**Ligustrum lucidum: Glossy Privet**

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### General Information

**Scientific name:** *Ligustrum lucidum*

**Pronunciation:** lih-GUSS-trom LOO-sih-dum

**Common name(s):** Glossy Privet, Tree Ligustrum

**Family:** Oleaceae

**USDA hardiness zones:** 8A through 11 (Figure 2)

**Origin:** not native to North America

**Invasive potential:** According to the IFAS Assessment of Non-Native Plants in Florida’s Natural Areas (IFAS Invasive Plant Working Group 2008), in Florida *Ligustrum lucidum* should be treated with caution, may be recommended but managed to prevent escape.

**Uses:** urban tolerant; deck or patio; street without sidewalk; screen; specimen; 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; highway median; shade

**Availability:** not native to North America

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### Introduction

This fast-growing evergreen tree, 25 to 40 feet in height (can grow larger) with a 25 to 35 foot spread, has a dense canopy of bending branches composed of large, four to six-inch-long, glossy green leaves which have narrow, translucent margins. Terminal, 6 to 10-inch-long, eye-catching panicles of small, white, malodorous flowers are produced in late spring in the south and summer in the north. These blooms are followed in fall by large, showy clusters of small purple berries. The berries are popular with birds and the dispersed seeds germinate in the landscape and could become somewhat of a nuisance. Care must be taken in the location of this multitrunked tree since the profuse berry production can create a litter problem on hard surfaces. The fallen berries may stain car paint, walks, and patios.
**Description**

Height: 25 to 40 feet  
Spread: 25 to 35 feet  
Crown uniformity: symmetrical  
Crown shape: round, vase  
Crown density: dense  
Growth rate: moderate  
Texture: medium

**Foliage**

Leaf arrangement: opposite/subopposite (Figure 3)  
Leaf type: simple  
Leaf margin: entire  
Leaf shape: ovate, lanceolate  
Leaf venation: pinnate  
Leaf type and persistence: evergreen, broadleaf evergreen  
Leaf blade length: 2 to 4 inches, 4 to 8 inches  
Leaf color: green  
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: purple, blue  
Fruit characteristics: attracts birds; showy; fruit/leaves a litter problem

**Trunk and Branches**

Trunk/bark/branches: branches droop; not 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: clay; sand; loam; alkaline; acidic; well-drained  
Drought tolerance: moderate  
Aerosol salt tolerance: moderate

**Other**

Roots: not a problem  
Winter interest: yes  
Outstanding tree: no  
Ozone sensitivity: unknown  
Verticillium wilt susceptibility: susceptible  
Pest resistance: resistant to pests/diseases

**Use and Management**

When growing on to a tree sized plant, be sure not to purchase those which were trained as a standard. These often have all branches originating from the same spot on the trunk, and are not well formed for longevity in the landscape. Trees trained as standards are high-maintenance plants since they should be kept in this form and size for their entire life. Most nurseries grow Tree Ligustrum with several trunks originating close to the ground. They spread out from each other as they ascend into the rounded, vase-shaped canopy. These can be planted as street trees if lower branches are periodically removed when the tree is young.
Showing quick growth while young but slowing with age, Tree Ligustrum will grow in full sun or partial shade on various soil types, and is moderately salt-tolerant. The tree seems to thrive on neglect and is used along highways (unirrigated) as a screen for headlights. Clay soil and high pH do not seem to cause any problems as long as water drains away from the roots. Plant it as a street tree along boulevards where regular mowing will kill germinating seedlings and in locations where overhead space is limited. Mature specimens will require only light pruning to maintain shape and remove dead wood.

Many cultivars are available: ‘Compactum’ has dense leaves of dark, waxy green; ‘Davidson Hardy’ is exceptionally hardy (to minus-15-degrees F.) and has excellent foliage, becoming available in the trade; ‘Gracile’ has closely-spaced erect branches; ‘Macrophyllum’ has large leaves while ‘Microphyllum’ has small leaves; ‘Nigrifolium’ has very dark green leaves; ‘Nobile’ has branches which are strongly ascending and fastigate; ‘Pyramidale’ is narrowly conical in form; ‘Recurvifolium’ has recurved leaf margins; ‘Repandum’ has narrow leaves with waxy edges; and ‘Tricolor’ has leaves variegated with yellow and are pink when young.

Propagation is by seeds or grafting of cultivars. Plants are often grafted onto L. quihoui since Tree Ligustrum is resistant to propagation by cuttings. The abundant seedlings found under old trees can be transplanted and used as they are or as grafting stock.

**Pests**

Scales, white-flies, sooty-mold, and nematodes are problems but not serious.

**Diseases**

Root rot can be a problem in wet soil.

**Literature Cited**