

### Spider Plants

There are a couple of ways to plant spider plant babies.

1. Plant the spiderette in a pot filled with any lightweight potting mix. Be sure the pot has the baby attached to the parent plant or separate the baby by snipping the runner immediately.
2. Stick the spiderette in a glass of water for a week or two, then plant the rooted spiderette in a pot of soil.



Read more at Gardening Know How: Propagating Spiderettes: Learn How To Root Spider Plant Babies <https://www.gardeningknowhow.com/houseplants/spider-plant/propagating-spiderettes.htm>

### Mother of Thousands

*Kalanchoe daigremontiana* has lost the ability to produce seeds and only reproduces from plantlets continually appearing on the tips of the large leaves. Plant the plantlets with attached roots. Place in bright, indirect sun.



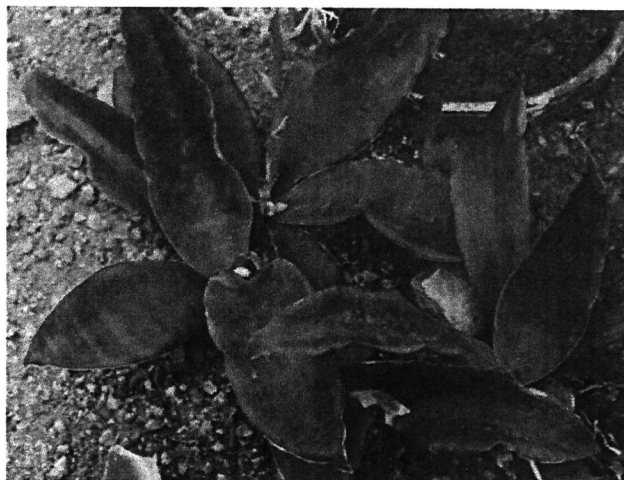
Read more at Gardening Know How: Growing Mother of Thousands: Caring For A Mother Of Thousands Plant <https://www.gardeningknowhow.com/houseplants/kalanchoe/growing-mother-of-thousands.htm>

### Devil's Tongue

*Sansevieria subspicata* in the same family as Snake's tongue or mother-in-law's tongue.

Divide new plants as formed by cutting the plantlets apart. Requires excellent drainage, let dry out between watering. Can be planted in the ground but may not survive the winter in our area.

Read more at the National Gardening Association Plant Database <https://garden.org/plants/view/122555/Devils-Tongue-Sansevieria-subspicata/>



### Ivy Rooting

Any broken piece or cutting of an ivy will do as long as it has 3 nodes (points where roots and leaves grow from). A few more is ok, but the cutting can only support so many leaves until it forms new roots.

Remove a leaf or two from the cut end of the ivy, but not on the growing end. Place your cuttings in a container, making sure that the cut ends are covered with water. Wait a few days and you'll begin to see roots forming on your cuttings. In time, these will grow longer and the cuttings will now be able to support new growth. Plant carefully in potting soil. You may need to change the water from time to time. Clear glass is easy to see the roots but allows algae to grow.



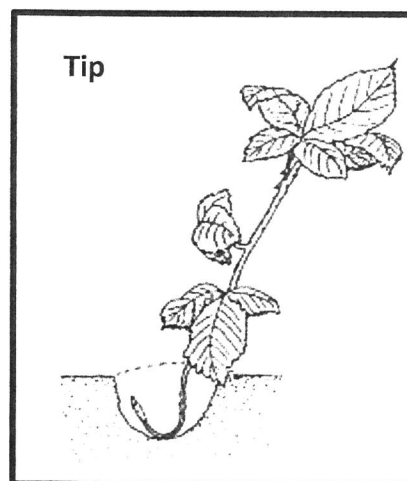
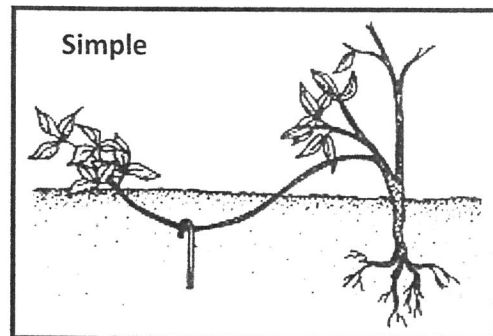
### Layering

**Simple layering** can be accomplished by bending a low growing, flexible stem to the ground. Cover part of it with soil, leaving the remaining 6 to 12 inches above the soil. Bend the tip into a vertical position and stake in place. The sharp bend will often induce rooting, but wounding the lower side of the bent branch may help also. Simple layering can be done on most plants with low-growing branches. Examples of plants propagated by simple layering include climbing roses, forsythia, rhododendron, honeysuckle, boxwood, azalea, and wax myrtle.

Simple layering can be done in early spring using a dormant branch, or in late summer using a mature branch. Periodically check for adequate moisture and for the formation of roots. It may take one or more seasons before the layer is ready to be removed for transplanting.

**Tip layering** is quite similar to simple layering. Dig a hole 3 to 4 inches deep. Insert the tip of a current season's shoot and cover it with soil. The tip grows downward first, then bends sharply and grows upward. Roots form at the bend. The re-curved tip becomes a new plant. Remove the tip layer and plant it in late fall or early spring. Examples of plants propagated by tip layering include purple and black raspberries, and trailing blackberries.

Plants that may be layered include bougainvillea, quince, croton, ivy, hibiscus, hydrangea, jasmine, Mt. laurel, lavender, honeysuckle, oleander, passion flower, philodendron, lilac, and grape among many others.



Information comes from North Carolina Extension Service.

[https://content.ces.ncsu.edu/plant-propagation-by-layering-instructions-for-the-home-gardener#img\\_dialog\\_2096](https://content.ces.ncsu.edu/plant-propagation-by-layering-instructions-for-the-home-gardener#img_dialog_2096)