

1: Seeds VS Cuttings, Pros and Cons

Production of certain species from seed is difficult, or even impossible, and is often more efficient through use of cuttings. When an exact genetic clone is desired, cuttings are often the best option.

Back to going through my downloaded photos of , and discussing the next 10 or so. Peanuts are legumes, not nuts. The peanut plant is unusual because it flowers above ground but the peanut grows below ground. Planted in the early spring, the peanut grows best in calcium rich sandy soil. They sure do make an interesting conversation piece. Moon Flower Seeds The next photos were all about seeds, which I was collecting from a Moon Flower plant growing in a container garden on my deck and climbing up the railings of my entrance steps. It was a common thing for me to grab a seed pod found in the wild to inspect the insides. Well, here I am in my fifties, doing it again. I decided to slice one seed pod open to investigate. You can see the seeds in the cavities. This one was not mature yet. They look a bit like corn kernels. This was taking place at the end of the season, but I went back to photos earlier in the year to show the seeds from which these plants were started from. As you can see, they are much smaller, brown ripened for sowing, and harder, versus the ones I was investigating which were white, bigger, and soft. The reason I was attracted to their seeds in particular is because of the art work on their seed packs. In addition to their colorful seed packets, the seeds are well packaged with instructions. I kept waiting for the seed pods, which formed on the plant late in the planting season, to ripen, dry up and turn brown, but a fall frost hit them before it got to that point. In fact, the photo above of the seed pod is one which was damp from a frost and unusable. I will have to find the photos of the Moon flower blooms because they were fantastic. I really enjoyed looking at them last year. It reminds me I should check my seed stock to see if I have any remaining from that original envelope and sow some next month in my grow room to get them started. Coleus Cuttings Ah, I remember this day â€” taking in one of my container gardens, again in the fall season to disassemble it and collect the valuable and reusable parts. The Coleus was dug out and I starting taking cuttings so I could root them to over winter in my low temp grow room. I have a few babies still hanging in there. I remember showing the tools I used in my Overwintering Session held every October, and how I clean them, etc. You can see in the above photos â€” there was also a Rhubarb plant Victoria which did really well, and I hope it will return in the pot this year. I kept the plant and pot in my garage this winter. This plant was also dug up from the pot and I cleaned off the tubers to store in peat in my unheated basement over the winter. I will be checking on them in a month. Rooting hormone was placed on the cuttings stem end tips, but you may also just stick the Coleus cuttings in a jar of water, and the roots will appear on the ends, as an alternative method. Or if you happen to get a clump of roots still attached to the plant as you separate it and work at the cuttings, you may just re-pot it this way to keep growing. Also in this container garden was a hot pepper black Black Pearl which I absolutely love using in mixed container gardens because of the dark toned foliage, and the peppers turn from green to purple to red by the end of the season. They are super hot though â€” difficult to eat but are lovely to look at. The plant may be saved as a houseplant or kept in a low temp grow room and may make it. Well, that was the next lot in my downloaded photos. When I take the time to look back on photos, I amaze myself at the amount of activity I did last year, and it will only grow from here. The gardening chores well, fun â€” not chores never end when you are fascinated by plant life and all the beauty it brings to your spaces, indoors and out! New Venue, Workshops, and Plants This year, as noted in prior posts, I have a new venue to show my plants, offer workshops, and answer customer questions in South Windsor. Additionally, my May Container Garden workshops will be a new style â€” House plants! The workshop information is continuously being updated on my site, www. And you may learn about my new venue on the site as well. I will be there starting March 11th. In the meantime, enjoy this spectacular warm up we are getting today â€” I am SURE it will make you feel like spring is almost here.

2: Seed and Cutting Mix – Fertilome Soils

Seeds are also extremely un-uniform; you can start 5 seeds all at the same time and you may only end up with 2 plants or 2 monstrous plants and 3 barley hanging on. Growing with seeds also takes longer because the seeds need to germinate and then start growing.

