Several techniques are used to reduce or maintain the size of a tree canopy. Topping uses heading cuts through wood more than several years old to shorten all stems and branches. Tipping is similar to topping except heading cuts are made through smaller-diameter branches toward the outer edge of the canopy. Some arborists refer to this as rounding over. Crown reduction makes the canopy smaller by shortening stems and branches with reduction cuts back to live lateral branches (Gilman and Lilly 2002). Pollarding makes heading cuts through branches up to about 3 years old and annually removes all or most sprouts back to the original heading cuts (Harris et al. 2004). Pollarding was used extensively in Europe to maintain trees at a small size (Raimbault 1996). Pollarded trees can live longer than nonpollarded trees (Lonsdale 1999). Topiary shears new growth in a hedgelike manner to maintain size.

Topping can cause massive decay in certain trees that compartmentalize decay poorly, or it can cause little decay in good compartmentalizers (Boddy and Rayner 1983; Shigo 1989; Schmidt and Liese 1993). Topped trees have been reported to be structurally weak compared to trees that have not been topped (ANSI 2001). A barrier zone forms at the current location of the cambium in wood behind a topping or flush cut. The barrier zone is chemically and anatomically different from wood formed prior to and subsequent to injury and often appears darker than nearby wood (Tippett and Shigo 1980). It is often visible to the naked eye in cross section and longitudinal section.

Suberin is a common component of barrier zones in species considered good compartmentalizers of decay (Pearce and Rutherford 1981). Suberin may be absent from trees that compartmentalize decay poorly. Suberin increases effectiveness of the barrier zone against wood decay fungi, probably by repelling water and fungi (Pearce 1990). Cutting back or heading all crapemyrtle stems in the nursery to encourage sprouting is common practice in production horticulture (Arnold 2003). Rounding over the canopy of crapemyrtle in landscapes using heading cuts through 1- to 3-year-old wood is common in the southern United States. Topping the canopy with heading cuts through older wood is also common. These landscape practices apparently are based on tradition because there is no research supporting or refuting them as good horticulture.

The purpose of this research was to determine how crapemyrtle reacts to topping and pollarding compared to trees not pruned.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Lagerstroemia × 'Natchez' crapemyrtle were planted 6 m (20 ft) apart into Leefield fine sandy soil in USDA hardiness zone 8b near Tallahassee, Florida, U.S., February 24, 1994, from #5 containers. Trees averaged 4 m (13.2 ft) tall and 3.4 m (11.3 ft) wide at the end of 1997. In March 1998, all trees were pruned to remove dead branches, rubbing trunks, and crossing stems. The same month, trees received one of three treatments: not pruned, topped, or headed to initiate pollarding. Ten trees received each of the three treatments arranged in a randomized complete block design for a total of 30 trees. One tree for each treatment was placed in each block. Trees were irrigated and fertilized regularly.

The first pruning in March 1998 made heading cuts through 2- to 3-year-old wood (18 mm [0.7 in.] diameter) 1.8 to 2.4 m (6 to 8 ft) from the ground on the pollarding treatment, and through 4- to 5-year-old wood (27 mm [1.1 in.] diameter) 1.2 to 1.5 m (4 to 5 ft) from the ground on the...
topping treatment. The number of visible growth increments determined age of the cut stems. The entire top portion of each of the 20 pruned trees was removed. Each tree was pruned once each year just prior to new growth in the spring (February, March, or April) for 4 years. Heading cuts on topped trees in the second, third, and fourth years were made through the 1-year-old sprouts that grew from the previous year’s heading cuts. Topped trees were pruned 15 to 20 cm (6 to 8 in.) beyond the heading cuts made the previous year (Figure 1, upper left). The location of buds along the cut stems was not considered in choosing the position of the cut; the cuts were positioned to present a uniform canopy following pruning similar to what is commonly performed in southern U.S. landscapes (Figure 1, upper left). All sprouts on pollarded trees were removed each year back to the point of the original heading cut (Figure 1, lower left). Swollen tissue (referred to as a pollard head) developed at this point on all pollarded trees. Only small, low branches on trees in the not pruned treatment were removed to allow for clearance under the canopy.

