

# Fothergilla gardenii Dwarf Fothergilla<sup>1</sup>

Edward F. Gilman.<sup>2</sup>

### Introduction

This 4- to 6-feet-tall shrub covers itself with soft, white flowers each spring before leaves emerge (Fig. 1). It appears to be covered with snow when in full bloom. Bright red, orange, or yellow fall color bring the shrub back to life before leaves fall to the ground.



Figure 1. Dwarf fothergilla.

### **General Information**

Scientific name: Fothergilla gardenii

**Pronunciation:** faw-thur-GIL-luh gar-DEE-nee-eye

**Common name(s):** dwarf fothergilla

Family: Hamamelidaceae

**Plant type:** shrub

USDA hardiness zones: 5 through 8A (Fig. 2) Planting month for zone 7: year round Planting month for zone 8: year round Planting month for zone 9: year round

Planting month for zone 10 and 11: year round

**Origin:** native to North America **Uses:** accent; border; mass planting

Availablity: somewhat available, may have to go out of the

region to find the plant



Figure 2. Shaded area represents potential planting range.

# **Description**

Height: 4 to 6 feet Spread: 4 to 6 feet Plant habit: round Plant density: dense Growth rate: slow Texture: medium

## **Foliage**

Leaf arrangement: alternate

Leaf type: simple Leaf margin: dentate

- 1. This document is FPS-214, one of a series of the Environmental Horticulture Department, UF/IFAS Extension. Original publication date October 1999. Reviewed February 2014. Visit the EDIS website at http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu.
- 2. Edward F. Gilman, professor, Environmental Horticulture Department, UF/IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL 32611

The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) is an Equal Opportunity Institution authorized to provide research, educational information and other services only to individuals and institutions that function with non-discrimination with respect to race, creed, color, religion, age, disability, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, political opinions or affiliations. For more information on obtaining other UF/IFAS Extension publications, contact your county's UF/IFAS Extension office.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, UF/IFAS Extension Service, University of Florida, IFAS, Florida A & M University Cooperative Extension Program, and Boards of County Commissioners Cooperating. Nick T. Place, dean for UF/IFAS Extension.

**Leaf shape:** elliptic (oval); obovate; orbiculate

Leaf venation: pinnate

**Leaf type and persistence:** deciduous **Leaf blade length:** 2 to 4 inches

Leaf color: green
Fall color: red; yellow
Fall characteristic: showy

#### **Flower**

Flower color: white

Flower characteristic: pleasant fragrance; spring flowering

### **Fruit**

Fruit shape: irregular

Fruit length: less than .5 inch Fruit cover: dry or hard Fruit color: black

Fruit characteristic: inconspicuous and not showy

### **Trunk and Branches**

Trunk/bark/branches: not particularly showy; typically multi-trunked or clumping stems
Current year stem/twig color: brown

Current year stem/twig thickness: thin

#### **Culture**

Light requirement: plant grows in part shade/part sun

Soil tolerances: acidic; loam; clay; sand

**Drought tolerance:** moderate **Soil salt tolerances:** unknown **Plant spacing:** 36 to 60 inches

#### Other

Roots: usually not a problem

Winter interest: no special winter interest

Outstanding plant: plant has outstanding ornamental

features and could be planted more

Invasive potential: native plant that often reproduces into

nearby landscapes

Pest resistance: no serious pests are normally seen on the

plant

## **Use and Management**

The moderately small size makes this appropriate for planting in a residential landscape. It can be used in a shrub border to spice up the yard in spring and fall. Plant it near the corner of a large commercial building and leave it unpruned to allow the natural rounded form to emerge. It is also suited for planting along the foundation of the house

provided the soil drains well. Clipping the plant can reduce flowering so locate it where it can grow to its natural size

Fothergilla can be grown in any soil except those that are excessively drained. Plants suffer in extended drought, especially in full sun. An acidic clayey soil that holds moisture and drains well is ideal.

There are 5 or more cultivars listed with various growth habits, foliage patterns and fall color. *Fothergilla major* and *Fothergilla monticola* are larger plants.

#### **Pests and Diseases**

No pests or diseases are usually serious enough to be damaging.