

BEGONIA

PICOTEE PINK & WHITE

☀ partial shade



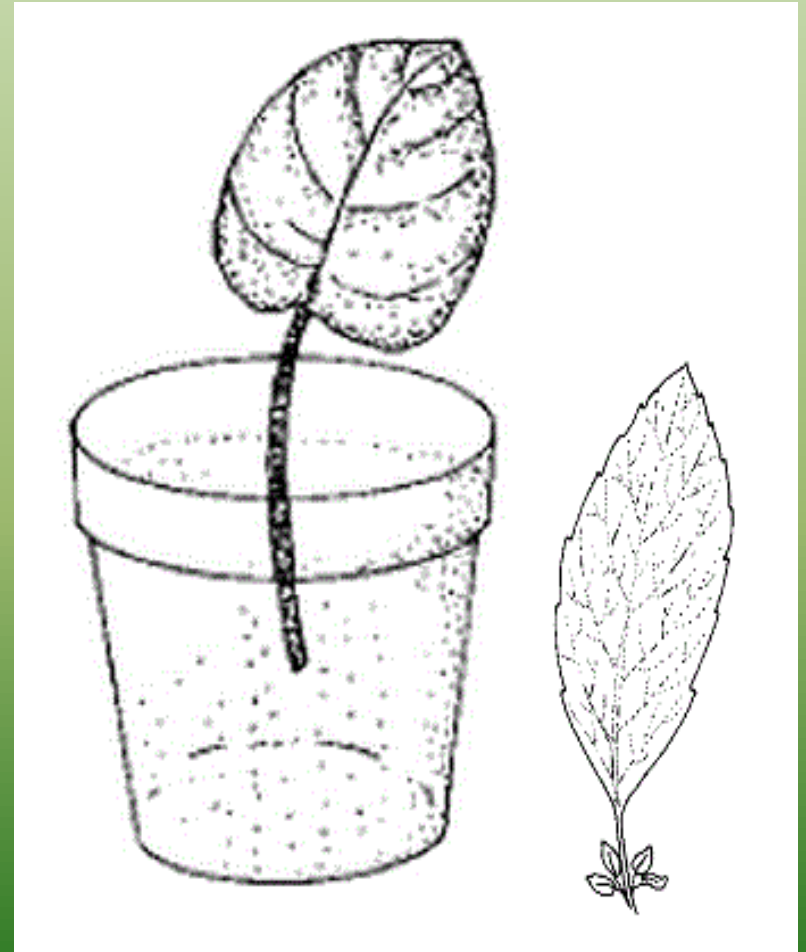
**Propagating Begonias
Master Gardener
meeting 7-11-19**

Propagation from cuttings

- Propagation by cuttings involves rooting a severed piece of the parent plant or, in some cases, producing new plants from severed pieces of tissue (leaf cuttings). A greenhouse is not necessary for successful propagation by cuttings.

Leaf Cuttings

- **Leaf-petiole**—Remove a leaf and include up to 1½-inches of the petiole. Insert the lower end of the petiole into the medium. One or more new plants form at the base of the petiole. The leaf may be severed from the new plants—when they have their own roots—and then reused.



Leaf Cuttings

- **Split-vein** -Detach a leaf from the plant and remove the petiole. Make cuts on several prominent veins on the underside of the leaf. Lay the cutting, lower side down, on the medium. New plants form at each cut. If the leaf curls up, hold it in place by covering the margins with rooting medium. A variation of this method is to cut the leaf into wedges so that each piece has a main vein.



Leaf cuttings

- **Leaf section cuttings** - This method is used for plants with thick, fleshy leaves. The snake plant can be propagated by cutting the long leaves into 3-inch to 4-inch pieces. Insert the cuttings vertically into the medium. African violets can also be propagated this way. Cut a leaf from a plant and remove the petiole. Insert the leaf vertically into the medium, making sure that the midvein is buried in the rooting medium. New plants form from the midvein.