Time required to pollard or top each tree was recorded every year through 2001. At the conclusion of the study, 4 years after the initial pruning, total volume, length, and number of dead stubs in the canopy on three topped trees and three pollarded trees were calculated by measuring the length and diameter of all dead stubs. Presence or absence of a collar on topped trees was visually evaluated at the end of the 4-year study at the base of sprouts that grew from the original heading cuts made the first year.

Three pollard heads on three randomly selected trees (nine pollard heads total) and three topping cuts on three topped trees (nine cuts total) and the associated stem below were split longitudinally through the pith in fall 2002. Decay and length of the barrier zone (Rier and Shigo 1972) were recorded from the pruning cut basipetal down to 20 cm (6 to 8 in.) beyond the heading cuts made in the previous year (Figure 1, upper right). The larger-diameter heading cuts made in the topping treatment would not be recommended due to the potential for wood decay, disfunction, and cracks.

There were no discoloration or barrier zones in new wood produced on the portion of the tree left after the initial topping. This indicated that the heading cuts made through 1-year-old sprout wood each year following the original heading cuts did not result in barrier zones that extended into the original topped stem. A protection zone (Green et al. 1981) at the base of each sprout must have

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pruning treatment</th>
<th>Mean diameter of original heading cut (mm)</th>
<th>Mean length of barrier zone (mm)</th>
<th>Mean decay/discoloration column length (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headed 2- to 3-year-old wood (pollard)</td>
<td>18 (0.7 in.) b</td>
<td>18 (0.7 in.) b</td>
<td>8 (0.3 in.) b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headed 4- to 5-year-old wood (topped)</td>
<td>27 (1.1 in.) c</td>
<td>736 (29.0 in.) c</td>
<td>58 (2.3 in.) c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not pruned</td>
<td>0 a</td>
<td>0 a</td>
<td>0 a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\*Distance in longitudinal section from heading cut to end of decay or discoloration, whichever is longer.
\*Means in a column are statistically different at P < 0.01.
Figure 1. The first (1), second (2), and third year (3) pruning cuts are clearly visible on topped trees (upper left). Pollard heads were prominent after the fourth year of removing sprouts back to the same position (lower left). Decay is clearly visible on topped trees behind the original heading cut made in 1998 (upper right); the barrier zone can be seen streaking back behind the heading cut (three small arrows). Small pockets of decay were restricted to the base of all sprouts in the pollard heads (middle right); arrows indicate protection zones that retarded decay. Sprouts that remained small compared to the largest sprout formed a visible collar (lower right).
prevented formation of a barrier zone in new wood produced on the original cut stem.

The barrier zone formed along the cambium when trees were originally pruned limited the discoloration and decay to the diameter of the stems when trees were topped. Shigo (1989) and others have found similar results from years of research on many shade tree species. Discoloration and decay was typically triangular shaped in longitudinal section through the headed stems, suggesting a cone shape in three dimensions (Figure 1, upper right). 'Natchez' crapemyrtle appeared to be a good compartmentalizer, effectively retarding the longitudinal spread of decay indicated by the small area behind topping cuts (Table 1).

Pollard heads averaging 109 mm (4.3 in.) diameter developed in a more-or-less round fashion at the position of the original heading cut on all pollarded trees. Splitting the pollard heads in cross section and longitudinal section revealed a small zone of decayed wood at the position of each cut made each year (Figure 1, middle right). There were no instances of discoloration or decay streaking back into the pollard head. In other words, decay did not spread beyond the branch into the pollard head. Shigo and Marx (1977) reported good compartmentalization near pollard heads. This indicated the presence of a branch protection zone (Eisner et al. 2002) at the base of each sprout. This helps retard the spread of decay following branch death or a pruning cut. Branches with collars are also better secured to the trunk than branches with bark inclusions (Smiley 2003) or branches that are large compared to the trunk (Gilman 2003). This suggests that structure on topped trees could be improved by allowing one sprout to grow larger in diameter than all others. Further study is needed to determine whether we can induce this to occur with pruning.

CONCLUSION
Pollarding appears to be a better method than topping for maintaining crapemyrtle at the same height for many years with only minimum structural defects inside the tree and a small amount of dead branch stubs in the canopy.

