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Table 24-A. General pruning guidelines for specific plants		
Plant name	Symbol	Comments
Rose, <i>Rosa</i>		Hybrid tea, grandiflora, floribunda and large-flowered repeat-blooming roses should be pruned before or just after bud break. First, remove branches that are dead, damaged, diseased, thin, weak, and growing inward and branches that cross or interfere with other branches. Cut at least one inch below damaged areas. Remove all weak shoots. If two branches rub or are close enough that they will do so soon, remove one. On old, heavy bushes, cut one or two of the oldest canes each year. Next, cut back the remaining canes. Make cuts at a 45-degree angle about one-fourth inch above a strong outer bud. Aim the cut upward from the inner side of the bush to push growth outward and to promote healthy shoots and quality flowers. Dab the cut ends with a weather-proof glue, such as carpenter's glue to prevent infestation of rose cane borers. The extent to which a rose should be cut back will vary, depending upon the degree of cane dieback caused by winter weather. The principal guideline for pruning should be to cut down to "good" solid wood. After a cut is made, inspect the end of the cane. If the end shows excessive discoloration or is not firm, cut down further. Cuts all the way to the bud crown are not unusual for Maryland conditions.
Rose, <i>Rosa</i>		Climbers with blooming characteristics similar to those of the hybrid teas are officially classified as large-flowered climbers (LCI) . They should be pruned at the same time of the year as the hybrid teas. LCI plants perform best when the main canes are tied to a support horizontally. The main canes should be back to the base when they are diseased, damaged, or unproductive. The principal pruning is done on the lateral growth, leaving four to eight bud eyes. Some in the LCI class are known as "pillar climbers" because they bloom reasonably well when the main canes are grown vertically. Horizontal positioning of these main canes, however, will improve their blooming characteristics.
Rose, <i>Rosa</i>		Old-fashioned ramblers and many old garden roses only bloom in the spring. Since all blooms occur on canes at least one year old, prune these roses only after the blooming period.
St. Johnswort, <i>Hypericum</i>	bsg, tc	Cut one stem in three of oldest or weakest stems to ground after flowering.
Shadbush, <i>Amelanchier</i>	bsg	Routine pruning is not required.
Silk tree, <i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	af	Routine pruning is not required.
Skimmia, <i>Skimmia</i>	bsg, x	Cut back to allotted space when necessary.
Smoketree, <i>Cotinus coggygia</i>	bsg, x	For large leaves, cut each stem back to two strong buds yearly.
Snowball, Japanese, <i>Styrax japonica</i>	af	When used as a shrub, remove oldest stems to the ground. When used as a small tree, prune to a single stem and thin crowded branches at the top.
Sourwood, <i>Oxydendron</i>	bsg	Do not cut back hard. It is difficult to replace lost leader.
Spirea		Spring blooming af ; summer blooming bsg, tc . Remove oldest stems to the ground.
Spruce, <i>Picea</i>		Pruning generally is not recommended. Avoid pruning into wood with no needles . If necessary to cut into wood with no needles, remove entire branch. To slow growth , cut new shoots to one-half when needles are half expanded in spring.
Stewartia, <i>Stewartia</i>	bsg	Pruning is rarely necessary.
Sumac, <i>Rhus</i>	bsg, tc	Cut back oldest and weak stems to the ground.
Summersweet, <i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	bsg, tc	Oldest and weakest stems can be cut to the ground if necessary.
Sweetshrub, <i>Calycanthus</i>	af, tc	If necessary cut out oldest stems to the ground or head back longest stems.
af after flowering bsg before spring growth x generally can be cut to ground in spring when dormant, if needed for drastic renewal of old or overgrown plants hc heading cut (see Fig. 24-C). tc thinning cut (see Fig. 24-D).		