

Vegetative Propagation By Stem Examples

== In botany == 6553fd2b63

Stolon Typically, animal stolons are exoskeletons (external skeletons). growth branching from plant stem Root – Basal organ of a vascular plant Sprigging – Method for plant propagation Vegetative reproduction – Asexual method In biology, a stolon (from Latin stolō, genitive stolōnis – "branch"), also known as a runner, is a horizontal connection between parts of an organism. It may be part of the organism, or of its skeleton 6553fd2b63

Perennial plants can be propagated either by sexual or vegetative means. Sexual reproduction begins when a male germ cell (pollen) from one flower fertilises a female germ cell (ovule, incipient seed) of the same species, initiating the development of a fruit containing seeds. Each seed, when germinated, can grow to become a new specimen tree. However, the new tree inherits characteristics of both its parents, and it will not grow true to the variety of either parent from which it came. That is, it will be a fresh individual with an unpredictable combination of characteristics of its own. Although this is desirable in terms of producing novel combinations from the richness of the gene pool of the two parent plants (such sexual recombination is the source of new cultivars), only rarely will the resulting new fruit tree be directly useful or attractive to the tastes of humankind. Most new plants will have characteristics that lie somewhere between those of the two parents. 6553fd2b63 Propagation typically occurs as a step in the overall cycle of plant growth. For seeds, it happens after ripening and dispersal; for vegetative parts, it happens after detachment or pruning; for asexually-reproducing plants, such as strawberry, it happens as the new plant develops from existing parts. 6553fd2b63 Countless plants are propagated each day in horticulture and agriculture. 6553fd2b63 == Asexual reproduction == 6553fd2b63 Apomixis 6553fd2b63 Many plants naturally

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reproduce this way, but it can also be induced artificially. Horticulturists have developed asexual propagation techniques that use vegetative propagules to replicate plants. Success rates and difficulty of propagation vary greatly. Monocotyledons typically lack a vascular cambium, making them more challenging to propagate.
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Plant reproduction In asexual reproduction, only one parent is involved. Vegetative reproduction produces new individuals without the fusion of gametes, resulting in clonal plants that are genetically identical to the parent plant and each other, unless mutations occur. Vegetative reproduction involves a vegetative piece of the original plant producing new individuals by budding. Plants may reproduce sexually or asexually. forms, vegetative reproduction and agamospermy. Sexual reproduction produces offspring by the fusion of gametes, resulting in offspring genetically different from either parent
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== Vascular plants == 6553fd2b63 Therefore, from the orchard grower or gardener's point of view, it is preferable...
6553fd2b63 A stolon is a plant propagation strategy and the complex of individuals formed by a mother plant and all its clones produced from stolons form a single genetic individual, a genet. 6553fd2b63 The term "propagation" comes from the Old French propagacion "offshoot, offspring" (13c.) and directly from Latin propagationem (nominative propagatio) "a propagation, extension, enlargement,". this now means "the act of producing a new plant from a parent plant." 6553fd2b63 Some plants, such as spider plants, grow stolons with plantlets on the ends as a form of asexual reproduction. Vegetative propagules or clippings of mature plants may form plantlets. 6553fd2b63 Plant propagation 6553fd2b63 Division is used by gardeners to increase the stock of plants and support plant performance in the long run. Over time, many perennials that are herbaceous tend to expand from a central crown and start to clump up in the middle. If there is no periodic division occurring, these clumps can become overcrowded and stressed out. The main purposes of dividing perennials include: 6553fd2b63 == In botany and ecology ==
6553fd2b63 Cuttings are used as a method of asexual reproduction in succulent horticulture, commonly referred to as vegetative reproduction. A cutting... 6553fd2b63 == Purpose and benefits == 6553fd2b63

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Fruit tree propagation Fruit tree propagation is usually carried out vegetatively (non-sexually) by grafting or budding a desired variety onto a suitable rootstock. Perennial Fruit tree propagation is usually carried out vegetatively (non-sexually) by grafting or budding a desired variety onto a suitable rootstock 6553fd2b63

== Etymology == 6553fd2b63

Cutting (plant) A stem cutting produces new roots, and a root cutting produces new stems. Some plants can be grown from leaf pieces, called leaf cuttings, which produce both stems and roots. piece of a plant that is used in horticulture for vegetative (asexual) propagation. The scions used in grafting are also called cuttings. A piece of the stem or root of the source plant is placed in a suitable medium such as moist soil. A piece of the stem or root of the source plant is placed in a suitable A plant cutting is a piece of a plant that is used in horticulture for vegetative (asexual) propagation. If the conditions are suitable, the plant piece will begin to grow as a new plant independent of the parent, a process known as striking 6553fd2b63

