

***Ligustrum japonicum* 'Variegatum': 'Variegatum' Japanese Privet¹**

Edward F. Gilman and Dennis G. Watson²

Introduction

Although often used as a shrub or hedge, Japanese Privet works well when allowed to grow into a small tree, its curved multiple trunks and variegated canopy creating an interesting architectural focus, 8 to 12 feet tall and often considerably wider, for the landscape. Old specimens often grow to 25 feet across. The glossy evergreen leaves are abundantly produced on the upright, spreading branches. The small, white, malodorous flowers appear in terminal panicles during spring in the south and in the summer in northern climes. The blooms are followed by abundant blue-black berries which persist most of the year. The berries are popular with birds and the dispersed seeds occasionally germinate where they fall but this is usually not a nuisance.

General Information

Scientific name: *Ligustrum japonicum*

Pronunciation: lih-GUS-trum juh-PAWN-ih-kum

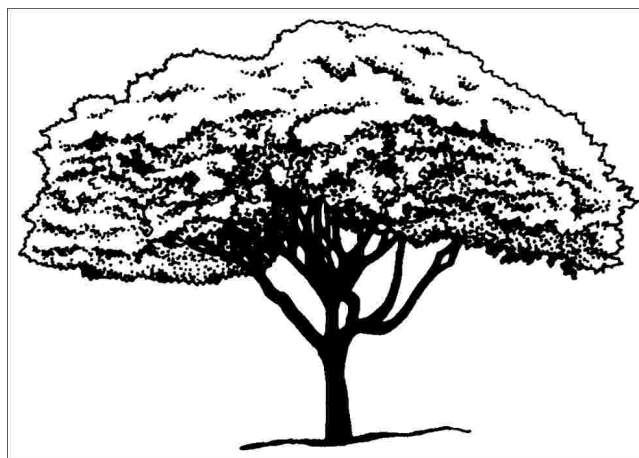


Figure 1. Mature *Ligustrum japonicum* 'Variegatum': 'Variegatum' Japanese Privet

Common name(s): 'Variegatum' Japanese Privet

Family: *Oleaceae*

USDA hardiness zones: 7B through 10A (Fig. 2)

Origin: not native to North America

Invasive potential: has been evaluated using the IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas (Fox et al. 2005). This

1. This document is ENH-512, one of a series of the Environmental Horticulture Department, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. Original publication date November 1993. Reviewed October 2003. Visit the EDIS Web Site at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>.

2. Edward F. Gilman, professor, Environmental Horticulture Department; Dennis G. Watson, associate professor, Agricultural Engineering Department, Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville FL 32611.

species is not documented in any undisturbed natural areas in Florida. Thus, it is not considered a problem species and may be used in Florida.

Uses: Bonsai; deck or patio; screen; specimen; hedge; container or planter; trained as a standard; parking lot island < 100 sq ft; parking lot island 100-200 sq ft; parking lot island > 200 sq ft; tree lawn 3-4 feet wide; tree lawn 4-6 feet wide; tree lawn > 6 ft wide; street without sidewalk; sidewalk cutout (tree pit); highway median

Availability: somewhat available, may have to go out of the region to find the tree

Growth rate: moderate

Texture: medium

Foliage

Leaf arrangement: opposite/subopposite (Fig. 3)

