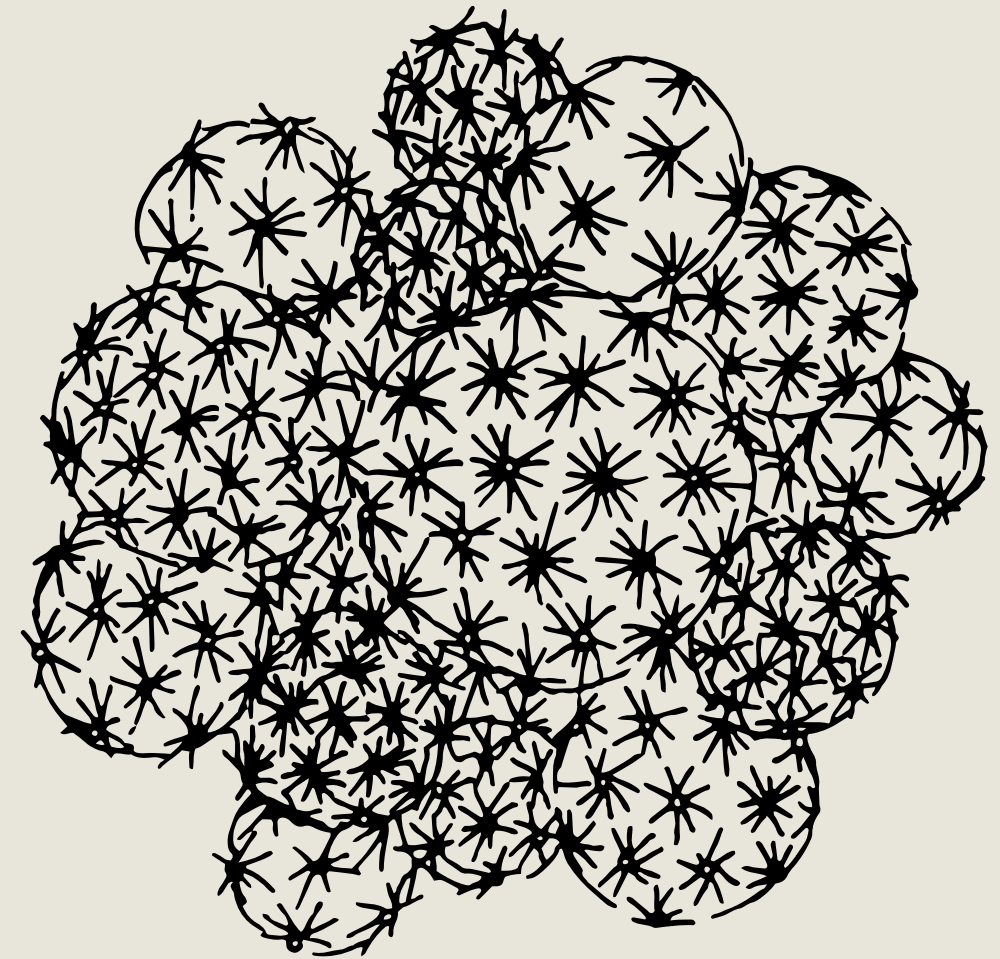


Propagation, Planting & Pottery

Tsugawa



Growing Beyond The Ordinary

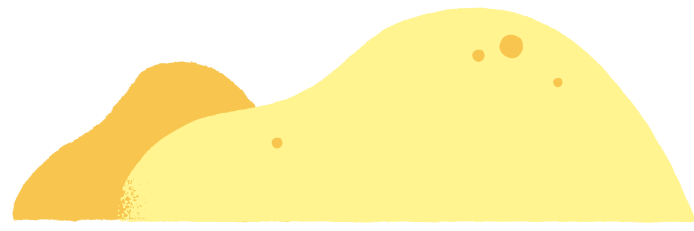


PROPAGATION



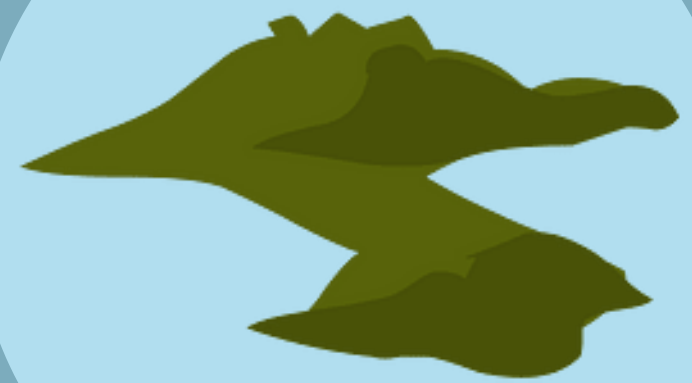
WATER

Clip a plant below a node and place the clipping in water to promote root growth.



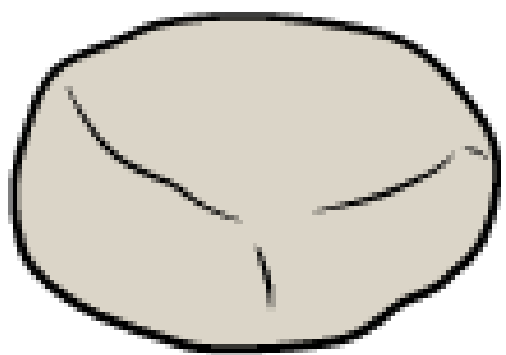
SAND

Sand is best used for propagating plants that require good drainage.



MOSS

Propagating a clipping in sphagnum and peat moss allows air flow and prevents new root growth from rotting.



PERLITE

Perlite's porous nature allows roots to grow freely and abundantly, making it a great propagation medium.