This account will deal with storage, treatment and planting of milkweeds seeds and will briefly touch on propagation from cuttings. Milkweed seeds can be planted in prepared beds outdoors or started indoors in flats. We recommend the latter approach since germination rates are generally higher indoors and it is easier to establish your milkweeds with transplanted seedlings that are well-rooted and therefore more resistant to weather extremes and pests. Germinating, Growing and Transplanting Milkweed seedlings can be started indoors in a greenhouse or under artificial lighting and then transplanted outdoors after the average date of last frost. If seeds are started indoors, allow weeks growing time before transplanting. Plastic flats can be used to start the seeds. Fill the flats with a soil mix suitable for seedlings most potting mixes are , thoroughly soak the soil, and let the excess water drain. Gently mist the soil surface with water to dampen the additional soil mix that has been added. In an effort to improve germination rates, many gardeners place the seeds in packets made from paper towels and soak them in warm water for 24 hours prior to planting. This method seems to work especially well for seeds of species that require stratification. After the seeds are sown in the flats, cover each flat with a clear plastic cover or a plastic bag to keep the seeds from drying out while germinating. Then, place the flat under grow lights, in a warm sunny window, or in a greenhouse. After the seeds have germinated, remove the plastic covering from the flats. Once the seedlings have emerged, the soil should be kept moist by watering the flat from the bottom. You can water from the bottom by placing the flat in a sink or a larger flat filled with 2 inches of water until moisture appears on the soil surface. Thinning see below can reduce damping off. The plants are ready to be transplanted when they are about inches in height. Before transplanting, acclimate the plants to outdoor conditions for a few days by placing them in a sheltered location during the day and then bringing them indoors at night. The seedlings should be planted inches apart depending on the species check the back of your seed packets for information. Newly transplanted plants should be watered frequently. Add mulch around the seedlings soon after planting. The mulch holds in the moisture and minimizes the growth of competing weeds. The seedlings should be fertilized times during the growing season if using water-soluble fertilizer or once a season if you utilize a granulated time-release formulation. Thinning When small seeds are sown, they are often mixed with sand or fine soil to have better seed distribution. However, this method does not completely prevent crowding of seedlings and thinning will be necessary. Thinning provides more space between plants, increasing the amount of light reaching the plants and the air circulation around them. Seedlings may need to be thinned several times beginning weeks after germination. Without proper thinning, you will end up with weaker plants. When to Plant Milkweed seeds can be sown outdoors after the danger of frost has passed. Refer to the seed packets for special instructions on sowing the seeds. Keep in mind that seeds have a range of soil temperatures at which they will germinate. Also, remember that under sunny conditions the soil temperatures can be much higher in the daytime than the ambient air temperatures you experience. Plant the seeds early since those planted late in the season may not germinate because of high temperatures. In addition, new seedlings from late plantings can "dry off" before they are even noticed. *Asclepias incarnata* swamp milkweed and *A.* However, other species such as *A.* Germination outdoors depends on soil moisture and temperature and could take several weeks if conditions are not ideal. Preparation of the Seedbed If you are gardening for the first time, it is wise to consult with your local county extension agent to see if your soil needs to be enhanced amended with soil additives before planting the seeds. A smooth, clump-free, weeded soil bed will virtually guarantee a successful start for germination and seedling establishment. If vegetation exists in the future habitat location, it can be removed by using a tiller or by hoeing the area. To reduce clumping, do not work the soil when it is wet. The soil should be worked to a fine consistency to ensure good soil to seed contact. The seedbed should be kept moist until germination. As the seedlings become established, it is important to avoid watering too much or too little.