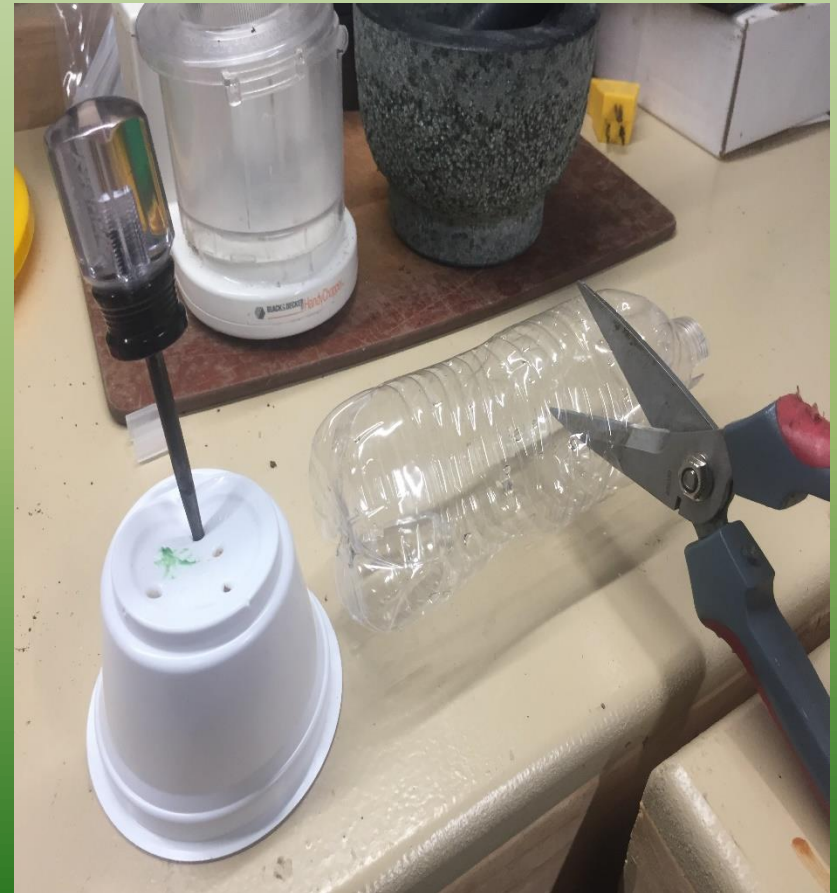
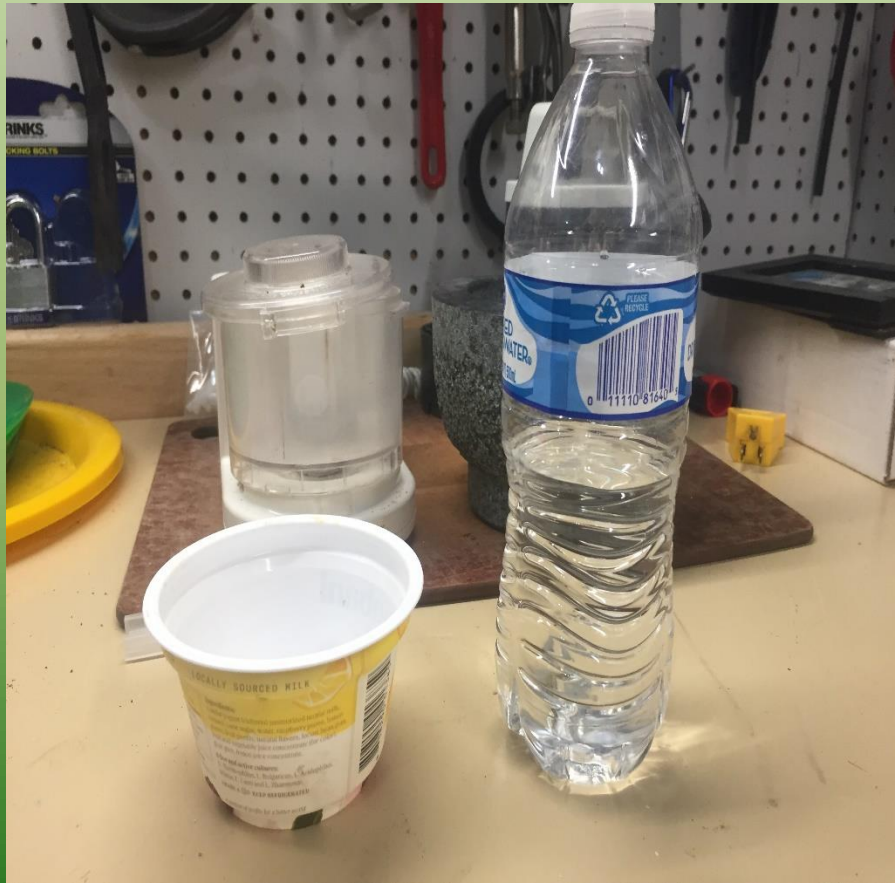
REUSE
REDUCE
RECYCLE



Sterilizing Containers

- The importance of using sterile medium and containers cannot be overemphasized. Before using the containers, wash them to remove any debris, immerse them in a fresh solution of one part chlorine bleach to nine parts water for five minutes, and allow them to dry.

