

Fruiting Wood/Pruning

Plant	Fruiting Wood	Prune
Apples	Mostly on spurs on wood two or more years old. Some (eg Golden Delicious, Jonathon and Granny Smith) also fruit on tips of short, two year old, side growths.	Shorten back wood growth in summer to produce flowering spurs at its base in 2 years time. Remove strong vertical growth in summer. Prune in winter to increase vigour. Prune in late winter in very frosty areas to delay flowering and minimise frost damage to flowers.
Apricots	On small side growths and spurs on one to three year old wood	Late summer, early autumn to allow for quick wound healing and minimise chance of gumosis. The wood bud/shoot keeps the spur growing strongly and can be shortened back by one third late summer so that more spurs develop. Apricots can be successfully left unpruned.
Avocado	Fruits on ends of their freely produced side growths. Have male and female flowers. Flowers can change sex depending on temperature.	Prune at harvest to shorten long, lanky growth and for general maintenance. Prune out dead and diseased wood anytime. Little pruning needed one established but they can be cut back hard if necessary.
Blueberry	Flower and fruit from growth that was produced the previous year. A strong new cane will fruit along its stem in its second season, then bloom on its side growths for the next two years. The cane is then spent and should be pruned out.	Prune spent canes after harvest. In spring, to get bigger fruit, prune ends of fruiting canes to effectively thin the harvest.
Bramble berries	Fruit on canes grown the previous season. Canes in their first year are called primocanes, canes in their second year are called floricanes.	Remove canes which have fruited immediately after harvest. In very vigorous plants, new growth on primocanes can be cut back lightly in late spring to keep the plant more compact and to encourage regrowth (and more buds). For an established plant only keep the strongest six to eight primocanes.
Carob	Fruit on mature wood in about 30cm from the edge of the canopy. Flowers are produced directly out of a branch.	Prune after harvest if necessary. Not usually needed.
Cherries (sweet)	On long lived spurs (like pears and apples) which last for many years.	Summer and autumn to avoid gumosis

Cherries (sour)	As for sweet	Prune in summer to thin over crowded shoots and in winter to promote growth. Does not suffer the gumosis problem of sweet cherries.
Cherry guava	Flowers and fruit are produced on current season's wood.	After harvest, prune back branches by about one third to encourage new growth for next year's crop. Only other pruning required is to tidy up over crowded growth to allow in more light and air circulation.
Chestnuts	Fruit best on one or two year old wood thickness of pencil. Thin out weak growth to improve yields.	Prune only to shape, allow light in and overly vigorous vertical growth.
Citrus	Flowers and fruit are produced from the axils of young growth. Lemons can flower all year round. Kumquats flower in summer and other citrus in spring.	Prune late spring after risk of frosts. Not much pruning needed. Prune as you harvest by cutting the fruit from the tree with a length of stem attached. Prune back to the next leaf.
Currants (red and white)	Fruit on two to three year old spurs, like apples and pears. The fruiting spurs are long lived.	In early stages of establishment, winter pruning will provide vigorous branches to provide basic framework (Can be espaliered). Fruiting wood pruned in summer. Prune new side growths to about 15cm as the fruit is ripening and then shorten it back to two buds in winter. The summer and winter pruning should remove about half the annual growth.
Currants (black)	The most productive wood is formed the previous season. Two year old wood still fruits but not as vigorously. Three year old wood should be cut to the ground or a strong growing side shoot.	Their wood needs to be renewed constantly. At harvest three year wood can be cut out. In winter thin one year old wood keeping the thickest stems and removing any spindly growth.
Figs	Breba (first crop ready mid summer – not all cultivars do this) on ends of previous season's growth. Main (best) crop develops from the base of current season's growth.	In winter in warmer areas to stimulate new growth for new crop. Leave some of previous season's growth if want breba crop. Prune in summer in colder areas to allow new growth to harden off before winter (to cope with frosts)
Gooseberry	Fruit mainly on spurs two to three years old and, to a lesser extent,	In winter, prune out all wood more than three years old. Thin one year

	on one year old side growths.	old growth which will bear spurs in the coming two years. In summer shorten long lanky one year old wood to encourage spurs (and stop fruit dragging on ground).
Grapes	Fruit carried on new season's growth from buds formed the previous year. Varieties suitable for spur pruning produce fruit from the basal two buds. Those varieties which don't must be cane pruned.	<p>Spur pruning: produces huge harvest. In winter cut out growth less than pencil thickness and less than 15 to 20cm apart. Cut remaining canes to two buds. These buds will carry next year's crop.</p> <p>Cane pruning: produces smaller crop but better quality. Select canes as above but for fruiting canes only use up to 3. Tip prune fruiting canes to 8 to 12 buds. Shorten back a further 1 to 3 canes to two buds. This will provide the fruit bearing canes in two year's time</p>
Hazelnuts	Female flowers are on strong shoots 20-30cm long formed the previous year.	In autumn to remove stems that have already fruited. Main pruning in late winter early spring after the catkins have fallen.
Kiwi Fruit	Fruits on new growth arising from a bud formed the previous season.	<p>Males flower on same wood as females so prune in the same manner, just earlier (straight after flowering for the male). Cut out the flowered wood and shorten back the side growths to produce next season's flowering wood.</p> <p><u>Summer pruning:</u> Remove vertical vigorous growth. Prune back fruiting canes (arising from last years stubs) to two to four buds beyond the fruit set. Cut out all other vegetative growth excepting a less vigorous shoot near the fruiting arm. Buds packed closely together and shoots with horizontal growth are the most fruitful. These can be shortened to two or three buds that will provide next year's harvest. Other leafy growth can be removed throughout summer as it arises.</p> <p><u>Winter pruning:</u> Prune early to mid-winter to avoid "bleeding".</p>

