



Procedure:

How To Clone Cannabis Plants

Materials

- A healthy, vigorous, potent, mother plant to take cuttings from
- An X-ACTO knife, a razor, or very sharp scissors
- Cloning gel or powder (also known as rooting hormone)
- Starter cubes to put the clones in (or soil or a soilless mix)
- Low intensity lighting, such as CFL, T5, or LED
- Humidity dome with closable vents
- Waterproof tray and tray insert
- A seedling heat mat to keep your temperatures in the correct range
- A pH meter and a way to adjust pH
- Fine mist spray bottle

Procedure

CAUTION! New clones burn easily. Do not use HPS or MH bulbs.

1

Stop adding nitrogen fertilizer to the mother plant five days before taking the cuttings.

2

Prepare the area where the clones will develop:

1. Get a waterproof tray and insert with a humidity dome that has closable vents. Set it on a flat surface.
2. Place a seedling heat mat under the tray to keep the clones warm. Seedling heat mats are flat, which is very important.
3. Set up the lighting. CFL bulbs work well with clones. A 20- to 40-watt T5 or T12 bulb is preferred.
4. Plan your lighting schedule. New clones can handle up to 24 hours of light.
5. Control the temperature. Keep the temperature between 68° and 75°F (20° and 24°C). At 68°F, your clones will develop slower; at 75°F, they will develop faster.

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Check the pH of your water. Make sure the pH is between 6.0 and 6.5. If you're using rockwool, the pH can be as low as 5.5.



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Prepare the media. You can use peat pellets, rockwool, soil, coconut fiber, or clay pebbles.

- If using soil, moisten it and put it in the waterproof tray. If using any other medium, soak it in pH-balanced water according to the manufacturer's instructions.

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Take your cuttings:

1. Identify the actively growing shoot tips on the mother plant.
2. Move 3 to 5 nodes down the plant. Immediately below the fifth node, cut off the shoot tip with a clean X-ACTO knife at a 45-degree angle to the axis of the stem.
3. Use the X-ACTO knife to remove the shoots and leaves from the bottom two nodes.
4. Trim off half of the remaining leaflets, removing the tips.

Selecting the raw clone



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Very quickly, dip the exposed bottom of the cutting in the rooting hormone. Be sure to cover the bottom two nodes.

7

Put the clone into the moist starter cube, soil, or media. Push the cutting in so the bottom two nodes are in the plug.



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Place your clones in the tray and put the humidity dome on top. You can also spray the inside of the dome with water.

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Add 1 to 2 cm of water to the bottom tray. Be sure that the media doesn't touch the water surface.

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Check the pH of the water daily. Adjust if needed.

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Change the water every three to five days.

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Watch your clones grow into strong, healthy plants!

- If roots don't start to develop in the first 14 days, throw your cuttings out, troubleshoot what went wrong, and start over.
 - If the cuttings droop down and do not recover, throw them away. Otherwise, they will develop mold quickly, possibly affecting the viability of your other cuttings.
 - Pay attention if the leaves turn light green or yellow. This may mean that they are using up the nutrients stored in the leaves to grow roots. This might not be a problem, but you should keep an eye on them for other signs of stress.
 - If needed, you can spray a diluted bloom-type fertilizer on the leaves for foliar feeding. Make sure that the solution is less than 200 ppm. Spray only once, and minimally.
 - Pay attention to color changes on the cuttings. If the base of the stem or new top growth turns yellow over several days, discard the clone. This indicates problems with rooting.
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