

Ku 'Aina Pa

Summer 2016

Asexual Propagation

Divisions

- Water well before dividing
- Cut back above ground growth by up to 1/3 if there is a lot of leafy growth
- Lift the entire plant
- Divide into clumps by hand, or with a flat headed spade and digging fork

Stem Cuttings

Usually done on perennial plants

Basics-

Moisture and Temperature *Balance between rooting and rotting

Plant medium (perlite/vermiculite in equal portions)

Best if medium is sterile, pre-moisten your medium

Plant material-best to collect in the morning when the plants are fully hydrated

Don't let cuttings get hot and dry.

Woody to Green- rooting vs. rotting

Woody resists rot, roots more slowly

Green-roots faster, more prone to rot

Nodes and internodal spaces

Seasonal considerations

For your cuttings

- Fill container to top with medium! AVOID MICROCLIMATE
- Make cuts at 45° angle, 1/3" below node using clean clippers
- Allow for 3-5 nodes to go into medium-clearing foliage from them-Take care not to tear the plant!
- Clear off some excess leaves The cutting will lose moisture to evapotranspiration
- Leave a few leaves on to provide energy to the plant. (Balance)
- Make several cuttings of each desired plant, some greener, some woodier
- Label you cuttings
- Use a butter knife to "open medium" to insert your cuttings
- Water well, consider making a terrarium, even with a plastic bag
- Keep cuttings well misted
- Keep them warm but out of direct sunlight
- *Bottom heat stimulates root growth