		Prune out fruiting arms that have produced for two or three years. Select canes 30 to 40cm apart and cut to two buds from framework and prune out all other canes.
Loquat	Fruit produced on current season's growth towards the end of the shoot.	Prune after harvest and into late spring to early summer. Remove twiggy shaded side shoots and correct for desired shape. Summer pruning has the advantage of dwarfing the tree.
Macadamia	Produces nuts on new and old wood.	Not usually necessary to prune. Train to a single trunk and encourage wide trunk angles by removing side growths too close to main trunk.
Medlar	Fruit on tips of one year old wood and spurs.	Prune only to shape and establish a good framework.
Mulberry	On leaf axils of actively growing shoots and also on spurs of older wood.	Spur development can be encouraged by shortening back side growths after fruiting. Other pruning not necessary. If necessary prune in winter for growth and summer to restrict growth.
Dwarf Mulberry	As above	For dwarf <i>Morus nigra</i> . After harvest cut back whole plant by one third and clear overcrowded wood. It will be multistemmed. Cut out a major branch every few years to renew fruiting wood.
Nectarines, peaches, peacherines and almonds	Produced on one year old wood. Once established needs heavy pruning to renew fruiting wood.	In autumn after harvest cut new season's growth back to a triple bud. Cut 100-150mm from last season's growth to an outward, downward facing bud. Shorten two year old wood which has already fruited to two buds or some strong side growths produced that season. Thin out new growth in summer,
Olive	Produces fruit from leaf axils from last season's growth. Regular pruning will produce a regular supply of such wood.	Prune just after harvest so not too much vegetative growth stimulated. To rejuvenate an old tree prune in winter to promote new vegetative growth.
Pears	As for apples	As for apples
Pepino	Grow like tomatoes but produces fruit on side growth. Treat as annual in frosty areas.	Pinch out growing shoots to increase side growths and therefore yield.
Persimmon	Fruit on new growth from the last few buds of the previous season's	At harvest prune out growth that has already fruited. In winter prune

	growth.	back to a few buds some of the newest growth to produce fruiting wood in two season's time. Leave the rest to produce fruit in coming season.
Pineapple guava	Flowers at the base of the previous season's wood.	Apart from initial training, not much pruning needed except to tidy up shape. Shorten new growth at harvest to encourage the production of flowers.
Pistachio	Fruits on new side growths that arise from wood produced the previous season.	Train as open vase to minimise shading. Prune in winter to produce vegetative growth.. Shorten this growth the next year to produce flower bearing side growths. Tends towards biennial bearing
Plums (European)	Fruits on long lived spurs that develop on two year old wood (like apples and pears)	Prune in summer (after harvest) to minimise disease. Wood buds are generated mainly on one year old wood that can be shortened to encourage spur growth after harvest.
Plums(Japanese)	Produce best on one year old wood as well produce on short lived spurs. Fruiting buds arise from previous season's wood.	Prune in summer (after harvest) to minimise disease. Shorten two year old wood by at least one third just after harvest to produce new growth that will fruit the next year. Shorten wood that has fruited after harvest to a strong side shoot of new growth. Shorten long willowy stems by a third to avoid wind damage.
Pomegranate	Fruit on short shoots or spurs near the ends of branches. They remain productive for 3 or 4 years.	Remove very old non productive wood in winter to stimulate new growth. Prune the four to five year old wood at harvest back to a side shoot.
Quince	Fruit on current season's growth from a fat elongated bourse which functions like a spur and carries both fruit and wood buds.	In winter remove crowded and crossing growth and stimulate vegetative growth. In summer shorten back strong vertical growth and eliminate spindly unfruitful branchlets.
Raspberries	Summer fruiting raspberries fruit on wood produced the previous season. Autumn fruiting raspberries fruit on wood produced that season and will fruit again on the same wood	Prune any time between harvest and before next spring. Autumn fruiting raspberries can be cut to the ground after harvest every second season to produce two crops in one season. Or just harvest the

	next season.	autumn crop and cut down completely every winter after harvest. Summer fruiting remove canes that have fruited after harvest.
Strawberries	There are two types, summer flowering and the day neutral ever-bearing strawberries. Produces flowers from their crowns. Flowers are formed the preceding summer, so water and fertilise after harvesting to ensure next year's crop. Replace ever bearers completely after 3 or 4 years. Replace summer flowerers from runners every two or three years. Never plant in the same place twice.	Pinch out first flowers produced after winter planting for about two months to allow plants to establish. Cut back all foliage after harvest.
Tamarillo	Fruit carried on the ends of last year's wood. Fruit mature late autumn and winter.	Trim lightly after harvest to keep growth close to main stem.
Walnuts	Old cultivars flower and produce nuts at the tips of branches. The male catkins are on last season's wood and the female flowers are on current seasons growth. New cultivars (from California) bear nuts on the tips of branches as well as on one year old wood.	For old cultivars only maintenance pruning needed. New cultivars need regular thinning to prevent the canopy becoming over crowded.
White Sapote	Fruits on the end of new growth arising from a bud produced the previous season.	Little pruning needed. Prune after harvest to remove growth that has already fruited. Leave the shoots of that season to carry next year's crop.