

# ISA Exam Prep

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Pruning - Questions

When pruning is poorly performed, it can harm a tree's:

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1. Stability

2. Health

3. Appearance

4. All of the above

# What is the best time to prune trees?

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1. When a tree is young
2. After the branch architecture has developed naturally
3. When a branch needs to be corrected
4. After a tree has reached maturity

If a tree is not pruned, some consequences of the inaction can include:

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1. Dead branches
2. Sun scalding
3. Weak, codominant stems
4. Both a and c

Arborists pruning street, landscape, and forest edge trees typically use

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1. The espalier pruning system
2. The natural pruning system
3. The bonsai pruning system
4. The pollard pruning system

## Pruning using the natural system may require re-pruning

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1. Every one to five years
2. Every few months
3. Annually
4. No re-pruning is required

Pollarding is a semiformal pruning system  
historically used to

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1. Make way for powerlines
2. Generate epicormic sprouts
3. Increase horizontal growth
4. Manage fast-growing species

Which pruning practices can have adverse effects on tree health and increase the likelihood of branch failure

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1. Lion-tailing
2. Pleaching
3. Pollarding
4. None of the above



Pruning live branches reduces a tree's ability to

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1. Photosynthesize
2. Grow its root system
3. Manufacture sugar

4. Both a and c

If a tree's heartwood is exposed by large cuts, then

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1. There will be an immediate active response
2. The tree will be unable to form woundwood
3. The tree will have to rely on pre-existing defense mechanisms
4. The potential for decay will be reduced

## During pruning, the branch bark ridge

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1. Should be removed to speed wound closure
2. Should not be damaged
3. Can be removed if necessary
4. Does not have to be considered

Included bark results in weak branch unions  
and prevents \_\_\_\_\_ from forming.

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1. A normal branch bark ridge
2. Codominant stems
3. New leaves
4. Excess branches

How many types of pruning cuts are recognized in arboriculture

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1. Two

2. Five

3. Ten

4. Four

(Branch removal, reduction, heading, shearing)

A branch removal cut has been previously known as:

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1. Thinning cut

2. Removal cut

3. Heading cut

4. Both a and b

## Heading cuts are useful for

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1. Removing old flower heads
2. Starting a pollard
3. Creating or preserving wildlife habitat
4. All of the above

If the height of a tree must be reduced,

1. Branches should be removed at their point of origin or to a lateral large enough to assume apical dominance
2. All cuts should be made at internodes to avoid cutting through buds
3. The tree should be root pruned to compensate for foliage loss
4. All of the above