

PLANTS TO READ ABOUT

Small-leaved Minimus wintercreeper: fine green between old stones

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AI-created garden scene of one young plant based on the original reference. The chosen set determines quantity; 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.

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PLANT PORTRAIT

Euonymus fortunei 'Minimus'

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Botanical name	Euonymus fortunei 'Minimus'
Delivery size	Each 9-cm pot · approx. 10-25 cm total height · sets by selection
Habit	Perennial evergreen small shrub; creeping, mounding and also climbing
Leaf colour	Green; very small simple oval leaves
Flower colour	Inconspicuous pale green-yellow
Flowering time	Possible in summer on developed plants; not promised at delivery
Expected height	Depends on habit; RHS height class 0.5-1 m for developed plants
Expected width	RHS guidance 1-1.5 m over several years
Planting time	Spring or autumn; ground frost-free and not waterlogged
Spacing	Shop guidance: 40-50 cm
Position	Sun, partial shade or suitable shade; draining 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
Light	Combine sun to suitable shade with accessible soil.	A shaded position can still be dry from woody roots.
Planting	Moisten young root balls and set at previous height.	Small leaves do not change necessary root contact with garden soil.
Water	Check ball moisture while rooting in and water thoroughly as needed.	A denser older planting has different reserves from the small delivered ball.
Soil	Choose free-draining soil without lasting waterlogging.	Fine above-ground shoots still need ventilated root space.
Shape	Selectively shorten overlong branches; larger corrections in spring.	Small leaves do not mean permanently fixed plant height.
Feeding	Check soil nutrition and add only as needed.	Stronger feeding replaces neither suitable space nor moisture checks.
Winter	Protect container balls and check dryness frost-free.	A small pot offers less buffering than a garden planting.
Safety	Do not eat and wear gloves for cutting.	Euonymus is ornamental; eating can be harmful.

Knowledge that grows

Small leaves rather than a large colour block

Minimus carries very small simple oval leaves. They sit in pairs on fine branches, forming a particularly fine structure between old stone and pale earth. Close up you see leaf pairs and small growing tips; from farther away they merge into a quiet green area. The pattern looks smaller-scaled than broader-leaved wintercreepers. That is this cultivar's distinction. Minimus needs neither striking flowers nor an invented yellow marking to be interesting. A low garden edge or deliberately guided small mound can show its fine leaf size well. The eye then travels from stone into green without catching on a large flower.

Delicate leaves do not fix final height

The name and small leaves can give the impression that Minimus always stays only a few centimetres tall. Wintercreeper is actually a woody small shrub. It can spread flat, form little mounds and climb suitable structures. For developed plants the RHS gives a height class of 0.5 to one metre and roughly one to 1.5 m wide. This describes development over years, not a groundcover mat kept constantly short. Shop sets contain young plants in 9-cm pots at around 10 to 25 cm total height including pot. Separate three things: small leaves, delivery dimensions and later guided garden form.

Keep the fine garden edge accessible

Sun, partial shade or suitable shade are possible if drainage and supply suit. Beneath larger shrubs, a shaded ball sometimes stays drier than expected. Check the precise planting spot rather than just the green surroundings. Beside paving, soil should not be so compacted that water runs past on the surface or stands for a long time. The shop gives 40 to 50 cm spacing as guidance. Lay out young pots first and plan how you will reach spreading branches later. Small perennials need clear space; their low height alone does not protect them from wintercreeper growing denser sideways.

A good start remains necessary despite small leaves

Spring and autumn often help rooting if soil is neither frozen nor waterlogged. Slowly moisten a dry ball, gently unpot and set at its previous level. Connect with loose soil and water in. Initially check directly at the ball whether water has arrived. Windy warmth may require more frequent checks than calm rainy weather. Do not give a fixed small amount every day: assess need and then supply thoroughly. New shoot tips show development but do not replace moisture checks. A young plant must expand its roots before reliably reaching larger ground reserves.

Gently develop an individual shape

If branches reach too far into a path, cut back at suitable points. Check active bird nests before larger spring pruning. Secateurs can order the fine lines without cutting across all foliage. For a small mound, base height on actual branching instead of abruptly cutting all shoots low. If upward growth is unwanted, recognise it early and redirect or shorten. Small leaves can sit on long branches; their size says nothing about the area the plant will later occupy. Regular close observation makes shaping manageable.

Interpret flowers and leaf changes correctly

Inconspicuous pale green–yellow summer flowers are possible on developed plants. Minimus is presented for fine evergreen foliage, not as a reliably flowering carpet. A young flowerless delivery therefore fits the offer. If unusual spots, deposits or notched leaf edges appear, inspect branches and undersides too. A distant photograph cannot safely diagnose pests. Also check whether the ball is very dry or has stayed wet. Heavy additional feeding is not a general solution to every change. Healthy green with suitable new growth is more informative than trying to recreate a particular flower photograph.

Reserves remain limited in containers

An outdoor container can show the delicate texture beautifully beside stone. Allow more root room as it develops and keep drainage holes open. The 9-cm sales pot remains a limited starting container. Supply nutrients moderately as needed by label; an adequately supplied bed does not automatically need frequent extra feeding. In winter shelter small containers and check dryness on frost-free days without unnecessarily soaking frozen soil. As a *Euonymus*, Minimus is not for eating; wear gloves for work and do not present parts to children or pets as edible. Its fine effect comes from suitable space and guided shape, not a promise to keep itself permanently small.

Pictures and details

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



AI-created detail of a developed garden planting. Small leaves and later shape are not a scaled delivery photograph.



Unchanged original shop photograph of developed Minimus planting. Fine leaf size visible; not a representation of young delivery condition.



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Good to know

What distinguishes Minimus?

Very small green oval leaves give its woody growth a fine small-scale structure.

Does Minimus always stay completely flat?

No. It can mound and climb; the form actually guided also shapes garden growth.

How large does a developed plant become?

The RHS gives 0.5–1 m height and 1–1.5 m width over several years. These guide developed growth, not delivery dimensions.

Can I plant Minimus in shade?

Suitable shade is possible. Soil must still drain and the small ball receive water.

Why are there no flowers on delivery?

Inconspicuous summer flowers are possible on developed plants; young shop plants need not flower yet.

How do I prevent branches hanging into the path?

Check the edge and selectively shorten longer branches before they obstruct passage.

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