

**Daffodil****How new plants grow**

Tiny bulb shoots begin to grow from the base of the parent plant's bulb. These shoots continue to grow under the ground, gradually becoming a new bulb. Shoots push up through the soil out of the new bulb once it has fully developed.

**Potato****How new plants grow**

The parent plant grows lots of tubers (called potatoes) under the ground. When the parent plant dies, the tubers grow little shoots which grow up out of the soil to become the stem of a new plant. Little roots grow down into the soil from the tuber.

**Blackberry****How new plants grow**

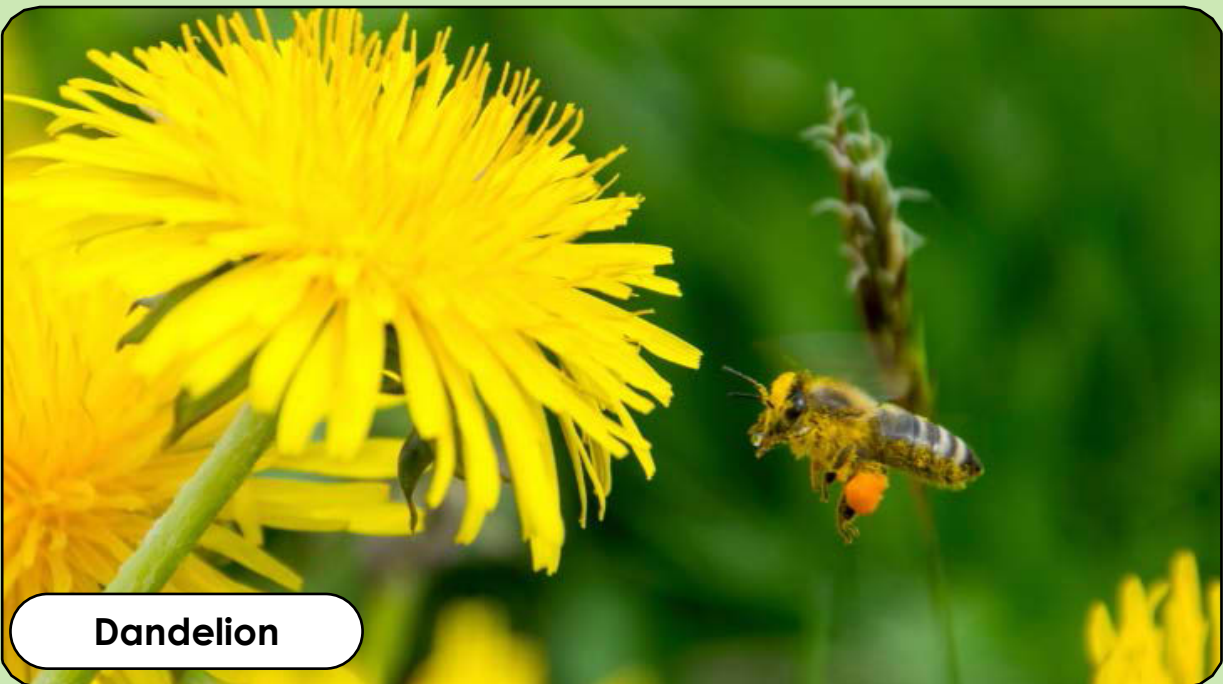
Insects land on the flowers of the blackberry plant and drink its nectar. They transfer pollen to other flowers; blackberry fruits start to grow. Birds eat the fruits, which contain seeds. The seeds land on the ground in bird droppings and grow to form new plants.

**Strawberry****How new plants grow**

Small shoots called 'runners' grow from the stem of the parent plant. Along this runner, little plantlets start to develop. These plantlets grow roots and stems, developing into new plants that are exact copies of their parent plant.

**Oak****How new plants grow**

Oak trees produce blossom flowers. The flowers are pollinated by insects, and also by the wind blowing pollen from one flower to another. The pollinated flowers grow fruit (acorns). Some acorns are buried and forgotten by squirrels; these grow to form new oak saplings.

**Dandelion****How new plants grow**

Pollen is transferred from one dandelion to another by insects or the wind. The pollinated flowers grow lots of seeds with fluffy 'parachutes' on them. The wind blows the seeds away from the parent plant. Some seeds land on soil and grow into new plants.

reproduce	reproduction	fruit
bulb	flower	shoot
sexual	clone	asexual
identical	runner	parent
tuber	plantlet	pollinate
stem	genetic information	

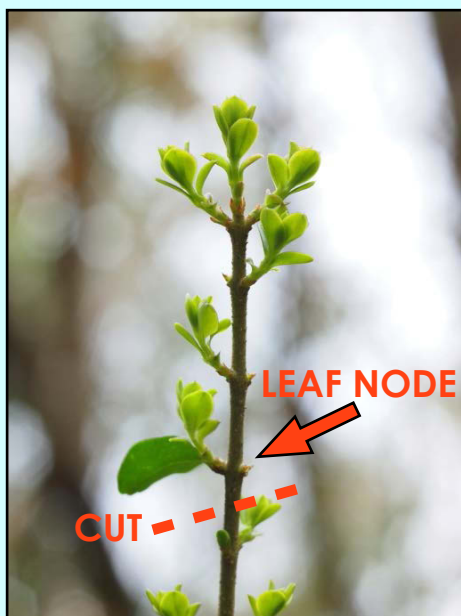
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Did you know you can clone plants by growing new ones from cuttings? You might be surprised by how easy it is! You can do it with many different types of plant including shrubs, herbs and a number of flowering plants.

You will need:

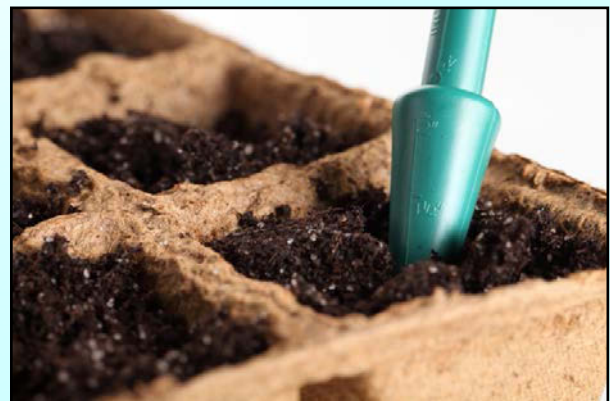
Sharp scissors or gardening secateurs; root hormone (we recommend powder rather than liquid); potting compost and something to pot your cuttings in. Old egg boxes, yogurt pots or plastic takeaway food containers all work well - just make sure there are holes punched in the bottom of them!

Instructions



- Choose a branch or stem on the plant that has some leaves
- IMPORTANT - Your cutting needs at least two leaf nodes! What are they? Well, they're the nobby bits where leaves grow. A leaf node has been labeled on this picture (left)
- Cut below the lowest leaf node. Your cut should be roughly 10-20cm long; cut at an angle so that the end of the cutting is pointy
- Remove the leaves right at the top of your cutting as well as the bottom leaves

- Fill your pot or tray with potting compost. Be careful not to pack the soil down - it needs to be loose!
- Make a hole in the soil with a pencil
- Dip the cut end of your cutting in rooting hormone



- Place your cutting in the hole in the soil; gently push soil around it
- Stand your pot or tray in water until the soil has absorbed water and is damp all the way through
- Remove the tray from the water and keep it somewhere indoors, away from direct sunlight. Punch some holes in a plastic bag and cover the pot or tray