A light watering each day until roots are well established days , preferably in the morning, should be sufficient. Growing Milkweeds from Cuttings All milkweeds are perennials and some can be grown from cuttings. Cuttings provide a way producing new plants in a relatively short time and it avoids some of the difficulties of starting plants from seeds. To start cuttings, cut the stems underwater, then coat the bottom of the stem with a strong rooting hormone. The stems should be placed in sand, vermiculite, or potting soil that is kept continuously moist. Cuttings can usually be transplanted in weeks. Soil Types If you have a choice, light soils are better than those with heavy clay. Well-drained soils are generally best but there are some species, e. Where to Plant Most milkweed species evolved in open areas where they were exposed to full sunlight and they will do best if they are planted in the sunniest areas of your gardens. A few species, such as A. Harvest and Storage of Milkweed Seeds The timing of the collection of milkweed pods or seeds is critical. Mature pods are those that are within a day or two of opening. Seeds well into the process of browning and hardening will germinate when planted the next season. Pale or white seeds should be not collected. Freshly collected pods dry should be dried in an open area with good air circulation. Once the pods are thoroughly dry, the seeds can be separated from the coma, or silk-like ballooning material, by hand. Separation of seeds can also be accomplished by stripping the seeds and coma from the pods into a paper bag. Shake the contents of the bag vigorously to separate the seeds from the coma and then cut a small hole in a corner of the bottom of the bag and shake out the seeds. Store dried seeds in a cool, dry place protected from mice and insects - a plastic bag reclosable or other container in the refrigerator works well. Stratification Seeds of most temperate plants need to be stratified, which is a fancy way of saying that they need cold treatment. To stratify seeds, place them in cold, moist potting soil sterilized soil is best but is not required in a dark place for several weeks or months. Since most people prefer not to place potting soil in their refrigerators, an alternative is to place the seeds between moist paper towels in a plastic bag. This procedure works well, in part because there are fewer fungi and bacteria available to attack the seeds. Without stratification, the percentage of seeds that germinate is usually low. Seeds from the tropical milkweed, *Asclepias curassavica* and other tropical milkweed species do not require this treatment. Heat Shocking If you have the time, cold treatment is the way to go but if you are short on time, heat shocking the seeds is another though typically less reliable method to increase germination rates of milkweed seeds. To heat shock the seeds, soak them in hot F tap water for 12 hours, then drain and repeat three 3 times. Place the seeds in a plastic bag wrapped in a warm, damp paper towel for 24 hours. Scarification Even after stratification, seeds of many plant species will not germinate. In these cases, the seed coats appear to require action by physical or chemical agents to break down or abrade the seed coat. Scarification may be required for some milkweeds e.

3: Seeds, Cuttings: Quotations, Metaphors, Poems, Lore, Quotes, Cliches

Cuttings and seeds. Cuttings are a natural-reproduction method - by means of a plant branch, another new, independent strain's generated (all the steps to produce cuttings are described on the post marijuana cuttings); seeds are the easiest way to obtain a marijuana plant - thousands of strains, from dozens of different banks, with predetermined characteristics.

