CLONING STEP-BY-STEP







WHAT IS CLONING?

The process of replicating genetic phenotypes by taking branch cuttings from mother plants. Branch cuttings contain auxin hormones that encourage lateral root growth.

WHY CLONE?

To stabilize preferred cultivars in order to produce a consistent final crop on any size scale. Cuttings from the same mother plant share identical chemotype compositions.

TEMP: 75° - 80° F (Room)

RH: 65 - 75% (Room)

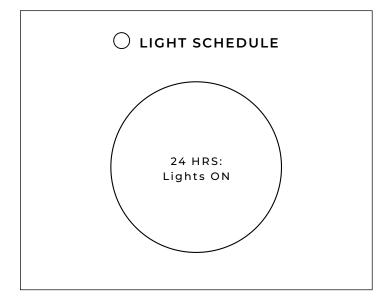
DH: 80 - 95% (Dome)

VPD: 0.8 kPa (Room)

PPFD: 100 - 150 (Canopy)

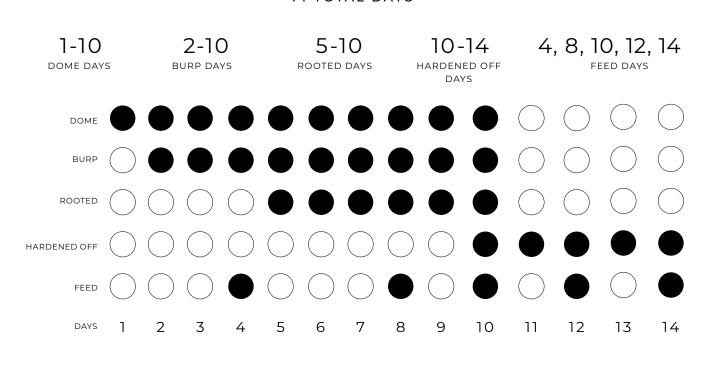
EC: 2.0 - 3.0 (Input)

PH: 5.6 - 6.0 (Input)

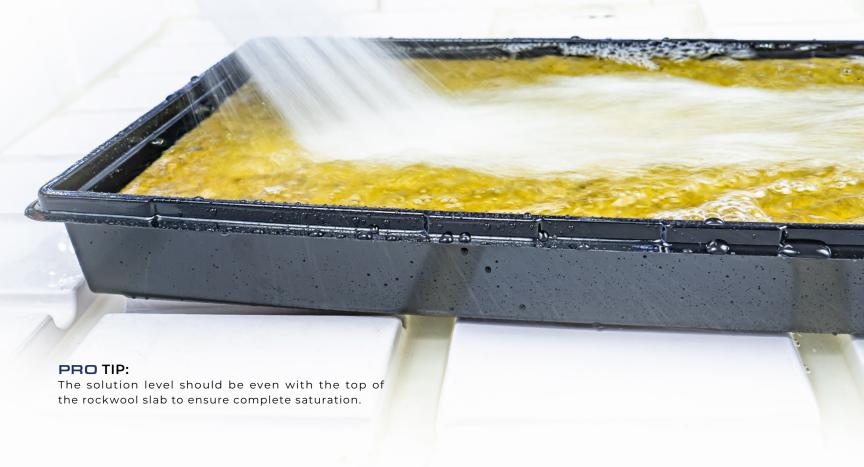


EXPECTED TIME FRAMES

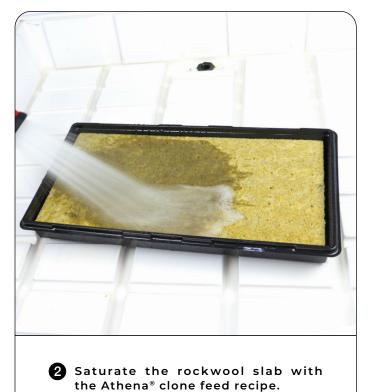
14 TOTAL DAYS



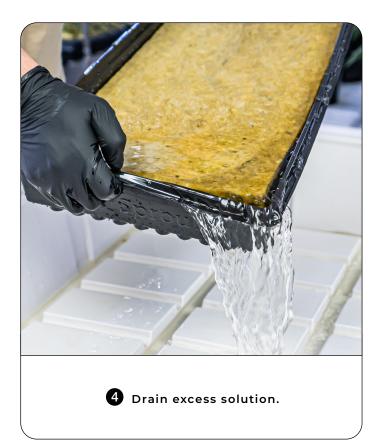
ROCKWOOL PREPARATION

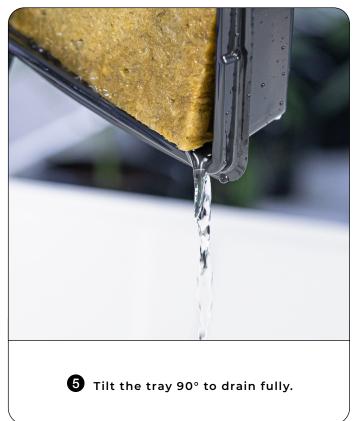












MOTHER PLANT FERTIGATION PHASES

In order to encourage a mother plant to produce quality cuttings it is crucial to have proper moisture management through strategic irrigation events and selecting the proper pot size to avoid roots becoming root bound.



