

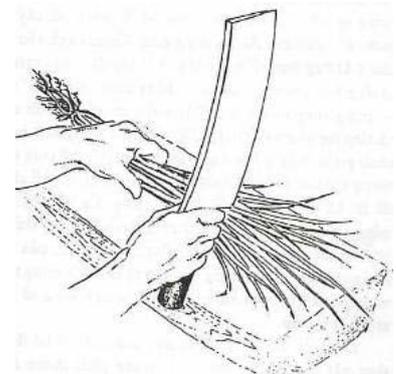


Vetiver multiplication

Parts used for multiplication

- Tiller: one stem with root
- Slip: 1-3 tillers together, for planting a hedge
- Culm: the base of a stem producing new shoots
- Clump: a poll of grass
- Cutting: a piece of stem including a node where it develops roots

Multiplication method	Advantage	Disadvantage
Bare root slips	Cheap; little skill & inputs required; easy transport	Less robust under hardship
Polypots (plastic, paper)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) plants are hardy, less affected by high temperature and low moisture ii) lower irrigation frequency after planting iii) can remain on-site longer (than bare root slips) before planting, but: after 1 week increased maintenance costs iv) easy to transport v) 3-4 weeks longer in the nursery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) plants in poly-pots are more bulky and difficult to transport ii) more costly (labour, space, pots, soil, etc.) iii) 4-5 weeks longer in nursery (than bare root slips) iv) if not bio-degradable, the pots are environmentally charging.
Netpots	Trays with netposts as used by the commercial flower & veg. farmers can be very efficient.	Availability of netpots.
Strips	For difficult sites (water, steep slopes). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) faster handling & planting; ii) sure plant distance iii) easier to transport than polypots iv) saves time for planting v) you need less soil (compared to polypots) and plastic can be re-used vi) high survival rate since roots remain together. 	Expensive, more vulnerable during transport (soil fall out, strip breaking)
Micro-propagation	Large scale, fast and cheap	Needs special skills & equipment (lab)



Polypots

For application on (water-related) infrastructure, in harsh and hostile conditions, where *fast and sure establishment* is required, it is recommended to use pots (or strips).

Strips

Dimensions: Length 75-100 cm, width 6 cm, depth 8-10 cm.