Paul Wilson When Paul Wilson and Linda Farris bought their small property about 10 years ago, it was a reforestation failure. But they have succeeded in beating back immense Scotch broom and other invasives and have planted a diverse mix of trees. Paul and Linda propagate most of their own plants from seed and cuttings, having learned over time what methods work for different species. They shared their experience on a recent Twilight Tour, and afterwards agreed to write up and share their propagation tips in the rest of this article. Thank you Paul and Linda. If you want to try your hand at this, fall is a good time to start. How to take cuttings adapted from Washington Native Plant Society guidelines: We use a very low-tech approach to propagate dormant deciduous native shrubs which come readily from cuttings. By taking cuttings after the leaves have fallen, the cuttings focus on developing roots and require little care. Use sharp pruning shears. Select young straight shoots about the diameter of a pencil except trailing snowberry, which can be thinner. Collect long branchesâ€” you will be dividing them into individual cuttings later. Cut just above a leaf node. As you collect, put the cuttings in a plastic bag or the ends in a bucket of water, and keep them cool, moist, and out of direct sunlight. To prepare individual cuttings from the long branches, clean your shears again. Cut the branches into pieces long enough to have at least three or four leaf nodes for most species, cuttings will be about six inches long. To not confuse the bottom with the top of the cutting essential, cut the top at a right angle straight across slightly above a node. While not essential, for some species success is improved by dipping the bottom angled end of the cutting in rooting hormone Rootone, Hormex and similar, tapping off the excess. Fill a pot we use 1 gal. Poke holes in the soil with a stick a bit larger than the cutting diameter, insert cuttings with at least 2 nodes in soil and 1 or 2 nodes above soil level, tamp soil and water in. We put 5 cuttings of most species in a gallon pot. Leave out all winter, protecting from slugs and deer in the spring. Wait until leaf growth unfurls and gently check for substantial root development. If you have leaves or roots but not the other reinsert the cutting and wait. Cuttings can be transplanted to a soil mix in a larger container, or transplanted into native soil. During a dry spring keep the rooting medium moist. During the following summer, supplemental water will improve survival and development. Woody plants under the wire frame and herbaceous perennials in the foreground. Red-osier dogwood *Cornus sericea* Easiest from hardwood cuttings taken late fall to late winter, no hormone required. Can also be grown from ripe fruit collected in the fall, fleshy part need not be removed unless seeds are being stored. Plant outside to stratify over winter. Nootka rose *Rosa nutkana* Easiest from seed removed from hips just as they ripen, planted out for winter stratification to germinate the following spring. Lower success from hardwood cuttings mid to late fall, treated with hormones and set to root over winter. Seeds have a low germination rate: Beaked hazel *Corylus cornuta* Easiest from seed; harvest slightly green before the squirrels get them; plant in fall; need cold and moisture to germinate the following spring. Collect fruit in early summer, dry the fruits, plant in fall; need cold and moisture to break dormancy and germinate the following spring. Or, take hardwood cuttings in late winter, treat with hormone. Serviceberry *Amelanchier alnifolia* Collect and clean seed, plant seed in fall; need cold and moisture to germinate the following spring. Seed requires 2 winters to germinate. Hard to grow from cuttings. Blue Elderberry *Sambucus nigra* Hardwood cuttings mid-fall to early winter, treat with hormone and root in pumice or other medium. Or, collect seed in late summer or fall, remove some of the pulp and plant seed soon after harvest; need cold and moisture to germinate the following spring Bitter Cherry *Prunus emarginata* Collect seed in late summer or fall, remove some of the pulp and plant seed in fall; need cold and moisture to germinate the following spring. Difficult to grow from cuttings. Cascara *Rhamnus purshiana* Collect ripe fruit in the fall; remove some of the pulp and plant seed in fall; need cold and moisture to germinate the following spring. Expect seeds in each fruit. Red-flowering currant *Ribes sanguineum* Collect

berries and remove seeds; plant seeds in flats of potting soil in fall; need cold and moisture to germinate the following spring.

4: Monarch Watch : Milkweed : Propagation

Indigo cuttings can be propagated in two ways: in water or in potting mix/soil medium. To propagate cuttings in water, simply place the lower third of the cutting into a jar of water. Make sure the leaves are not submerged, as this can promote growth of bacteria.

