
LAB 5 QUIZ – PROPAGATION OF HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Name: _____

- 1.) Compare perennials, bi-ennials and annuals with respect to flowering frequency and duration of flowers. (3pts)

Annuals: flower in the spring and remain in bloom all season (complete life cycle in 1yr).

Biennials: grows vegetatively the first season, flowers the second season and dies.

Perennials: regenerates new shoots every spring, flowers once/season for a short period.

- 2.) Multiple choice questions. Match one of the following choices with each of the following four cutting descriptions: (4pts)

- i. Stem cutting
- ii. Divisions
- iii. Stolon cutting
- iv. Root cutting

- a. This method utilized specialized horizontal stems that generate a new shoot and root from sections containing nodes.

stolon

- b. These cuttings are propagated horizontally and do not utilize preformed shoots, but need to generate new adventitious shoots.

root

- c. This method of propagating herbaceous perennials is necessary for maintaining the health and vigor of Chrysanthemums, daylilies and hostas. It is a means to quickly generate new plants because it contains both preformed roots and leaf buds.

division

- d. The lower stem or the stem tip is used for this cutting. After removing the foliage from the lower part of the cutting, it is dipped in auxin and rooted in media.

stem

- 3.) Name two different types of roots (1 pt)

Fleshy and fine-root

- 4.) How are root cuttings taken in order to maintain the correct orientation and preserve polarity? (2 pts)

Proximal cut at 90, distal cut at 45.

Bonus: Can herbaceous perennials be propagated by seed?

YES.