

PLANTS TO READ ABOUT

Japanese sedge: green arches for a shady garden

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AI-created garden scene based on the original shop photograph. It shows established clumps; the offer is for young plants in 9 cm pots at about 10–25 cm delivery height. The border and decoration are not included.

Grow with knowledge.

A collection for observation and reference. Detailed explanations to help you make care decisions suited to your plant and its position.

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PLANT PORTRAIT

Carex morrowii

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Botanical name	Carex morrowii
Delivery plant	Green-leaved Japanese sedge in a 9 cm pot · about 10–25 cm according to the shop
Habit	Perennial sedge, usually wintergreen, with dense clumps
Expected height	About 30–45 cm for the species; the young delivery plant is considerably smaller
Flowering season	Spring; small, inconspicuous spikes
Flower colour	Greenish; ornamental foliage is the main feature
Planting season	Preferably spring or autumn; also at other times when soil is frost-free and workable
Spacing	About 35–45 cm as a guide based on eventual clump width
Position	Partial shade to shade, humus-rich and relatively moist soil

Care at a glance

Observe, check and adapt care to the position and season. This table provides guidance for everyday practice.

Topic	What to do	Why it helps
Position	Choose a lightly shaded to shady garden position.	Water needs increase in strongly sunny positions; beneath trees and shrubs the foliage fits more readily into a cool planting.
Soil	Prepare humus-rich, loose soil that retains moisture but still drains water.	Roots should be neither permanently dry nor trapped in a compacted hollow.
Planting season	Preferably plant in spring or autumn in frost-free soil.	Milder weather gives the small root ball time to root into the surrounding soil.
Spacing	Initially allow roughly 35–45 cm from one clump centre to the next.	The species can later grow about 30–45 cm wide; closer or wider spacing changes coverage.
Watering in	Water thoroughly after planting and check moisture at the original root ball.	A 9 cm root ball can dry out even if the border surface still looks dark.
Summer	During prolonged drought check the root zone and water thoroughly if needed.	Tree and shrub roots often remove a great deal of water from shady borders.
Pruning	In spring carefully pull out or individually remove dead or damaged leaves.	Healthy wintergreen arches remain; a blanket low cut removes their effect.
Containers	In a container pay particular attention to drainage and root-ball moisture.	A small container dries out faster and can freeze more deeply in winter than a border.

Knowledge that grows

A calm edge of green arches

At the edge of trees and shrubs, I look beyond flowers. Attractive foliage often holds a border together for much longer. *Carex morrowii* does exactly that: narrow green leaves grow from a low centre, arching outwards to form a soft clump. The shop offers a young plant in a 9 cm pot at roughly 10 to 25 cm delivery height. The established border in our scene shows its possible later effect. These two stages should be kept apart when planning the area.

Shade does not automatically mean moist soil

I like planting Japanese sedge in partial shade to shade, for example in front of shrubs or beneath an open tree canopy. There the leaf colour remains calm and water needs are more manageable than in full sun. Soil should be humus-rich and relatively moist. Beneath a large tree I still check more carefully: its roots draw up plenty of moisture even if the position looks cool. A hand test a few centimetres deep tells me more than the surface's dark colour. I loosen heavy, compacted soil before planting; the little sedge does not belong in a wet, airless hollow.

Plant young pots with future clumps in mind

Before planting I trial the positions of the 9 cm pots on the border. The species can later reach about 30 to 45 cm in height and width. I therefore allow approximately 35 to 45 cm between clump centres as a guide, depending on how quickly I want a continuous edge. This is not a promise of the exact size of this shop batch. I set each root ball at its previous height, gently firm the soil and water thoroughly. In the first weeks I specifically check the original small root ball until its roots have reached the garden soil. The different shop sets allow a small group or a longer border edge; the selected quantity is what is supplied.

Water according to soil and season

Newly planted sedges need more attention than established clumps. I do not water by weekday but consider soil moisture, weather and leaf condition. In summer even a shady border beneath trees can dry out. Then I water the root zone rather than giving the foliage a quick splash. If the soil is still clearly moist, I wait. In full sun the moisture supply would need to be considerably more reliable; for an already dry site I would prefer to find partial shade. The same observation applies in a container, but its smaller root ball reacts more quickly.

Preserve the wintergreen foliage gently

Japanese sedge is perennial and often keeps much of its foliage through winter in suitable positions. Some outer leaves may nevertheless brown after frost or drought. In spring I remove those leaves individually and leave the healthy green arches. Cutting radically to ground level would remove precisely what I planted it for. The small greenish spring spikes are botanically interesting, but foliage plays the main role in the design. If an older clump becomes thin in the centre, I can divide it in early spring and replant the strong pieces.

Let it grow with the planting area

One young sedge does not yet fill a large woodland edge. I combine several plants where the line of the border could use some calm, leaving room for them to thicken. Their fine leaves show their shape particularly well in front of ferns or among larger foliage. After the first summer I check which areas really are too dry or too deeply shaded rather than simply adding more fertiliser. Suitable soil with enough moisture usually achieves more than an extra application. That is how individual 9 cm pots gradually become a connected planting that still feels light.

Pictures and details

Images and descriptions from this portrait. Decorative items are not included in the offer.



Original shop image showing foliage and the young delivery plant; 9 cm pot, roughly 10–25 cm according to the offer.



Original shop view of an established green sedge; the delivery plant in a 9 cm pot is smaller.

Good to know

Is Japanese sedge a grass?

It looks grass-like but botanically belongs to the sedge family (Cyperaceae).

How tall does *Carex morrowii* grow?

The mature species can reach roughly 30–45 cm tall and wide. The shop offer describes young plants at about 10–25 cm delivery height in 9 cm pots.

Does it need full sun?

Partial shade to shade is the natural choice for this border portrait. Full sun only makes sense with a reliably sufficient supply of soil moisture.

How far apart should I plant them?

About 35–45 cm between clump centres is a gardening guide based on eventual width; spacing can be adjusted for a different rate of coverage.

Should I cut all the foliage back in spring?

For a wintergreen sedge I prefer to remove only dead leaves and old spikes. Healthy green leaves stay in place.

When does it flower?

Small, rather inconspicuous greenish spikes may appear in spring. The green foliage structure defines its garden position far more strongly.

Can I divide it?

Yes. If an older clump weakens in the centre, strong divisions can be replanted in early spring.

The matching offer

[View plant in the shop](#)

Product details, availability and delivery information are provided in the shop offer.

[Read the complete portrait in English](#)



English portrait



Shop offer