Dorothy is a former newspaper reporter and the author of several books. Sedum Groundcover Sedum makes a beautiful groundcover plant, and the colors from which to choose are endless. The Division Method of Propagation Dividing your sedum plants is by far the best method to use for propagating if you are a home gardener because it is usually very successful and easy. These are the only two supplies you will need for this method: A trowel or shovel for digging up the plant A clean, sharp knife for cutting Dividing your sedum needs to be done in early spring when new green shoots are seen. Assuming you have an already-rooted sedum plant, dig up the entire plant, making clean cuts with the shovel on each side. Make sure your shovel is inserted deep enough to ensure that you have a complete root ball. Beginning at the center and slicing toward the outer edge, your goal is to either end up with two or four sections with roots, making certain that each piece includes green buds. The ideal outcome would be to end up with sections that have multiple eyes, or stemmed sections with multiple roots. Plant your divided sedum at the same depth as before and cover with soil and mulch, which will help to conserve moisture. Sedum Seedhead The tiny, thin sedum "Autumn Joy" seeds are within this seedhead. Always place your seedhead over a mesh wire screen to separate the delicate seeds from the remainder of the debris, as instructed in this article. They are very tiny, lightweight, and thin. You can buy them in packets or you can collect them from your existing sedum. To collect your own seeds, cut off several seedheads when flowering is finished and they are turning from green to brown. Place the seedheads in a paper bag and store the bag in a cool, dry location for at least a couple of weeks allowing the seedheads time to dry. When they are completely dried, remove them from the bag and thresh separate the seeds from the seedheads with your fingers over a very fine screen placed over some type of bowl that will allow the seeds to fall through, keeping the rest of the debris on the screen. When you have all the seeds, put them into a labeled plastic bag stating the name of the sedum and the date the seeds were collected. The seeds harvested from fall-blooming sedum can be sown the following spring, although you can store the collected seeds in your refrigerator for up to a year. The ideal time to plant seeds is in the spring when temperatures are between 40 and 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Always use a fine-textured, sterile seed-starting soil mix. If you are using flats, sow the sedum seeds in rows and place your container in a location where it is not exposed to wind or drafts either can dislodge the tiny seeds. Germination will usually take from two to three weeks, but you need to keep the soil moist during that time. Stem Cutting Propagation You should be able to get several stem cuttings from your existing sedum plants. Each stem should be about three inches long with the lower leaves removed, as shown in the photo Source Propagating Sedum Using Stem Cuttings This is my own personal way of propagating any plant because it allows you to make a lot more new plants from only one. You can take stem cuttings from the plant anytime it is not budding or flowering and almost all types of sedum can be propagated in this manner. All you have to do is start with one healthy stem. Generally, you need to cut a section that is about two to three inches long as a rule - the larger the plant, the larger section you will need. Each of the sections you cut should have at least a few leaves on it. If you are propagating trailing types of sedum, the leaves will need to be stripped on the stem very gently. Lightly push the stem into a tray or pot of some potting soil well drained and water carefully every day, at least once a day, but it is better to let the cuttings dry out a little between waterings, so only water them twice a day when it is absolutely necessary. It can take up to three weeks for your cuttings to become rooted and when they are successfully rooted, you can begin watering them less. Leaf Cutting Propagation Propagating using leaf cuttings is a very effective way to get a lot more plants. In this photo, you can see that only a very small amount of the stem is attached to the leaf. New plantlets are beginning to grow at the base of the leaf. Source Propagating Using Leaf Cuttings You have the potential for hundreds of new sedum plants using this method of propagation, as each leaf on your existing sedum could potentially become a new plant. Leaf propagation is faster and more predictable than

starting your plants from seeds. To propagate your sedum using leaf cuttings, snip off only healthy leaves with a very sharp knife, making sure each of them also has a short piece of stem. Dip the end of the leaf in rooting hormone, then stick the stalk into a moist potting soil. If you have a gardening heating pad, try and keep the bottom of the tray or pot at about 75 degrees Fahrenheit. Spray frequently with water to maintain adequate humidity levels. Or, you can cover your tray or pot with clear plastic. The leaves should be well rooted after about two to three weeks, with new plantlets forming at the base. Those new plantlets forming around the stem are used to transplant and the old leaf can now be discarded. A Few of Over Varieties of Colorful Sedum Click thumbnail to view full-size Golden sedum Golden glow sedum sedum adolphii Firestorm sedum sedum adolphii is shown in the center of this photograph. This is a Chinese variety, called sedum tetractinum.

5: Cacti & Succulents for Sale - Cuttings, Seeds & Plants - www.enganchecubano.com

Propagate Your Shrubs from Softwood Cuttings - Fine Gardening Article. Find this Pin and more on Seeds and Cuttings by Francois Retief. 37 shrubs that are easy to propagate from cuttings Good information on propagating shrubs & very small trees.

Holiday Insights Plant Propagation Methods and Techniques Plant propagation is the process of reproducing or creating a new plant or seedling. Like all living organisms in Nature, plants must reproduce to for the species to survive. Nature provides a variety of ways to do this in the plant world. Different species propagate, or reproduce, in different ways. Unlike the animal world, many plants reproduce in multiple ways. Plant propagation techniques are important in gardening, whether outdoors, or with your indoor houseplants. When you have a great plant, and you want to create a new one "just like it" for yourself or a friend, you need to know about plant propagation. Here are the most common methods and principles of plant propagation

Seed Production Seeds are by far the most common means of plant propagation. The vast majority of plants in the world produce seeds. As avid gardeners, you and I often take seeds for granted. Each year we go online, search seed catalogs, and visit garden centers, in search of a treasure trove of our favorite seeds.

