Asexual Plant Propagation

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Asexual Reproduction

- Produces an exact genetic copy or clone of the parent plant
- For some species it is easier and faster
- It may be the only way to perpetuate some cultivars
- It bypasses juvenile characteristics of some species
- Major methods include cuttings, layering, division, separation, grafting and budding, and tissue culture

Cuttings

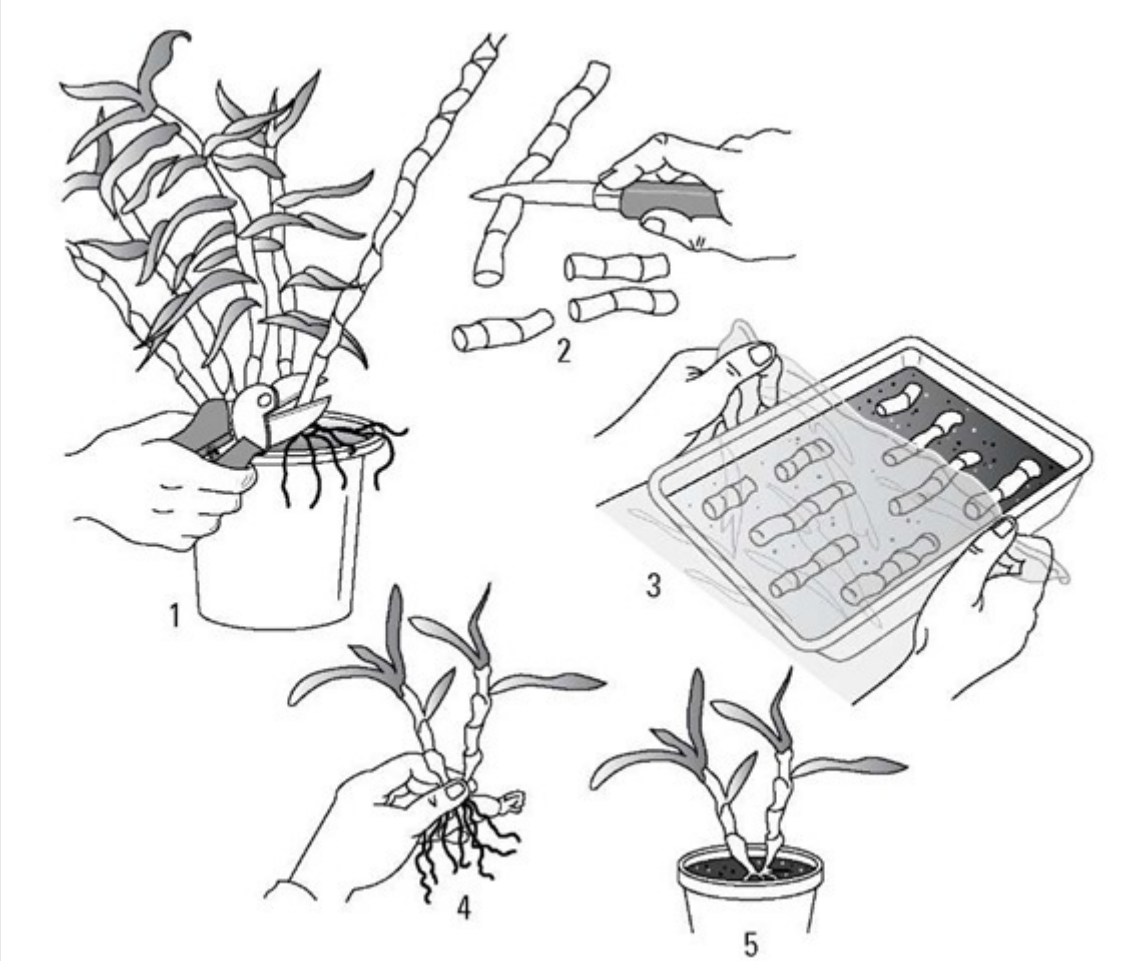
Coleus Cuttings

Stem tip cuttings

Hydrangea Stem Tip Cutting

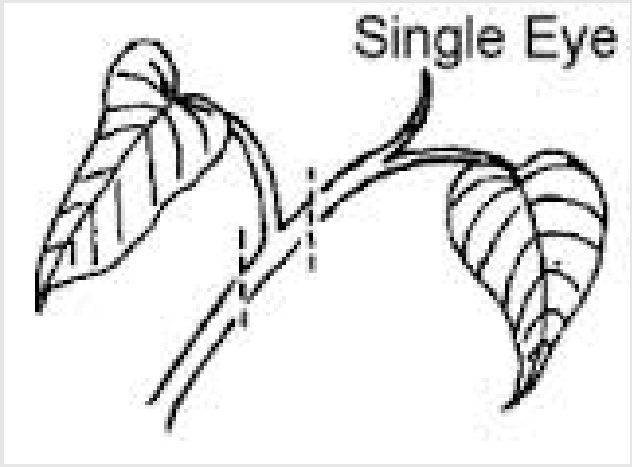
