



17. The large branch at left in the bottom half of the tree is greater than $\frac{2}{3}$ the trunk diameter. This makes the tree Florida #2. Remove the upper half of this branch now by pruning back to a more horizontal branch. This allows the tree to fill in the void space with foliage from branches above. The rest of the

large lower branch can be removed next year. This process will upgrade the tree.



18. Two equally sized trunks originate from the lower half of the tree making this a Florida #2. Remove the left trunk now and in about 18 months the canopy will probably be upgraded to at least a Florida #1.



19. The diameter of the large branch in the lower half of the tree on the right is larger than $\frac{2}{3}$ the trunk diameter. This makes the tree a Florida #2. Remove the top half of this branch by pruning back to a more horizontal branch. Remove all secondary branches growing in

toward the main trunk. Six months later, remove the rest of the branch back to the main trunk. The tree that remains has one trunk to the top of the tree. About 12 months later the tree will be filled in on the right and could be a Florida Fancy.



20. The diameter of a branch relative to the trunk is an important comparison that is made in the tree grades and standards. Measure the branch diameter just beyond the crotch and beyond any swelling that may be present at the base of the branch. Measure the trunk diameter just above the

branch crotch. The tree is downgraded if the branch diameter is greater than $\frac{2}{3}$ the trunk diameter.



21. Two major branches of nearly equal size originating from within 6" (Florida Fancy) or 4" (Florida #1) of each other is a downgrading factor.



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23. This is a double leader because one is at least $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the other.



24. This is a Florida Fancy trunk because branches are spaced apart and none are larger than $\frac{2}{3}$ the diameter of the trunk. Note that the trunk does not have to be straight on a Florida Fancy.



25. This trunk has a slight dogleg but not enough to downgrade it to a lower grade.



26. This trunk has a dogleg nearly bad enough to downgrade the tree. If the dogleg was any worse, the tree would be downgraded.



27. Note the included bark in the branch crotch. The branch bark ridge is not visible because it is included inside the crotch. The crotch is shaped like the letter 'V'.



28. Note the included bark in the branch crotch. The branch bark ridge is not visible because it is included inside the crotch. The crotch is shaped like the letter 'V'.



29. There is no included bark in this crotch. The branch bark ridge is clearly visible in the crotch as a raised area of bark tissue.



30. There is no included bark in this crotch. The branch bark ridge is clearly visible in the crotch as a raised line of bark tissue. The crotch is more or less shaped like the letter 'U'.



31. This is a properly executed pruning cut leaving the branch bark ridge intact on the trunk.