

TIMELINE for VEGETATIVE PROPAGATION

This timeline is only approximate because conditions always vary from one garden to another and from one specimen plant to another, even of the same species. The best determining factor as to do/don't is to examine the growth of the parent plant carefully.

For California native plants only: C = CUTTINGS D = DIVISION

DECEMBER – JANUARY

- C – Sticky Monkeyflower, species and hybrids – best late December
- C – Seaside Daisy – use the “rosettes”
- C – Snowberry / Dogwood / Twinberry – just as buds are beginning to swell on these deciduous shrubs
- C – Pitcher Sage
- C – Coyote Mint – no later than February
- D – Goldenrod

FEBRUARY – MARCH

- D – Asters
- D – Yarrows
- C – California Honeysuckle
- C – Pink-flowering Currant – best late March
- C – Elderberries
- C – Yerba Buena

APRIL – MAY

- C – Ceanothus – cultivars
- C – California Sage
- C – California Fuchsias – late April
- C – Island Bush Snapdragon – if prepped first by pruning

JUNE

- C – Sonoma Sage – no later than end of June

SEPTEMBER – OCTOBER

- C – Salvias – many species, and other Mint family plants
- D – Scarlet Monkeyflower

OCTOBER – NOVEMBER

- C – Alum Root
- C – Hummingbird Sage – also D
- D – Sedges / creeping perennial grasses
- D – Douglas / Pacific Coast Iris hybrids