Cuttings and Rooting Plants This is the second most common form of plant propagation. At times, this can be the most difficult propagation technique. Sure, there are lots of plants you can easily and successfully propagate by cuttings. Then, there are others that are more difficult. For example, roses require a more controlled environment and protection during the "cutting" stage. Remember, cuttings demand more attention. A good candidate for cuttings, is a healthy plant, with young and soft wooded new growth. Cut the end of a young stem, generally three to four inches long. Look for a stem that does not have a flower or a flower bud. If there are buds, remove them and the bottom leaves. There should be four to six healthy leaves on the cutting. Pumpkins can be propagated by cuttings where secondary roots have formed.

Rooting Houseplants Plant Division and Separation of Roots Plant division and separation of roots are common plant propagation methods. Plants that can be propagated in this manner, usually transplant easily. It is not the recreation of another plant, but is the transplanting of part of an existing plant onto another existing host plant. In this sense it does not create a new plant. Grafting is however, a common practice. Home gardeners who have limited space often use this method for fruit crops. You can for example, graft a number of varieties of apple onto one host plant. Some people have grafted up to seven varieties onto a single tree. For those who try this, you can have a different apple every day of the week from a single tree! Learn how to graft plants and fruit trees.

Layering Layering is a plant propagation technique, where a branch or stem, branch or shoot, comes in contact with moist garden soil, and takes root. Once it is rooted, the stem can be cut below the point where it is rooted. This new plant, genetically identical to the parent plant, is then planted in another location. More on Plant Layering

Shoots and Runners Some plants will send out shoots, or suckers. If you dig them up, they have begun to develop a root system. They can be easily transplanted. Some plants produce runners, with tiny little offspring attached. The offspring already has some roots. The babies are readily transplanted to create a new plant that is genetically identical to the mother plant. Pull bulbs in the summer after the plant has died back. Separate the smaller bulbs from the mother bulb. Replant the bulbs in the fall with a bulb fertilizer to help your new plant to grow.

6: What Are the Differences Between Planting Cannabis Seeds vs. Cuttings?

CactusPlaza is an online store located in The Netherlands (Europe). We started with a blog site in and slowly developed into a shop. We mainly sell cactus plants and seeds but are also very interested in all kinds of other succulents, caudex plants and mesembs.

First and foremost, I would like to thank you for allowing me the opportunity to tell you a little about our wonderful community garden projects. The greater community is very grateful for previous help we have received from Heifer International to help maintain our gardens. As you might not know but the Buffalo Senior Inspirational Community garden and the Bush Garden of Hope, both located in a small neighborhood of Chicago known as the Bush, are just two of the gardens that I Grow Chicago works on. This neighborhood is bordered on three sides by a former steel mill site and on the fourth side by US Route. It is troubled by poverty, unemployment, and many of the attendant evils, but just maybe with every cloud there is a silver lining. Local community organizations, such as the Bush Homeowners and Tenants Association, Healthy SouthEast Chicago, Intergenerational Growing Projects and I Grow Chicago joined forces with community activists to turn five vacant city lots into community-managed vegetable gardens. The donation of seeds received from Heifer International was shared among those five gardens: Brandon, which is a larger community garden located in an adjacent neighborhood to us. This year we not only provided plants, but also helped them expand their growing area and improve their soil. Each garden shared a variety of plant seeds, such as: Over the past three years we have also planted trees on some of the parkways. The total number of trees planted includes shade trees and 16 fruit trees. Unlike some community gardens, we do not assign individual plots. Volunteers who work in the garden share the harvest, with surplus placed on a self-service picnic table or brought to the local senior center. In we sold some tomatoes and herbs to a local restaurant but it appears that the overall community feeling is that extra food should be available to neighbors who need it before we become a commercial venture. Decisions about what to plant are made at meetings held during the winter months. This year our main new additions were the fruit trees and Asian vegetables. Our community is mostly African-American and Latino, so we already grow many of the vegetables traditional to those cultures. This year people wanted to explore another culture through gardening, and the choice was to focus on Asian vegetables. We recruit volunteers in a variety of ways: Some people are motivated by the desire for fresh vegetables, others by an interest in working with neighbors or enjoying our potluck lunches. Ace Hardware has even donated seeds and a few tools every year. Even with the help we have received, we never seem to be adequately supplied with enough seeds. Our supplies are limited, and because of these factors we are asking for assistance in your donating some vegetable seeds so we can grow more effectively.

