



## Blue Shag White Pine

*Pinus strobus* 'Blue Shag'

Height: 5 feet

Spread: 5 feet

Sunlight: ○

Hardiness Zone: 3a

Other Names: Eastern White Pine

### Description:

A beautiful new evergreen garden shrub with a dense, mounded habit of growth and dusty blue needles; very compact and slow growing, excellent for form, texture and color detail in home gardens or for rock gardens; needs full sun

### Ornamental Features

Blue Shag White Pine has attractive bluish-green foliage. The needles are highly ornamental and remain bluish-green throughout the winter. Neither the flowers nor the fruit are ornamentally significant.

### Landscape Attributes

Blue Shag White Pine is a dense multi-stemmed evergreen shrub with a more or less rounded form. Its relatively fine texture sets it apart from other landscape plants with less refined foliage.

This shrub will require occasional maintenance and upkeep. When pruning is necessary, it is recommended to only trim back the new growth of the current season, other than to remove any dieback. Gardeners should be aware of the following characteristic(s) that may warrant special consideration;

- Insects
- Disease

Blue Shag White Pine is recommended for the following landscape applications;



Blue Shag White Pine  
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder



Blue Shag White Pine foliage  
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder



- Mass Planting
- General Garden Use

### **Planting & Growing**

Blue Shag White Pine will grow to be about 5 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 is very adaptable to both dry and moist growing conditions, but will not tolerate any standing water. It is not particular as to soil type, but has a definite preference for acidic soils, and is subject to chlorosis (yellowing) of the leaves in alkaline 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. This is a selection of a native North American species.