

been wounded lightly, eight were well rooted by October 31st. It was obvious that wounding had aided considerably in the root formation.

Other plants which I have had success in rooting under exactly the same conditions as for *Davidia* are listed below, and may act as a guide for someone wishing to propagate the same species.

Date	Name	No Cuttings	Hormone Used	Transplanted Date	No Rooted
7/20/61	<i>Acer tegmentosum</i>	84	Seradix #3	Sept. 27	50
7/22/60	<i>Acer carpinifolium</i>	15	Seradix #3	Oct. 7	11
7/20/61	<i>Corylopsis sinensis</i>	50	Seradix #1	Sept. 22	48
7/13/60	<i>Halesia monticola</i>	50	Seradix #1	Oct. 7	35
7/13/60	<i>Pterostyrax hispida</i>	24	Seradix #1	Oct. 6	16
5/30/62	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	5	Seradix #3	Aug. 27	5
7/8/65	<i>Prunus Maackii</i>	10	1/2 Seradix #3 1/2 Captan 50W	Sept 28	7
7/19/65	<i>Stewartia Pseudocamellia</i>	44	1/2 Seradix #3 1/2 Captan 50W	Sept. 29	40

PROPAGATION FROM CUTTINGS OF PICEA PUNGENS 'GLAUCA GLOBOSA'

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We have propagated this dwarf blue spruce from cuttings in cold frames in the shadehouse for the last few years with fairly good results. We take the cuttings about June 20th with a good heel, this is important. We do not strip the needles off. We put the cuttings in flats as we find this is an easy way to move them. It takes 18 months to get a good root before transplanting by the first fall. We leave them in the cold frames for the winter and about June the following summer, we take them outside in the shadehouse. As our medium has very little nutrients, if any, we use some fertilizer at this time.

The following spring we plant them out in beds with 40% shade. Our medium is 50% sharp sand and 50% perlite or similar material. Be very careful not to over water. Our catch is about 65 to 75% and we use the same method for all dwarf spruce.