Preserving plant material

There are many ways, but below are a few of the most popular
Some respond to multiple ways of drying

Glycerine

Dissolve 1 part glycerine in 2 parts hot water Allow to cool a little before use
Stand plant material in approx 2/3" of liquid. Time to take up mix depends on plant, with woody stems taking a few days and more fragile stems taking as little as a few hours. Check for pliability of material. Remove if 'honey dots' appear on leaves as this can develop mould
They usually change colour, many shades of cream. Once preserved can add colour with spray paints/glitter/water based paints
  Aspidistra Fatcia Hosta Hydranga Roses Alchemilla Mollis Beech

Desiccants

Various drying agents draw water from plant material to preserve them eg borax, silica gel, dry sand. Silica gel is lightest, but most expensive.
Flower stems should be trimmed to approx 1". Add layer of desiccant in air tight container. Add plant material before covering in desiccant, a spoonful at a time. Add lid. Check after 2 days. Take care brushing desiccant from flower heads, as they can be brittle. For quicker resullts, put flowers and desiccant in microwave. 'Cook' for 5-7 minutes, checking every 30 seconds
  Rose Fuchias Anemones Lilies Marigolds Larkspur Grasses

Air drying

Harvest in a warm day or allow dew/water to dry before tying. Tie with string in a bunch at end of stems and hang in warm/airy location
Single flower heads or petals can dry on a low heat in a standard oven or microwave
Before use, some stems will benefit from wiring with stub wire
  Lavender Cow parsley Elder flowers Roses Poppy heads Bells of Ireland
  Eucalyptus Sedum Marjorum Globe thistles Sunflowers Protia

Pressing

Use special flower press or blotting paper between flat items, gently weighted. Use for pictures, cards or decorate containers
  Single petals leaves flower heads which can be shaped

Accessories

  Bun and decorative Moss Nuts Acorn cups Cinnamon sticks Fir cones