

A Potpourri of Propagation

1 Propagation is creating new plants in two general ways.

Sexual propagation- seeds from 2 parents combined. The resulting plant will not always be exactly the same.

Asexual propagation- a division of the plant with the resulting plant exactly the same as the parent.

2 Ways to do asexual propagation.

- a. Cuttings
- b. Root divisions
- c. Plant- leaf, stem cuttings
- d. Tubers, bulbs
- e. Other

Techniques and supplies, follow-up, etc.

Equipment needs to be clean. I wipe down my secateurs {pruning shears} with alcohol before and as I go along.

Pots are clean- can put in dishwasher or use a basin of soapy water. Rinse well and let dry.

Where to put cuttings when you are done.

1. Need warmth
2. Need light and air
3. Need water
4. Need to be free of pests

Supplies needed

1. Potting soil clean
- 2 Perlite or vermiculite
- 3 Pots-different sizes, depending on your plant.

Specifics of Different Plants

1 Pelargoniums- common name is garden geranium

Cut stem just below a node, remove the 2 side leaves just above the node, remove any dead blossom and new blossoms. Insert in mixture with node just under the soil surface.

2 Clematis

- a. Ideal cutting is an internal piece of semi-ripened fleshy new growth from the middle part of a 2 foot length of stem. {September is usually too late for cuttings, but we can try}.
- b. Cut a piece 2 inches long, 1/2 inch stem above node and 1 1/2 inches below.
- c. Cut off one pair of leaves near node.
- d. Dip cutting in rooting mixture, handling them by the node. Use a dibble, or other, to put in prepared medium. Node is just below the surface.
- e. Can do a plastic greenhouse for these cuttings. Takes 4-5 weeks , if you are lucky.

3 Camellias

Look for a growing tip before you take a cutting.

Take a 4 inch cutting from this year's growth.

Remove lower leaves right above node.

Remove flowers and this year's buds.

Insert in pot.

4 Hydrangeas

Hopefully, some of you might have a plant which blooms on both old and new wood. " Endless Summer" is one of these and if the pruning of hydrangeas get to you, go out and get one of these.

When you take a cutting of a normal plant, look at the difference in this year's growth and last year's . You can tell.

You will then cut accordingly.

Cutting should be 5-6 inches long. Trim to cutting just below a node, remove leaves right above node and leave the next pair above and probably cut above that.

5 Viburnum

Use years old wood, needs to be firm enough to stand up and not flop over.

Treat the same as hydrangeas.

6 Hardy Geraniums

Can do both stem and root cuttings.

With stem cutting, do 2-4 inches long, with foliage but no active flower buds. Cut below a set of leaves.

For root cuttings, take a 2" portion of the roots. Cut back the stem attached to it. Sever that above a set of leaves. Hold the root cutting and put it in soil, flat, until completely covered.

7 Roses

Take a 6 inch stem on this year's growth, cutting just below a node. You should have a cutting that has another node or 2 above you cut. Insert this cutting with at least 2 nodes in the potting medium. Again, cut off and dead blossoms, new buds and save a couple of leaves.