Medial Stem Cuttings

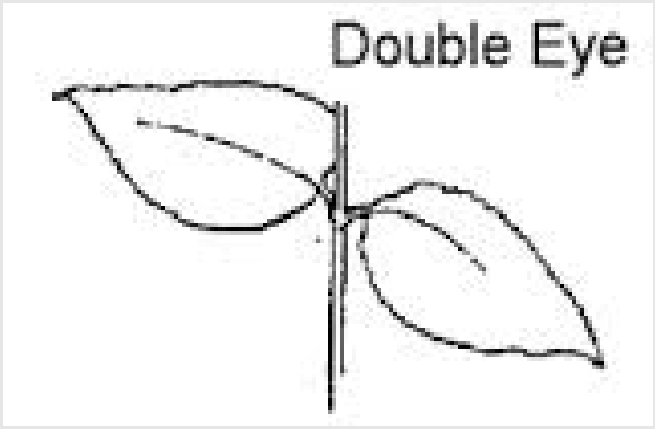
Cane Cuttings



Rooting Cane

Types of Stem Cuttings





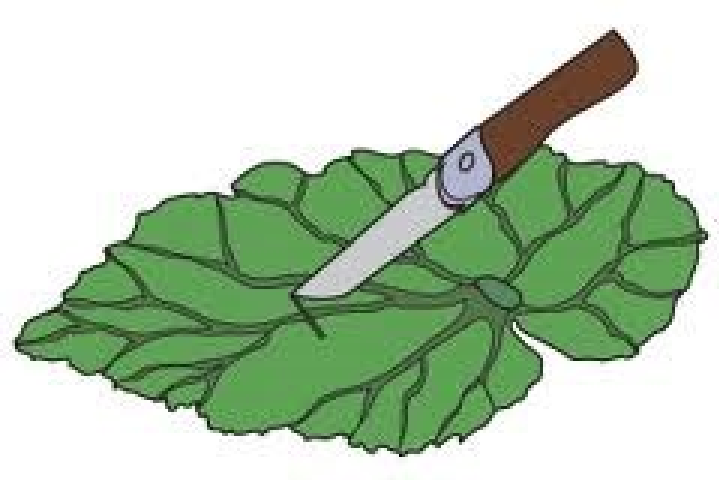
Heel Cutting

Heel Cuttings

Whole Leaf Cuttings

Whole Leaf Cuttings without Petiole

Split Vein Cuttings