What we'll Need



What We'll need



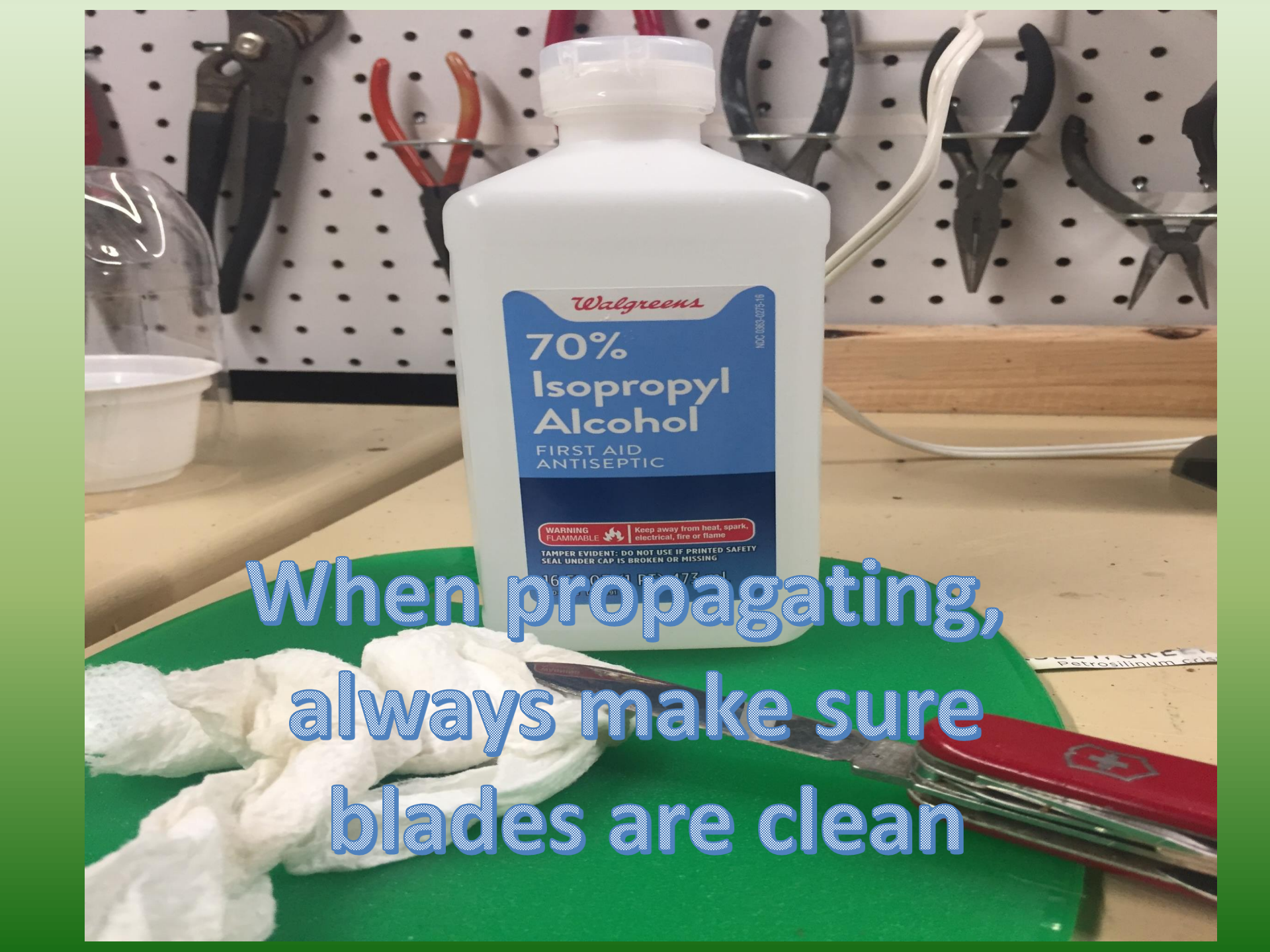
What We'll need



What We'll Need



Sharp knife or scissors

A photograph of a white plastic bottle of Walgreens 70% Isopropyl Alcohol. The bottle is centered in the frame, with its label clearly visible. The label features the Walgreens logo at the top, followed by '70% Isopropyl Alcohol' in large blue letters, and 'FIRST AID ANTISEPTIC' below it. At the bottom of the label, there is a red warning box that says 'WARNING FLAMMABLE' and 'Keep away from heat, spark, electrical, fire or flame'. Below this, it says 'TAMPER EVIDENT: DO NOT USE IF PRINTED SAFETY SEAL UNDER CAP IS BROKEN OR MISSING'. The bottle is sitting on a green surface. In the background, there is a white pegboard with various tools hanging on it, including pliers and a wrench. To the left of the bottle, there is a clear glass container and a white bowl. To the right, there is a red Swiss Army knife and a white cable. The overall scene is a workshop or a workspace.

