

# **LEURA GARDEN CLUB**

**Tuesday 18<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2024**

**WINTER PROPOGATION WORKSHOP**

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## **Leura Garden club Winter propagation workshop 18 June**

What are the different types of propagation that are used **in winter**?

**1 seed sowing. Sexual propagation**

**2.Asexual vegetative propagation.**

- A. cuttings
- B. layering
- C. division
- D. grafting ,
- F. Hardwood cuttings

1. Sexual Plant Propagation( growing from seed).

**Sexual propagation** involves the use of pollinating the floral parts of one or two plants of a flower (self- pollinating or cross- pollinating) to produce seed.

There are three major factors that influence successful seed germination, heat, water, and oxygen. The notes I have written here apply to all cold climate vegetable and flowers

Note 1 Use a good seed sowing mix and a seedling tray.

Note 2 . Sow seed in shallow rows and cover with 2-3mm of seed sowing mix, water and place in a dark, warm germinating house.

Note 3 On germination (seed breaking soil surface) slowly bring the light back.

Note 4 The chilling period : Vegetable and herbs require a chilling period, using a fridge in ideal . This assists with breaking dormancy, which is an artificial “ripening” This is seed stratification which softens the seed coat in order for the germination to begin.

NOTE : Before sowing I keep all my vegetable seed in our fridge

conifers too require a rapid chilling period often underground throughout winter before their germination can take place,

Many Australian native plant seed require burning before they will germinate.

## 2. 'A' sexual propagation

Many plant propagation techniques are 'Asexual' the most common methods of asexual propagation include grafting in winter to spring, budding during summer, and types of different cuttings, which are taken all year round which include: leaf, leaf and stem. semi hardwood and softwood.

### A . Cuttings

Plant cuttings are able to be taken during winter, with a general rule cuttings are taken off evergreen and deciduous plants, when flowering season is complete, basically when the current seasons growth has hardened.

Conifer cuttings are taken using a semi hardwood cutting are taken during early winter.

### B . Layering

Layering involves rooting part of the parent plant prior to severing it off the mother plant.

Simple layering is accomplished by bending a branch to the ground, adding some soil over the middle portion, and then anchoring it in place with a stone. Wounding the branch can oftentimes help encourage the rooting process. Once roots appear, the branch can be severed from the mother plant.

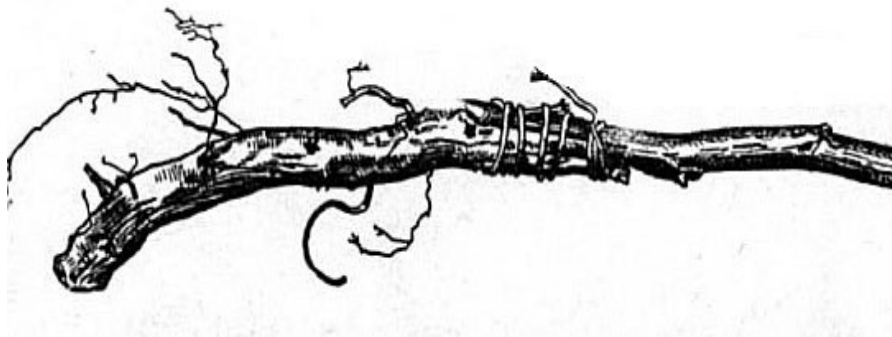
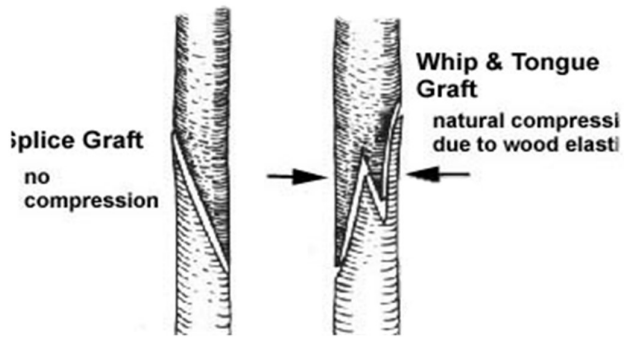
### C . Division

Involves breaking up clumps of herbaceous plants to form new ones. These are usually dug up from the ground or done during winter- spring and early summer.. When dividing plants, each section should contain roots, bulbs or tubers in order for new plants to form.