SOIL

Placing a clipping in soil can allow a new root system to form, which can then be planted.



PUMICE

Place the clipping from the base of the node into the pumice. This method includes all of the benefits of water propagation, but makes the transition to soil easier.

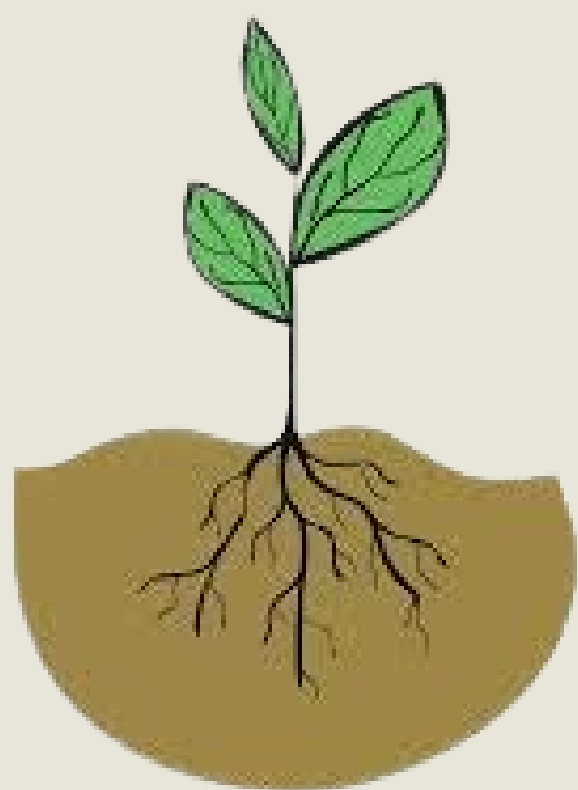
WHAT IS PROPAGATION?

Propagation is the process of creating new plant growth from a parent plant. This allows you to reproduce an abundance of plants by using techniques such as; stem cuttings, leaf cuttings, simple layering, and air layering. Rooting hormones can be applied to increase chances of a successful propagation.



