Koyama's Spruce

Picea koyamae



Koyama's Spruce
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Height: 60 feet

Spread: 25 feet

Sunlight:

Hardiness Zone: 4

Description:

A magnificent and rare specimen, matures to a tall, upright spire-like evergreen with dense, dark green foliage; branches have a gracefully pendant habit, a great tree for introducing form to the landscape

Ornamental Features

Koyama's Spruce is primarily valued in the landscape for its distinctively pyramidal habit of growth. It has attractive dark green evergreen foliage which emerges light green in spring. The needles are highly ornamental and remain dark green throughout the winter. The rough brown bark adds an interesting dimension to the landscape.

Landscape Attributes

Koyama's Spruce is a dense evergreen tree with a strong central leader and 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 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.

Koyama's Spruce is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Accent
- Vertical Accent

Planting & Growing

Koyama's Spruce will grow to be about 60 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 25 feet. It has a low canopy with a typical clearance of 2 feet from the ground, 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.