

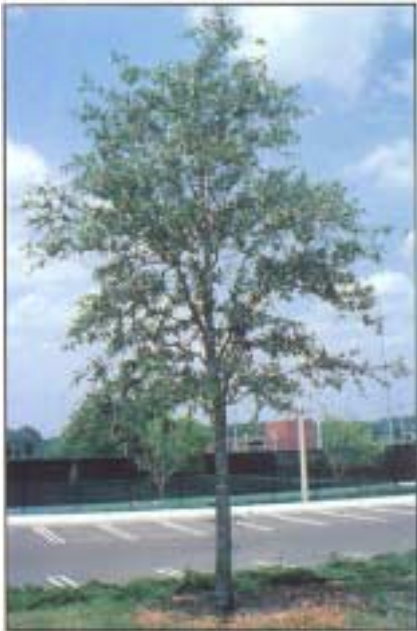
SHADE TREE APPENDIX



1. Florida Fancy live oak in winter. There is one dominant leader.



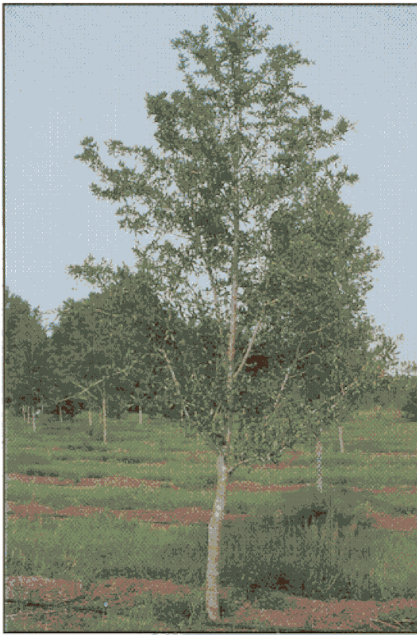
2. Florida Fancy live oak in late spring. The dominant leader curves slightly up through the canopy. This is perfectly acceptable for a Florida Fancy.



3. Florida Fancy live oak recently transplanted. Major branches are spaced apart nicely along a dominant trunk.



4. Florida Fancy live oak in spring. Dominant leader curves up through the canopy of this 9-inch diameter tree.



5. Florida Fancy live oak in spring. Major branches are all less than $\frac{2}{3}$ the trunk diameter so none are considered competing leaders.



6. Florida Fancy live oak. Major branches are all less than $\frac{2}{3}$ the trunk diameter and are spaced at least 6" apart along the trunk. Several small-diameter branches are growing upright at the top of the tree. These can be removed, or preferably cut back to a more horizontal branch, to ensure the leader remains dominant.



7. After two or three of the small-diameter upright branches at the very top of the tree are removed or cut back to a more horizontal branch, this tree becomes a Florida Fancy.



8. Looking up the trunk of a Florida Fancy tree.



9. Florida Fancy southern magnolia in spring. One leader dominates the tree.



10. Florida #1 live oak. There is one dominant trunk in the lower half of the tree, but the trunk forks in the top half. If one of the two small trunks at the top of the tree were removed, the tree would probably grade to a Florida Fancy. Another alternative which takes less foliage out of the tree

is to cut one of the two trunks back to a more horizontally oriented branch. As the tree grows in the months after pruning, the trunk will grow faster than the cut branch. As a result, the branch will become less than $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the trunk which makes the tree a Florida Fancy.



11. Florida #1 live oak. Diameter on all branches is less than $\frac{2}{3}$ the trunk diameter but the trunk has a 10 to 15 degree bow in it making the tree Florida #1.



12. Florida #2 live oak. The large branch on the right is larger than $\frac{2}{3}$ the trunk diameter and is in the lower half of the tree making it a Florida #2. Prune the top of the branch back about half way to the small, more horizontally-oriented branch. Next year the tree will grade a Florida Fancy or #1 because

the trunk will grow at a faster rate than the branch. This will make the branch diameter less than $\frac{2}{3}$ the trunk diameter.



13. The tree has a double leader in the top half of the tree about four feet from the top making it a Florida #1. Reduce the height of the smaller leader on the left by pruning it back to a more horizontal branch or removing the leader altogether . This will make the tree a Florida Fancy next year.



14. Take out the right hand fork at the top of the tree and this Florida #1 becomes a Florida Fancy trunk and branch structure. However, the canopy is not full and is a bit one-sided which will keep this a Florida #1.



15. The large branch in the upper half of the tree on the right side is larger than 2/3 the diameter of the trunk making this a Florida #1.



16. Florida #2 live oak. There is one central trunk and no branches have a diameter larger than 2/3 the trunk diameter. This would make the tree a Florida Fancy except for the two major branches that are within 4" of each other four and eight feet off the ground.