

Web site: www.houstonrose.org

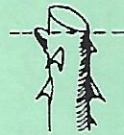
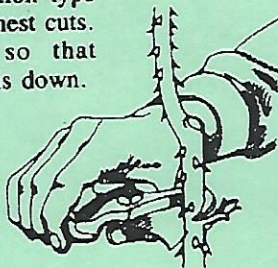
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FUNDAMENTALS OF PRUNING ROSES



Fundamentals of Pruning

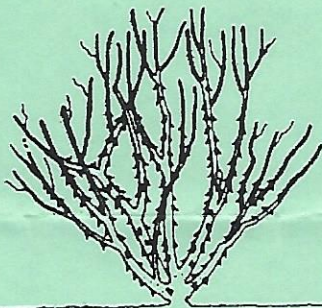
PRUNING SHEARS of the scissor action type make the cleanest cuts. Hold them so that cutting blade is down.



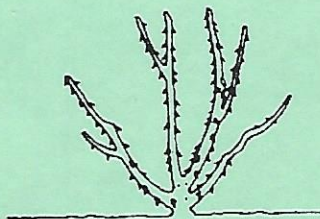
PROPER CUT slants at almost 45-degree angle; upper point is 1/4 inch above growth eye.



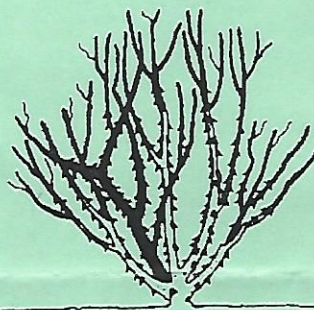
CUTS TO BUD UNION should be flush to it.



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

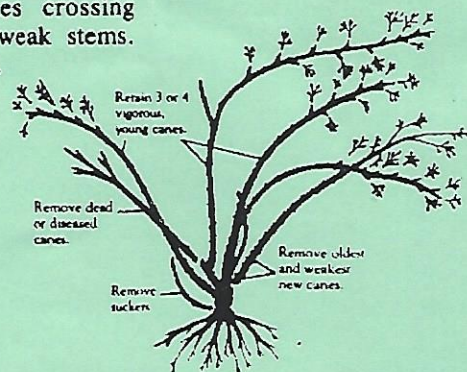


IN MILD CLIMATES, healthy growth should not be reduced by more than one-third. This is moderate to light pruning.



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

Retain 3 or 4 vigorous young canes
Remove dead or diseased canes
Remove suckers
Remove oldest and weakest new canes



CLIMBING ROSES, repeat climbers are pruned while dormant. Ramblers and once-blooming climbers are pruned AFTER flowering.

Note: Antique, Old Garden and Shrub Roses generally require only the removal of dead and/or diseased wood and a light shaping. These types of roses do not need as drastic pruning as all.