Stem cutting propagation pdf

Skills: The design of the experiment to assess the single factor influencing the rooting of stem stalks stem cutting is a separate part of the trunk of plants that can grow into a new independent clone through the vegetative spread. Used for the rapid spread of plant species (including sugar cane, grapes and roses) there are a number of factors that will influence the successful rooting of stem cutting, including: Cutting the position (whether cutting occurs above or below the node, and the relative proximity of the cut to the node)The length of the cutting (including how many knots remain on the cutting)Growth medium (whether left in the soil) Use and concentration of growth hormones (e.g. IAA, IBA and NAA contribute to the formation of adventure roots)Temperature conditions (most cherries grow optimally at temperatures common for spring and summer)The availability of water (either in the form of groundwater or humidity)Other environmental conditions (including soil pH and light exposure)Hermination of the spread of stem stalks stem cuttings is the most commonly used method of distribution of many wood ornamental plants. Stem cuttings of many favorite shrubs are quite easy to eradicate. As a rule, stem cutting tree species are harder to eradicate. However, cuttings from trees such as myalts, some elms, and birch trees can be rooted. The greenhouse is not necessary for the successful distribution of stem stalks; However, maintaining high humidity around the cutting is crucial. If rooting is only a few cherries, you can use a flower pot (Figure 1). Maintain high humidity by covering the pan with a bottomless jug of milk or placing the pan in a clean plastic bag. The clippings can also be placed in plastic trays covered with clear plastic stretched over the wire frame (Figure 2). Trace should have holes in the bottoms for drainage. Plastic will help to maintain high humidity and reduce the loss of water from black holes. If you need more complex objects, you can build a small hoop frame and/or use an intermittent fog system. Hil-404, Low Investment Propaganda/Winter Protection Structure, and HIL-405, a simple intermittent foggy system for distribution, describe how this can be achieved. Another publication that can be useful is IS AG-426, a small backyard greenhouse for a home gardener. Figure 1. Blossoming pot. Figure 2. Plastic trays covered with clear plastic are stretched wire frame. Types of stem stalks Four main types of stem stalks are herbaceous, coniferous, semi-hardwood, and hardwoods. These terms reflect the growth stage of the stock plant, the plant, является одним из наиболее важных факторов, влияющих на ли черется будет корень. Календарь даты полезны только в качестве руководящих принципов. Обратитесь к таблице 1 для получения дополнительной информации о наилучшем времени для корневых стволовых чере установок конкретных декоративных растений. Таблица 1. Оптимальная стадия зрелости тканей (дерева) для укоренения стволовых черешей отдельных древесных орнамента. Общее название Научное название Тип резки (SW - хвойная древесина, SH - полутвердая древесина, HW - лиственные породы) Вечнозеленые растения Abelia Abelia spp. SH, HW Arborvitae, американский Thuja occidentalis SH, HW Arborvitae, Восточный Platycladus orientalis SW Azalea (вечнозеленый и полузеленый) Рододендрон spp. SH Barberry, Наставник Берберис x mentorensis SH Barberry, японский Berberis thunbergii SH, HW Barberry, Wintergreen Berberis , общие Buxus sempervirens SH, HW Camelia spp. SW , SH, HW Ceanothus Ceanothus spp. SW, SH, HW Cedar Cedrus spp. SH, HW Chamaecyparis; Ложный кипарис Chamaecyparis spp. SH, HW Cotoneaster Cotoneaster spp. SW, SH Cryptomeria, японская Cryptomeria japonica SH Daphne Daphne spp. SH Elaeagnus, тернистый Elaeagnus pungens SH Английский плющ Hedera helix SH, HW Euonymus Euonymus Мыс жасмин Гардения jasminoides SW, SH Хит Эрика spp. SW, SH Hemlock Tsuga spp. SW, SH, HW Holly, китайский Ilex cornuta SH, HW Holly, Foster's Ilex x attenuata 'Fosteri' SH Holly , американский Ilex opaca SH Holly, Yaupon Ilex vomitoria SH, HW Holly, английский Ilex aquifolium SH Holly, японский Ilex , HW Можжевельник, китайский Juniperus Chinensis SH, HW можжевельник, берег Juniperus conferta SH, HW Лейланд кипарис x Cupressocyparis leylandii SH, HW Магнолия Махония