7: Cuttings VS Seeds at Southside Garden Supply

Starting Plants from Seeds, Cuttings, Divisions, and Layerings - Starting plants from seeds, cuttings, divisions and layerings is a good way to save money and expand your options.

We analyse the main differences between the two cultivation techniques, to make your choice somewhat easier. Anyone who gets started in the cultivation of cannabis must make an inevitable decision before planting: This choice, which may seem unimportant, actually shapes the whole process of cultivation, as well as the results that will be obtained. Although growers are usually familiar with the dynamics of growing seeds, cuttings or clones tend to be less popular among novices. These are small pieces cut from a mature plant that are stimulated to develop roots and, ultimately, a whole new plant. If you use cuttings, you are using, directly, a piece of a plant possessing certain genetic qualities. Her genes store information about the strain in question and her resistance to, for example, pests and diseases, among other factors. When employing a cutting, progeny will have the same genetic information as the mother of the plant from which they stem, such that there will not be no variability in DNA from one generation to another. In this way you can ensure that your crop has very specific characteristics – a valuable feature if you want to maintain the properties and quality of your harvest for generations. There is also no doubt about the gender of the new plant: This could be an advantage with respect to seeds, because, until recently, one had no choice but to wait for the plant to show its preflowers to tell whether it was male or female. But now, thanks to the appearance of feminized seeds, knowing gender is no longer a handicap of a germinated plant as opposed to a cloned plant. Just as there are advantages, plants from cuttings are vulnerable to certain diseases and deficiencies. When these factors come into play they can affect your harvest and ruin your whole crop. In addition, cuttings that come from indoor crops often mean pests such as thrips, red spider mites, fungi. With seeds you can be sure that your plants are clean right from the start. But you must be sure that they have the characteristics of interest to you, buying from a reputable dealer, who indicates the strain and their characteristics. The natural reproduction of cannabis plants gives rise to great genetic variability, so it can cost you more time and experimentation to find the type that you like best. Once correctly placed in the soil, the two parts that make up the seeds separate, giving way to the first sprouts, producing the seedling. The new plant will possess a root system dominated by a very powerful taproot that sinks into the soil, reaching great depths, thereby taking advantage of the moisture in the lowest layers and furnishing the plant with great stability. A more developed root system also favours the absorption of nutrients: For all these reasons, plants from seeds are characterised by their productivity. Those plants that grow from cuttings are not vigorous enough to develop thick roots; they only produce a fibrous root system consisting of secondary roots. They are unable to achieve the same productivity, sustain the aerial parts of the plant with the same force, and reach deep areas like the roots of plants from seeds. Because of this difference, the use of seeds is particularly indicated for outdoor crops, where plants need to withstand weather conditions, make the most of soil nutrients, and acclimatise to sunlight. Plants from clones also tend to come from indoor plants, so it is difficult for them to adapt to harsher environmental conditions. These plants reach adulthood and the flowering stage earlier, so the grower can harvest the crop faster. Although it might seem that this growing technique would be much easier, after all, the plant used has already germinated, the reality is quite different. For cuttings to flourish they require great care and dedication. Further, these plants will be more sensitive to the first transplant. When this occurs there is often a period of "shock" due to the change, such that the young plant needs some special light and nutrient treatments to make it through this phase. In the event that you opt to use clones for outdoor growing, you must also keep in mind that the ideal time to commence cultivation is not the same. Seeds are often planted in mid-spring, although it is a good idea to wait until late April or early May to avoid the cold and heavy rains that can damage small seedlings. In addition, as they come from indoor plants, it is difficult for them to acclimate to sunlight, as they lack defences against ultraviolet rays. The cycle is usually delayed about a month, but then these plants grow more vigorously than those from cuttings. Nor should you forget that, naturally, cannabis plants have an annual growth cycle; that is, they have genetically evolved to thrive in a period of one year, such that with seeds you can start your crop