PROPAGATION MEDIUMS

- Water
- Water beads
- Perlite
- Sphagnum moss
- Leca
- Vermiculite
- Coir
- Sand
- Clay Pellets
- Peat Moss
- Soil
- Pumice





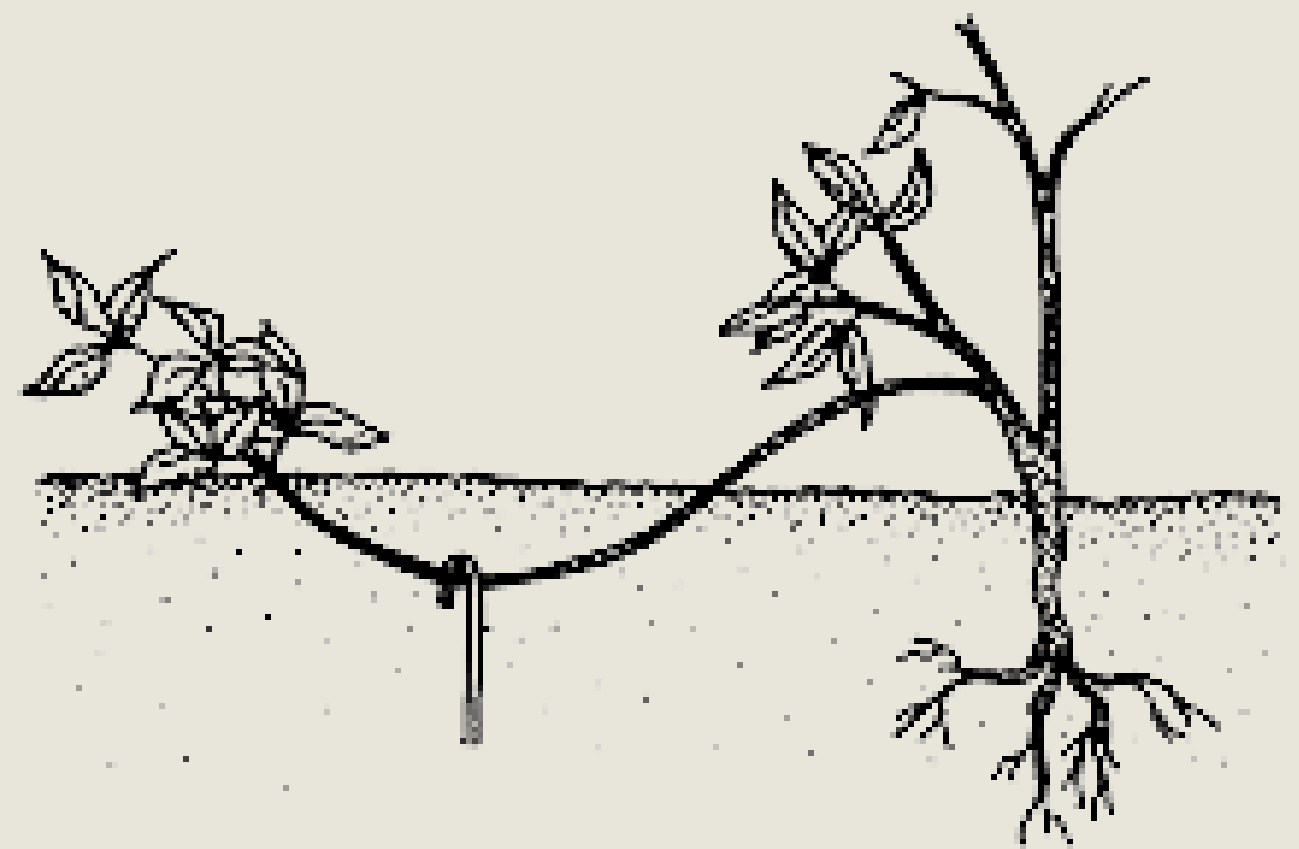
PROPAGATION METHODS

Stem cutting:

Take a cutting from a healthy plant and place the stem in a propagation medium. Allow the node to be submerged in the proper medium to encourage root growth.