Split Vein Cutting

Split Leaf Cutting

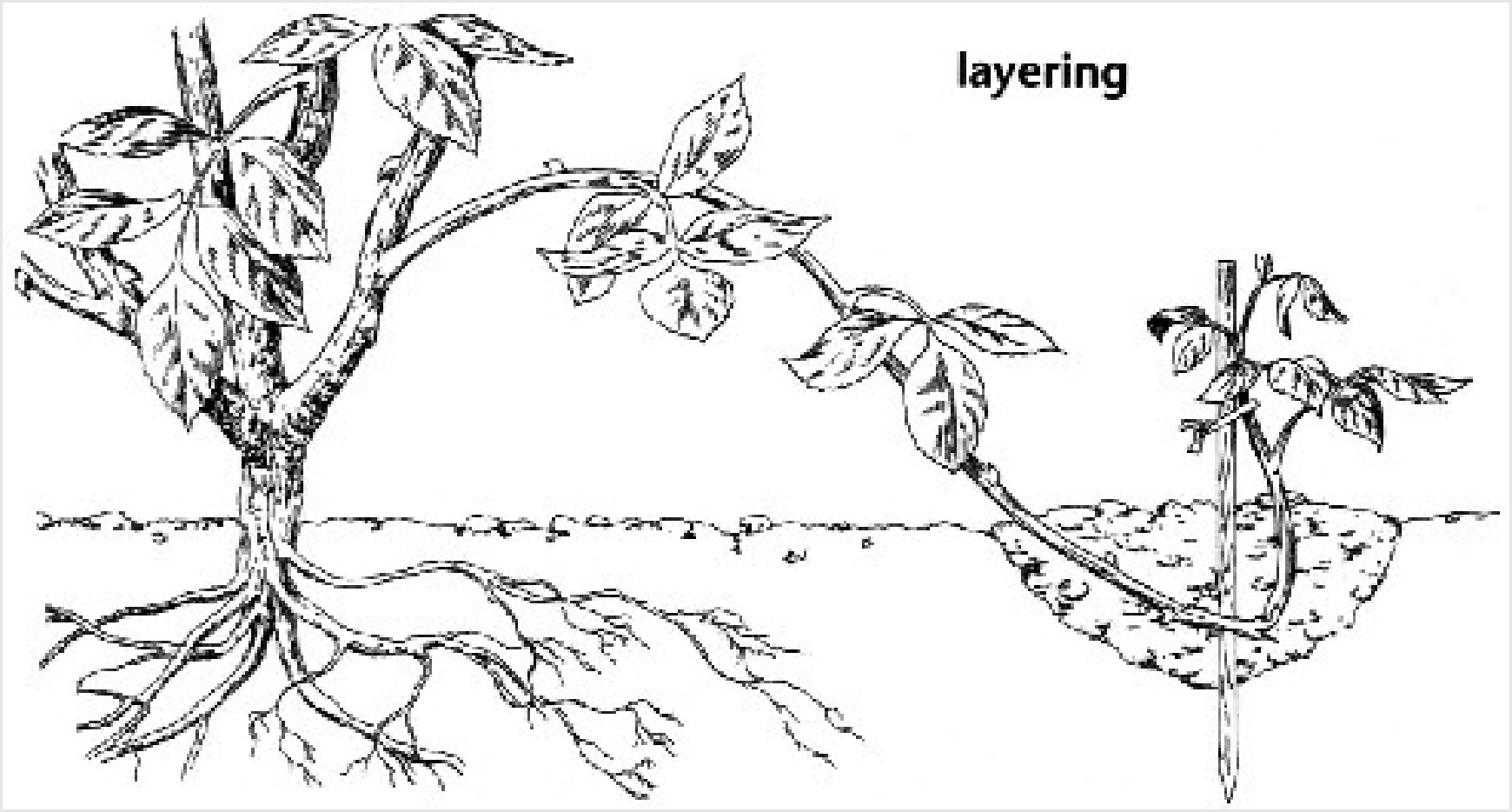
Split Leaf Cuttings

Split Leaf of Sanseveria

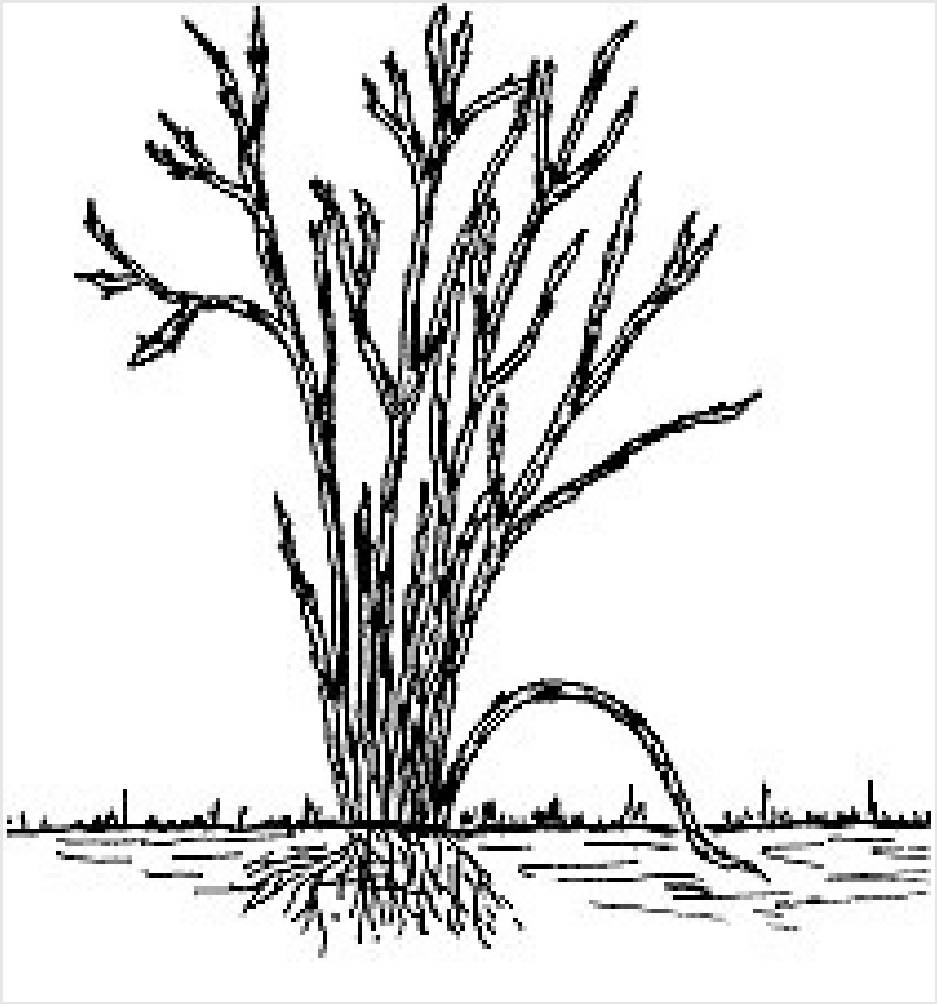
Small Root Cuttings

Large Root Cuttings

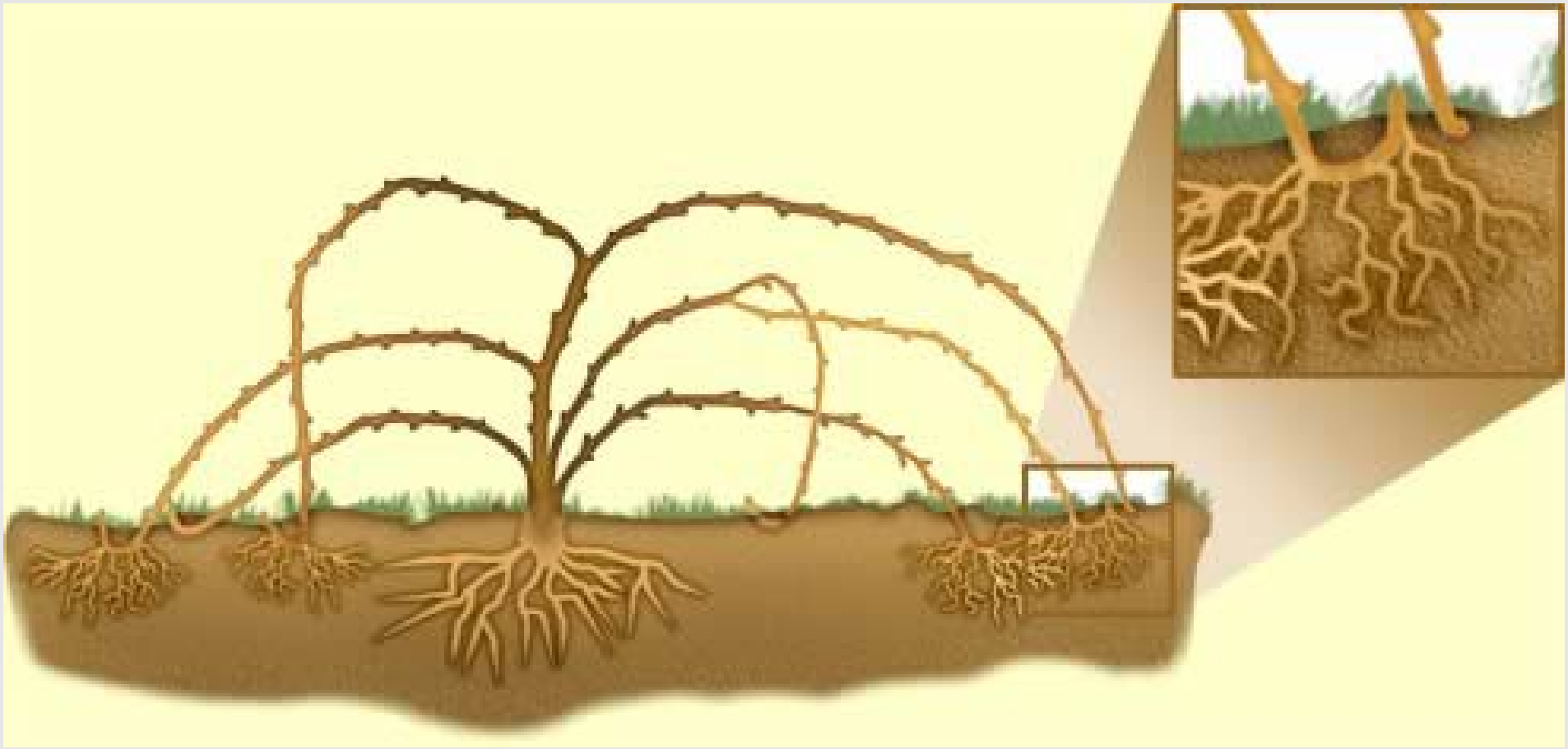
Simple Layering



Tip Layering

