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African violet propagation prohibited

Question: Are fogging new leaf cuttings helpful? Answer: The goal of fogging is to raise humidity. Misty cuttings are often not as effective as simply wrapping the blade in a clear plastic bag or container while it is rooting. Q: Are there any tips for cheering for new cuttings? Answer: There are several methods used to root new cuttings and all work well. Generally, however, rooting will occur fastest when ambient temperatures are between 70 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit. Humidity above 50% supports the leaf until roots can form. Using a young but mature leaves from the second or third rows of the bow will often produce roots faster than older leaves. Q: How do you revive limp leaves that come through the mail? I got leaves through the mail and they were very limp, so I threw them away. So is there any way? Answer: Often limp leaves will revive (depending on how limp they are.) Some growers use a bowl of lukewarm water with a pinch of sugar added and low-limp leaves in the water. Others prefer to mist the blade with any warm water and place it inside a zippered plastic bag for a day or two. When a leaf begins to solidify again, you should cut the stem and put it down. If any part of the blade remains limp, simply trim it off. Cutting cells from any part of the plant that is in contact with damp substrate will usually root. Question: When starting a new plant, I usually place the blade in water. Recently I have potted 6 leaves in African violet soil and covered them with a bag to increase their humidity. I did this about 6 to 8 weeks ago and still don't have any new suckling that I do when I place the blade in water. I wonder if I should use a special type of soil. Answer: Either method works well and growers have different preferences. It is not uncommon for the soil method to wait 8 weeks or more to see growth above the soil, but roots underground should be formed. If you tow gently on the blade and it lifts the pot, you can be sure that the roots develop. Here are some tips for best results: Choose young but mature leaves to propagate, rather than leaves that are old and can lose color or power. When starting the leaves in potted plant mixture, it is best if the potted mixture is very light and fluffy with copious amounts of perlite. With the help of this mix allows the roots to develop more free. Do not place the leaves in the potted mixture very deep, as the plantlets will grow from the cut end of the stem. Setting it in just enough to keep it in the mix makes a much shorter trip for the small plants to grow before they reach the light. It can speed up the process of propagation to trim about an inch of the tip of each mother's blade (using a knife to cut it off). This seems to stimulate the production of plantlets and also increases the amount of light reach the earth where they are in Enveloping rooting leaves in a clear container or ziploc bag increases humidity and heat which often results in faster growth. Question: I have great difficulty getting my mini's and semi-mini African violet leaves to root. Some have been placed in water and some have been placed in the rooting mix. It's been 3 months and still nothing? The leaves are not dead they still look good. First, some were placed in a potted plant mixture in a tray and the clear plastic cover on top. After a while, the mold was growing, so I lifted the lid for ventilation. Still nothing. Oh! I grow indoors on shelves with light. Do you think the house temp. is not hot enough? What to do. Or is it much harder to root mini's? Need more information to make a diagnosis? Answer: We don't see much difference between minis and standard violets when they multiply them. If you selected the leaves yourself, you may have chosen leaves that were older and would be slower to reproduce. Usually I find that leaves from the middle rows are more quick to root and produce offspring. If the leaves still look good, something happens below the earth's surface. The temperature can make a difference. Rooting leaves do best if the soil temperature is in the mid to high 70s. If your home is cooler than that, growth will be slower. Here's another trick – gently tug on the leaves that are in the ground just enough to surprise them a bit. It should trigger the survival of the species response and they should put on a growth spurt. Another trick that we often use with standard violets is to trim off the tip of the blade with a sharp blade. It's the same thing, trying to trigger a growth spurt with a cautious threat. A little patience and you should see results! Question: October 1, I received ten (10) African violet leaves by mail. I planted each leaf in small pots and waited. Each blade has developed good root systems but zero babies. Two (2) weeks ago, I noticed that the leaves began to grow. I then cut the tops off the leaves. Still zero kids. As a side note I was given a leaf September 27 th by a dear friend. This leaf has developed baby plants that are about 1/2 inch long. Using the same earth, light and water. Answer: The rate at which the offspring develop can vary greatly depending on variation and the power of the individual blade. I think that on average it should be expected that it takes two weeks to a month for the blade to establish a root system. Normally children will start showing up at six to eight weeks although it may be faster on rare occasions and it can be much longer with variegated leaves and older leaves. If petioles were inserted deep into the potted plant mixture, it can also take longer. Trimming the blades was a good choice and should encourage a faster response. I think your purchased blades are going well and seem to be right on a normal schedule. to set up directions on rooting leaves. When one is advised not to set the blade in the soil very deeply, I wonder exactly how deep it is. Does the stem edge of the blade touch the earth? or is it rather a little away from the earth, so only the trunk is in? I am trying to save a plant that the whole center is rotting, and some of the stems are not very long; only one was 1-2, and the rest is more like three quarters of an inch. I wonder what not very deep means in these circumstances. Answer: The idea behind not very deep is that the new plants will form at the cut end of the stem and will need to grow from there to the earth's surface to reach light. If the leaf is planted deep (to the bottom of a pot) that can be two or three inches, and the resulting clones are often spindly. If the blade is only at the top, with the trunk perhaps half an inch below the soil line, the offspring reach the light very quickly and are more powerful. To save leaves from a violet with crown rot, the most important thing is to be sure that there are no traces of the rot in the leaf you have taken. The petiole (the correct name for the trunk attached to the blade) can be very very short or even non-existent. Some growers routinely slice over the lower part of the leaf and set the top of the leaf with the cut edge just barely in the potted mixture (just enough to keep the leaf upright). These methods tend to produce more baby plants (along the entire cut edge) and they will often be further apart and easier to harvest when it's time to pot them separately. Question: I have a new plant that I propagated from my violet. The new one has about six leaves, but two of them slowly turn brown around the edges and shrivel. Is this normal? What could be the reason for this? How do I keep my new baby violet growing strong? Answer: New leaves on the plantlets are very tender and vulnerable to dry air or dry air draughts, especially if ground moisture is not kept evenly moist. Direct sunlight can be too harsh too. At this stage many growers find that the young plants do best if kept in a terrarium-like environment where humidity is high. Clear plastic food containers (like a hot-fudge-sundae cup with lid) or ziploc bags are both good choices to enclose young plants. Water the plant and let it stop dripping before inserting it inside the clear container. Seal it closed and set it out of direct sunlight but in a bright place. It probably won't need further watering as long as it is closed in this way. In a month or so you will start to see more mature growth develop; the leaves will be wider, flatter and more powerful. When you think the plant is strong enough to leave the confinement (or when the plant is too big to stay there), open the container a little on the first day and a little more next. This humidity will change gradually and will prevent withering from the shock of sudden dry air. By the third day, the young violet will be ready to handle a more normal growing environment. Propagation - Seeds Question: Where are the seeds of an African violet? Are they in the flower after it dries? I looked at all the issues of propagation and they all involve starting from a sheet. Answer: Seeds do not develop frequently on African violets because a pollinator (human or insect) is usually required. They rarely self-polarize. All seed develops in the ovary that is in the middle of the flower during anthers and stigmatization. After pollination, the ovary will swell up to about the size of a popcorn seed and look light green in the middle of the flower. The seed capsule must remain on the plant for 4-6 months to mature. There is no guarantee of what color an African violet plant will be - each plant will have unique DNA. If you want exact clones then you need to propagate a leaf cutting. Question: If I plant African violet(s) from seed, how long should it take to start flowering/flowering? 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