

PLANTS TO READ ABOUT

Japanese forest grass: green leaves settle into soft waves

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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 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.

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PLANT PORTRAIT

Hakonechloa macra

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Botanical name	Hakonechloa macra
Delivery size	Each 9-cm pot · approx. 10-25 cm total height including pot · quantity by set selection
Habit	Perennial deciduous grass with slowly widening overhanging cushions
Expected height	Mature about 35-40 cm; older cushions grow wider sideways
Flowering time	Mid to late summer
Flower colour	Fine green to greenish-yellow panicles
Planting time	Preferably spring in frost-free workable ground; protect young plants from heat and waterlogging
Spacing	About 30-40 cm as guidance; wider for individual broad cushions

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	Prefer cool partial shade to shade.	Summer heat and irregular moisture can damage fine green leaves.
Soil	Create a humus-rich, loose, well-drained root zone that stays consistently moist.	Very dry soil and heavy saturated clay do not fit culture needs.
Planting	Plant frost-free at previous ball height in spring or mild growth weeks.	A small slow clump needs time and good ground contact.
Spacing	Plan around 30–40 cm; individual cushions may stand farther apart.	Overhanging leaf layers gradually widen.
Water	Particularly check original balls while rooting in.	Moist bed surfaces and moisture inside 9-cm balls can differ.
Feed	Prioritise soil care over heavy feeding, supplement only as needed.	Cool moist roots help more than nutrients during lasting drought.
Pruning	Remove old dry leaves in late winter to early spring.	Deciduous forest grass needs room for new growth.
Division	Divide large older clumps in spring, let young plants grow first.	Slow growth makes frequent division of small plants unhelpful.
Outdoor tub	Plan more soil than delivery pot, free drainage and winter root protection.	Pots fluctuate faster between dryness, wetness and cold than ground.

Knowledge that grows

The green species has its own appeal

Japanese forest grass is often known through yellow or striped cultivars. Here the green species *Hakonechloa macra* is described. Flat lanceolate leaves sit on fine culms in staggered layers. As they grow these levels lean into a soft connected cushion. Beside a stone step or broad perennial leaves the green species' movement shows well. A young specimen is initially more upright and loose; layered garden form develops gradually. The plant belongs to Poaceae and comes from Japan.

A 9-cm ball needs time for the later wave

The shop gives each 9-cm pot at around 10–25 cm total height including pot; quantity depends on selected set. Older cushions reach roughly 35–40 cm and widen sideways. Around 30–40 cm between centres guides groups, adjusted for intended closure. *Hakonechloa* grows rather slowly. Young plants therefore do not immediately fill all planned space. Still leave room for later overhanging an edge without competing with larger neighbours around the small starting ball.

Cool roots matter more than attractive shade

Bright partial shade to shade suits well. Protection from strong summer sun is particularly useful in hot places. Sun is possible with sufficiently cool reliably moist conditions but must not be confused with hot dry planting. Soil should be humus-rich, loose and constantly fresh. Heavy poorly aired clay and very dry ground are unfavourable. Explicitly check moisture under trees, since woody roots can dry seemingly shaded beds. Prepared roots carry the leaf wave more reliably than frequent extra fertiliser.

Take the small ball seriously on arrival

Prefer planting in mild growth weeks in frost-free workable ground; spring gives young clumps a longer rooting season. Moisten a dry delivery ball first. Set at nursery-pot height, gently firm soil and water thoroughly. In dry spells check the original ball until roots expand into ground. The surface can look damp while the small core stayed dry. Moderate compost between plants improves soil without covering bases.

Distinguish summer flowers, autumn colour and winter rest

Fine green to greenish-yellow panicles can appear above or among leaves in mid to late summer. They are much quieter than layered foliage. In autumn this develops reddish to brown tones depending on place and dries for winter rest. *Hakonechloa* is deciduous; brown end-season leaves need not indicate water shortage. Remove old material near ground in late winter or early spring before new culms grow. With slow plants patience for spring shoots is worthwhile instead of prematurely discarding dormant clumps.

Renew without disturbing slow construction

A larger clump can be divided in spring if too wide or needing renewal. Because forest grass grows slowly, frequent division of small young plants is not sensible. Strong pieces again get humus-rich soil and reliable moisture. Outdoor containers need larger water reserves than delivery pots; open holes remain essential. Protect limited roots from strong winter changes and check moisture frost-free. Dry or scorched summer tips first lead to checks of heat and water, not automatically scissors or fertiliser.

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 determines number.



AI-created leaf detail based on original shop image. Closer view enlarges leaf features, not a larger delivery. Surroundings are not included.

Good to know

Is this Hakonechloa yellow striped?

No. The portrait covers green Hakonechloa macra. Traits of yellow or white-striped cultivars are not transferred.

How high does it grow?

About 35–40 cm guides mature cushions. Young delivery measures around 10–25 cm including pot.

Why is it not yet a dense cascade?

Young plants are looser and often more upright. Wider layered cushions develop slowly over several years.

Are brown winter leaves dead?

The species is deciduous. Above-ground leaves dry for winter while the base survives and regrows.

What helps dry summer leaf tips?

Check heat, ball dryness and position. Cool partial shade with reliable moisture usually supports foliage more easily.

When can I divide forest grass?

In spring when a sufficiently large clump exists. Small slow young plants are developed first.

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