Leaf type: simple

Leaf margin: entire, undulate

Leaf shape: ovate, oblong



Figure 2. Range

Description

Height: 8 to 12 feet

Spread: 15 to 25 feet

Crown uniformity: symmetrical

Crown shape: vase, round, spreading

Crown density: dense

Leaf venation: pinnate

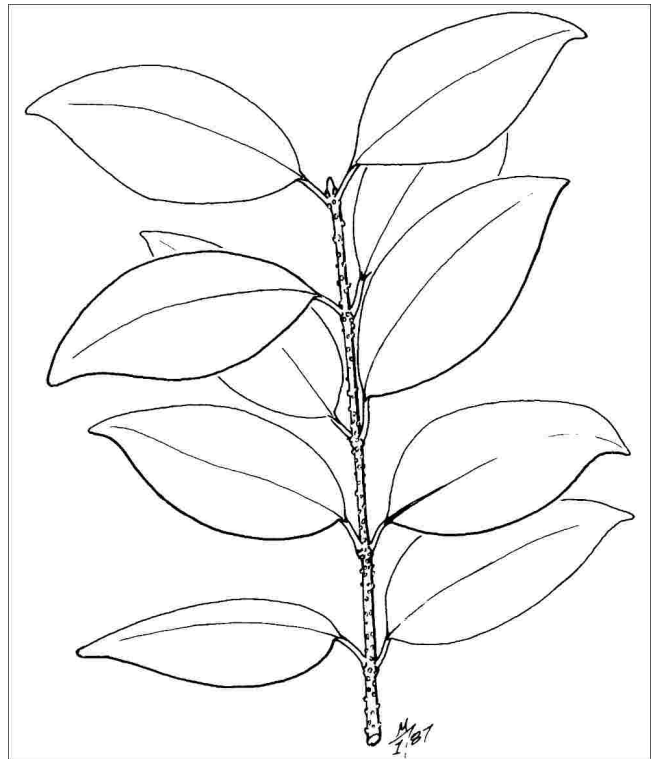
Leaf type and persistence: evergreen, broadleaf evergreen

Leaf blade length: less than 2 inches, 2 to 4 inches

Leaf color: variegated

Fall color: no color change

Fall characteristic: not showy

Flower**Flower color:** white/cream/gray**Flower characteristics:** showy**Fruit****Fruit shape:** oval, round**Fruit length:** less than .5 inch**Fruit covering:** fleshy**Fruit color:** blue, black, purple**Fruit characteristics:** attracts birds; not showy; fruit/leaves not a litter problem**Trunk and Branches****Trunk/bark/branches:** branches droop; showy; typically multi-trunked; thorns**Pruning requirement:** needed for strong structure**Breakage:** resistant**Current year twig color:** green, gray**Current year twig thickness:** medium**Wood specific gravity:** unknown**Culture****Light requirement:** full sun, partial sun or partial shade**Soil tolerances:** sand; loam; clay; acidic; slightly alkaline; well-drained**Drought tolerance:** moderate**Aerosol salt tolerance:** high**Other****Roots:** not a problem**Winter interest:** no**Outstanding tree:** no**Ozone sensitivity:** unknown**Verticillium wilt susceptibility:** susceptible**Pest resistance:** resistant to pests/diseases**Figure 3.** Foliage**Use and Management**

Although tolerant of tight clipping, Japanese Privet is quite attractive when allowed to retain its natural multi-stemmed form, making it ideal for use in shrubby borders and other informal settings. It makes a nice specimen in any landscape where a small dark tree is needed. Planted close together on about 10 to 15-foot centers, ligustrum will form a canopy over a pedestrian walkway but will not grow tall or wide enough for canopy closure over a street or parking lot. The tree looks best in a landscape setting with a low groundcover planted around its base.

Japanese Privet grows in full sun or partial shade and is tolerant of a wide range of soil types, including calcareous clay as long as water is not allowed to stand in the root zone. Plants grow quickly while young but slow with age. Although it can withstand drought, Japanese Privet is not especially salt-tolerant and will require protection from direct salt spray. If you decide to use this plant as a clipped hedge, be

sure that the top is kept narrower than the bottom to provide light to the lower branches. This will help ensure the plant will remain full to the ground.

Many other cultivars are available and plants grafted onto *L. quihoui* for protection against nematodes are preferred, when available. 'Silver Star' has deep green leaves mottled with grey and edged in creamy white; 'Texanum' is very similar to the species but is lower-growing and has denser growth; 'Fraseri' has yellow to yellow-green new growth; 'Jack Frost' has glossy green leaves with a thin edge of creamy white; 'Lake Tresca' has small leaves and the lower branches droop to form a mound; 'Lusterleaf' has large, thick leaves; 'Suwanee River' has compact erect branches. *Ligustrum x vicaryi* has golden variegated leaves, with bright yellow new growth.

Propagation is by cuttings or grafting.

Pests and Diseases

None usually serious, although thrips and mites can occasionally discolor foliage. Soil nematodes can cause serious plant decline and they can be prevalent, particularly in sandy soil.

Literature Cited

Fox, A.M., D.R. Gordon, J.A. Dusky, L. Tyson, and R.K. Stocker (2005) IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas. Cited from the Internet (November 3, 2006), <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>