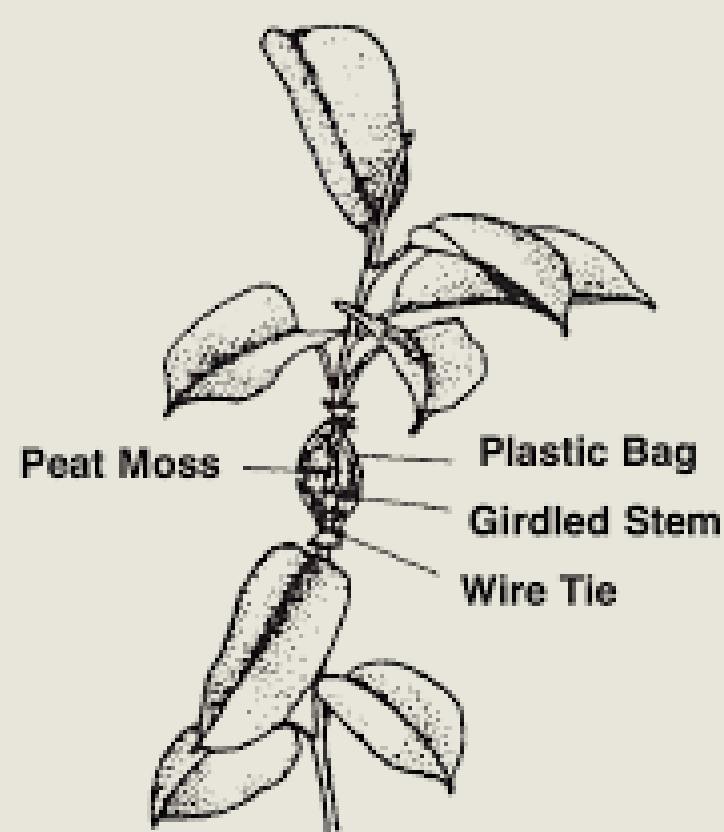
Simple Layering:

This method allows roots to form while still attached to the plant. Pinning a node in the soil will allow roots to form.



Air Layering:

A simple method that utilizes moss wrapped around a node to promote root development.



Division:

Dividing a parent plant into separate smaller sections allows each individual portion to have their own developed root system.

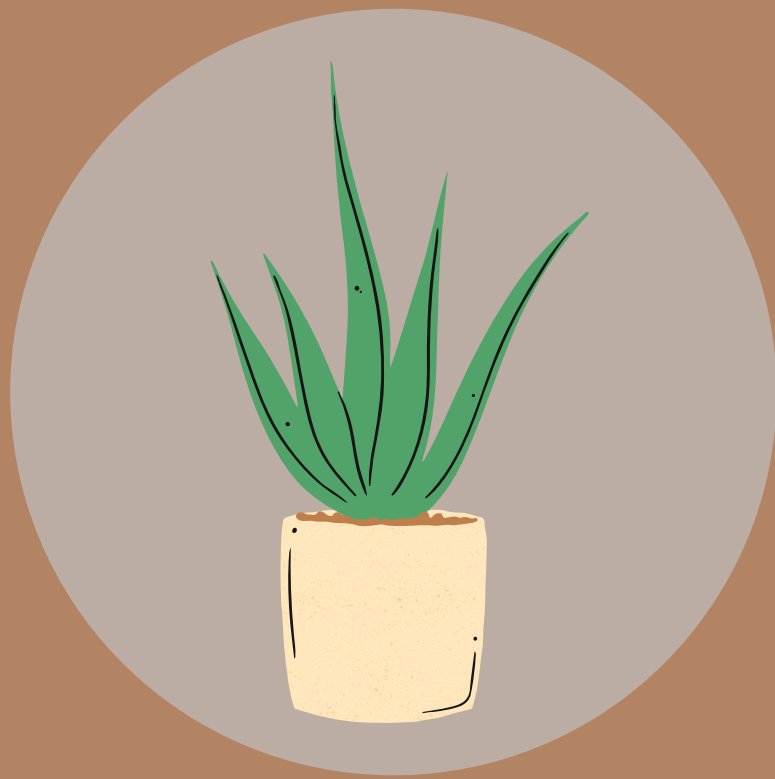


division of plants

Leaf Cutting:

Remove healthy leaves and place in an appropriate medium for growth. Limited plants are able to produce a root system using this method.

PLANTING



SUCCULENTS

Succulents are a group of fleshy plants that store water well and typically thrive in direct sun.



PHILODENDRONS

Philodendrons are tropical drought resistant plants that prefer indirect sun.



ANTHURIUMS

These tropical plants thrive in humid and bright environments.



