

PROPAGATION CHEAT SHEET

21 Plants that are Easy to Grow and Sell Like Crazy

Last Updated: May 12, 2015 | by [Mike McGroarty](#)

The following 21 plants are really easy to grow and they sell like hot cakes. They always have been really good sellers and they always will be really good sellers. And this list is just the tip of the iceberg when it comes to plants that you can grow and sell that people want to buy.

1. Forsythia
2. Red Weigela
3. Varigated Weigela
4. Pink Flowering Weigela
5. Red Twig Dogwood
6. Fragrant Viburnums
7. All Flowering Viburnums
8. Potentilla
9. Dappled Willow
10. Pussy Willow
11. Daylillies
12. Hosta
13. Huchera
14. Armeria
15. Boxwood
16. Rhododendrons
17. PJM Dwarf Rhododendron
18. Hydrangeas
19. Rose of Sharon Dwarf Alberta Spruce
20. White Dogwood trees
21. Chinese Dogwoods
22. Gold Flame Spirea
23. Gold Mound Spirea
24. Ornamental Grasses of all kinds
25. Rosy Glow Barberry

LAYERING Making More Shrubs

Layering, an easy propagation technique, is a three-step process that lets the plant do most of the work by Lee Reich

Take advantage of nature. By putting a wounded stem in contact with the soil, a shrub will send out roots to support a new plant

Start in early spring. Early spring is the best time to begin the layering process because it takes advantage of a plant's vigor, ensures enough time for the plant to produce an acceptable amount of roots before it is cut away from the mother plant, and provides ample opportunity for the plant to get sufficiently established after it is transplanted.

Pick a good spot. Young stems root best and are easily bent to the ground. Once you select a stem, check to make sure that it can be bent to the ground at a suitable location. When I recently layered a spirea (*Spiraea* spp. and cvs., USDA Hardiness Zones 4–9) in a flower bed, I chose a stem that could be bent down and rooted without disturbing nearby plants. You have no need to restrict yourself to making only one new plant; as many shoots as you can conveniently bend to the ground can become new plants. If your plant doesn't have any young stems that are well placed, cut back some older stems during late winter to induce new stems to grow. These young stems will be ready for rooting. <http://www.finegardening.com>



The best shrubs to layer in your zone

Hardiness Zones 2 to 4

1. Blueberries (*Vaccinium* spp. and cvs., Zones 2–8)
2. Euonymus (*Euonymus* spp. and cvs., Z 4–9)
3. Filberts (*Corylus* spp. and cvs., Z 3–9)
4. Forsythias (*Forsythia* spp. and cvs., Z 3–9)
5. Honeysuckles (*Lonicera* spp. and cvs., Z 3–10)
6. Hydrangeas (*Hydrangea* spp. and cvs., Z 4–9)
7. Lilacs (*Syringa* spp. and cvs., Z 3–8)
8. Mulberries (*Morus* spp. and cvs., Z 4–9)
9. Persian ironwoods (*Parrotia persica* and cvs., Z 4–7)
10. Tree peonies (*Paeonia* spp. and cvs., Z 3–8)
11. Viburnums (*Viburnum* spp. and cvs., Z 3–8)
12. Weigelas (*Weigela* spp. and cvs., Z 3–9)

Moderate regions (Zones 5 to 7)

