

PLANTS TO READ ABOUT

Evergold sedge: yellow leaf centres in soft garden arches

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AI-created garden scene of one young plant based on the clean original shop image. Size reference: each 9 cm pot and about 10–25 cm total height including the pot. The selected set determines count; setting 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

Carex oshimensis 'Evergold'

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Botanical name	Carex oshimensis 'Evergold'
Delivery size	Each 9 cm pot · approx. 10–25 cm total height including pot · count as selected
Habit	Perennial winter-green sedge with a dense overhanging clump
Expected height	Usually about 30 cm when mature; site and age affect size
Flowering time	Spring to summer; specialist accounts differ with cultivation climate
Flower colour	Small inconspicuous brown spikes
Planting time	Preferably spring or early autumn in frost-free workable soil; avoid heat and waterlogged ground
Spacing	About 30–40 cm between plant centres as guidance

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
Place	Choose partial shade with a fairly cool root zone.	Strong summer sun makes water supply to the fine arches more demanding.
Substrate	Keep humus-rich, fresh and well drained.	Yellow leaf centres sit above roots needing water reserves and air.
Planting	Moisten a dry root ball first; plant at its old height and water in.	The small young root ball should not start surrounded by dry soil.
Bed planning	Use around 30–40 cm spacing as guidance.	An older clump hangs sideways beyond the delivery root ball.
Water	During drought, water slowly and deeply and check drainage.	Wetting leaves does not replace adequate moisture in the root zone.
Nutrients	Feed modestly; use only suitable low amounts in containers.	Excessive feeding is not appropriate support for this fine clump.
Foliage	Remove dead leaves and old spikes individually.	Living winter-green foliage rebuilds slowly after heavy shearing.
Renewal	Divide suitably large older clumps during growth.	Strong pieces can continue growing as new small leaf cascades.
Winter	Place outdoor containers in shelter, insulate roots and check moisture.	A restricted pot root ball reacts more strongly to frost and dryness than bed soil.

Knowledge that grows

The yellow centre makes the difference

Evergold looks bright even with a few leaves. In each narrow ribbon, a creamy yellow to yellow pattern runs through the middle while the edges stay green. This arrangement matters when comparing sedges: a cultivar with yellow edges produces a different leaf picture. Evergold's clump lays its fine leaves in arches over its neighbours. Beside a stone step or in front of broad perennial foliage, this creates a small recognisable cascade. As a sedge, it belongs to Cyperaceae even though it is used like a small ornamental grass.

From delivery plant to a wider garden clump

The offer starts with 9 cm pots at about 10–25 cm total height including the pot. Choose quantity in the respective set. An established clump frequently reaches roughly 30 cm high and spreads its leaves well beyond the small root ball. Plan around 30–40 cm between plant centres as a gardening guide. At a step, it also matters that overhanging leaves do not hide the tread. Plant young specimens according to their later habit rather than placing their still-small pots tightly together.

Partial shade protects the fine leaf surface

A partially shaded garden position with fresh well-drained soil suits Evergold. More sun is possible in cooler locations, while heat and unreliable moisture make care harder. Under trees, check water supply despite the shade. Leaf arches should not stand over a constantly dry root ball. Loose humus-rich soil holds moisture while letting air reach roots. A wet hollow is unsuitable even for this moisture-demanding sedge. Especially after prolonged rain, check whether water really drains from the bed or container.

After planting, do not water only the surface

Thoroughly moisten a dry root ball before planting. Plant at the same height as in the nursery pot, then water in slowly. During rooting, moisture in the original small root ball matters; surrounding garden soil may be in a different state. Mild spring or early autumn are usually easier to manage than summer heat. Water deeply during drought rather than frequently spraying only upper leaves. In a container, root-ball reserves and free drainage must fit together or supply fluctuates too strongly.

Preserve the leaf cascade through the seasons

Evergold is a perennial winter-green foliage plant. In favourable positions, much of its yellow-green foliage stays visible, though individual leaves may still suffer in winter. Small brown flower spikes are far less conspicuous than the pattern. Specialist sources place flowering differently between spring and summer, so a fixed month would not be a reliable promise. When tidying, carefully remove dead leaves and old spikes. Healthy foliage is not cut to ground level pre-emptively; after heavy shearing, the clump needs time to rebuild its leaf picture.

Restraint with feeding and renewal

A well-prepared bed often supplies Evergold adequately already. For weak growth, first check moisture, light and roots. Overgenerous feeding is not a shortcut to a prettier clump for this fine plant. In a container, a low suitable amount during growth may help. An old overcrowded clump can be divided during the growing period; replant and water strong pieces. In winter, a quiet outdoor spot and possibly an insulated container protect the root zone. Moisture remains an issue on frost-free winter days too.

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. The selected set determines count.



AI-created leaf detail based on the original shop image. The closer view magnifies leaf features and does not indicate a larger delivery plant. The setting is not included in delivery.

Good to know

Where is Evergold's light colour?

In the leaf centre. Narrow arches have a yellow to creamy-yellow middle and green edges.

Is 10-25 cm its garden height?

No. That is the total height of the young potted plant including the pot. Older clumps are usually about 30 cm high and wider sideways.

Does Evergold flower in a fixed month?

No. Specialist sources give spring or summer depending on cultivation climate. Small brown spikes are less conspicuous than the leaves anyway.

Why do I not cut it like feather reed grass?

Evergold retains living foliage. Care removes dead material selectively, whereas deciduous grasses lose all their old leaves annually.

Can I plant it in a terrace container?

Yes, in suitable partial shade with enough soil volume and free drainage holes. Small containers require more frequent moisture checks.

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English portrait



Shop offer