Propagating plants from cuttings is an ancient form of cloning. There are several advantages of cuttings, mainly that the produced offspring are practically clones of their parent plants. If a plant has favorable traits, it can continue to pass down its advantageous genetic information to its offspring. This is especially economically advantageous as it allows commercial growers to clone a certain plant to ensure consistency throughout their crops. 6553fd2b63

Division (horticulture) restores a more balanced root-to-soil ratio. It is most commonly used for herbaceous perennials and plants with structures such as bulbs, clumps, or rhizomes, where each separate plant includes healthy roots and shoots that are necessary for its survival. The success of the technique depends on plant type, proper timing, and structure. Division is used to increase plant numbers, improve and rejuvenate plant health, and maintain desirable traits. Vegetative propagation division is a reliable form of clonal propagation because each division genetically has - Division in horticulture is a method of asexual plant propagation in which a parent plant is separated into two or more parts that are capable of growing into individual plants 6553fd2b63

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Overcrowding prevention - as perennials expand outwards, root systems start to compete for resources such as oxygen, nutrients, and soil moisture. A lot of root density in one area limits access to these resources... 6553fd2b63
Plant propagation is vital to agriculture and horticulture, not just for human food production but also for forest and fibre crops, as well as traditional and herbal medicine. It is also important for plant breeding. 6553fd2b63

Plant propagation processes. For seeds, it happens after ripening and dispersal; for vegetative parts Plant propagation is the process by which new plants grow from various sources, including seeds, cuttings, and other plant parts. Plant propagation can refer to both man-made and natural processes. Propagation typically occurs as a step in the overall cycle of plant growth 6553fd2b63

While many plants reproduce by vegetative reproduction, they rarely exclusively use that method to reproduce. Vegetative reproduction is not evolutionarily advantageous; it does not allow for genetic diversity and... 6553fd2b63
== Plant propagation == 6553fd2b63 == See also == 6553fd2b63 Plant propagation is the process of plant reproduction of a species or cultivar, and it can be sexual or asexual. It can happen through the use of vegetative parts of the plants, such as leaves, stems, and roots to produce new plants or through growth from specialized vegetative plant parts. 6553fd2b63

Plantlet Vegetative propagules A plantlet is a young or small plant, produced on the leaf margins or the aerial stems of another plant. aerial stems of another plant. Some plants, such as spider plants, grow stolons with plantlets on the ends as a form of asexual reproduction 6553fd2b63

In botany, stolons are plant stems which grow at the soil surface or just below ground that form adventitious roots at the nodes, and new plants from the buds. Stolons are often called runners. Rhizomes, in contrast, are root-like stems that may either grow horizontally at the soil surface or in other orientations underground. Thus, not all horizontal stems are called stolons. Plants with stolons are called stoloniferous. 6553fd2b63

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Vegetative shoot Sterile shoots serve an assimilative function, producing organic substances through photosynthesis necessary for the plant's development and growth. artificial techniques involved in the asexual propagation of plants, see Vegetative propagation. In other species, sterile shoots are produced at a different time than the reproductive shoots. Many plant species produce only reproductive shoots; some have both vegetative and reproductive shoots simultaneously. Vegetative propagation using those structures has found commercial A vegetative shoot is a shoot which lacks reproductive organs, spores, and seeds

Examples of plantlets budding from leaf or stem tissue may be found in several species known as mother of thousands. *Kalanchoe daigremontiana* forms somatic embryos on its leaf margins that germinate into deciduous juvenile plants before falling from the parent and growing independently. == Evolutionary advantage: Succulents == Plant reproduction

Basal shoot The complex of clonal individuals and the Basal shoots, root sprouts, adventitious shoots, and suckers are words for various kinds of shoots that grow from adventitious buds on the base of a tree or shrub, or from adventitious buds on its roots. It is a strategy of plant propagation. Shoots that grow from buds on the base of a tree or shrub are called basal shoots; these are distinguished from shoots that grow from adventitious buds on the roots of a tree or shrub, which may be called root sprouts or suckers. Suckers are shoots arising underground from the roots some distance from the base of a tree or shrub. Water sprouts produced by adventitious buds may occur on the above-ground stem, branches or both of trees and shrubs. A plant that produces root sprouts or runners is described as surculose. "asexual reproduction", also denominated "vegetative reproduction";

Vegetative reproduction Vegetative reproduction (also known as vegetative propagation, vegetative multiplication or cloning) is a form of asexual reproduction occurring in plants Vegetative reproduction (also known as vegetative propagation, vegetative multiplication or cloning) is a form of asexual reproduction occurring in plants in which a

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new plant grows from a fragment or cutting of the parent plant or specialized reproductive structures, which are sometimes called vegetative propagules 6553fd2b63

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