

Air Layer/Cutting Propagation

By Mike Andruczyk, VCE- Horticulture Agent
 Dept. of Agriculture – 310 Shea Drive, Chesapeake, VA 23322
 757-382-6348, 757-382-6665 fax, mikeand@vt.edu

I Sexual vs. asexual propagation

II Layering

A	Types	B	Supplies	C	Process
	1 Air	1	white plastic		
	2 Ground	2	sphagnum moss		
		3	ties		

III Cuttings

A	Softwood (stem green and pliable however leaves fully expanded)				
B	Hardwood (stem brown and stiff- usually dormant)				
C	Semi-hardwood (stem greenish brown and somewhat stiff)				
D	Root				
E	Leaf				
F	Process	4	temperature /	7	checking
	1 wounding		bottom heat	8	hardening off
	2 hormone	5	light		
	3 media	6	moisture		

Plant Propagation By Seed

I Sexual vs. asexual propagation

II Seeds

- A Cleaning
- B Storing
- C Scarification
- D Stratification
- E Sowing
 - 6 Media
 - 7 Rows/fungicide
 - 8 Temperature
 - 9 Moisture
 - 10 Light
- F Transplanting
- G Hardening Off

Questions

- Define stratification and describe the necessary temperature and time needed.
- What is hardening off?
- List the 3 most common components of a seedling medium
- Why do you sow seeds in rows?
- What is scarification?
- When should you thin or transplant seedlings?
- How should you store seeds from tropical plants (like tomatoes)?
- What are three reasons people grow plants from seed?
- What is an easier way to grow seedlings of plants with complex/double stratification requirements (like *Styrax* and *Silverbell*)?
- List 3 ways of scarifying seeds.