Rushmore Arborvitae

Thuja occidentalis 'Rushmore'



Rushmore Arborvitae
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Height: 12 feet

Spread: 5 feet

Sunlight: ○

Hardiness Zone: 2a

Other Names: Eastern White Cedar

Description:

A sturdy and hardy upright evergreen shrub that is very tight and compact; has excellent resistance to winterburn; foliage is consistantly green all year long; makes an excellent hedge plant, will tolerate some pruning

Ornamental Features

Rushmore Arborvitae is a dwarf conifer which is primarily valued in the landscape or garden for its distinctively pyramidal habit of growth. It has dark green evergreen foliage. The scale-like sprays of foliage remain dark green throughout the winter.

Landscape Attributes

Rushmore Arborvitae is a dense 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 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.

Rushmore Arborvitae is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Vertical Accent
- Mass Planting
- Hedges/Screening
- General Garden Use

Planting & Growing

Rushmore Arborvitae will grow to be about 12 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 5 feet. It tends to fill out right to the ground and therefore doesn't necessarily require facer plants in front, and is suitable for planting under power lines. It grows at a slow rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 50 years or more.

This shrub should only be grown in full sunlight. 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.