13. Andromedas (*Pieris* spp. and cvs., Z 5–9)
14. Beautybushes (*Kolkwitzia amabilis* and cvs., Z 5–9)
15. Cotoneasters (*Cotoneaster* spp. and cvs., Z 4–8)
16. Daphnes (*Daphne* spp. and cvs., Z 4–9)
17. Firethorns (*Pyracantha* spp. and cvs., Z 6–9)
18. Fothergillas (*Fothergilla* spp. and cvs., Z 4–8)
19. Heaths (*Erica* spp. and cvs., Z 5–11)
20. Hibiscus (*Hibiscus* spp. and cvs., Z 5–11)
21. Hollies (*Ilex* spp. and cvs., Z 5–9)
22. Lavenders (*Lavandula* spp. and cvs., Z 5–9)
23. Leucothoes (*Leucothoe* spp. and cvs., Z 5–9)
24. Magnolias (*Magnolia* spp. and cvs., Z 4–9)
25. Mountain laurels (*Kalmia latifolia* and cvs., Z 5–9)
26. Pearlbushes (*Exochorda* spp. and cvs., Z 5–9)
27. Roses (*Rosa* spp. and cvs., Z 2–11)
28. Skimmias (*Skimmia* spp. and cvs., Z 6–9)
29. Trumpet creepers (*Campsis* spp. and cvs., Z 5–9)
30. White forsythia (*Abeliophyllum distichum*, Z 5–9)
31. Winter hazels (*Corylopsis* spp. and cvs., Z 5–9)
32. Witch hazels (*Hamamelis* spp. and cvs., Z 3–9)

When and how to divide perennials

The rootballs of some perennials can be simply pulled apart with your hands; others need to be sliced with a spade or even cut with a saw. Here's a list of dozens of perennials and the best way to divide them.

When dividing perennials, timing and technique are important. And while many perennials can be divided in either early spring or early fall, some are very picky. The optimal time to divide specific perennials is denoted by (S) for spring and (F) for early fall. A single asterisk indicates that division should take place after the plant flowers. Two asterisks mean that protective gloves should be worn when dividing the plant, since its sap may irritate skin. For full article go to: <http://www.finegardening.com>

Divide these plants by hand:

- Blanket flowers (*Gaillardia* spp.) S/F
- Bleeding hearts (*Dicentra* spp.) S*
- Bugleweed (*Ajuga reptans*) S/F
- Columbines (*Aquilegia* spp.) S/F
- Coral bells (*Heuchera* spp.) S/F
- Cranesbills (*Geranium* spp.) S/F
- Creeping Jenny (*Lysimachia nummularia*) S/F
- Deadnettle (*Lamium maculatum*) S/F
- Epimediums (*Epimedium* spp.) S*/F
- Foam flower (*Tiarella cordifolia*) S/F
- Forget-me-not (*Myosotis sylvatica*) S*/F
- Hellebores (*Helleborus* spp.) S*/F
- Jacob's ladder (*Polemonium caeruleum*) S/F
- Lady's mantle (*Alchemilla mollis*) S/F
- Lamb's ears (*Stachys byzantina*) S/F
- Moss pink (*Phlox subulata*) F
- Primroses (*Primula* spp.) S*
- Pulmonarias (*Pulmonaria* spp.) S*/F
- Pussytoes (*Antennaria dioica*) S/F
- Sea thrift (*Armeria maritima*) S/F
- Speedwell (*Veronica spicata*) S/F
- Spurge (*Euphorbia myrsinites*) S/F**
- Stonecrop (*Sedum spectabile*) S/F
- Sweet woodruff (*Galium odoratum*) F
- Violets, pansies (*Viola* spp.) S/F
- Wormwood (*Artemisia ludoviciana*) S/F
- Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) S/F
- Cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*) S/F
- Catmint (*Nepeta × faassenii*) S/F
- Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*) S/F
- Daisy (*Leucanthemum × superbum*) S/F
- Daylilies (*Hemerocallis* spp.) S/F
- Forest grass (*Habenochloa macra*) S/F
- Fountain grass (*Pennisetum alopecuroides*) S/F
- Garden phlox (*Phlox paniculata*) S/F
- Gaura (*Gaura lindheimeri*) S/F
- Goldenrods (*Solidago* spp.) S/F
- Gunnera (*Gunnera manicata*) S/F
- Hostas (*Hosta* spp.) S/F
- Japanese painted fern (*Athyrium niponicum 'Pictum'*) S/F
- Jerusalem sage (*Phlomis russeliana*) S/F
- Lemon balm (*Melissa officinalis*)
- Ligularia (*Ligularia dentata*) S/F
- Masterwort (*Astrantia major*) S/F
- Monkshood (*Aconitum napellus*) S
- Penstemons (*Penstemon* spp.) S/F
- Perennial sage (*Salvia × superba*) S*/F
- Pinks (*Dianthus plumarius*) S/F
- Poppies (*Papaver* spp.) F
- Red hot poker (*Knifophia* spp.) S/F
- Sedge (*Carex morrowii*) S/F
- Siberian iris (*Iris sibirica*) F
- Silver grasses (*Miscanthus* spp.) S/F
- Snakeroot (*Cimicifuga racemosa*) S/F
- Switch grass (*Panicum virgatum*) S/F
- Tickseed (*Coreopsis verticillata*) S/F
- Turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*) S/F
- Yarrow (*Achillea filipendulina*) S/F
- Lilyturf (*Liriope spicata*) S/F
- Male fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*) S/F
- Meadowsweets (*Filipendula* spp.) S/F
- Peonies (*Paeonia* cvs.) F
- Solomon's seal (*Polygonatum odoratum*) S/F
- Wild indigo (*Baptisia australis*) S*/F

