



Thelma Ginkgo

Ginkgo biloba 'Thelma'

Height: 10 feet

Spread: 6 feet

Sunlight: 

Hardiness Zone: 4b

Other Names: Maidenhair Tree

Description:

Thelma is a smaller, squat tree with distinct fan shaped leaves that are semi-tubular; pyramidal shape when young, then a spreading branching habit as it ages; foliage is rich yellow in fall

Ornamental Features

Thelma Ginkgo is primarily valued in the landscape or garden for its distinctively pyramidal habit of growth. It has emerald green deciduous foliage. The fan-shaped leaves turn an outstanding gold in the fall.

Landscape Attributes

Thelma Ginkgo is a multi-stemmed deciduous shrub with a distinctive and refined pyramidal form. Its average texture blends into the landscape, but can be balanced by one or two finer or coarser trees or shrubs for an effective composition.

This is a relatively low maintenance shrub, and is best pruned in late winter once the threat of extreme cold has passed. Deer don't particularly care for this plant and will usually leave it alone in favor of tastier treats. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Thelma Ginkgo is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Accent
- Vertical Accent



Thelma Ginkgo
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder



Thelma Ginkgo foliage
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Planting & Growing

Thelma Ginkgo will grow to be about 10 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 6 feet. It has a low canopy with a typical clearance of 1 foot from the ground, and is suitable for planting under power lines. It grows at a slow rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 80 years or more.

This shrub should only be grown in full sunlight. It is very adaptable to both dry and moist locations, and should do just fine under average home landscape conditions. It is not particular as to soil type or pH, and is able to handle environmental salt. It is highly tolerant of urban pollution and will even thrive in inner city environments. Consider applying a thick mulch around the root zone in winter to protect it in exposed locations or colder microclimates. This is a selected variety of a species not originally from North America.