

Cuttings from the Edge[®]

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The following are the notes used to describe slides that were shown at the Annual Meeting.

- Amaryllid leaf cuttings (early-mid summer, 1000 ppm Dip and Grow).
- Cuttings must be taken just after spring flowering since late summer cuttings do not root well (May - July in North Carolina).
- 1 to 2 inch long leaf cuttings.
- 8 to 12 weeks for rooting, shoots emerge 4 weeks later.
- Cuttings will rot if soil is kept too wet.
- Cutting stuck in twelve 4 cell packs.
- *Eucomis comosa* 'Sparkling Burgundy' plant.
- *Eucomis comosa* 'Sparkling Burgundy' leaf.
- *Eucomis comosa* 'Sparkling Burgundy' leaf cuttings rooted.
- *Eucomis comosa* 'Sparkling Burgundy' leaf cuttings rooted with new plants.
- *Ledebouria* 'Gary Hammer' leaf cuttings.
- *Ledebouria* 'Gary Hammer' plant.
- *Amorphophallus* propagation.
- *Amorphophallus* plant.
- *Amorphophallus* flower.
- Corm main bud removal (scooping) is done with knife in Feb-April, then allowed to dry for 4 weeks. Corm is then cut into up 4-8 sections with swollen eyes. Corm is then allowed to dry for at least 2 weeks and then planted.
- *Amorphophallus paeonifolius* corm.
- *Sauromatum venosum* corm scooped.
- *Amorphophallus* corm cut.
- *Amorphophallus* corm fingers cut.
- Petiole cuttings are taken in mid-summer, 4 to 6 inches long and can be stuck either horizontally or vertically. No hormone is recommended.
- *Amorphophallus coaetanus* stem cuttings stuck vertically.
- *Amorphophallus coaetanus* stem cutting stuck horizontally.
- *Amorphophallus coaetanus* stem cuttings rooted.
- *Amorphophallus coaetanus* stem cutting rooted with new shoot starting.
- *Remusatia vivipara* - (hitchhiker elephant ear with tubercles and dormancy requirement).
- Propagation from tubercles that are formed in October, November. These can be planted immediately, but will not germinate until the following June.
- *Remusatia vivipara* plant.
- *Remusatia* stolons with tubercles.
- *Remusatia* tubercles closeup.

Fern Spore Propagation Technique

- *Dryopteris ludoviciana*, sterile versus fertile leaves with spores.
- *Woodwardia areolata*, sterile versus fertile leaves with spores.
- Fern leaf in envelope.
- Fern spores in envelope.
- Fern pots just sowed and sprouting.
- Fern spores growing in plastic bag.
- Fern spores ready for transplanting.
- Ferns in cell packs.
- Fern spores collected as they ripen (June to December depending on species).
- Fern spores are placed in legal envelopes where they remain for 4 weeks.
- Fern leaves are then crushed to cause spores to release.
- Fern leaf debris is then sifted from envelopes leaving only clean spores. It is critical that all debris is removed.
- Four-inch-square pots are filled with Metro Mix 360 and watered.
- Pots and soil are then drenched with boiling water. Spores are then lightly surface sown and not covered. It is critical that this be done where there is no air flow to disperse spores. Two 4-inch pots are then sealed in a Zip-loc bag. They will remain for 1 to 3 months until they germinate.
- The bag is then opened and water is sprayed lightly on the soil surface. This allows for the male sperm to fertilize the females. It is important that the soil surface is covered with at least 1/4 inch of water for at least 1 to 2 sec. Cut a small hole in the bottom corner of the Ziploc bag for any excess water to drain.
- Re-seal the bags and keep out of direct sun. Fronds will begin to appear within 1 to 12 months. After most ferns have fronds, open the top of the bag slightly and allow it to sit for 1 to 2 weeks.
- Open bag fully and remove spore pots.
- Allow the spore pots to sit for 1 to 2 weeks before transplanting.
- Plants can then be transplanted into cell packs, being sure not to try and divide plants down too small.
- Cell packs can be covered with dome lids for 2 to 4 weeks to reduce transplant shock.
- The time from spores collected to saleable plants can range from 12 to 4 months.