

Top Ten Tree Care Myths

The International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) provides a number of tree care resources people can utilize to educate themselves. There is an abundance of misinformation regarding trees. According to the ISA, the following are the top ten myths of tree care:

Myth 1: When a tree is planted it should be securely staked to ensure the development of a stable root system and a strong trunk. Although it is sometimes necessary to stake trees to keep them upright and allow establishment, there are some adverse affects of staking. Compared to staked trees, un-staked trees tend to develop a more extensive root system and better trunk taper. Allowing a small amount of movement can help root and trunk development. Of course, the worst affect of staking is the possibility of trunk damage from the staking wires or ties. Staking materials usually should be removed after one year to avoid “girdling” the tree.

Myth 2: Newly planted trees should have their trunks wrapped with tree wrap to prevent sunscald and insect entry. Studies using the most common tree wraps have shown that they do not prevent extreme fluctuations in temperature on the bark. In some cases, the temperature extremes are worse. Also, tree wraps have proven quite ineffective in preventing insect entry. In fact, more insects like to burrow under it.

Myth 3: Trees should be pruned back heavily when they are planted to compensate for the loss of roots. Tree establishment is best with un-pruned trees. Although pruning the top can reduce the amount of water that evaporates from the leaves, the tree needs a full crown to produce the necessary food and plant hormones that induce root growth. The tree will develop a stronger, more extensive root system if it has a fuller crown. Limit pruning at the time of planting to structural training and the removal of damaged branches.

Myth 4: When removing a branch from a tree, the final cut should be flush with the stem to optimize healing. First of all, trees don’t “heal” in the sense that wounds on people heal. Our bodies regenerate tissues in much the same form of the tissues that were removed (to a limited extent). Trees compartmentalize wounds, generating woundwood over the wounded area. Flush cutting removes the “branch collar”, creating a larger wound than if the branch were removed outside the collar. Also, it is likely that some of the parent branch tissue will be removed. The spread of decay inside the tree is greater with the flush cuts.

Myth 5: Pruning wounds greater than three inched in diameter should be painted with a wound dressing. Research has shown that the common wound dressings do not inhibit decay, do not prevent insect entry, and do not bring about faster wound closure. In fact, many of the commonly used dressings slow wound closure.

Myth 6: Certain fast-growing, weak-wooded trees such as Silver Maples and Siberian Elms should be “topped” to make them less hazardous in the landscape. While topping these trees may reduce the potential hazard at first, they will likely be more dangerous in the future. Topping stimulates growth of twigs below the cuts. Growth of many, vigorous shoots leads to branches with weak attachments. Also decay spreads inside the stubs and branches that were topped. Within two to five years after topping, the tree will have regained its height, but will be more hazardous than before the topping. Besides, topping makes trees ugly. Alternatives to topping include thinning, cabling, or removal and replacement with a more suitable species.

Myth 7: If certain species of trees are pruned early in the spring, they will “bleed”, stressing the tree and causing health problems. True, some trees such as Maples and Birches will “bleed” or lose sap from pruning cuts made in early spring. This bleeding does not hurt the tree, and the loss of sap is inconsequential. With a few exceptions, most routine pruning can be done anytime of year. The worst time is just as the tree had leafed out in the spring. The best time is when the tree is dormant. To maximize flowering for the following year, prune just after bloom this year.

Myth 8: The root system of a tree is a mirror image of the top. Many people envision a large, branching taproot growing deep into the soil. Actually, taproots are very uncommon in mature trees. If taproots do develop, they usually will be forced into horizontal growth when they encounter hard subsoils beneath the surface. The entire root systems of most trees can be found within three feet of soil. The spread of the root system however, can be very extensive, often extending two to three times the spread of the crown.

Myth 9: Trees require “deep root fertilization” to reach their root system. In most U.S. soils, the vast majority of trees’ fibrous roots, absorbing roots are in the top eight inches of soil. Roots grow where conditions are best for root growth, where water and oxygen are available. When we place fertilizer 12” to 18” deep in the soil, we are putting it too deep.

Myth 10: When a tree has lost a significant portion of its root system such as in construction damage, the crown should be cut back to compensate for root loss. While this is a common recommendation, research has not supported it. Following root loss, unpruned trees seem to respond better than pruned trees. Obviously, any removal of branches will reduce the capacity of the tree to produce food in the leaves. Although the tree will probably lose some branches as a result of the root damage (if the tree survived the trauma), it is best to let the tree decide which ones.

If you have questions concerning your trees, contact a certified Arborist. An Arborist is a specialist in the cultivation and care of trees and shrubs, including tree maintenance, the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of tree diseases, and the control of pests. Be cautious of companies that go door to door offering tree work. Respectable Arborists will only perform accepted practices.

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Source:

- 1.) “The Top Ten Myths of Tree Care”. International Society of Arboriculture. 2009.
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