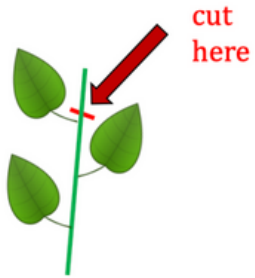




# HERB PRUNING/HARVESTING TIPS



- Pruning basil, thyme, rosemary, sage, mint, lemon balm, oregano & dill: Follow the stem back to the previous leaf set and cut right above it. Prune up to 1/3 of the plant at a time.



- Pruning chives: Gather the leaves in your hand and make a single cut about one third of the way down the plant.



- Pruning parsley for harvest: At the top of each stem there are three leaves. You may cut a single leaf or two, but do not remove all three leaves.



# PRUNING BUSHY PLANTS

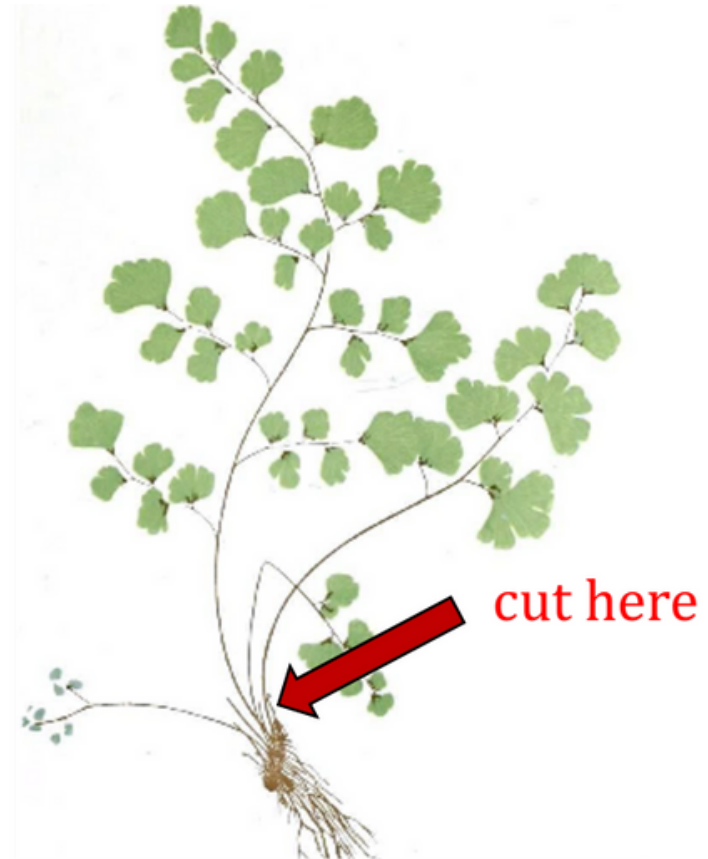
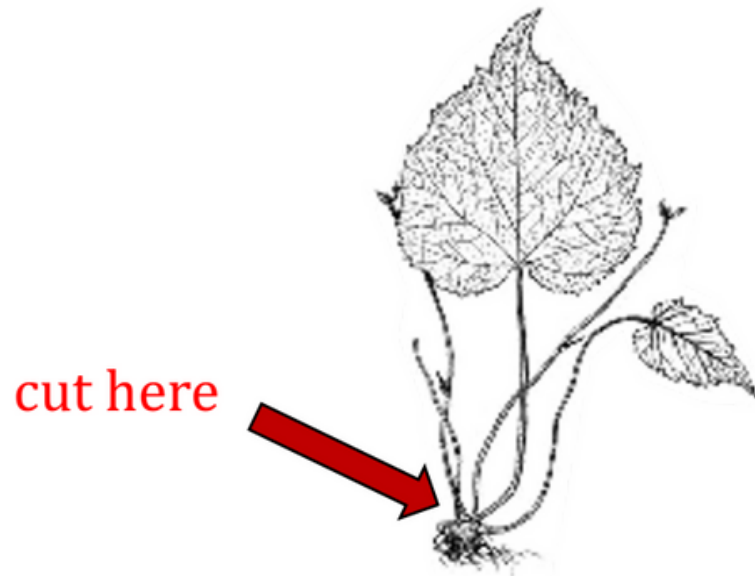
- Bushy plants can be pruned by removing the longest stems from their base or shortening most of the longest stems.
- The example of coleus below shows removing the longest stems. This shortens the whole plant to a smaller level but still leaves several stems.





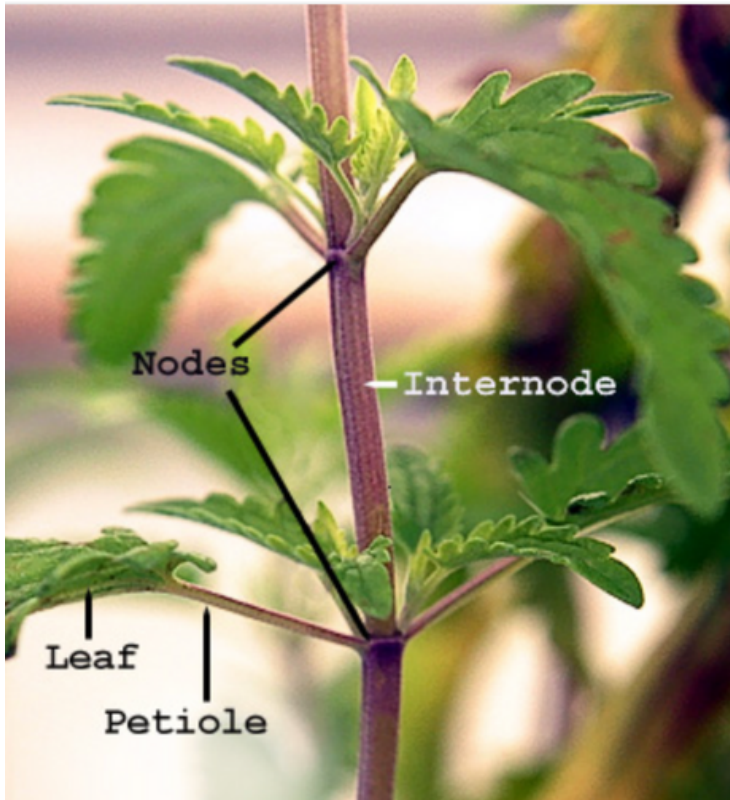
# PRUNING FERNS & FLOWERING BULBS

- Plants like ferns, some begonias, and other plants with leaves growing from the base can be pruned by removing the leaves from the base.





# PROPAGATION TIPS



- When selecting the mother plant to take cuttings from, avoid diseased, stressed, or flowering plants.
- Using clean scissors, cut just below where a leaf attaches to the stem (the node).
- Cuttings should be about 3-5” long and possess one or more leaves.
- Remove the leaves from the lower half of stem as well as any flowers, since these will use up the plant’s energy preventing the growth of new roots.



# PROPAGATION TIPS

- Select cuttings with relatively thin stems. Thicker stems can take longer to make new roots, and may rot before rooting.
- If you're starting with a large-leaved plant, pinch off some of the leaves if you see wilting. The leaves continue to transpire (give off water) while the plant lacks a root system.
- Pinching out a few of the larger leaves helps minimize water loss until the new roots are established.







# SOME EASY TO PROPAGATE ELDERGROW PLANTS



Begonia



Geranium



Coleus



Mint



Rosemary



Polka Dot Plant