

# Introduction to Clonal Propagation

By Hannah Pilkey and Emily Taff

# Thornless Swamp Rose



# Best Cherry Tomato You've Ever Had



# Pest Resistant Lily



# Goal

- Reproduce plants with the identical genotype of the parent plant
  - Flower, foliage, fruits, disease/pest resistance, etc.
  - Not possible through seed propagation
- How is clonal propagation done?
  - Cuttings
    - Stem
    - Leaf
    - Grafts
    - Layering/Stooling
    - Tissue Culture
  - Bulbs
  - More on this later!



# Origins of Clones

- Seedling selection
- Mutation resulting in “budsport”



VS



# Aging in Plants

- Chronological Aging
  - Number of years a plant has been growing
- Ontogenetic Aging
  - Phase shifting
  - Embryonic → Juvenile → Intermediate → Mature
  - Hormonal cues response to the environment

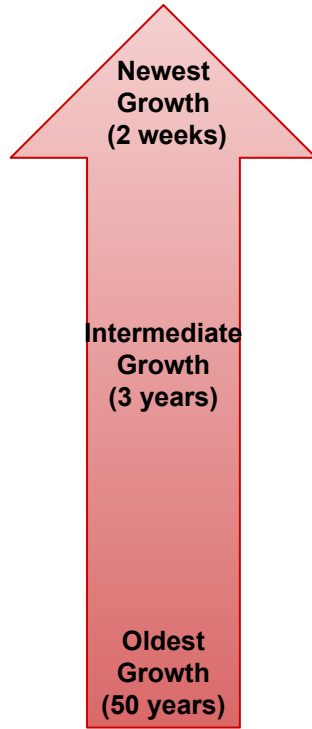


# Here's where things get weird....

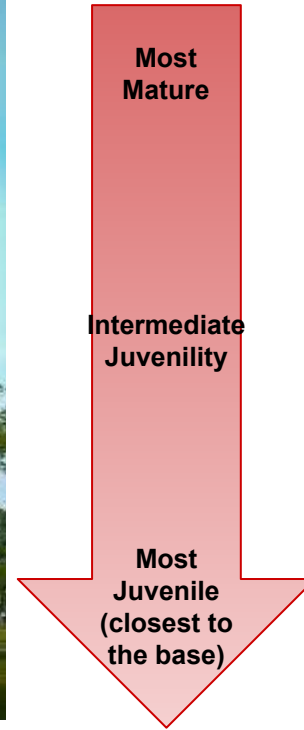
- A “seedling” oak tree can be 50 years old, yet still retain it's juvenility
- Different sections of the plants persist in different phases
- The tissues that are formed when the tree was a seedling are the most juvenile and these are the areas located at the part of the tree that is closest to the crown (root/shoot interface)



## Chronologic



## Ontogenic



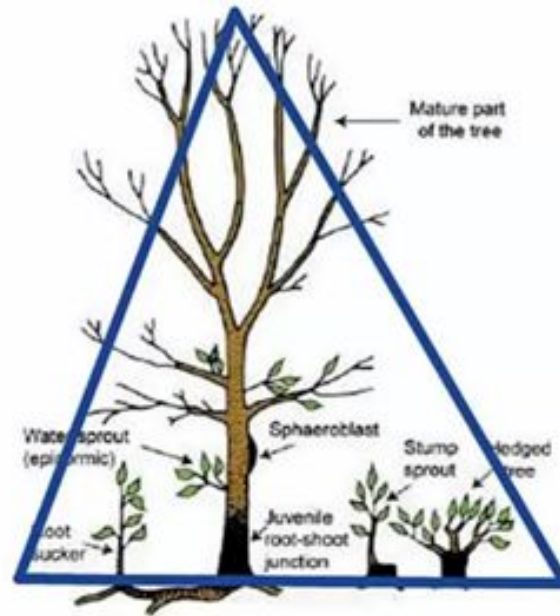
# Why is this important to propagators?

- As a plant matures, it becomes increasingly more difficult to induce adventitious roots
- Juvenile parts of the plant will be more likely to produce roots from cuttings
- Why?
  - Not sure
  - Science is still working on it...



