

## **Plant Finder**



# Albospica Hemlock Tsuga canadensis 'Albospica'

Height: 8 feet Spread: 4 feet

Sunlight: O

Hardiness Zone: 4

Other Names: Canadian Hemlock, Eastern Hemlock

## **Description:**

A stately hemlock that can be cultivated as a shrub or allowed to grow to commanding proportions; its white tipped needles add tremendous interest especially on close inspection, truly distinctive

#### **Ornamental Features**

Albospica Hemlock is a dwarf conifer which is primarily valued in the landscape or garden for its distinctively pyramidal habit of growth. It has attractive white-tipped dark green foliage which emerges light green in spring. The needles are highly ornamental and remain dark green throughout the winter.

## **Landscape Attributes**

Albospica Hemlock is a multi-stemmed evergreen shrub with a distinctive and refined pyramidal form. Its relatively fine texture sets it apart from other landscape plants with less refined foliage.

This shrub will require occasional maintenance and upkeep, and is best pruned in late winter once the threat of extreme cold has passed. Gardeners should be aware of the following characteristic(s) that may warrant special consideration:

- Insects

Albospica Hemlock is recommended for the following landscape applications;



Albospica Hemlock Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder



Albospica Hemlock foliage Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder



## **Plant Finder**

- Accent

### **Planting & Growing**

Albospica Hemlock will grow to be about 8 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 4 feet. It has a low canopy with a typical clearance of 1 foot from the ground, and is suitable for planting under power lines. It grows at a slow rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 60 years or more.

This shrub performs well in both full sun and full shade. It does best in average to evenly moist conditions, but will not tolerate standing water. It is not particular as to soil type, but has a definite preference for acidic soils. It is quite intolerant of urban pollution, therefore inner city or urban streetside plantings are best avoided, and will benefit from being planted in a relatively sheltered location. Consider applying a thick mulch around the root zone in winter to protect it in exposed locations or colder microclimates. This is a selection of a native North American species.