

A photograph of a garden featuring purple and yellow flowers. A large, semi-transparent diamond shape is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing the text "Dividing and Transplanting".

Dividing and Transplanting

What is Plant Division?

- Plants can become overgrown and need to be divided
- This is a type of plant propagation
- If a plant gets too big it competes with itself (water, nutrients, light)
- Division is reducing the size of the plant by digging it up and “dividing” it into pieces that can be grown in other locations



Dividing and Transplanting Tools



Why Divide Perennials?

- To get more of the plants you love without any cost
 - No purchasing
 - No propagation
 - No greenhouse needed
- Some plants need division for best health or appearance
 - They get too big for the space
 - Begin dying out from overcrowding



Signs that Division May be Needed

- Smaller than normal leaves
- Clumps that are dying out in the center
- Fewer, or smaller flowers
- Is too large for the space

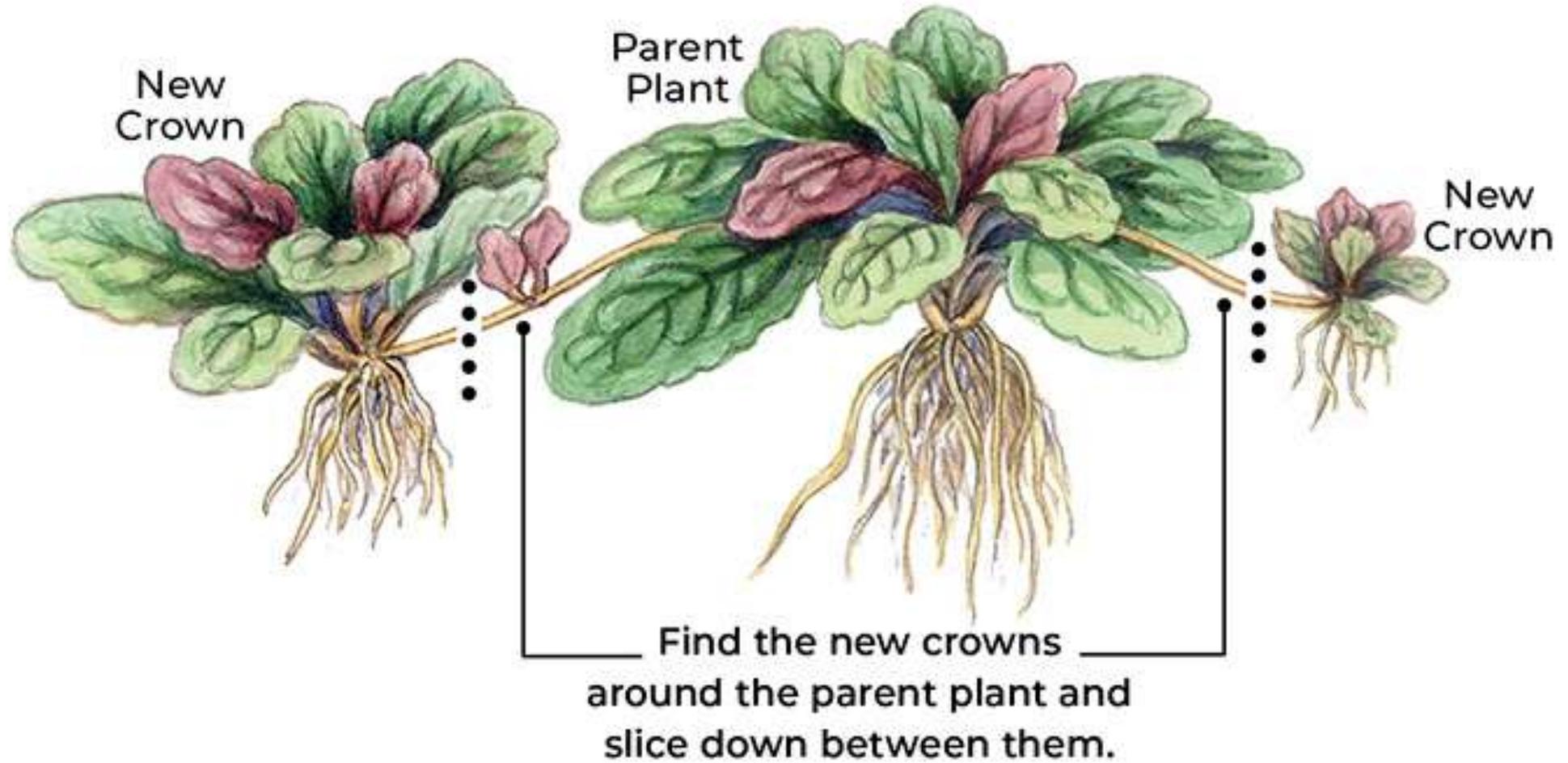


3 Ways to Divide a Perennial

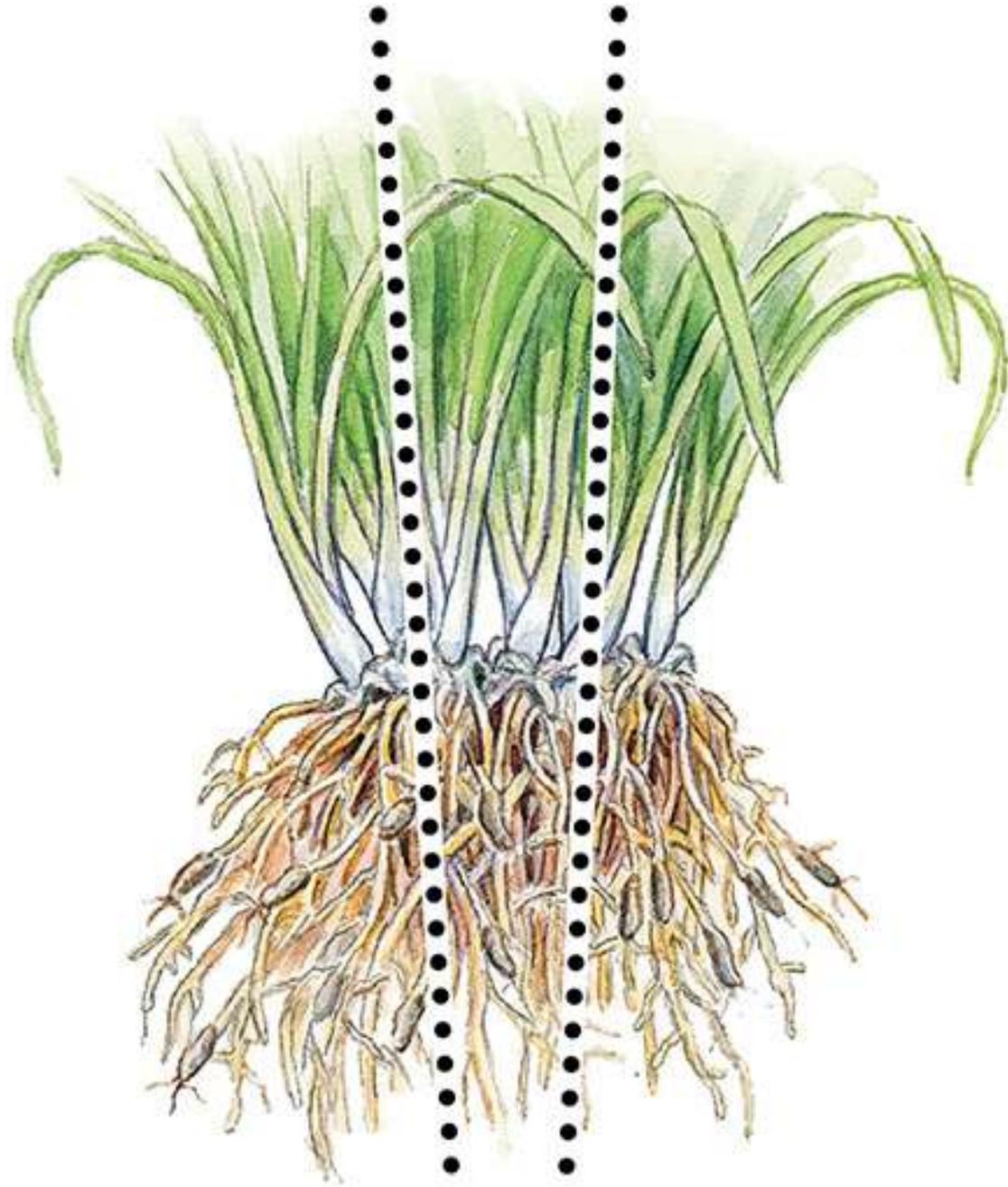
Based on Plant Type and Growth Pattern

- **Spreaders**- Ground cover type plants that spread by modified stems, then create new roots where they touch the soil.
- **Clumpers**- Plants with fibrous root systems. Can dig the whole plant and divide it by cutting up the root mass or you can dig or cut chunks of the plant off and leave the remaining in the ground.
- **Woody Crowns**- Dig up the whole plant, cut portions of the crown with some leaves and plant that new piece in the ground.