# Cone of Juvenility

- Growth emerging from the canopy:
  - Ontogenetically/physiologically old
  - Flowering potential
  - Low rooting potential
- Growth emerging from the crown:
  - Ontogenetically/physiologically young
  - High rooting potential
  - Inability to flower



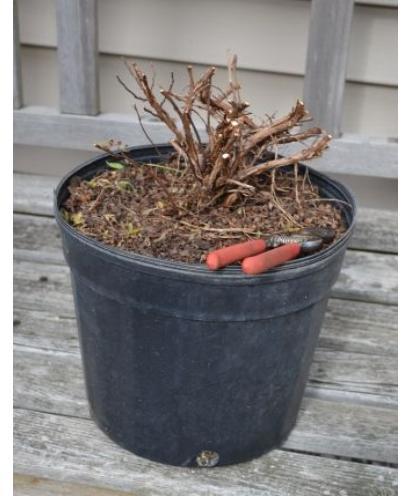
# Juvenile Phase Maintenance

- Root sprouts, epicormic shoots, stool beds, etc.



# Phase Change Management

- Reversion from mature to juvenile
  - Cutting back the plant
  - Serial grafting
  - Aseptic culture of meristem
- Reversion from juvenile to mature
  - Enhancing growth rate by avoiding dormancy
  - Inducing stress
  - Budding/grafting mature wood onto juvenile root stock



# Sources for clonal propagation

- Commercial plantings
- Stock blocks
- Production materials within nursery
- Stock plant grower
- Repositories, botanical gardens, and private collections
- Collection from native stands



# Collecting Materials from the C.O.J.





# References

Beyl, C., Trigliano, R. (2008). *Plant Propagation: Concepts and Laboratory Exercises*. Boca Raton, Florida: CRC Press Taylor & Francis Group

Dirr, M., & Heuser, C. (2006) *The reference manual of woody plant propagation 2<sup>nd</sup> edition: From seed to tissue culture*. Portland, Oregon: Timber Press, Inc.

Hartman, H., Kester, D., Davies, F., Geneve, R. (2002). *Plant Propagation Principles and Practices 7<sup>th</sup> Edition*. Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Prentice Hall

Technicians (Tyler Desmarais & Linda McGuigan) of the SUNY ESF American Chestnut Research & Restoration Team

Toogood, A. (1999). *The American Horticultural Society: Plant Propagation*. New York, New York: DK

Redwood Information:

<http://arnoldia.arboretum.harvard.edu/pdf/articles/1999-59-3-redwood-burls-immortality-underground.pdf>

More Information of Clonal Propagation:

<http://www.cornell.edu/video/history-of-plant-cloning-2-propagation-methods>

# Image References

- [www.fdcn.nic.in/http://gardenologist.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/rose\\_propagation.jpg](http://www.fdcn.nic.in/http://gardenologist.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/rose_propagation.jpg)images
- <http://assets.teleflora.com/images/customhtml/meaning-of-flowers/hydrangea.png>
- [http://www.almanac.com/sites/default/files/images/photo\\_11437.jpg](http://www.almanac.com/sites/default/files/images/photo_11437.jpg)
- <http://www.shop.express.co.uk/i-yy-vex220-nbf/lucky-dip-plant-collections/>
- <http://www.plantpropaganda.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/PP-Lilac-Medley-BudSport.jpg>\
- <https://www.flickr.com/photos/tarpuna/4854361870/sizes/o/>
- *In Vitro Developmental Pathways*. (n.d.).
- <http://www.caes.uga.edu/newswire/story.html?storyid=5514>
- <http://lookandsee.me/2013/04/07/epicormic-shoot/>
- <http://www.fruitforum.net/frank-p-matthews-nursery.htm>
- <http://gammonlandscapenursery.com/plant-catalog/deciduous-shrubs/potentilla/>
- <http://mikesbackyardnursery.com/2012/10/propagating-potentilla-from-cuttings/>
- [http://gardenologist.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/rose\\_propagation.jpg](http://gardenologist.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/rose_propagation.jpg)
- <http://www.packsize.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/tree-question.jpg>
- <http://www.landscapeofus.com/garden/rosa-palustris-swamp-rose/>
- [http://www.specialtyproduce.com/produce/Sungold\\_Cherry\\_Heirloom\\_Tomatoes\\_7739.php](http://www.specialtyproduce.com/produce/Sungold_Cherry_Heirloom_Tomatoes_7739.php)
- <http://www.gardeners.com/how-to/lily-beetle/8090.html>