spp. SH Олеандр Нериум олеандр SH Osmanthus, Холли Osmanthus heterophyllus Sh, HW Photinia Photinia spp. SH, HW Пайн, Муго Пинус Муго SH Пайн , Восточный белый Pinus strobus HW Питтоспорум Питтоспорум spp. SH Podocarpus Pod. , SH, HW Pyracantha; Firethorn Pyracantha spp. SH Рододендрон Рододендрон spp. SH, HW ели Picea spp. SW, HW Viburnum Viburnum spp. SW, HW Yew Taxus spp. SH, HW Общее название Научное название Тип резки (SW - хвойная древесина, SH - полутвердая древесина, HW - лиственные деревья) Американская липа Tilia americana SW Береза Бетула spp. SW Bittersweet Celastrus spp. SW, SH, HW Blueberry Vaccinium spp. SW, HW Broom Cytisus spp. SW , HW Callery груша Pyrus calleryana SH Catalpa Catalpa spp. SW Clematis Clematis spp. SW, SH Crabapple Malus app. SW, SH Crape мирт Лагерстроемия indica SH Cherry, цветущий Prunus spp. SW, SH Dawn Redwood Metaseo , HW Dogwood Cornus spp. SW, SH Elderberry Sambucus spp. SW Elm Ulmus spp. SW Euonymus Euonymus spp. HW Forsythia Forsythia SW, SH, HW Fringe Tree Chioanthus spp. SW Ginkgo, Maidenhair tree Ginkgo biloba SW Goldenrain tree Koelreuteria spp. SW Hibiscus, Chinese Hibiscus rosa-sinensis SW, SH Honey locust Gleditsia triacanthos HW Honeysuckle Lonicera spp. SW, HW Hydrangea Hydrangea spp. SW, HW Ivy, Boston Parthenocussus tricuspidata SW, HW Larch Larix spp. SW Lilac Syringa spp. , HW Mulberry Morus spp. SW poplar; Aspen; Cottonwood Populus spp. SW, HW poplar, yellow; Tulip tree; Tulip poplar Liriodendron tulipfera sh queens, blooming Chaenomeles spp. SH Redbud Cercis spp. SW Rose sharon; Shrub-althea Hibiscus syriacus SW, HW Rose Rosa spp. SW, SH, HW Russian olive Elaeagnus angustifolia HW Serviceberry Amelanchier spp. SW Smoke tree Cotinus coggygria SW Spirea Spiraea spp. SW St. Johnswort Hypericum spp. SW Sumac Rhus spp. SW Sweet gum Liquidambar styraciflua SW Pipe liana Campsis spp. SW, SH, HW Virginia Liana Parthenocissus quinquefolia SW, HW Weigela, SH, HW Wisteria Wisteria spp. SW herbaceous cheretine are made from non-wooden, herbaceous plants such as ruts, chrysanthemums and dahlias. A 3 to 5-inch piece of stem is cut from the parent plant. The leaves on the bottom of one-third to half of the stem are removed. A high percentage of root cutting, and they do it quickly. The deforestation of conifers is prepared from soft, juicy, new growth of woody plants, just as it begins to harden (mature). The shoots are suitable for making coniferous stalks when they can be cut off easily, when bent and when they still have a gradation-sized leaf (old leaves ripen while the newest leaves are still small). For most tree plants, this stage takes place in May, June or July. Soft shoots are quite gentle, and you need to make sure that they do not dry. The extra effort pays off because they root quickly. Semi-hard wood cuttings are usually prepared from partially mature wood growth of the current season, immediately after flush growth. This type of cutting is usually done from mid-July to early autumn. The wood is quite hard and the leaves are mature in size. Many broad-ligof evergreen shrubs and some conifers breed by this method. Hardwood cuttings are taken from dormant, mature stems in late autumn, winter or early spring. Plants tend to do nozing completely without obvious signs of active growth. The wood is hard and does not bend easily. Hardwood cuttings are most commonly used for hardwood shrubs, but can be used for many evergreens. Examples of hardwood plants include forsythia, privet, figs, grapes and spirea. Three types of hardwood cutting straight, hammer, and heel (figure 3). Direct cutting is the most commonly used cutting stem. Mallet and heel cutting are used for plants that in case can be more difficult Root. For cutting the heel, a small patch of old wood is included in the base of the cutting. For cutting the hammer, the entire section of the old stem wood is included. Figure 3. Three types of hardwood cutting are straight, hammer, and heel. Procedures for rooting stem cuttings should usually consist of current or past growth season. Avoid material with flower buds if possible. Remove flowers and flower buds when preparing cutting so cutting energy can be used in the production of new roots rather than flowers. Take the cutting from healthy, disease-free plants, preferably from the top of the plant. The state of fertility