**Plants Suitable for Layering**

**Simple Layering**

* Hydrangea
* Viburnum
* Spirea\*
* Azalea
* Rhodadendron
* aucuba
* flowering quince
* smokebush
* Erica
* fothergilla
* honeysuckle
* magnolia
* passion flower
* skimmia
* lilac
* weigela
* wisteria

**Mound Layering**

* Shadbushes (Amelanchier spp. and cvs., Zones 3–9),
* Smoke bushes (Cotinus spp. and cvs., Zones 4–9)
* Dogwoods (Cornus spp. and cvs., Zones 2–9)

**Serpentine Layering**

* Wisteria (Wisteria spp. and cvs., Zones 5–9)
* Clematis (Clematis spp. and cvs., Zones 4–11

Recommendations from *Fine Gardening* magazine

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)

Layering herbaceous plants:

Typical Layering Technique for Herbaceous Plants

1.Select a vigorous non-flowering side shoot with a springy stem (if the stem has flowers, these should be removed).

2.Dig a small hole where the stem is to be layered and fill it with a mixture of equal parts sharp sand/grit, soil and compost (or bury a small plant pot at this point filled with the same mixture).

3.Strip the lower leaves by pulling them downwards, keeping at least four sets of leaves at the top of the stem.

4.Slice away a small part of the stem through a leaf joint.

5.Bend the stem down and push the cut section into the soil.

6.Cover the stem section with soil and anchor it with a wire loop or small stone.

7.To keep the stem vertical and to prevent root disturbance, secure it to a cane or small stick.

8.Keep the plant well watered, and once rooting has occurred sever the new plant with a sharp knife or secateurs and replant where required.