Day 1-6

Day 7-14



Hand feed 20% run-off

Hand feed 20% run-off



1x every 2 days

1x every 1-2 days



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Day 1-7

Day 8-15

Day 16-30

Hand feed 20% run-off

> 0.5 GPH emitters 20% run-off

0.5 GPH emitters 20% run-off

1x every 2 days

5 min. 5x daily

20 min. 5x daily



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Day 1-10

5 Gallon

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Day 11-15

Day 16-30

Hand feed 20% run-off

1.0 GPH emitters 20% run-off

1.0 GPH emitters 20% run-off

1-2x every

2 days 20 min. 5x daily 40 min.

5x daily



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Day 31-90

Day 11-30

1.0 GPH emitters 20% run-off

Hand feed

20% run-off

5x daily

1.0 GPH emitters 20% run-off

60 min. 5x daily

1-2x every

2 days

30 min.



NOTE: Limit cuttings only to mother plants that are at least 60 days old, but no more than 185 days. Older plants tend to become "woodier" and are less likely to maintain optimal plant health or distinct genetic traits.

PRO TIP: Do not take any cuttings from mother plants with stunted growth, unhealthy signs of severe nutrient deficiencies, environmental stress, pests or pathogens.



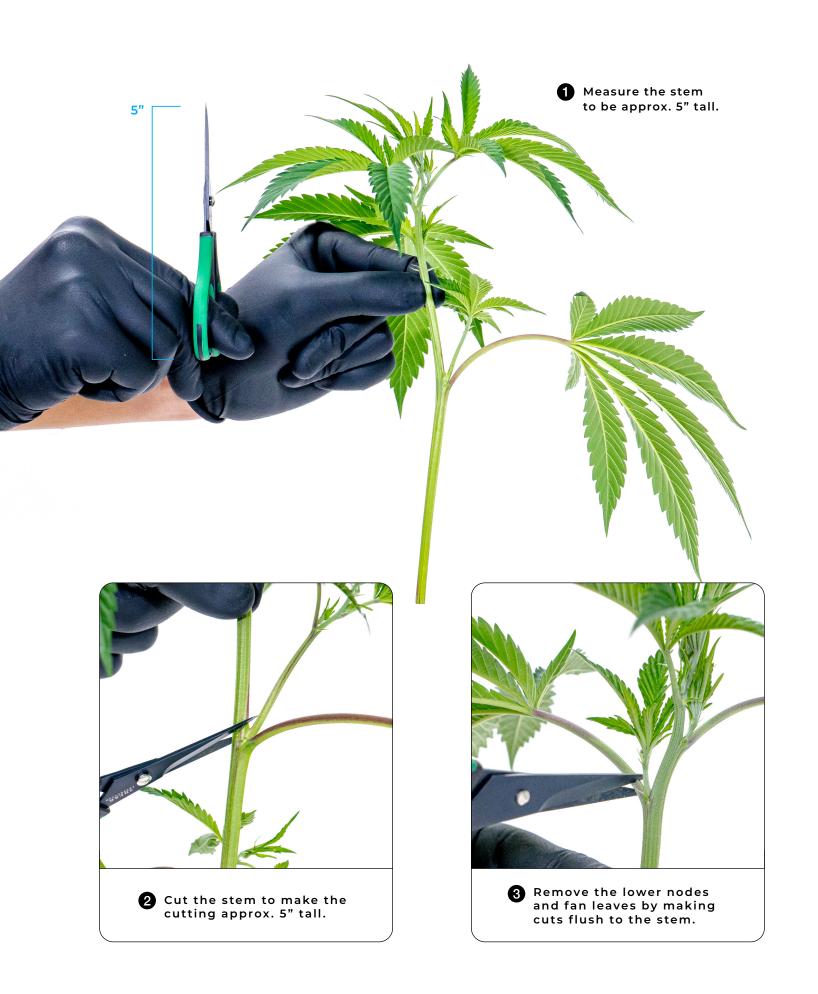


PRO TIP:

Cuttings should be evenly taken from around the entire mother plant to create a balanced and uniform shape.