of the spare (parental) plant can affect the rooting. Avoid taking cherries from plants that show symptoms of mineral nutrient deficiency. Conversely, plants that have been fertilized strongly, especially with nitrogen, cannot root well. The stock plant should not be under the moisture of stress. In general, cuttings taken from young root plants are in a higher percentage than cherries taken from older, more mature plants. Cuttings from side shoots often root better than blacked out terminal shoots. Early morning is the best time to take a blackie because the plant is completely turgid. It is important to get cool and wet until they are stuck. An ice chest or dark plastic bag with wet paper towels can be used to store cherries. If there is a delay in sticking the stalks, store them in a plastic bag in the refrigerator. While the terminal parts of the stem are the best, the long shoot can be divided into several black. Cutting is usually 4 to 6 inches long. Use a sharp, thin-skinned pocket knife or sharp trim scissors. If necessary, dip the cutting tools into alcohol or a mixture of 1 part bleach to 9 parts of water to prevent the transmission of diseases from infected plant parts to healthy ones. Remove the leaves from the bottom third to half the cutting (Figure 4). On large-leafed plants, the remaining leaves can be cut in half to reduce water loss and preserve space. Species hard to eradicate must be injured. Treatment of cererez with root-promoting compounds can be a valuable tool in stimulating the rooting of some plants that might otherwise be difficult to eradicate. Prevent possible contamination of the entire diet by rooting the hormone by putting some in a separate container before treating the cherries. Any material that remains after processing must be discarded and not returned to the original container. Be sure to click to remove excess hormone when using powder formulation. The root environment should be sterile, low in fertility and well drained to ensure sufficient It should also retain enough moisture, so that watering should not be done too often. Materials are usually used rough sand, a mixture of one part of peat and one part of perlite (by volume), or one one one peat and one part of sand (by volume). Vermiculite itself is not recommended, as it is compacted and tends to hold too much moisture. The media should be watered during use. Insert the cuttings from one-third to half their length on wednesday. Maintain a vertical orientation of the stem (don't put the cherries upside down). Make sure the kidneys are pointed up. The space is drawn far enough apart to allow all leaves to receive sunlight. Water again after inserting the blacked out if the containers or frames are 3 or more inches deep. Cover the black coatings with plastic and place in indirect light. Avoid direct sun. Keep the medium moist until the cutting plugs are rooted. The rooting will be improved if the blackened is clouded on a regular basis. The time of rooting varies depending on the type of cutting, root roots and environmental conditions. Coniferous trees require more time than broad-faced plants. Late autumn or early winter is a good time for coniferous roots. Once the roots are, they can be left in a rooting structure until spring. Newly entrenched cuttings should not be transplanted directly into the landscape. Instead, transfer them to containers or to bed. Growing them to large sizes before transferring to a permanent place will increase the chances of survival. Figure 4. Remove the leaves from the bottom third to half the cutting. Publish Date: January 31, 1999, N.C. Cooperative Extension prohibits discrimination and harassment regardless of age, color, disability, marital status, gender identity, national origin, political beliefs, race, religion, gender (including pregnancy), sexual orientation, or veteran status. This post is printed on: October 19, 2020 URL of this page Receive email notifications for new publications Publishing stem tip cutting propagation. stem cutting propagation steps. stem cutting propagation examples. stem cutting propagation is used for the replantation of. stem cutting propagation in water. stem cutting propagation pdf. stem cutting propagation succulents. stem cutting propagation diagram

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