

Herbaceous Perennial

Propagation by Division & Separation

<i>Perennial</i>	Multiply by:	Bloom/Active Period	When to Divide/Separate:	Special instructions
<i>Acanthus, Bear's Breeches</i>	Rhizomes	Mid-summer	Spring every 4-5 years	Sufficient moisture needed during reestablishment
<i>Achillea (yarrow)</i>	rhizomes	mid to late summer	Spring or fall every 3-4 years	Divide mature clumps; division is easy
<i>Daylilies</i>	Thick, fleshy roots	Early summer-frost	Fall or early spring. Every 3-6 years	Cut into sections with garden knife or spade, with 3 fans per clump.
<i>Maidenhair Fern</i>	Rhizomes	Spring-summer	Spring	
<i>Agapanthus</i>	Fleshy rhizomes	Mid to late summer	Fall after flowering every 4-6 years	Enjoys some crowding; blooming will be delayed after dividing
<i>Ajuga</i>	stolons	Early to late spring	Any time of year, as long as soil is workable	Divide clumps or transplant from runners
<i>Allium (chives)</i>	Bulb	Late spring to early summer	Spring or fall	Divide into small clumps of 3-6 bulbs
<i>Amaryllis (naked lady)</i>	Bulb	Late summer	Spring	Use offsets of parent bulb for new plantings
<i>Asclepias (butterfly weed)</i>	Taproot	Late spring to mid-summer	Fall	Dig deeply to avoid cutting taproot
<i>Astilbe</i>	rhizome	Early summer	Early spring or fall	crown division
<i>Athyrium (lady fern/Japanese painted fern)</i>	rhizomes	Spring summer	Spring or fall	Divide clumps; easy
<i>Caladium</i>	Tubers	Summer-frost	Dig up tubers in the fall	Store tubers dry through winter; replant in spring.
<i>Canna</i>	Rhizomes	Mid to late summer	Fall or early spring	Divide rhizomes into sections with 2-3 growing points
<i>Plumbago</i>	rhizomes	Summer to late fall	spring	
<i>Autumn Crocus</i>	bulb	Autumn	Spring after foliage begins to die back	Can be left for many years but can be divided every 3 years for increase
<i>Lily-of-the-Valley</i>	Rhizomes & pips	Midspring	Divide and plant in spring	Division is generally not needed regularly
<i>Coreopsis, lanceleaf</i>	rhizomes	Early to late summer	Spring	Divide clumps every few years as needed
<i>Crocsmia</i>	Corms	Mid to late summer	Spring before growth starts; every 2-3 years	Remove offsets from mother corm
<i>Dutch Crocus</i>	corm	Late winter to early spring	Fall every 4-5 years	Detach newly formed corms from mother corm
<i>Dahlia</i>	Tuberous root	Midsummer to frost	Spring after frost every 2-3 years	For zones 7 and above, dig up and store tubers

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<i>Hardy chrysanthemum</i>	Rhizomes	Late summer to frost (twice a year)	Spring every 3 to 4 years	Replant immediately after dividing
<i>Dianthus</i>	rhizomes	Late spring to early summer	Spring	every 3-5 years
<i>Bleeding heart</i>	Tuberous clumps	Late spring to late summer	Spring or fall every 3-5 years	
<i>Shield fern</i>	Rhizomes		Early spring or fall after foliage dies back	Every 3-5 years as needed
<i>Purple coneflower</i>	Rhizomes	Summer	Early spring or late fall	every 4 years
<i>Horsetail, scouring rush</i>	Rhizomes		Spring	
<i>Mistflower, hardy ageratum</i>	Rhizomes	Fall	Spring every 2-3 years	Divide often due to its aggressive nature
<i>Joe-Pye Weed</i>	Rhizomes	Late summer to fall	Spring	every 3 years
<i>Blanket Flower</i>	Rhizomes	Spring through fall	spring	Can transplant new growth that appears away from old crown
<i>Gerbera Daisy</i>	Crown with offshoots	Late spring to late summer	Early spring every 2 years or as needed	Separate offshoots from mother crown
<i>Gladiolus</i>	Corms	Late spring-early summer	Fall before hard freeze	Replant with 2-3 shoots per clump
<i>Coral Bells, Heuchera</i>	Crowns with offshoots	Late spring to early summer	Spring after new growth appears	Divide every 3 years when center of plant becomes woody
<i>Perennial hibiscus</i>	Crown with offshoots	summer	fall	Plants flower second year after division
<i>Hosta</i>	Crowns with rhizomes	Summer	Spring or fall every 3-4 years	Replant at 3-4' spacing
<i>Bearded Iris</i>	Rhizomes	Late spring to early summer	Fall every few years as blooms decline	Separate rhizomes into segments with 1 fan and several feeder roots. Plant 1" deep
<i>Louisiana Iris</i>	Rhizome	Mid spring	Fall every 3 years	Discard old rhizomes, keep young ones with newly emerged leaves.
<i>Shasta daisy</i>	Rhizomes and stolon-like shoots	Early summer through fall	Every other spring or every 3 years	center of plant becomes woody; use 2-3 new rhizomes per division
<i>Lilies (Easter, Tiger, Oriental)</i>	Bulb	Late spring to summer	Fall every 3-4 years	Use clean tools to prevent disease; bulbils and scales can also be used to propagate
<i>Liriope & mondo grass</i>	Rhizomes	Summer	Spring	

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<i>Bee balm</i>	Rhizomes	Summer	Every 3 years in spring	
<i>Daffodil, narcissus, jonquil</i>	Bulbs	Early to mid spring	Fall after foliage has died every 3-5 years as necessary	Use dormant bulbs produced from parent bulb
<i>Perennial grasses</i>	Rhizomes	Summer	Clump division in spring every 4-5 years	
<i>phlox</i>	Rhizomes	Summer and early fall	Fall every 2-4 years as needed	Remove large roots to within 2" of crown
<i>Black-eyed Susan</i>	Rhizomes	Summer and fall	Spring every 3-5 years	
<i>Calla lily</i>	Corms	Late spring to early summer	Spring or fall every 3-5 years	Separate cormels that form readily

Bulb-a rounded underground storage organ present in some plants, notably those of the lily family, consisting of a short stem surrounded by fleshy scale leaves or leaf bases, lying dormant over winter.

Corm-a rounded underground storage organ present in plants such as crocuses, gladioli, and cyclamens, consisting of a swollen stem base covered with scale leaves.

Tuber-a thickened underground part of a stem or rhizome, e.g. in the potato, serving as a food reserve and bearing buds from which new plants arise.

Rhizome-a continuously growing horizontal underground stem which puts out lateral shoots and adventitious roots at intervals.

Stolon-a creeping horizontal plant stem or runner that takes root at points along its length to form new plants.

Crown-juncture on a plant where roots meet the stem.

Compiled by:

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Source: Manual of Herbaceous Ornamental Plants, Steven M. Still