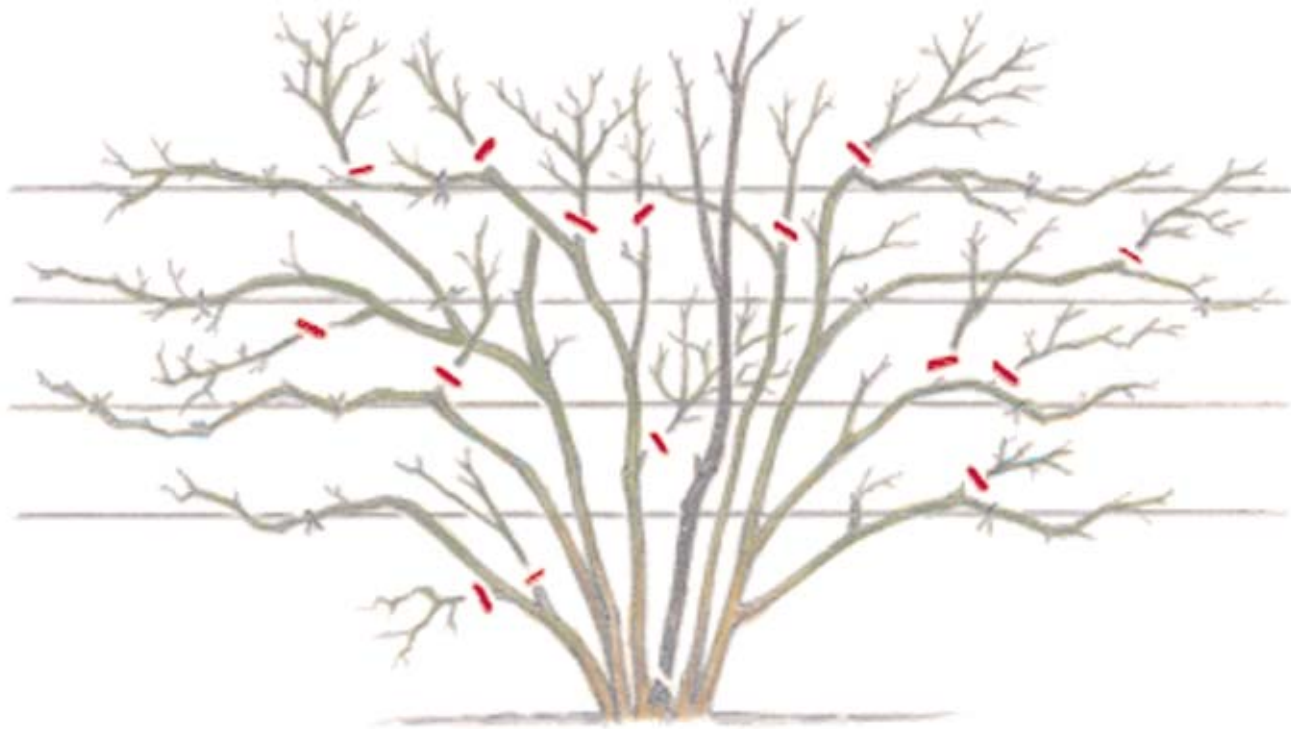
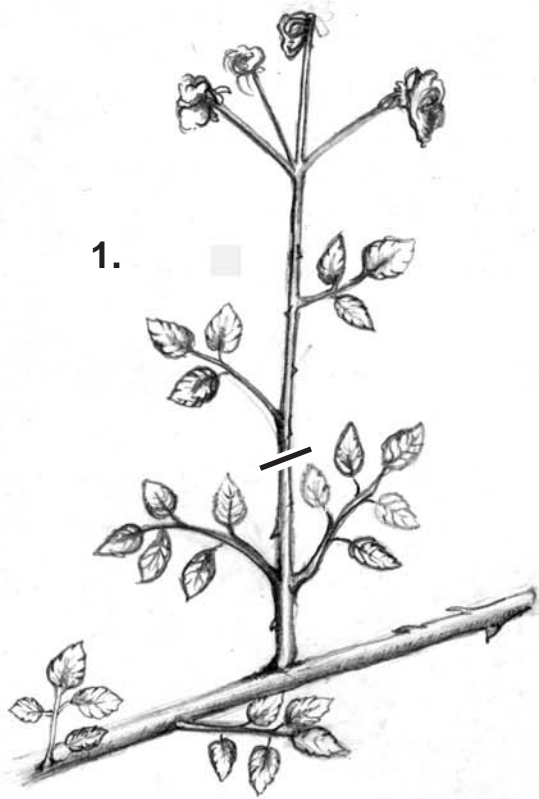


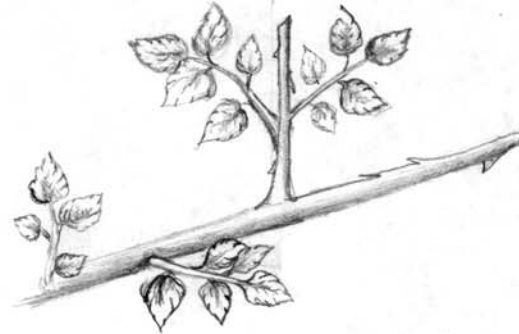
Figure 17

Used with permission from Jackson & Perkins Roses



To stimulate co-called continuous-blooming or everblooming climbers to produce flowers repeatedly all season long, the top of each stem (above line) should be pruned off after the blossoms fade.

