

Plant Name: Luzula lucius (F)
Common Name: Snowy Woodrush

Plant Type: Grass
Colour: dense off-white
Height: 35cm
Spread: 60cm

Flowering Time: Flowers from Mar to Jun

Cutflower: Yes



Plant Data (applies to THIS plant only)

Luzula Lucius
Mid green hairy semi-broad leaves. Loosely tufted habit. Produces dense off-white flower clusters. 60cm
Originally coming from Alpine Europe - this flowers to produces a cloud of small, white, fluffy blooms from its deep flat green leaves, which are fringed with white hairs.
Blooming in spring and early summer, it is great for borders or containers. Its green foliage is textured, and is ideal for producing a green carpet where growing can otherwise be difficult.

Plant Type: Ornamental Grass
Flowering Period: Spring to early Summer
Approximate Plant Size: Height 35cm Spread 60cm
Planting Requirements: Can be planted in most soil types and prefers a sunny position. These plants can be grown on in a greenhouse or planted directly in to your garden any time from when we send the plants to you up to the end of October. Avoid planting out when there is a risk of frost.
Luzula nivea "Lucius"
Luzula Lucius is an ornamental foliage plant suitable for the rock garden. Avoid extremes in both temperature and moisture. Cut back foliage in the Spring to encourage new colored grass each year.

Common Name
Plant Type Ornamental Grass
Mature Size Height: 35cm ; Spread: 60cm
Soil Requirements Prefers moist, well-drained soil
Exposure Part shade

Plant Family
Juncaceae

Plant Botanical Name

Luzula nivea 'Lucius'

Plant Common Name
Snowy Woodrush

Special Notice
This entry has yet to be reviewed and approved by L2G editors.

General Description
Pretty, chives-like white flowers top the white hair-edged, grass-like foliage of Lucius snowy woodrush in early and midsummer. An evergreen, tufted perennial from the mountains of southern Europe, it is fast growing but only slowly spreads its underground stems (rhizomes).

The grassy leaves are thin, flat and grooved and rise in tufted basal clumps. On the leaf edges are tiny, criss-crossing white hairs that make the leaf blade look strongly edged in a band of white. In summer, tall stem rise above the clump of foliage and display loose clusters of many small, shiny white flowers. The overall visual effect of the plant in flower is almost like that of chives.

Grow 'Lucius' in full sun to partial and deep shade conditions in average to moist, non-alkaline soils. Tolerant of light drought and soggy soils, this species performs best if given some sun and constantly moist soil. Use it as a groundcover in woodland gardens where it will tolerate dry shade once established, contrasting hostas and ferns impressively. Also grow it as edging, as an accent in the mixed perennial border or rock garden or naturalized in a moist meadow. It makes a nice filler cutflower and dries nicely. In moist, fertile soils this plant may become invasive.

Characteristics
Plant Type Sedge or Rush
Sun Exposure Partial Sun, Partial Shade, Full Shade
Bloom Time Late Spring, Early Summer, Summer
Native To Europe, Southern Europe
Growing Conditions
Soil pH Acidic, Neutral
Soil Moisture Average
Soil type Clay, Loam, Sand
Tolerances Wet Site, Drought, Soil Compaction
Growth Rate Fast
Water Requirements Average Water
Habit Clump-Forming
Seasonal Interest Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter
Ornamental Features
Flower Interest Showy
Flower Colour White
Fruit Colour Tan
Foliage Colour (Spring) Green, Light Green
Foliage Colour (Summer) Green, Dark Green
Foliage Colour (Fall) Dark Green
Foliage Colour (Winter) Dark Green
Fragrant Flowers No
Fragrant Fruit No
Fragrant Foliage No
Bark or Stem Fragrant No
Flower Petal Number Single
Repeat Bloomer No
Showy Fruit No
Edible Fruit No

Showy Foliage Yes
Foliage Texture Fine
Foliage Sheen Matte
Evergreen Yes
Showy Bark No
Special Characteristics
Usage Bog Garden, Container, Edging, Groundcover, Mixed
Border, Rock Garden / Wall
Sharp or Has Thorns No
Invasive No
Attracts Butterflies
Self-Sowing No

Cuttings

1. Prepare garden soil or pots of potting soil, and moisten before planting
2. Stick rooted or unrooted cuttings into the moist soil
3. Cover the soil surface with mulch to keep soil moist and cool
4. Keep moist, not wet, for several weeks until cuttings root into new soil

NOTE:

Some annual cuttings root readily from stem cuttings stuck in moist potting soil

Some annuals, including coleus and tomatoes, root readily from stem cuttings in water

Dipping cut ends into "rooting hormones" may increase the number of cuttings that will root in soil

Cover with a plastic "tent" or cut-off soda bottle to retain humidity

Keep moist, not wet

Rhizomes

1. Plant rhizomes shallow
2. Tops of iris rhizomes should remain partly showing above the soil, with no mulch

Seeds

1. Prepare seedbed, adding any amendments (if needed), or fill pots or flats with potting soil
2. Sow small seed directly onto soil surface, and rake lightly to make sure seed are in direct contact with soil
3. Large seed should be buried two or three times their diameter
4. Lightly cover the seeded area with mulch to reduce soil compaction in sun and rain
5. Water shallow seed lightly and frequently until they sprout
6. Water deeper seeds slowly and deeply, but do not keep wet or they can rot
7. When seeds sprout, encourage deep roots by gradually reducing watering frequency and increasing the amount, to get it down deep around and below roots while letting soil surface dry between soakings

NOTE:

Most seeds require warm (room temperature or higher) temperatures to germinate

When seedlings emerge, thin extras to allow full light around seedlings; some may be transplanted to larger pots or the garden

When transplanting, hold small plants by leaves to avoid damage to

tender stems

Pruning

1. There is usually no real need to prune most grasses at all except to keep them neat and attractive
2. Cut ornamental grasses either in the fall to keep them neat through the winter, or in late winter before new growth comes out to avoid damaging it for the entire season
3. Never burn ornamental grasses to remove old growth; this often kills the center crown and can be dangerous as well

Propagation

1. Cut back old foliage to help make handling easier (watch for wasp nests!)
2. Use a saw or sharpened shovel to cut into and divide the center of the clump through the roots
3. Dig underneath the portion to be removed
4. Remove and replant as soon as possible

Fertilization

Most plants need a regular "diet" of all-purpose plant food, either specialty (labeled for your specific plant type) or a generic N-P-K (nitrogen - phosphorus - potassium)

Fertilize early in the plant's growing cycle - spring for summer plants, fall for winter plants

For leafy plants, use a fertilizer with a higher nitrogen content (first number)

For flowering or fruiting plants, use a fertilizer higher in phosphorus content (middle number)

If using a water soluble fertilizer:

1. Mix as directed on container according to directions
2. Wet the leaves and drench soil
3. Repeat

If using a granulated fertilizer:

1. Scatter a small amount of all-purpose fertilizer lightly under plants from the stem to beyond the outer spread of branches or foliage

2. Water slowly and deeply

NOTE: Never over fertilize! You will see lots of weak, leafy growth and few flowers

cut flower arranging