

Our Top Hedge Picks!

Elaeagnus x ebbingei

A fast growing, nitrogen fixing, evergreen, hardy, salt-wind tolerant hedging plant that will even grow very close to the sea. It produces fragrant, creamy white flowers in autumn, followed by small red fruits in spring if a pollinator (e.g. Elaeagnus Limelight) is nearby.

It will grow in any well drained soil, even poor, dry soils, as it is particularly drought tolerant, and can be positioned in anything from full sun to heavy shade. Plants should be planted 60-90cm/2-3ft apart from one another, and will grow 60-90cm/2-3ft a year once established, with an ultimate height of up to 4m/13ft (which can be trimmed to a desired height).

Griselinia littoralis

A fast growing evergreen hedging plant with apple green leaves, hardy to -12°C. It will withstand salt laden winds but not right on the seafront if in a very exposed position - plant back from the front in such cases.

Upright growing, this variety forms a thin hedge that can be trimmed to a desired height and width, so it won't take up a large part of your garden. Plant 40-90cm/18inches-3ft apart from one another for a relatively quick solid hedge. It grows 60-90cm/2-3ft a year if fed with a good slow release fertiliser, and has an ultimate height of around 8m/26ft.

Pseudosasa japonica

A tough, hardy evergreen Bamboo, and one of the best varieties for hedging and screening, as it forms the thickest of olive green canes, 4-6m/13-20ft tall - so great for screening traffic noise & noisy neighbours!

They should be planted around 1m/3.3ft apart from one another, or closer for a quicker hedge. It is one of the only bamboos suitable for coastal and windy areas because it holds onto its large jungly looking leaves. It's fast growing, with new shoots emerging from the base each summer; superseding the previous year's growth by around 1-1.5m/3.3-4.9ft. Prune by slicing off unruly shoots annually, or grow by a lawn to stop spreading.

Olearia virgata Laxifolia

This extremely tough, fast growing, hardy evergreen shrub is suitable for growing in the most exposed positions near the sea. It forms an upright growing hedge 2-3m/6.5-10ft tall and in summer it produces pretty small, fragrant, daisy like flowers.

Euonymus japonicus

This wonderful evergreen hedging shrub bears bright green glossy, almost leathery like foliage. Great in most soil types but the wettest, it sits well in a coastal position, and is easy to maintain.

Further Information

Please note that this information is only intended as a guide - put together from our knowledge and experience.

It should be noted, that on occasion, a plant or tree can thrive in one situation but struggle under almost identical conditions. One of the best bits of advice we can give you however, is to have a look at your neighbour's garden and see what they are growing. You should be able to enjoy similar in your garden.

For more information on the hedging options touched on, as well as other hedging options, visit our website: www.trevenacross.co.uk.



For more information get in touch with us, and we'll do our best to help and advise you.



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Elaeagnus x ebbingei
Compacta

Cultural Notes

Hedging is a perfect way to bring structure and background colour to a garden, whilst it achieves its main purpose of creating a barrier, and in most cases privacy from neighbours.

We grow many thousands of hedging plants here on our outside beds each year, and so can supply a hedge for the smallest of gardens right through to great long hedges, covering expansive land.

All of our hedging plants come in various sizes, from small 2ltr plants to huge instant hedging plants, ensuring we have something to suit all needs and tastes.

Our hedging is hardy, and able to withstand salt-laden winds, a common requirement for gardens down here in Cornwall, near the coast.

Over the years we have cut back the variety of hedging plants that we would recommend for most situations, and have focussed in on those we believe to be the absolute best, and able to survive under the harshest of conditions.

Below are some ways you can help promote a quick growing, healthy hedge.

Hedging Care

Soil preparation

If your hedge is to have a healthy start, poor soils around the planting area / in the planting hole need to be enriched with the addition of organic matter such as well rotted manure or compost.

Mulching over the soil around the plant with the above, or something like bark chippings will also be of benefit, as it will help the soil to retain moisture in dry periods, as well as keeping the weeds at bay.

Feeding

The addition of a slow release fertiliser (like Trevena Cross fertiliser) at planting time is important for a healthy start and long term growth. It should be placed in the planting hole and then turned over in the subsoil before the plant is placed on top. By keeping it in the localised planting area, you can avoid feeding the weeds too!

A slow release fertiliser will only release nutrients when the weather warms up, so it can be applied at any time, but won't be leached out of the soil – only activated under optimum conditions.

Weed management

Often an afterthought, but in fact very important, controlling the weeds will ensure that the light, water and nutrients the plant needs, aren't stolen by unwanted growth. If you can keep the weeds away, the plant will grow much quicker.

Watering

It may seem obvious but watering, or rather lack of it, is the most common reason for hedge failures. New plantings, especially during the drier months, will need decent watering to ensure success. Watering really well once a week will ensure the water gets right down to the roots where moisture is really needed – a quick sprinkle will soon be lost to evaporation.



Griselinia littoralis
Variegata