This technique will produce more primary branches after a three week period of regenerative growth.

3 Collect the cuttings in handfuls of 25 to 36 cuttings to bring to the next station.







4 Hold the top of a cutting by making a fist exposing the blade tips.



5 Cut off the blade tips.



If cuttings are not plugged within 1-2 hours, add more of the Athena® Mother Recipe as needed to maintain the 100-125 mL level in each cup. The bottom ½ - 1½" of each cutting stem should always be submerged in the solution until it is plugged to prevent any drying-up and wilting.

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Place manicured cuttings into a 18oz cup containing 100-125 mL of the Athena® Mother Recipe (page 49 for Pro Line, page 63 for Blended Line) onto the cup station.

Each 500 mL cup can safely hold 25 cuts for 1-2 hours in that much solution.

IMPERIAL FINAL CUT





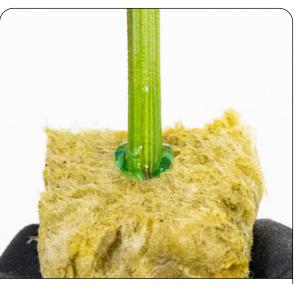
Use a scalpel to cut through the bottom of the stem at a 45 angle to expose more plant tissue hormones that promote cell division for root growth.



2 Dip the 45° angle end of the stem into the shot glass containing the Athena® Cuts rooting compound.

3 Coat the bottom 1" of the stem by slowly rotating it in the compound for 5 seconds.





4 Delicately stick the 45° angle end of the cutting stem, coated with Athena® Cuts, into the top of the rockwool cube, approximately 3/4 - 1" deep.





INSERT TRAY PATTERN

Place the plugged cuttings into the insert tray. To prevent potential canopy problems from overcrowding, use every other insert. A 72 cell insert tray should contain only 36 clones.



VPDOME



Fill the shelving with freshly plugged trays of clones and close the magnetic doors. This is Day 1.

NOTE: If not filling the VPDome™ with 16 trays of clones, optimal environmental conditions will not be achieved inside the VPDome™. A small humidifier placed inside the cover can be used to make up that difference.



VPDOME



NOTE: If the clone trays were pre soaked sufficiently, the clones should be fed again on Days 5, 7, 9, and 11 maintaining a 30-35% dryback.



2 On Day 2, the VPDome™ can be left closed all day to develop the proper humidity levels.





NOTE: Before folding the doors into thirds, spray and wipe with a solution of Athena® Reset at 1 oz per gallon of water to prevent growth of pathogens.



NOTE: Colder environments outside the VPDome may create much higher levels of condensation so burping twice a day would be needed.



Day 3 and forward, burping is done for 5 to 20 minutes to ventilate the VPDome™ by leaving the magnetic doors half open with only the lower magnetic strips attached.





SAY GOODBYE TO DOMES

SAVE ON TIME, MONEY, AND LABOR.

NO MORE FLIMSY DOMES THAT BREAK EASILY AND

CONSTANTLY NEED TO BE REPLACED.

VPDOME"



CLONING STEP-BY-STEP







WHAT IS CLONING?

The process of replicating genetic phenotypes by taking branch cuttings from mother plants. Branch cuttings contain auxin hormones that encourage lateral root growth.

WHY CLONE?

To stabilize preferred cultivars in order to produce a consistent final crop on any size scale. Cuttings from the same mother plant share identical chemotype compositions.

TEMP: 23.8° - 26.6° C (Room)

RH: 65 - 75% (Room)

DH: 80 - 95% (Dome)

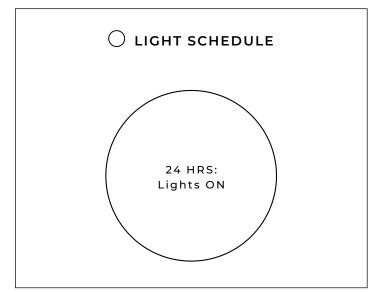
VPD: 0.8 kPa (Room)

PPFD: 100 - 150 (Canopy)

EC: 2.0 - 3.0 (Input)

PH:

5.6 - 6.0 (Input)