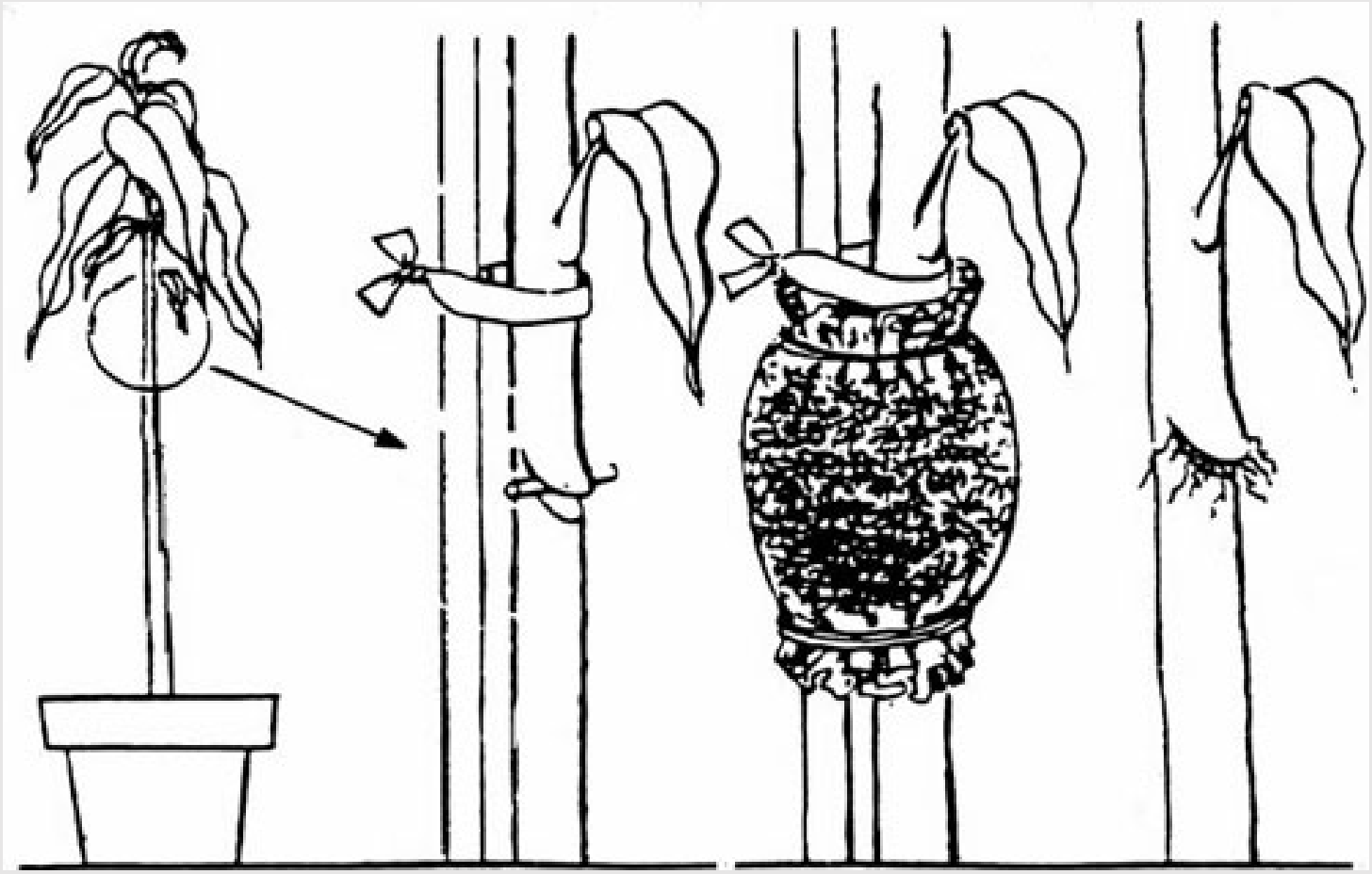


Compound Layering



Mound Layering

Air Layering



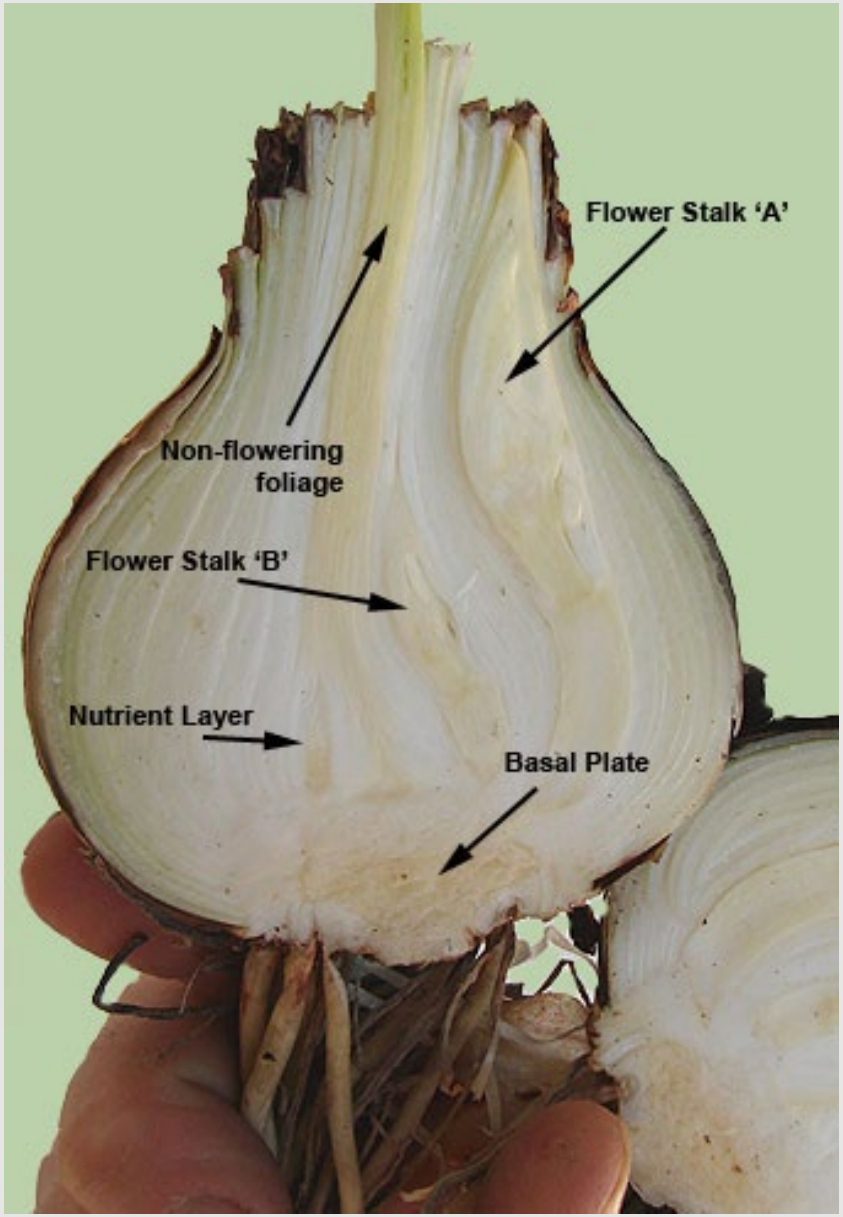

Plantlets grow along the leaves

Runners or Stolons

Offsets

Tulip Bulbs

Cut Amaryllis Bulb



Garlic Bulbs

Cleft Graft

Multiple Cleft Grafts

Tongue or Whip Graft

Tissue Culture

References

- Plant Propagation by American Horticultural Society, Editor Alan Toogood
- Making More Plants by Ken Druse
- Plant Parenting by Leslie Hallack
- Encyclopedia of Gardening Techniques, American Horticultural Society

Questions?