TIPS ON PLANT PROPAGATION:

Two variables are used to determine classification of cuttings as softwood, semi-hardwood or hardwood. The first is “timing”, and the second is “juvenility”. They are complimentary. Depending on what time of year you take your cuttings, it helps determine whether the cutting is “new” or “mature” growth.

While professionals propagate year around, two good times for taking cuttings are in the fall using mature dormant growth which would be classified as a hardwood or semi-hardwood cutting, or in the spring when the cutting would be new growth or classified as a softwood cutting. For example:

- **Hardwood** - Applies to deciduous plants after they have lost their leaves in fall, broadleaf and needle evergreens, Juniper, Yew, Dogwood. Cuttings for needle evergreens are usually rooted under greenhouse conditions.

- **Semi-hardwood** – May apply to broadleaf evergreens and woody ornamentals when the wood is firm and leaves have matured such as Azalea, Photinia, Rhododendron, Magnolia.

- **Softwood and succulents** – The emerging growth of most plants are classified as softwood. Softwood cuttings are easily bruised with a fingernail, can be easily broken, and will wilt rapidly. Examples of softwood cuttings and succulents are ground covers, Cactus, Fuchsia, Begonia, and ice plant.

Taking and propagating cuttings:

- Choose a healthy plant when gathering cuttings.
- Cuttings are best if taken early in the morning.
- Select branch tips from vertical shoots (plant growth that is growing up) with approximately 3-4 leaves/leaf sets.
- When taking the cutting, snip at a 45° angle.
- Keep cuttings moist and cool on ice or in a plastic bag.
- Remove the lower leaves in preparation.

When cuttings are soft they need special treatment to prevent water loss and stem damage. Under these conditions, the cutting may become stressed (wilt), and the cutting stem may be sensitive with application of concentrations that are too high. With Dip’N Grow, less concentrated is generally better than more concentrated. If in doubt, make a greater dilution with water. Also, using a longer dip or soaking the cutting for more than 3-5 seconds, will not necessarily be better, and if the cutting is soft, may be detrimental.

Because of a variety of factors (such as climate, contaminants, condition of cuttings) can affect the results, it is recommended that a test application be made of a few cuttings prior to general application.

Please visit our website at [www.dipngrow.com](http://www.dipngrow.com)
Use the following table to dilute Dip’N Grow concentrate to a desired ppm of IBA or NAA.

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<th>Parts of Concentrate</th>
<th>Parts of Water</th>
<th>PPM IBA</th>
<th>PPM NAA</th>
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