Cut up rhizomes and tubers with a knife:

- Arum (*Arum italicum*) F
- Bergenia (*Bergenia cordifolia*) S/F
- Caladiums (*Caladium* spp.) S
- Calla lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*) S
- Cannas (*Canna* spp.) S
- Corydalis (*Corydalis lutea*) S/F
- Dahlias (*Dahlia* cvs.) S
- Elephant ears (*Alocasia* spp.) S
- Irises (*Iris* spp.) F
- Lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*) S/F
- Lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*) S/F
- Rhubarb (*Rheum palmatum*) S
- Rodgersia (*Rodgersia pinnata*) S/F
- Spurge (*Euphorbia griffithii*) S/F**
- Wild ginger (*Asarum europaeum*) S

These perennials are best not divided:

- Alyssums (*Alyssum* spp.)
- Candytuft (*Iberis sempervirens*)
- Carnation (*Dianthus caryophyllus*)
- Delphinium (*Delphinium × elatum*)
- Euphorbia (*Euphorbia characias* spp. *wulfenii*)
- Foxgloves (*Digitalis* spp.)
- Garden sage (*Salvia officinalis*)
- Geraniums (*Pelargonium* spp.)
- Lavender cotton (*Santolina chamaecyparissus*)
- Lavenders (*Lavandula* spp.)
- Rose campion (*Lychnis coronaria*)
- Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)
- Russian sage (*Perovskia atriplicifolia*)
- Sea hollies (*Eryngium* spp.)
- Silvermound (*Artemisia schmidtiana*)
- Sweet pea (*Lathyrus latifolius*)
- Trillium (*Trillium grandiflorum*)

Divide these plants with a spade or pitchfork:

- African lilies (*Agapanthus* cvs.) S/F
- Anemone (*Anemone × hybrida*) S
- Asters (*Aster* spp.) S
- Bee balm (*Monarda didyma*) S/F
- Bellflowers (*Campanula* spp.) S/F
- Big bluestem grass (*Andropogon gerardii*) S/F
- Black-eyed Susans (*Rudbeckia* spp.) S/F
- Blood grass (*Imperata cylindrica*) S/F

Slice apart woody crowns with a handsaw:

- Amsonias (*Amsonia* spp.) S/F
- Astilbes (*Astilbe* spp.) S/F
- Bear's breeches (*Acanthus spinosus*) S/F
- Doll's eyes (*Actaea pachypoda*) S
- Foxtail lilies (*Eremurus* spp.) F
- Gayfeather (*Liatris spicata*) S/F
- Goatsbeard (*Aruncus dioicus*) S/F
- Joe Pye weed (*Eupatorium maculatum*) S/F