FIGUSES

Ficuses are a family of woody plants that make great houseplants and are easy to maintain.



PEPEROMIA

Peperomias are a group of tropical plants that are very hearty and drought tolerant.



HOYAS

Hoyas are a type of trailing plant that prefer indirect sunlight and well draining soil.

GROWING MEDIUMS



Hydroponic Plants

Some plants are equipped to grow and thrive directly in water.

- Pothos
- Philodendrons
- Dumbcane

Soil

Most common growing medium that is suitable for most house plants.

- Peperomias
- Ficuses
- Hoyas



Rock

Some plants grow best with a mix of rock and soil.

Select plants can also grow in moss.

- Philodendrons
- Alocasias
- Anthuriums

- Echeveria
- Euphorbia
- Succulents
- Cacti



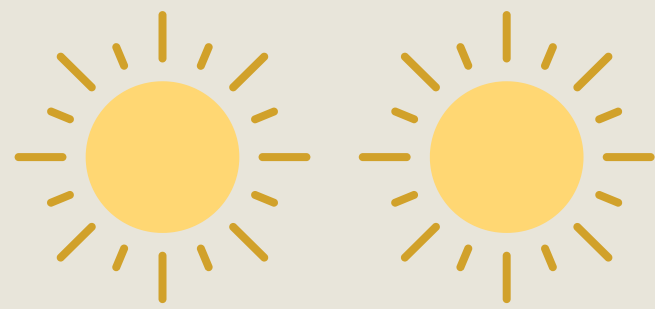
LIGHT REQUIREMENTS

Direct



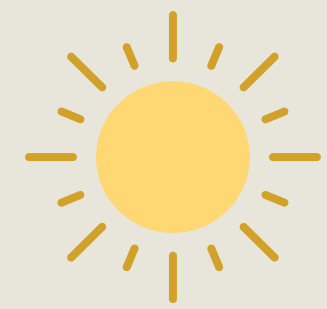
On or close to a south facing window sill.

Partial Direct



On or close to an east or west facing window sill.

Indirect



On a sunless windowsill or near a bright window.

Semi-Shade



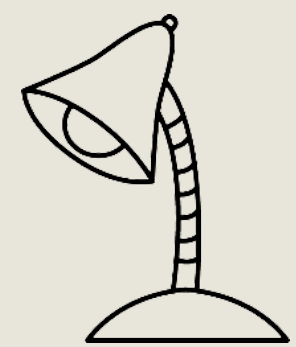
Some distance away from a bright window.

Shade



Well away from a window.

Grow Light



Used to increase the amount of useable light for indoor plants without natural light.



WATERING METHODS

Bottom Watering:

A controlled method of watering your plants. This method encourages strong root development by providing the plant's roots with enough moisture. This allows the roots to stretch towards the bottom of the pot, which promotes healthy plant growth.



Top Watering:

This is the most common method used for watering plants. Top watering is important to wash out excess salt and mineral deposits from the soil. Having high concentrates of salt can be detrimental for a plant. Some signs of this consist of browning leaf tips, growth reduction (especially new growth), wilting, dead root tips, and loss of leaves.



Misting:

This method is an effective way to boost humidity without a humidifier. Misting your humidity loving plants encourages dust free and shiny leaves.



TYPES OF WATER



Distilled

Pros:

Free of harmful chemicals that could be detrimental to the plant's health. Free of minerals to prevent build up.

Cons:

More expensive and it does not contain minerals that can be beneficial to the plant.

Tap

Pros:

Easy access to quality tap water that is regulated for consumption.

Cons:

Hard or soft tap water can create mineral build up.

Rain

Pros:

Naturally soft water with low concentrations of calcium and magnesium and free of chlorine and fluoride.

Cons:

Rain water can be hard to collect and can have a lower pH meaning it is more acidic.

Bottled/Spring

Pros:

Does not contain contaminants.

Cons:

Buying bottled water can be expensive. Plastic containers also contribute to landfills or will need to be recycled.

POTTERY



PLASTIC

Plastic pots are the ideal choice for moisture loving plants and house plant enthusiasts who water infrequently. They are lightweight, flexible, and come in a variety of sizes and colors.