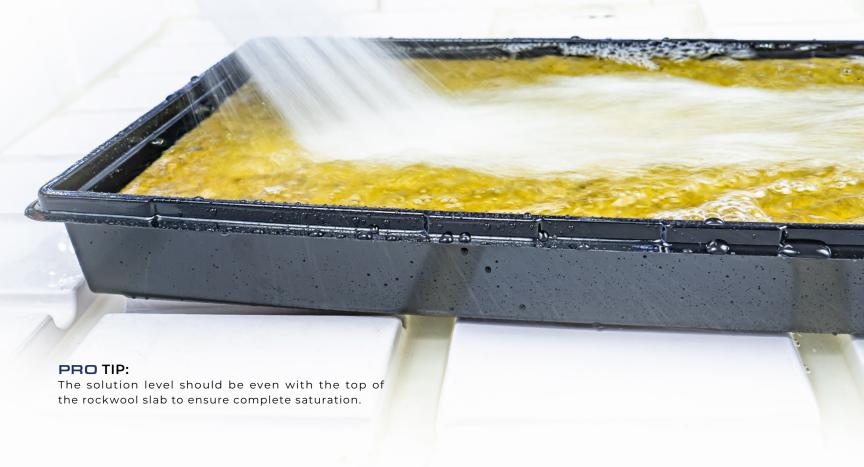


EXPECTED TIME FRAMES

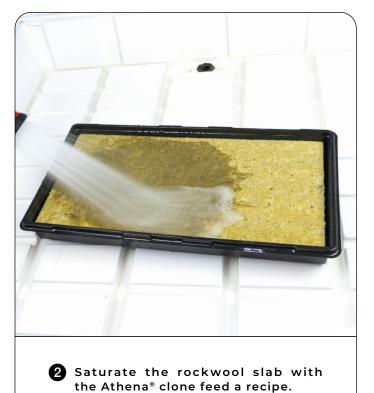
14 TOTAL DAYS

10-14 4, 8, 10, 12, 14 1-10 2-10 5-10 DOME DAYS BURP DAYS ROOTED DAYS HARDENED OFF FEED DAYS DAYS DOME BURP ROOTED HARDENED OFF FEED 5 7 DAYS 2 3 4 6 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 1

ROCKWOOL PREPARATION













MOTHER PLANT FERTIGATION PHASES

5x daily

In order to encourage a mother plant to produce quality cuttings it is crucial to have proper moisture management through strategic irrigation events and selecting the proper pot size to avoid roots becoming root bound. 1 Liter 4 Liter Hand feed Hand feed 1x every 1x every Day 1-6 Day 1-7 20% run-off 2 days 20% run-off 2 days Hand feed 1x every 0.5 GPH emitters 5 min. Day 8-15 Day 7-14 20% run-off 1-2 days 20% run-off 5x daily 0.5 GPH emitters 20 min. Day 16-30 20% run-off 5x daily 20 Liter 25 Liter Hand feed 1-2x every Hand feed 1-2x every Day 1-10 Day 1-10 20% run-off 2 days 20% run-off 2 days 1.0 GPH emitters 20 min. 1.0 GPH emitters 30 min. Day 11-15 Day 11-30 5x daily 20% run-off 20% run-off 5x daily 1.0 GPH emitters 40 min. 1.0 GPH emitters 60 min. Day 16-30 Day 31-90 20% run-off 20% run-off

5x daily



NOTE: Limit cuttings only to mother plants that are at least 60 days old, but no more than 185 days. Older plants tend to become "woodier" and are less likely to maintain optimal plant health or distinct genetic traits.

PRO TIP: Do not take any cuttings from mother plants with stunted growth, unhealthy signs of severe nutrient deficiencies, environmental stress, pests or pathogens.