earlier, and enjoy noticeably larger plants. With cuttings outdoors you have to wait until the days are really long, because if you plant them before they will start to bloom prematurely, then entering into a revegetation process that slows their development. When you use cuttings, you are going against the nature of the species: Thus, if you cultivate clones, you are using an already-mature plant, whose productivity is bound to be less, yielding fewer sprouts and buds. Another drawback with clones is that, after carrying out this process in generations and generations of the same plant, eventually their potency is reduced. Thus, those who opt for growing with cuttings must occasionally find a new mother plant from which to extract them if they want to sustain high-quality final results. The first thing to consider is the legal aspect: This affects the number of cannabis strains that one can find on the market. While the range is broad in the case of seeds, one has very few choices if he opts for clones. And, even when acquiring them from a reliable supplier, one always runs the risk of contamination by a pest or disease from the mother plant. This is not the case with seeds. Banks of genetics also see to the quality of their products, ensuring that the strains they have meet the requirements and have the qualities taste, smell, potency, effects expected of them. In summary, when opting for seeds, purchases are more reliable, and there are many more strains to choose from. For many growing a crop using seeds is more satisfying than using cuttings; watching a copy of a mother plant grow is not the same as cultivating something new, all the way from the seed stage. Once one knows the main differences between the two methods, his preferences and tastes will determine this decision, which can very well determine the fate of his plants. You can find me not only on Dinafem, but also on Strambotic, Cooking Ideas and many other blogs floating in the uncharted waters of the net. However, when I feel most at ease is working with cannabis, one of my biggest passions from a very young age that has now become the main focus of my work.

8: Free Vegetable Seeds from U.S. Government

Regarding Moringa, I purchased seeds, germinated them indoors, and planted the sprouts both into the "soil" and in a pot with some "Mel's Mix" (amended with compost, azomite, and mulched with seaweed and leaf mould).

9: Propagating native shrubs from seed or cuttings - TreeTopics

Growing From Seeds & Cuttings Growing from seed or cuttings can be a cheap way to fill your garden with flowers and vegetables, but can be tricky and needs patience. With our expert advice, the job can be easy and very rewarding.

The persistent mother. Brunswicks golden age Playing for Uncle Sam International Encyclopedia of Systems and Cybernetics Molecular biology of the cell bruce alberts Thomas devlin biochemistry 7th edition Royal Society of Canada, 1882-1982 Professional Symbian programming Microbial Contamination in Parenteral Manufacturing (Drugs and the Pharmaceutical Sciences) Global health is public health Theatre of nation The gentle civilizer of nations The island of the Ud. In the Hollow of Gods Hand David Experiences The San Francisco Earthquake (Cover-to-Cover Books) Plumbers licensing study guide More Wealth Without Risk-1994 Calendar Transcutaneous immunization using the heat-labile enterotoxin of E. coli as an adjuvant Richard T. Kenney The giver chapter 21 What is wrong with the poultry industry? A Portrait of England Structure-activity relationships in human chemoreception Voices from the river Bogendesign und Leistung Adenauer and institutional constraint Genius guide to talented bestiary Ghost stories of Chapelizod: The village bully. The spectre lovers. Monetary economics Mathematical relations in particulate materials processing The Case of the Peace Offering Growing up with Jesus The craft and creation of wood sculpture The high gate of assumption Solomons temple spiritualizd, or, Gospel-light fetcht out of the temple at Jerusalem, to let us more easi The naval arms races begin Constantinople and the outside world Sumud and corruption Real book jazz gratis Is home care for you? Why sing estrada? Philosophical contexts of the genre