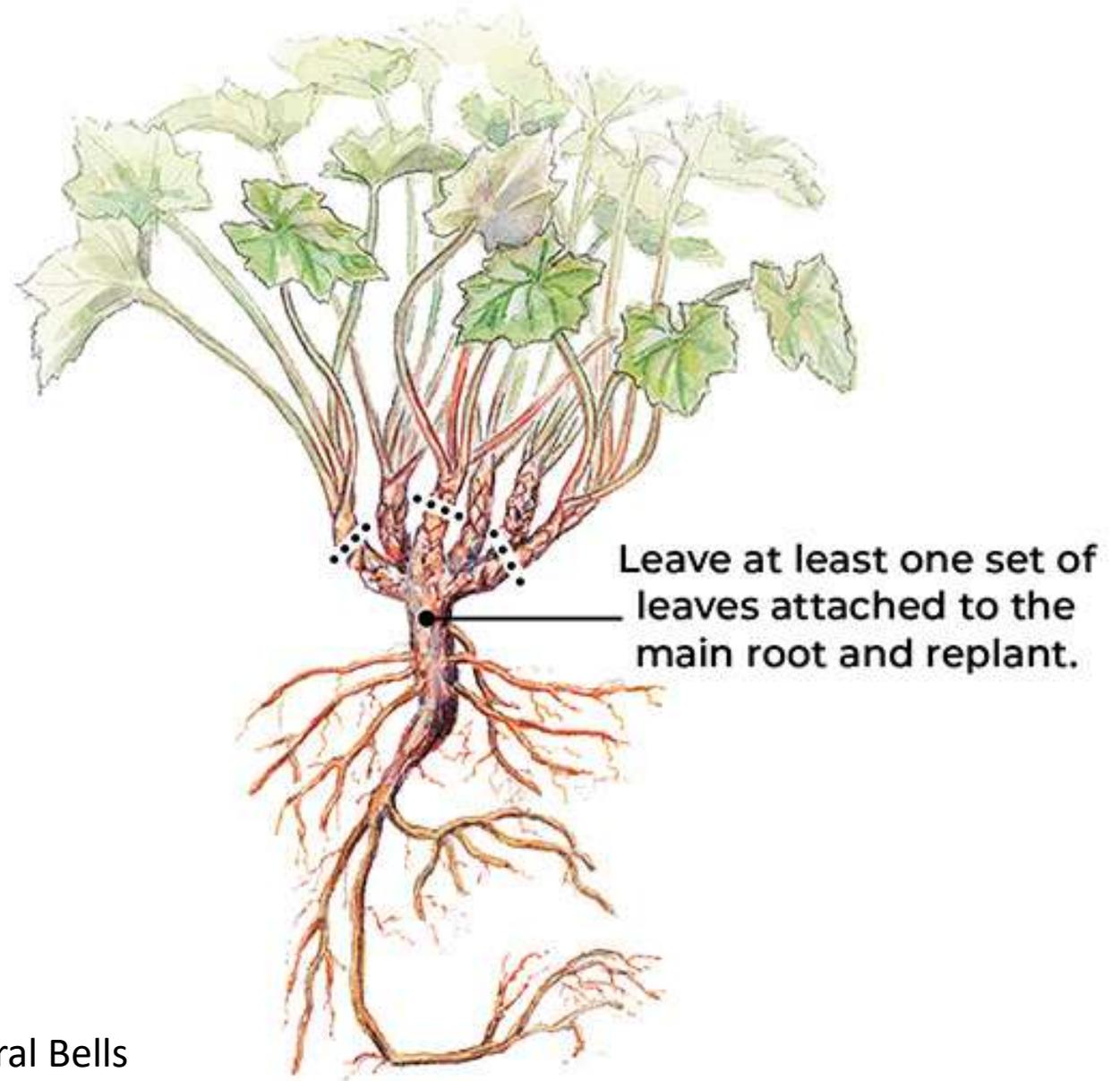
Spreaders



Clumpers



Woody Crowns



Example is Coral Bells

When to Divide or Transplant?

- Spring and Fall are the best times (cooler weather)
- 60 day rule:
 - Moved, divided, or separated 60 days after they bloom.
 - Spring bloomers its easy right? Anytime later Summer or Fall.
 - Fall Bloomers? Early spring or in the fall but expect no flowering.

Fall planting or transplanting allows plants to get established before ground freezes and be ready for the next summer.

How to go
about it









Transplanting

- Dig your hole.
- Fill the hole with water and allow the water to soak into the ground.
- Put the plant into the hole.
- Put soil around the plant (same level of soil as when it was dug up- no mounding or sinking).
- Tap the top of the soil down with your foot (no major compaction)
- Lightly water the top of the soil.
- Make sure they don't dry out over the next several days to weeks as they establish





- Planting and Transplanting are basically the same practice and methods.