CERAMIC

Suitable for plants that prefer a more consistent wet/damp soil.



TERRACOTTA

Good choice for plants that prefer a drier, well drained soil.



WOODEN

Wooden containers are typically more porous, allowing soil to drain and dry more quickly.



METAL

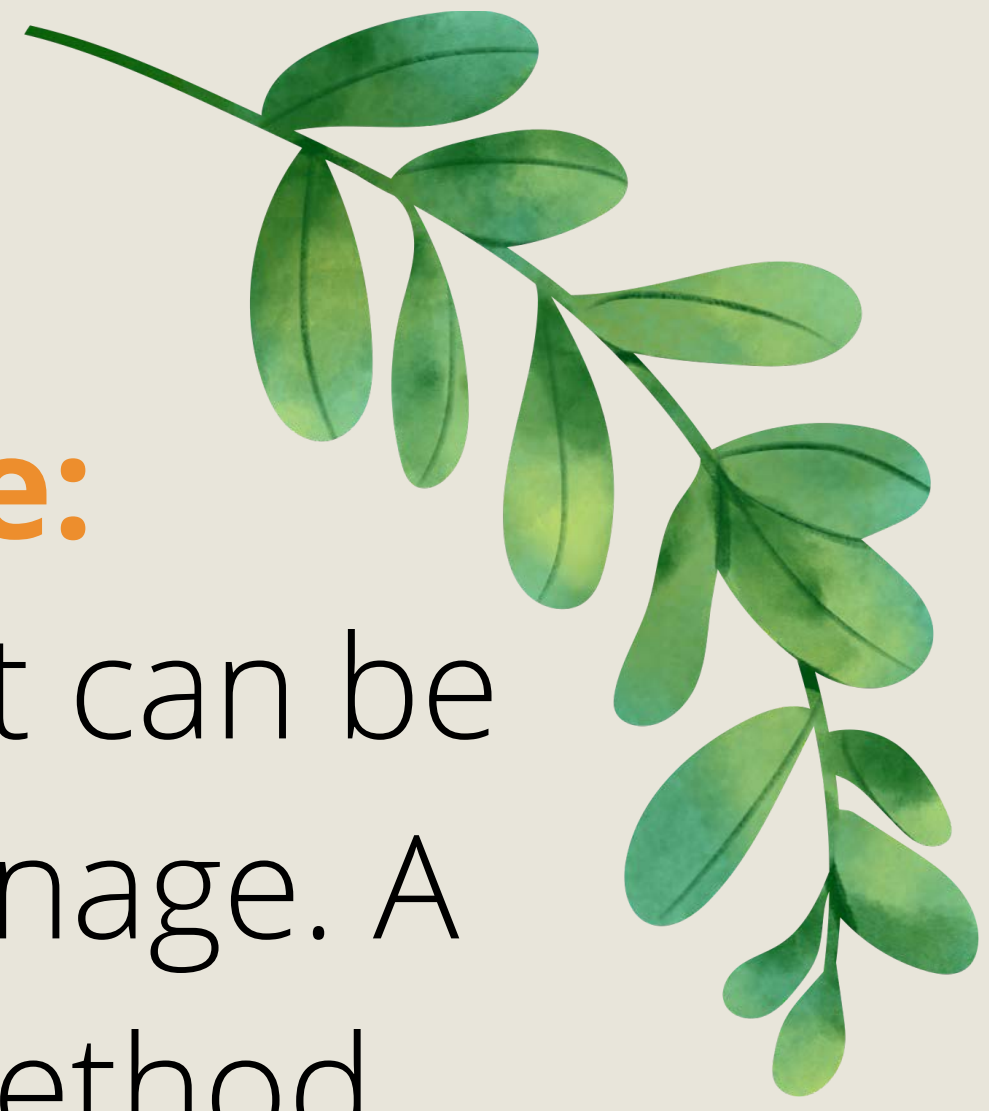
Metal pots/containers should be used in shady areas to prevent soil and roots from overheating.



GLASS

Tends to be porous and allows air flow for plants to stay cool. Glass pots also provides insight on root development.

