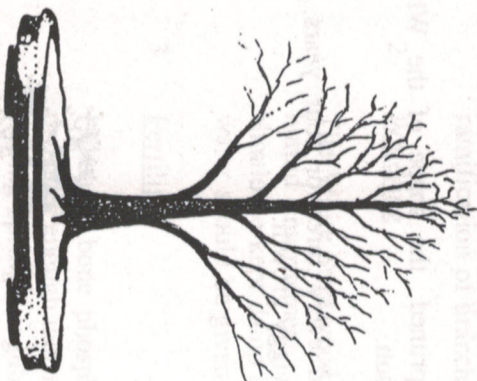
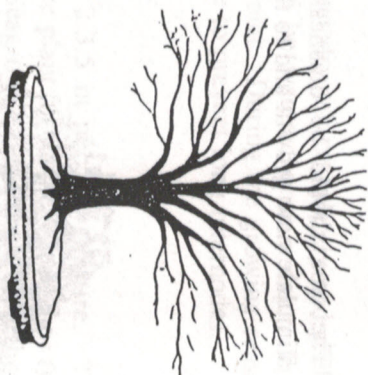


scars will ruin the delicate impact of the style.

Two trunklines can be distinguished in this style, namely the upright trunk and the interrupted trunk, which divides into several branches at a specific height.



The upright trunk

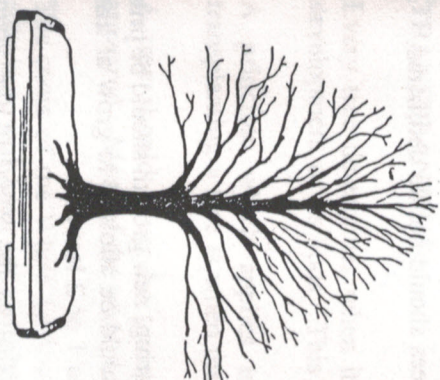


The interrupted trunk.

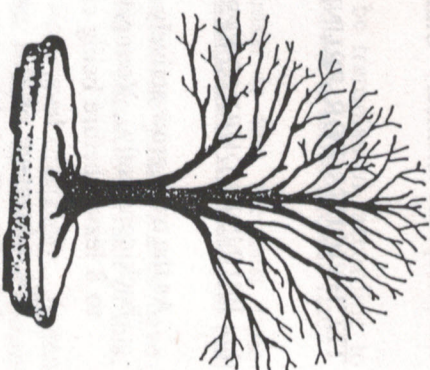
The main branches can be symmetrical or asymmetrical.

In the symmetrical design the branches originate at a central point on the trunk. The disadvantage of this design is that the area where the branches originate sometimes thickens to form a knot.

In the asymmetrical design the branches are placed on different levels. This style is preferable and lends elegance to the tree.



The Symmetrical design



The asymmetrical design

XI. DEFOLIATION

To encourage the reduction of leaf size, it is necessary to totally defoliate the tree. This should be done after the spring growth period is over and the leaves have had enough time to age. The most suitable time is during November or December.

A further benefit of defoliation is that the new leaves are all of the same size and the colours of the leaves are improved during autumn.

All the leaves of the tree then colour at the same time, which creates a beautiful autumn scene in old gold. Defoliation also contributes to creating a finer branch structure, which is the aim of the ideal White Stinkwood.

After defoliation the tree is in a "winter stage" and owing to the hot weather, the tree buds very quickly. This new "spring growth" should be controlled with just enough water for the tree to survive and to prevent excessive growth. The aim should always be short internodes and tiny leaves.

About a month before defoliation, trees should be fed with a high potash