LITERATURE CITED
Table 2. Number, length, and volume of dead stubs greater than 6 mm (0.25 in.) diameter in the canopy following 4 years of different pruning treatments on crapemyrtle. (Means are based on three stems on three trees in each treatment.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pruning treatment</th>
<th>Mean number of dead stubs/tree</th>
<th>Mean length of dead stubs (mm)</th>
<th>Mean volume of dead stubs/tree (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headed 2- to 3-year-old wood (pollard)</td>
<td>27.3 b</td>
<td>3.5 (0.14 in.) b</td>
<td>644 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headed 4- to 5-year-old wood (topped)</td>
<td>105.0 c</td>
<td>23.1 (0.91 in.) c</td>
<td>3612 c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not pruned</td>
<td>0 a</td>
<td>0 a</td>
<td>0 a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Means in a column are statistically different at *P* < 0.01.

A dead stub resulting from a heading cut is the dead portion of a stem beyond the point of the closest live lateral branch, live sprout, or pollard head.

References:


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Résumé. Des Lagerstroemia × ‘Natchez’ ont été écimés, élaguées en « queues de lion » ou encore laissés tels quels durant quatre années consécutives. La première fois que les arbres ont été élagués en 1998, ceux taillés en « queues de lion » ont exigé plus de temps que ceux écimés. Cependant, le temps requis pour écimer les arbres s’est accru dans chacune des années subséquentes alors que celui requis pour la taille en « queues de lion » est demeuré similaire. Cinq années après le premier élagage, les sections longitudinales des branches présentaient des zones de barrières et de carie qui s’étendaient bien au-delà des zones de coupe chez les arbres écimés, et ce par comparaison avec les coupes sur les arbres élagués en « queues de lion ». Les arbres écimés avaient formé une zone de barrière visible et avec une coloration très foncée le long du cambium au moment où la coupe a été faite, et ce avec une moyenne de 74 cm de longueur depuis la zone de coupe dans les arbres âgés de 4 à 5 ans. La longueur de la zone de barrière dans les arbres élagués « queues de lion » était de seulement 1,8 cm derrière la coupe originale dans le bois de 2 à 3 ans. L’écimage a résulté en un accroissement de six fois du volume de bois contenant des chicots morts dans la cime, et ce comparativement avec l’élagage en « queues de lion ». Les arbres écimés avaient formé une zone de barrière visible et avec une coloration très foncée le long du cambium au moment où la coupe a été faite, et ce avec une moyenne de 74 cm de longueur depuis la zone de coupe dans les arbres âgés de 4 à 5 ans. La longueur de la zone de barrière dans les arbres élagués « queues de lion » était de seulement 1,8 cm derrière la coupe originale dans le bois de 2 à 3 ans. L’écimage a résulté en un accroissement de six fois du volume de bois contenant des chicots morts dans la cime, et ce comparativement avec l’élagage en « queues de lion ». Les arbres écimés avaient formé une zone de barrière visible et avec une coloration très foncée le long du cambium au moment où la coupe a été faite, et ce avec une moyenne de 74 cm de longueur depuis la zone de coupe dans les arbres âgés de 4 à 5 ans. La longueur de la zone de barrière dans les arbres élagués « queues de lion » était de seulement 1,8 cm derrière la coupe originale dans le bois de 2 à 3 ans. L’écimage a résulté en un accroissement de six fois du volume de bois contenant des chicots morts dans la cime, et ce comparativement avec l’élagage en « queues de lion ». Les arbres écimés avaient formé une zone de barrière visible et avec une coloration très foncée le long du cambium au moment où la coupe a été faite, et ce avec une moyenne de 74 cm de longueur depuis la zone de coupe dans les arbres âgés de 4 à 5 ans. La longueur de la zone de barrière dans les arbres élagués « queues de lion » était de seulement 1,8 cm derrière la coupe originale dans le bois de 2 à 3 ans. L’écimage a résulté en un accroissement de six fois du volume de bois contenant des chicots morts dans la cime, et ce comparativement avec l’élagage en « queues de lion ». Les arbres écimés avaient formé une zone de barrière visible et avec une coloration très foncée le long du cambium au moment où la coupe a été faite, et ce avec une moyenne de 74 cm de longueur depuis la zone de coupe dans les arbres âgés de 4 à 5 ans. La longueur de la zone de barrière dans les arbres élagués « queues de lion » était de seulement 1,8 cm derrière la coupe originale dans le bois de 2 à 3 ans.