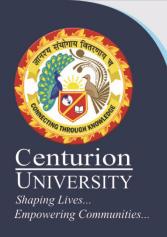


Center for Smart Agriculture Applied Hi-Tech Horticulture



Module 2: Innovative Technologies in Hi-Tech Horticulture

Session 13: Methods of Training and Pruning



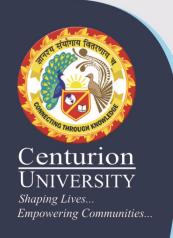
Training and Pruning

Training

- Training refers to judicious removal of part to develop a proper shape of plant capable of bearing heavy crop load
- To give shape and size

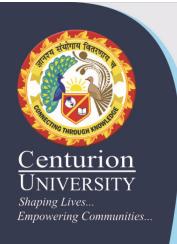
Pruning

- ❖ Pruning is defined as the judicious removal of parts like root, leaf, flower, fruits etc. to obtain good and qualitative yield.
- To give higher yield and quality



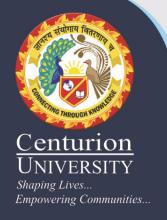
Objectives of Training

- **❖** To develop strong framework
- Regulate and control shape of the tree for easy to cultural operation and harvesting
- ❖To have a better crotch angle between scaffold branches of the trees.
- ❖ To facilitate interception of sunrays to each and every part of the trees.
- **❖** To remove water sprout
- ❖ To develop a balance between vegetative and reproductive growth of the tree.

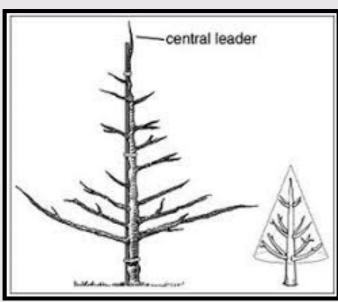


Principles of Training

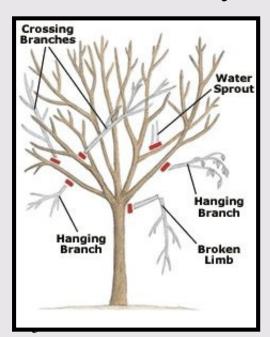
- ❖ Training should be started from very beginning age of the plant
- ❖Most of the fruit trees are trained through single stem system.
- ❖In plants having prominent apical dominance, the terminal bud should be removed to emergence of side shoots.
- Narrow crotch angle are discarded.
- *Water sprout should be removed.
- Drooping branches needs to be removed.



Method of Training



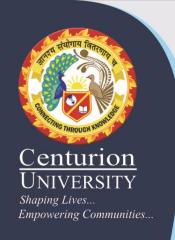
1. Central leader system



2. Open centre system



3. Modified leader system



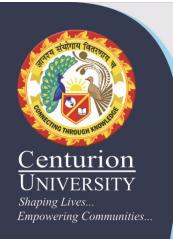
Objectives of pruning

- To control flowering and fruiting
- ❖To augment production in plants which bear on new shoots.
- ❖To obtain regular bearing.
- ❖ To remove diseases, damages, insect infested and weak shoots.
- To thin out flowers and fruits.
- ❖To ensure access to sunlight to bearing shoots.
- To invigorate the plant.
- ❖ To have a balance between vegetative and reproductive growth.



Principles of Pruning

- *Remove water sprout
- To remove a shoot completely, it should be removed from the base.
- *Avoid bark injury while pruning.
- ❖ Pruning should be completed well in advance of flowering season.
- ❖In deciduous plants, pruning should be done in advance of winter so that low temperate injury may be minimized.
- ❖Apply bordeaux paste after pruning to avoid incidence.
- ❖ Crowded, interlace rating, diseased, damaged and insect infested shoots should be removed.



Some special type of training

- 1. Bush system
- 2. Pyramid sysytem
- 3. Espalier system
- 4. Cordon system
- 5. Tatura sysytem



Training method for grape

- 1. Head system
- 2. Kniffin system
- 3. Telephone system/Overhead trellis system
- 4. Bower system



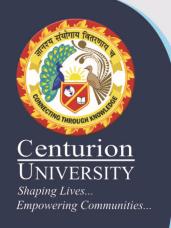






Head system

Source: Dr. Pratap Singh Kapte, Farm photo





Single stake system



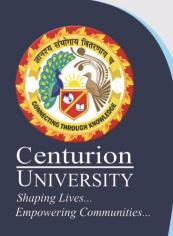
Bower system





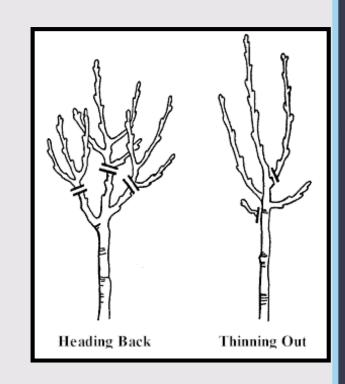
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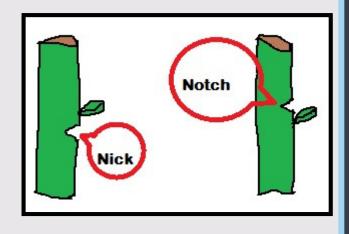
Source: Dr. Pratap Singh Kapte, Farm photo

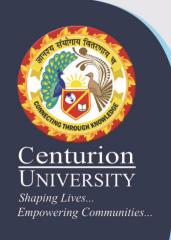


Method of Pruning

- 1. Heading back: Removal of terminal portion of shoot leaving basal portion intact
- 2. Thinning: Complete removal of part of the plant
- 3. Ringing or Girdling: About 3cm length bark is removed.
- 4. Notching: Making notch above a bud by removing a wedge shaped piece of bark.
- 5. Nicking: Making notch below a bud by removing a wedge shaped piece of bark.











Girdling or Ringing in Litchi