When propagating,
always make sure
blades are clean

What We'll need



Organic rooting hormone

What We'll Need

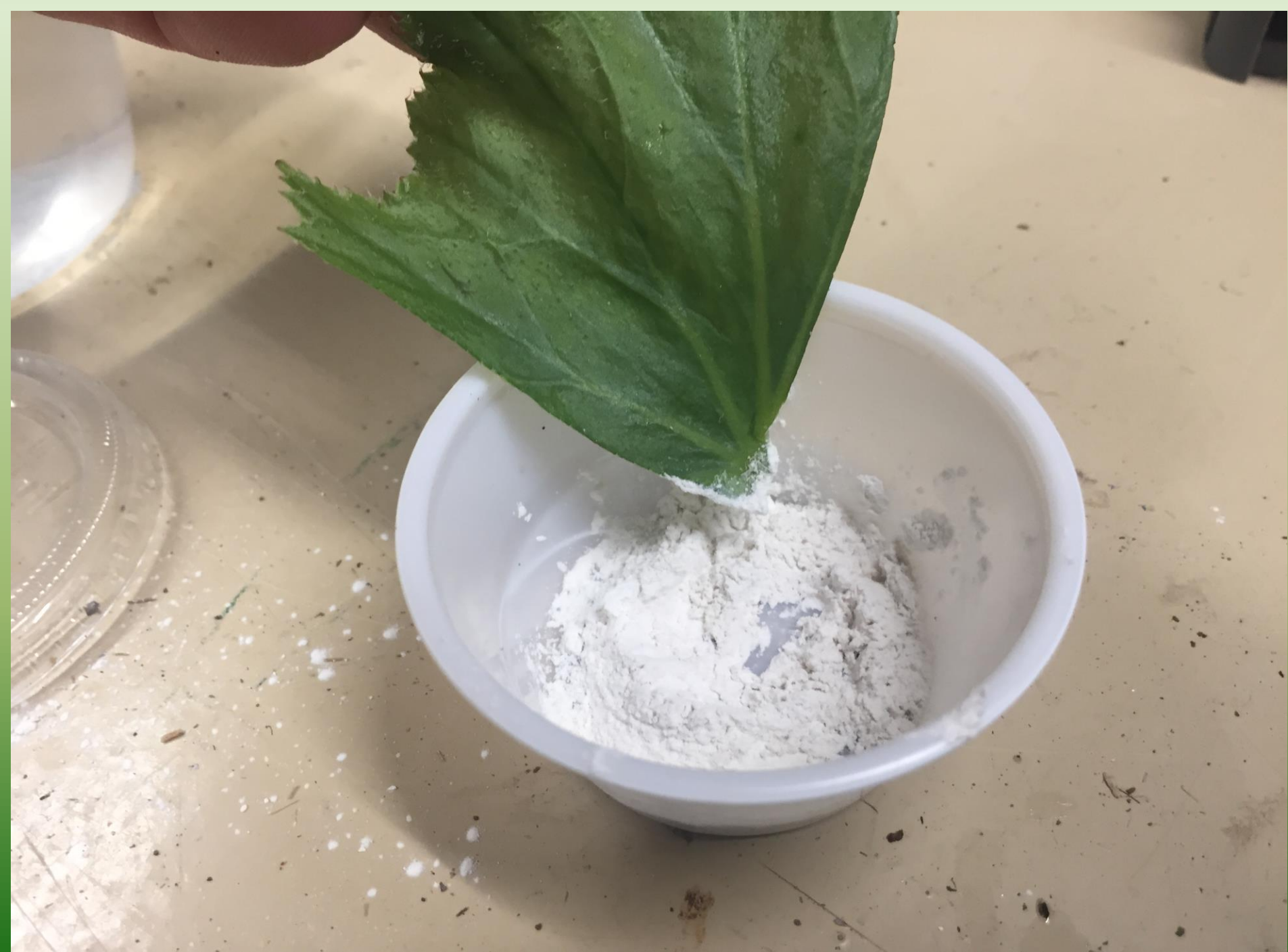


What we'll Need















Caring for Begonias

- **Soil:** Light, rich, humus soil. Begonias are great for containers because they love the light texture of potting mix. As bedding plants, they'll appreciate some compost mixed into the soil.
- **Water:** Begonias like to be moist, but they'll rot if kept too soggy.
- **Fertilizer:** Just give begonias a light feeding about once a month using a balanced organic fertilizer.
- **Temperature:** Begonias will die if exposed to cold temperatures. Bring them indoors when temperatures start dropping into the 50s F overnight.
- **General Care:** Pinch back leggy stems and deadhead spent flowers to keep your begonias in top shape.

Don't believe
everything you read
on the internet just
because there's a
picture with a quote
next to it.

ALBERT EINSTEIN

