



## Advanced Pruning



### Watch Online

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=db6C\\_BbA6Ho](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=db6C_BbA6Ho)

### **Vocabulary**

**Abscission** - the natural detachment of parts of a plant, typically dead leaves and ripe fruit.

**Cambium** – the layer of plant cell tissue that is actively dividing to form the xylem and phloem

**Cladogenesis** – the process in which trees shed their branches or “self-prune” as part of their normal physiology or in response to stress through the formation of an abscission layer at the branch base.

**Early Wood** – the part of a tree's growth ring that is produced in the early growing season; more porous and softer than late wood

**Epicormic** - growth that emerge from dormant buds along the trunk and branches of a tree

**Heartwood** - the older, harder, nonliving central wood of trees that is usually darker, denser, less permeable, and more durable than the surrounding sapwood

**Late Wood** - the part of a tree's growth ring that is produced in the late growing season; darker, denser, and thicker than the early wood

**Live Load** - forces, deformations, or accelerations applied to structure components (such as trees), causing stresses, deformations, and displacements

**Outer Bark** – outermost dead layers of bark, the tree's protection from the outside world

**Permanent Branches** - branches that will remain on the tree for many years, perhaps throughout their lives

**Phloem** - the vascular tissue in plants that conducts sugars and other metabolic products (food) downward from the leaves.

**Rays** - interrupt the interconnections of fibers in the tree, used for lateral transportation, aids in CODIT.

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*For permits, tree removal, or to report a downed tree, please visit [portlandoregon.gov/trees](http://portlandoregon.gov/trees).*



Sapwood - the younger softer living or physiologically active outer portion of wood that lies between the cambium and the heartwood

Temporary Branches - protect young bark from sun scald, add strength to the trunk, and help produce food; between root flare and lowest permanent branch

Trunk Taper - the degree to which a tree's stem or bole decreases in diameter with height of the tree; trees with a high degree of taper are said to have poor form, while those with low taper have good form.

Xylem - the vascular tissue in plants that conducts water and dissolved nutrients upward from the root and also helps to form the woody element in the stem.

**How Does a Tree Grow?** \_\_\_\_\_  
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**Compartmentalization Of Decay In Trees (CODIT)** – trees do not heal, they seal wounds

**Notes:** \_\_\_\_\_  
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