BROADLEAF EVERGREEN SHRUBS THAT SPROUT NEW GROWTH FROM BARE STEMS

Barberry, Darwin

(Berberis darwinii)

Boxwood, Common

(Buxus sempervirens)

Camellia, Common

(Camellia japonica)

Coffeeberry, California

(Rhamnus californica)

Coyote brush

(Baccharis pilularis 'Twin Peaks')

Escallonias (Escallonia spp.)

Euryops, Gray-leaved

(Euryops pectinatus)

(not very old limbs or trunk)

Firethorn (Pyracantha coccinea)

Heath, Biscay (Erica mediterranea)

Hollies: American and Japanese

(Ilex opaca, I. crenata)

Laurel, English (Prunus laurocerasus)

Lavenders (Lavandula spp.)

(to a point, limited effect)

Oak, Coast live (Quercus agrifolia)

Oleander (Nerium oleander)

Osmanthus, Holly-leaf

(Osomanthus heterophyllus)

Pineapple guava (Feijoa sellowiana)

Pride of Madeira

(Echium fastuosum)

Privet, Japanese

(Ligustrum japonicum)

Sage, Jerusalem (Phlomis fruticosa)

Sage, Mexican bush

(Salvia leucantha)

Sagebrush, California

(Artemisia californica)

Sweet bay (Laurus nobilis)

(the true spice)

Tobira (Pittisporum tobira)

flower buds regardless of the limb's position, so toothpicks and other spreading devices are seldom if ever required.

Some broadleaf evergreen shrubs naturally grow with multiple trunks, and you can prune the foliage to highlight the line of the trunks all the way to the ground. To achieve this effect you may want to begin at planting time by pruning back the multiple trunks to within 1' of the ground to stimulate more branching. Repeated summer shearing thereafter will encourage more side shoots and a bushier habit from the temporary loss of tip-bud dominance. If you are going to display the trunks, thin out unwanted shoots in summer, keeping the most aesthetically pleasing ones. Summer pruning is also a good time to permanently remove unwanted foliage so the trunks are easily seen.

Other broadleaf evergreens, like holly shrubs, are more naturally inclined to form a single trunk. To make a multi-trunk shrub, you must