

Propagation and Production of Atlantic St. Johnswort¹

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Introduction

Atlantic St. Johnswort is a herbaceous or semi-woody plant with a decumbent growth habit, spreading from the base and forming a low mat (Bell and Taylor 1982). This plant is a candidate for beach projects requiring planting of interdunal areas and secondary dunes as well as for commercial or home landscapes. Flowers occur from June to September, are terminal and axillary, and may be solitary or in small clusters called cymes or dichasia. Each flower is 1 to 2 cm (0.39 to 0.79 in) in diameter with 5 clear yellow petals (Radford et al. 1983). Atlantic St. Johnswort occurs in sandy woods, scrub, and coastal dunes from south Florida to the Carolinas.

Propagation

It is considered easy to start ornamental selections within this genus by taking late-summer softwood cuttings from tips of current growth and rooting under high humidity or mist. Many *Hypericum* are also commercially micropropagated (Hartmann and others 1997). Softwood cuttings may be collected during the growing season and placed in plastic bags or stored in a cooler for transport.



Figure 1. Atlantic St. Johnswort (*Hypericum reductum*) shoot and flower detail and entire plant growing in a non-irrigated Florida landscape. Credits: Photo by Mack Thetford.

Cuttings may be prepared from nonbranched terminal shoots. Cut the shoots to a length of 4 inches for uniformity and remove the foliage from the basal 1/2 inch. Treat the base of each cutting with a quick dip of an auxin solution for 1 second followed by 15 minutes of air drying, or treat with a talc-based auxin prior to insertion to a 1/2 to 3/4 inch depth. Cuttings may be propagated in small pots or nursery flats with inserts divided into individual cells. Well-drained propagation mixes should be used to ensure sufficient oxygen in the rooting zone. Research has shown rooting success with pinebark-based substrates or

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potting mixes containing a mixture of sphagnum peat moss, horticultural perlite and vermiculite (Thetford and Miller 2002). Cuttings should not be allowed to dry and the best method to retain moisture is the use of an intermittent mist operated daily. Cuttings may be maintained under natural photoperiod.

Research with Atlantic St. Johnswort has demonstrated that auxin application increases the number of cuttings that develop roots, and one may expect around 90% success with auxin and 70% success without auxin. Auxin treatment has also been shown to improve root number. Several auxin sources have demonstrated success for rooting this species and include NAA (naphthaleneacetic acid) from 500 to 1000 ppm; IBA (indole-3-butyric acid) from 1000 to 5000 ppm; and Dip'N Grow[®] (Dip 'N Grow Inc, Clackamas Oregon 97015-1888), a commercially available liquid formulation containing NAA and IBA at a 1:19 dilution.

Research has demonstrated successful rooting for cuttings of other *Hypericum* species treated with IBA-talc formulations (3000 ppm) and with liquid formulations of auxin. However, differences occurred in root numbers with IBA-alcohol solution and Dip N Grow[®] producing double the roots compared to the IBA-talc and control treatments. Homeowners will find many products containing these two active ingredients through their local garden centers. Products will have dilution ratios provided as part of the label recommendations. Commercial propagators and growers may choose NAA and IBA and dissolve these in isopropyl alcohol to prepare 10,000 ppm stock solutions for further dilution with distilled water.

Production

A production schedule for this species in the spring and summer months will begin with cuttings stuck in a pinebark-based substrate such as 100% milled pine bark or a commercial planting mix. Many commercial growers will use 72-cell trays with roots initiating within 2 to 3 weeks. Rooted cuttings are removed from the mist on week 3 or 4 and the plants remain in the propagation flats through weeks 5 to 6. Plants are irrigated as needed 2 to 3 times each week. Nutritional status of the plants is maintained by liquid

fertilization (1 to 2 times each week) with a 150 ppm N solution from products such as Peters 20 N:10 P₂O₅:20 K₂O (JR Peters, Inc, Allentown, PA 18106). Atlantic St. Johnswort, in general, will not require pruning but may be pruned lightly in weeks 4 or 5 prior to transplant, or within 1 week after transplant to initiate additional branching. Following transplant into 4-inch or 1-quart pots, plants require an additional 4- to 6-week production period to achieve a full rootball and a canopy of approximately 6 to 8 inches.

References

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