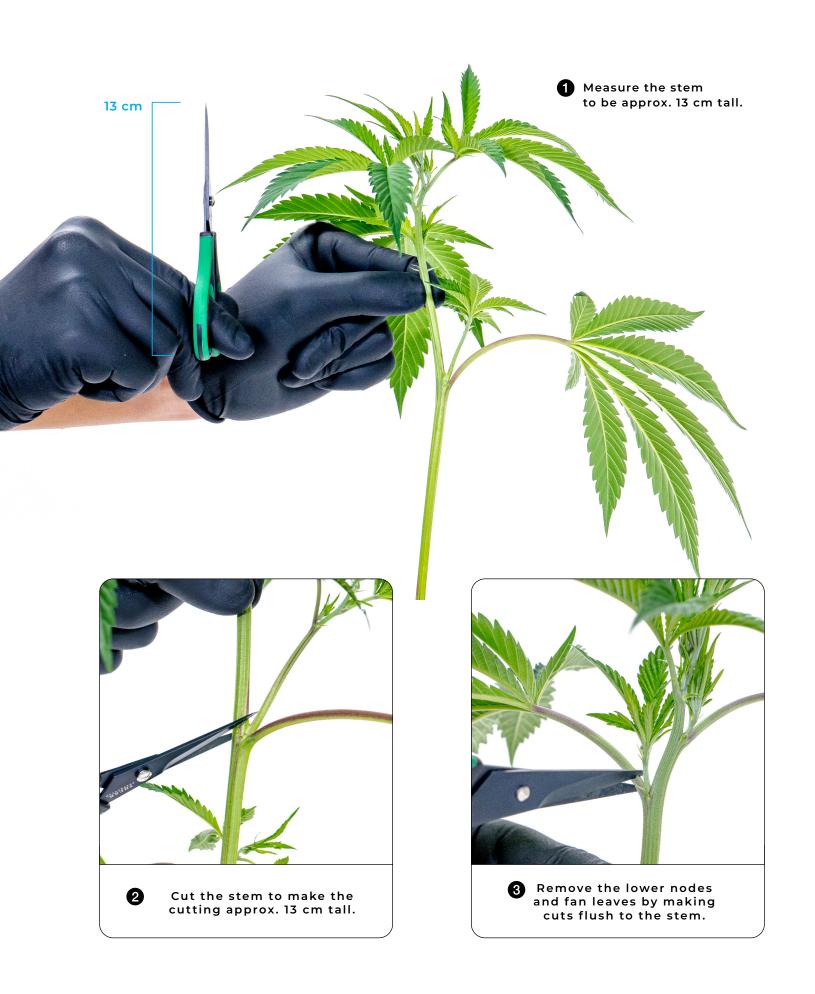


PRO TIP:

Cuttings should be evenly taken from around the entire mother plant to create a balanced and uniform shape.

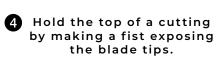
This technique will produce more primary branches after a three week period of regenerative growth.

3 Collect the cuttings in handfuls of 25 to 36 cuttings to bring to the next station.











5 Cut off the blade tips.



Allocate 25 Cuttings Per Cup

If cuttings are not plugged within 1-2 hours, add more of the Athena® Mother Recipe as needed to maintain the 100-125 mL level in each cup. The bottom 1.5 cm - 4 cm of each cutting stem should always be submerged in the solution until it is plugged to prevent any drying-up and wilting.

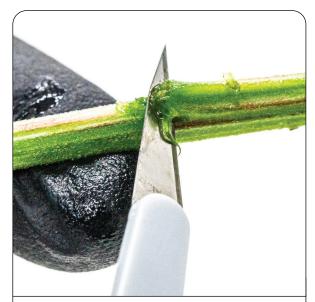
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Place manicured cuttings into a 500 mL cup containing 100-125 mL of the Athena® Mother Recipe (page 49 for Pro Line, page 63 for Blended Line) onto the cup station.

Each 500 mL cup can safely hold 25 cuts for 1-2 hours in that much solution.

METRIC FINAL CUT





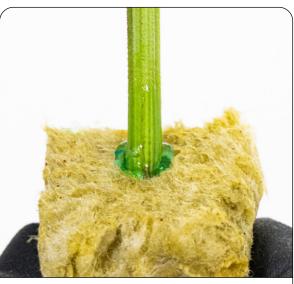
Use a scalpel to cut through the bottom of the stem at a 45 angle to expose more plant tissue hormones that promote cell division for root growth.



2 Dip the 45° angle end of the stem into the shot glass containing the Athena® Cuts rooting compound.

3 Coat the bottom 2.5cm of the stem by slowly rotating it in the compound for 5 seconds.





4 Delicately stick the 45° angle end of the cutting stem, coated with Athena® Cuts, into the top of the rockwool cube, approximately 2 - 2.5 cm deep.





INSERT TRAY PATTERN

Place the plugged cuttings into the insert tray. To prevent potential canopy problems from overcrowding, use every other insert. A 72 cell insert tray should contain only 36 clones.





1 Fill the shelving with freshly plugged trays of clones and close the magnetic doors. This is Day 1.

NOTE: If not filling the VPDome™ with 16 trays of clones, optimal environmental conditions will not be achieved inside the VPDome™. A small humidifier placed inside the cover can be used to make up that difference.





NOTE: If the clone trays were pre soaked sufficiently, the clones should be fed again on Days 5, 7, 9, and 11 maintaining a 30-35% dryback.



2 On Day 2, the VPDome™ can be left closed all day to develop the proper humidity levels.





NOTE: Before folding the doors into thirds, spray and wipe with a solution of Athena® Reset at 7.8 mL per liter of water to prevent growth of pathogens.



NOTE: Colder environments outside the VPDome may create much higher levels of condensation so burping twice a day would be needed.



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