Australian native plants are propagated during spring to summer.by seed, cuttings layering, division, remembering that a lot of Australian native plant seed will need to be kept cold, or have go through a burning period, to assist in breaking their dormancy

## D Grafting

Grafting is the joining of two cambium layers, together, in winter to spring, of the same species. Natural pressure is generated by the interlocking tongues of the whip & tongue graft (right), compared to the splice graft, which is essentially the same graft without the interlocking "tongues".



Bare root grafting

## E. Evergreen winter cuttings

1. Azalea cuttings , taken after flowering

2. camellia's Japonica , cuttings taken after flowering, note the cutting leaf is cutting.

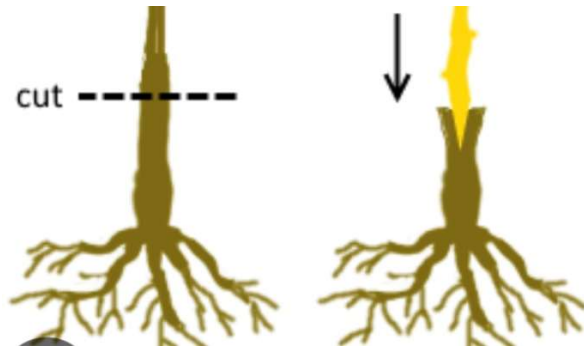
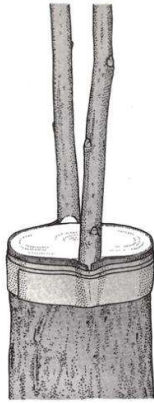


3. The conifer cutting

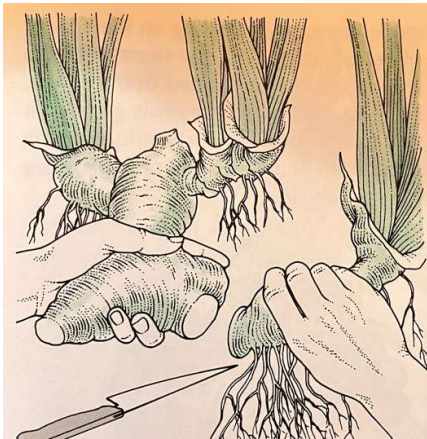
4. Note : a large evergreen leaf cutting, leaf is rolled

## F .Hardwood cuttings \Grafting

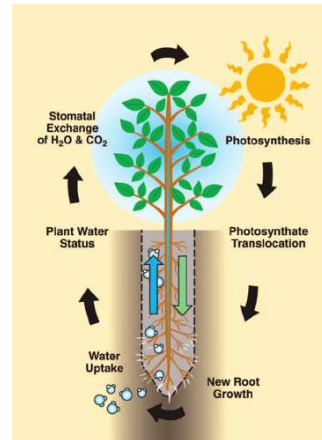
Wedge graft



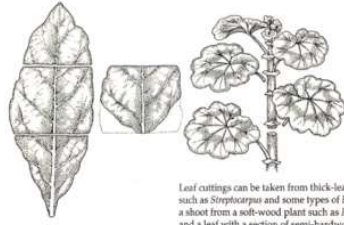
Division , separation



Rhizome propagation



transpiration \Photosynthesis



Leaf cuttings can be taken from thick-leaved plants such as *Stypticarpus* and some types of *Hegea*, a shoot from a soft-wood plant such as *Pelarg* and a leaf with a section of semi-hardwood from *Cassia*.



leaf and stem cuttings

## A Evergreen winter cuttings

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3. The conifer cutting

4. Note : a large evergreen leaf cutting, leaf is rolled