

# Hunga cordata



## Unlocking the Secrets of Hunga Tonga, Not Hunga Cordata: Propagating the Majestic Polynesian Ivy

The plant world is full of fascinating specimens, and while we'd love to introduce you to the propagation techniques for a "Hunga Cordata", it seems there's been a slight mix-up. You see, "Hunga Cordata" doesn't actually exist in the botanical world. Perhaps you were thinking about the **Polynesian Ivy (Epipremnum pinnatum 'Cebu Blue')** which is sometimes mistakenly referred to as "Hunga Tonga?" This stunning plant, with its large, blue-green leaves, has taken the houseplant community by storm, and luckily for you, it's incredibly easy to propagate!

So, let's dive into the world of propagating your very own Polynesian Ivy. Trust us, it's simpler than you might think, and the rewards are plenty!

### Why Propagate?

Propagation isn't just a fancy gardening term; it's the magic that lets you multiply your plant babies! By creating new

plants from your existing Polynesian Ivy, you can:

- **Expand your plant family:** More plants, more joy! Fill your home with lush greenery without spending a fortune.
- **Share the love:** Gift cuttings to friends and family, spreading the Polynesian Ivy magic.
- **Rejuvenate older plants:** Propagation allows you to create fresh, vibrant plants from older, potentially leggy ones.

### Propagation Methods for Polynesian Ivy:

Polynesian Ivy is a champion propagator, readily rooting in various ways. Here are two of the most popular and foolproof methods:

#### 1. Stem Cuttings in Water:

This method is beginner-friendly and highly effective:

- **Choose your cutting:** Select a healthy stem with at least two nodes (those little bumps where leaves emerge).
- **Make the cut:** Using clean, sharp scissors or pruning shears, cut just below a node.
- **Prepare the container:** Fill a clear glass or jar with fresh water, ensuring the nodes are submerged.
- **Be patient:** Place the container in a bright spot, away from direct sunlight. Change the water every few days to prevent stagnation.
- **Root development:** You'll start noticing roots within a few weeks. Once the roots are a couple of inches long, your cutting is ready for potting!

#### 2. Stem Cuttings in Soil:

This method bypasses the water stage and plants the cutting directly into the soil.

- **Follow steps 1 & 2 from above.**
- **Prepare the potting mix:** Use a well-draining potting

mix, ideally one designed for aroids.

- **Plant the cutting:** Make a small hole in the soil and gently place the cutting inside, ensuring at least one node is buried.
- **Keep it humid:** Maintain a humid environment by covering the pot with a plastic bag or using a humidity dome.
- **Watering:** Water lightly, keeping the soil consistently moist but not soggy.

### **Once Rooted:**

After several weeks in soil, your cuttings should be well-rooted. Gently tug on the stem – if you feel resistance, congratulations, you've got yourself a new plant!

### **Caring for Your New Polynesian Ivy:**

Treat your propagated Polynesian Ivy like you would any other, providing bright, indirect light, well-draining soil, and moderate watering.

Propagating your Polynesian Ivy (and not a fictional "Hunga Cordata") is a rewarding experience that allows you to connect with your plant on a deeper level. So go ahead, grab those cuttings, and watch your plant family grow!