2.



Make the cut a quarter of an inch above the second five-leaflet leaf from the bottom. Slant the cut upward on the side toward the leaf to avoid damaging the bud eye, the source of a new flower-bearing stem.

3.



Within six or seven weeks a new stem should grow out of the bud eye above the higher leaf, and often one will also grow out of the lower one. Repeated pruning as flowers fade will ensure repeated blooming.

Figure 18

CUTTING A ROSE

Allow at least two five-leaflet leaves to remain on the new shoot when you cut a rose.

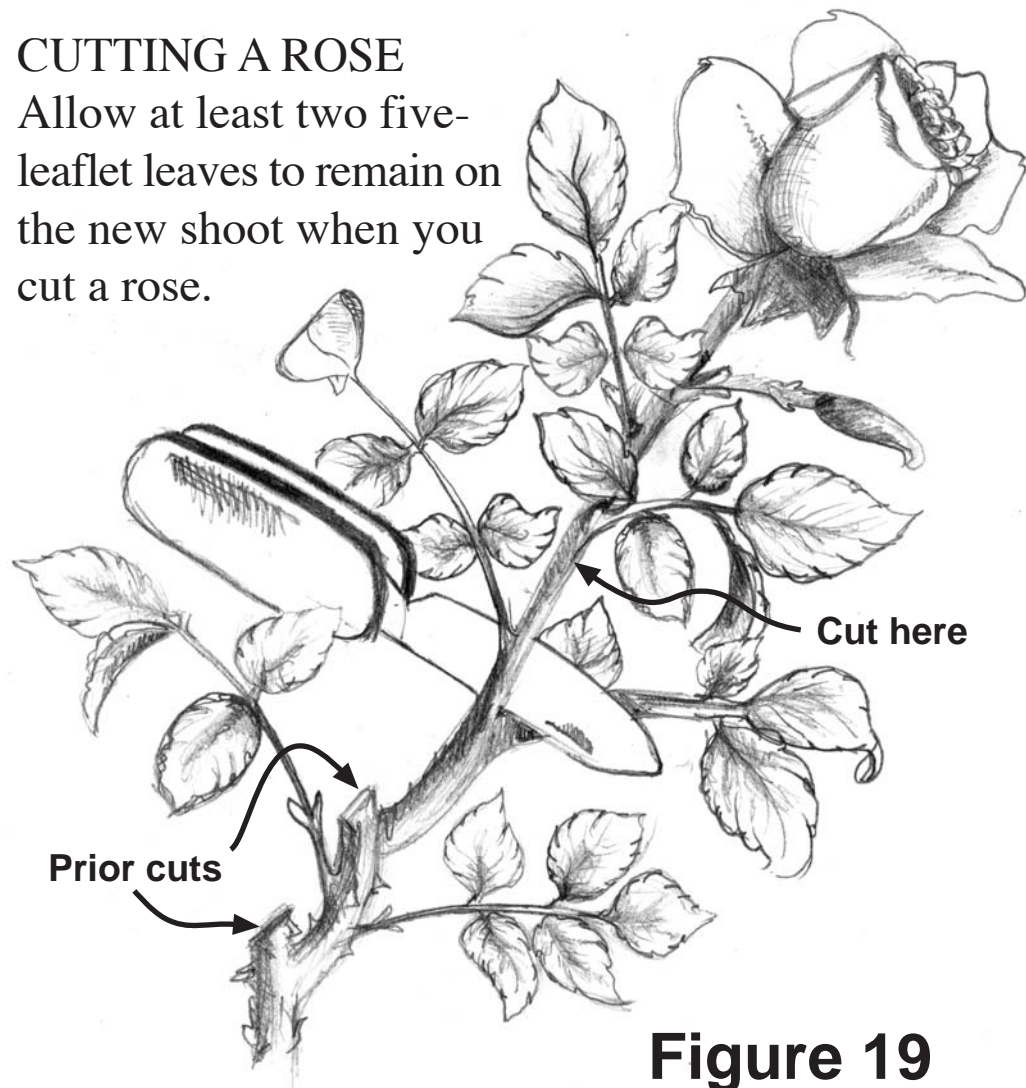


Figure 19