DRAINAGE



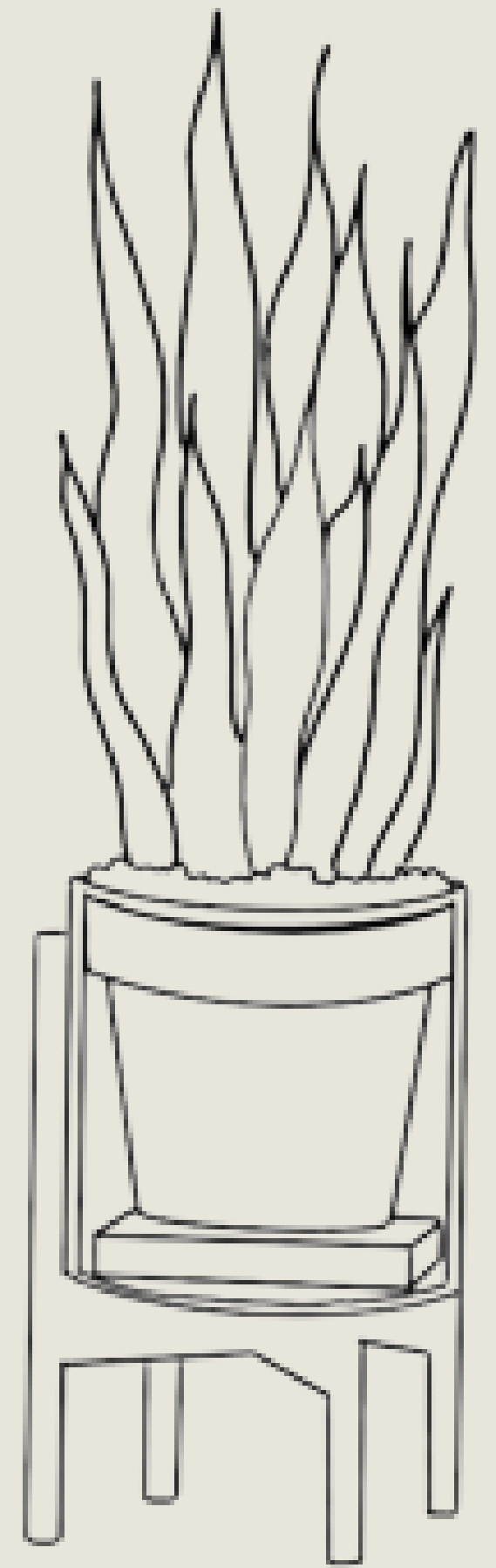
Drainage Hole:

Drilling a hole in a pot can be done to provide drainage. A risk factor of this method would be fracturing or breaking the pot.



Staging:

Set up the plant in a pot with proper drainage and then place in a decorative pot. This ensures that the plant will drain out excess water. Elevating the plant on a block can help prevent the plant from sitting in standing water.



Why is drainage important?

Allowing excess water to drain prevents a build up of nutrients and minerals, overwatering, and rot.





POT SIZE

Pots that are too small:

Pots that are too small for a particular plant can stunt root growth and thus may prevent a plant from thriving. This can ultimately cause an oxygen deficiency, leading to root damage and wilted leaves. Plants with these issues become more susceptible to disease and insect problems.

Pots that are too large:

Pots that are too large for a particular plant are able to hold more water than what the plant requires. This can lead to overwatering, rot, root damage, and mold.

Properly fitted pots:

Pots that are fitted properly for a plant have enough extra space to allow the root system to develop and are equipped with the proper drainage system for the plant to thrive. A general rule when sizing a pot for a new plant is to choose a decorative pot that is 2 inches larger than the nursery pot. However there are a number of variables that contribute to an appropriate pot size, so it varies between plants.



MORE INFORMATION

For gardening tips and tricks, visit
the Tsugawa Nursery website:
<http://tsugawanursery.com/>

Store Hours:

Monday-Saturday: 9:00 am - 5:00 pm

Sunday: 10:00 am - 5:00 pm

*Hours subject to change due to holidays and
weather*

Store Number:

(360) 225-8750



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Ordinary Since 1981!**