PRUNING SHEARS of the scissor action type make the cleanest cuts. Hold them so that the cutting blade is down.

Figure 1
PROPER CUT slants at almost 45-degree angle, upper point is $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above growth eye, lower point is slightly above level of eye on opposite side of stem.

Figure 2
CUTS TO BUD UNION should be flush to it. Any stubs may die back into union, allowing later entry for disease.
READY FOR PRUNING dormant bush is leafless or nearly so. Note the number of stems and their varying thicknesses.

Figure 4
REMOVE old canes that produced no strong growth, branches crossing through bush’s center weak stems. Shorten remaining canes.

Figure 5
Suckers - below bud union

Figure 6
Used with permission from Jackson & Perkins Roses
IN MILD CLIMATES, healthy growth should not be reduced by more than one-third. This is moderate to light pruning.

IN AREAS where winter damage occurs, remove all dead and injured wood. This may leave bush only half to a third the size it was in fall.
Remove dead wood

Figure 8
Used with permission from Jackson & Perkins Roses
Prune away weak, spindly canes, and cross canes.
Rounded form

Figure 10

Used with permission from Jackson & Perkins Roses
Hybrid Tea

Before Pruning

After Pruning

Figure 11
TREE ROSES
Prune back by about half. This will encourage new growth and maintain the compact rounded form

Figure 12
Rounded form shrub rose

Figure 13

Used with permission from Jackson & Perkins Roses
ENGLISH ROSES
During the first two seasons, allow the plant’s basic framework to develop, pruning only the small spindly shoots. In the third season, prune smaller shrubs back by one-half and larger shrubs by one-third.

Figure 14
Used with permission from Jackson & Perkins Roses
Figure 15

PRUNING CLIMBERS

Let two leaf buds remain on each flowering shoot

Remove dead or diseased canes

Retain 3 or 4 vigorous, young canes

Remove oldest and weakest new canes

Remove suckers by pulling them out

Hybrid teas and repeat bloomers are pruned while dormant

Supports have been left out to show pruning more clearly
Remove old flowering canes

Remove the weakest new canes

Ramblers and vigorous climbers are pruned after flowering

Retain 4 or 5 of the most vigorous new canes -- tie to supports

To tie a climber, knot the string around the support then loosely around the cane

Figure 16
Figure 17

Used with permission from Jackson & Perkins Roses
1. To stimulate so-called continuous-blooming or everblooming climbers to produce flowers repeatedly all season long, the top of each stem (above line) should be pruned off after the blossoms fade.

2. Make the cut a quarter of an inch above the second five-leaflet leaf from the bottom. Slant the cut upward on the side toward the leaf to avoid damaging the bud eye, the source of a new flower-bearing stem.

3. Within six or seven weeks a new stem should grow out of the bud eye above the higher leaf, and often one will also grow out of the lower one. Repeated pruning as flowers fade will ensure repeated blooming.

**Figure 18**
CUTTING A ROSE
Allow at least two five-leaflet leaves to remain on the new shoot when you cut a rose.

Figure 19