Brewer's Weeping Spruce

Picea breweriana



Brewer's Weeping Spruce
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Height: 50 feet

Spread: 16 feet

Sunlight: ○

Hardiness Zone: 5

Other Names: Weeping Spruce

Description:

A wonderfully impressive spruce, this is a tall, upright spire-like evergreen with dense foliage, along branches that become more pendulous when mature; a great tree for adding vertical interest to the landscape skyline

Ornamental Features

Brewer's Weeping Spruce is primarily valued in the landscape for its highly ornamental weeping form. It has rich green evergreen foliage which emerges chartreuse in spring. The needles remain green throughout the winter. The rough gray bark adds an interesting dimension to the landscape.

Landscape Attributes

Brewer's Weeping Spruce is a dense evergreen tree with a strong central leader and a rounded form and gracefully weeping branches. Its relatively fine texture sets it apart from other landscape plants with less refined foliage.

This is a relatively low maintenance tree. 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.

Brewer's Weeping Spruce is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Accent
- Vertical Accent

Planting & Growing

Brewer's Weeping Spruce will grow to be about 50 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 16 feet. It has a low canopy, and should not be planted underneath power lines. It grows at a slow rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 70 years or more.

This tree 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 may require supplemental watering during periods of drought or extended heat. 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 species is not originally from North America.