Sherwood Moss Arborvitae

Thuja occidentalis 'Sherwood Moss'



Sherwood Moss Arborvitae
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Height: 3 feet

Spread: 4 feet

Sunlight: ○ ◐

Hardiness Zone: 3a

Other Names: Eastern White Cedar

Description:

A recently introduced dwarf evergreen shrub with very fine-textured juvenile foliage, forms a compact ball shape without pruning; ideal for home garden use and in rock gardens; hardy and adaptable, best with some sun, protect from drying winds

Ornamental Features

Sherwood Moss Arborvitae is a dwarf conifer which is primarily valued in the garden for its ornamental globe-shaped form. It has rich green evergreen foliage. The ferny sprays of foliage remain green throughout the winter.



Sherwood Moss Arborvitae foliage
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Landscape Attributes

Sherwood Moss Arborvitae is a dense multi-stemmed evergreen shrub with a more or less rounded form. It lends an extremely fine and delicate texture to the landscape composition which should be used to full effect.

This is a relatively low maintenance shrub. When pruning is necessary, it is recommended to only trim back the new growth of the current season, other than to remove any dieback. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Sherwood Moss Arborvitae is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Mass Planting
- Hedges/Screening
- Rock/Alpine Gardens
- General Garden Use

Planting & Growing

Sherwood Moss Arborvitae will grow to be about 3 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 4 feet. It tends to fill out right to the ground and therefore doesn't necessarily require facer plants in front. It grows at a slow rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for approximately 30 years.

This shrub does best in full sun to partial shade. It prefers to grow in average to moist conditions, and shouldn't be allowed to dry out. It is not particular as to soil type or pH. It is somewhat tolerant of urban pollution, 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.