

PLANTS TO READ ABOUT

Green wintercreeper: small leaf pairs for a low garden edge

Green wintercreeper combines small firm leaf pairs with flexible branches. It can cover ground or grow higher on suitable supports; care shapes its garden form.



AI-created garden scene of one young plant based on the clean original shop image. Size reference: each 9-cm pot and roughly 10–25 cm total height including pot. Selected set quantity determines number; surroundings and accessories 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.

Issue October 2026

PLANT PORTRAIT

Euonymus fortunei var. fortunei

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Botanical name	Euonymus fortunei var. fortunei
Delivery size	Each 9-cm pot · approx. 10–25 cm total height including pot · quantity by set selection
Habit	Perennial evergreen woody plant; creeping, spreading and climbing suitable surfaces
Expected height	Roughly 0.5–1 m as spreading shrub; around 2 m or more possible on suitable support, depending on development
Flowering	Inconspicuous summer flowers possible; young deliveries may be flowerless
Flower colour	Pale green; green leaves are the main ornament
Planting time	Preferably spring or early autumn in frost-free workable ground; avoid heat and waterlogging
Spacing	35–45 cm as shop guidance for groundcover groups; plan later width

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
Light	Choose sun, partial shade or suitable shade.	The green form adapts; root room must still suit.
Soil	Prepare fresh draining soil without permanent wetness.	Very wet roots hinder establishment.
Planting	Plant frost-free in spring or early autumn and water in.	Mild moist ground helps root connection.
Spacing	Use 35–45 cm as shop guidance for groups.	Later side shoots and shrub width still matter.
Water	Check new balls directly during dry periods.	Later drought tolerance does not apply immediately after delivery.
Nutrition	Feed sparingly in supplied beds and as needed in containers.	Added food does not replace suitable root conditions.
Pruning	Shorten spreading branches individually in spring.	Cut firm leaves can develop brown edges.
Climbing and winter	Check shoots and ties; protect small containers.	Direction and winter conditions differ from the bed start.
Handling	Wear gloves for work; do not eat plant parts.	Wintercreeper is an ornamental woody plant.

Knowledge that grows

A quiet edge of small leaf pairs

Green wintercreeper carries small firm ovate to elliptical leaves with shallow edge teeth and paler veins. They sit in pairs on young branches without cream-white or yellow edges of coloured garden cultivars. I like this quiet green at a low wall base or old stone edge. The shop calls the plant *Euonymus fortunei radicans*. This historical botanical assignment is not its own cultivar name: Kew assigns *radicans* to accepted *Euonymus fortunei* var. *fortunei*. The green species form is described here, not an invented extra cultivar *Radicans*.

The small root ball can become more than a mat

Individual plants are delivered by set choice in 9-cm pots around 10–25 cm total height including pot. Small upright and sideways branches show the beginning, not fixed later garden height. As a spreading shrub the green form can reach roughly 0.5–1 m. Higher climbing growth is also possible on suitable supports. Before planting I therefore decide whether it should stay near ground or deliberately be led upwards. While unpacking I hold the ball rather than releasing it by tugging hard at branches.

Adaptable still means checking the position

Sun to partial shade are suitable starting conditions; deeper shade can also be tolerated. Actual root space matters more than the light label alone. Beneath woody plants and at wall bases, soil can be dry despite looking cool. Conversely, permanently very wet ground is unfavourable. Fresh free-draining soil allows a good start. If heavy soil is compacted, I prepare a larger planting area instead of filling only a small hole with loose soil. An outdoor container needs open holes and substantially more room than the sales pot long-term.

Plant, water in and leave the area open initially

Spring or early autumn usually offer good conditions in frost-free workable soil. Check the ball first, moisten if needed and set at previous level. The shop gives 35–45 cm spacing for groundcover groups. Later side shoots and greater shrub width still need planning. After watering, check root contact and gently keep initially open gaps free of weeds. Young deliveries do not yet form a closed edge. Denser foliage develops from new branches, not burying balls too deeply or immediately applying strong fertiliser.

Watch the first dry periods attentively

New wintercreeper need regular checks during dry weather. Water thoroughly at soil level when the small ball dries and remove excess in a container. Established planting buffers temporary drought better because more roots explore surrounding ground. This does not apply after a few days or equally to a small tub. Evergreen leaves can lose water in winter too. Check for dryness on frost-free days; do not further soak frozen or already wet ground. Less demand after establishing does not mean permanently unobserved care.

Preserve shape through individual cuts

Individual reaching branches can be lightly shortened in mid to late spring. Secateurs preserve most leaf pairs; broad shearing through many firm leaves leaves unnecessary brown edges. For climbing, first guide young shoots suitably and check ties. Without that intention, wall-base branches should not grow upwards unnoticed. Check active nests before heavier work and leave occupied areas undisturbed. Pruning need follows actual development, not the low size of the delivered pot.

Accompany leaves and branches long-term

Inconspicuous pale green summer flowers or later capsules can occur but are not promised ornament for young groundcover groups. The plant is ornamental: do not eat parts and wear gloves for work. Frequent added feed is normally unnecessary in supplied beds; container planting receives moderate supply by growth and product instructions. With many new spots, scale-like deposits or conspicuous feeding marks, I check undersides, ball and position. Green cover stays readable when width, neighbours and structure continue to be guided consciously.

Pictures and details

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



Unchanged original shop image of one young plant; each 9-cm pot, approx. 10–25 cm total height including pot. Selected set quantity determines number.



AI-created leaf detail based on the original shop image. The closer view enlarges leaf features and does not indicate a larger delivered plant. Surroundings are not included.

Good to know

Is Radicans its own cultivar?

Not here. This historical botanical shop assignment is listed by Kew as a synonym of *Euonymus fortunei* var. *fortunei*.

Does this plant have cream-white leaf edges?

The checked original is green with paler veins. It is not inferred from coloured cultivar foliage.

Does it automatically stay only 25 cm tall?

No. This describes young delivery including pot. Larger low shrubs and climbing growth are possible later.

Can it climb a wall?

Yes on suitable surfaces. Guide this use deliberately and check growth at its planned boundary.

When should I water young plants?

Check the ball during dry spells and supply thoroughly when soil dries. Weather contributes to the decision.

How do I maintain a tidy low edge?

Shorten reaching branches individually in spring and guide unwanted climbing early instead of assuming delivery height is the limit.

The matching offer

[Plant in the shop](#)

Product and delivery details are given in the individual offer.

[Read the complete portrait in English](#)



English portrait



Shop offer