

PLANTS TO READ ABOUT

Rose of Sharon: yellow summer suns at the garden edge

Large yellow flowers above a low green planting: *Hypericum calycinum* combines summer colour with spreading growth. It suits garden edges where its underground runners may have space.



AI-created garden scene with a young plant based on the original shop image. The setting is not included in delivery.

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

Hypericum calycinum

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Botanical name	Hypericum calycinum
Delivery size	Each 9 cm pot · approx. 10–25 cm total height · count as selected
Habit	Perennial low subshrub forming runners
Flower colour	Golden yellow with numerous prominent stamens
Flowering time	Summer to early autumn, site-dependent
Expected height	Usually about 30–60 cm, depending on site and pruning
Planting time	Spring or early autumn in frost-free soil
Spacing	30–35 cm; shop: approx. 8–11 plants per m²
Winter foliage	Often retained in mild sites; partly dying back in cold
Position	Sunny to partially shaded, well-drained 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
Place	Choose a continuous area with controllable edges.	The plant spreads underground and may crowd small neighbours.
Light	For more flowers, seek a bright sunny to partially shaded position.	Deeper shade is possible but usually gives fewer flowers.
Planting	Plant a moist ball at its previous height, firm and water in.	Good contact with surrounding soil helps young roots establish.
Water	Check the ball directly in the first year and water thoroughly when dry.	Later drought tolerance does not replace supply to a newly planted specimen.
Soil	Relieve compaction and avoid standing wetness.	Roots need water and air in the soil together.
Nutrients	Feed modestly in spring according to need.	A vigorous groundcover does not need constant high fertiliser amounts.
Pruning	Cut back old or frost-damaged stands in spring.	Fresh shoots can renew the area; healthy young plants need not be constantly cut.
Edges	Lift encroaching runners specifically and check adjoining areas.	Desired groundcover should not wander unnoticed into sensitive planting.

Knowledge that grows

Flowers that surprise up close too

Yellow is more than a colour on the garden surface here. Numerous fine stamens stand in the middle of a five-part flower like a small radiating crown. Together with paired green leaves, they make a calm planting gaining bright points in summer. *Hypericum calycinum* grows low and spreads sideways. At a woodland edge or larger bank, this form can suit a continuous area. One young plant initially shows only a small part of it.

A small pot begins a bigger area

The offered plant comes in a 9 cm pot at roughly 10 to 25 cm total height including pot. The shop gives 30 to 35 cm spacing or about eight to eleven plants per square metre. This describes dense initial planting, not each specimen's permanent boundary. Underground runners enlarge the stand later. Roughly 30 to 60 cm is a helpful mature-height range; site and pruning change the picture. Plant with the whole area and its boundaries in mind, not only today's planting hole.

Light brings summer colour forward

Sun to partial shade fit well if water can soak away. St John's wort may grow in shadier spots but often flowers less there. Under trees, check real moisture too: roots and intercepted rain can make shaded ground very dry. Plan small neighbouring perennials outside the later spreading zone. A path or clearly visible edge makes control easier. Among delicate slow-growing favourite plants, its area-covering ability would be a continuing task rather than a convenience.

Help the young root ball establish reliably

A mild frost-free planting day in spring or early autumn is easy to support. First soak a dry pot root ball slowly. Loosen soil around the hole and plant at its former height. Firm gently and water thoroughly. Over the following weeks, check the small root zone itself instead of relying only on the moist surface beside it. Later established plants tolerate temporary dryness better. That is development, not a property immediately sparing newly planted specimens all watering. Check more often on hot days without keeping the site permanently wet.

Care starts at the edge of the planting

Underground shoots may emerge elsewhere. They connect an area but may also pass its intended boundary. Occasionally look between neighbouring plants and along the path. Lift unwanted pieces with their roots while soil is workable. Such spreading growth is not the easiest choice for a small mixed balcony box. In a sufficiently large container of its own, it instead needs open drainage and regular root-ball checks. A pot dries differently from an established garden area.

Restore order with fresh growth

Much foliage may remain through mild winters; harsher cold kills some parts. Spring condition decides pruning. An unattractive older stand can be cut back and renewed by fresh shoots; a healthy young stand needs no routine major intervention. Assess feeding modestly after tidying. A thin suitable compost application or fertiliser according to need does more than continued extra feeding. Do not simultaneously prune heavily, keep wet and feed strongly to conceal a winter leaf change quickly.

Not every yellow leaf has the same cause

If the area weakens, examine soil, roots and foliage together. Standing wetness, prolonged dryness and damaged leaves require different steps. For conspicuous rust-coloured spots, inspect undersides too and remove heavily affected parts appropriately. One old leaf among fresh shoots is not a reason to treat the whole planting. Watch whether new growth returns evenly. Large yellow flowers remain the attractive focus while spreading and root conditions are managed consciously.

Pictures and details

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



AI-created enlarged leaf detail based on the original shop image; not a portrayal of delivery size.



Original shop image. 9 cm pot · approx. 10–25 cm total height.

Good to know

Is it a small perennial or shrub?

Hypericum calycinum is a low perennial subshrub spreading sideways. It does not stay restricted to its young pot-root-ball shape.

Does it flower in shade?

It can grow there. A sunny to partially shaded position is usually better for more flowers.

Does foliage stay green in winter?

Often partly or largely in mild sites. Cold may damage leaves and shoots; complete retention is not promised.

Can I plant it closely among small perennials?

That requires ongoing checking. Underground runners may crowd neighbours; its own continuous area is clearer.

Why water in a drought-tolerant plant?

The young plant must first grow roots into its surroundings. Until then, mainly its small former pot ball supplies growth.

Must everything be cut back every spring?

No. Condition and desired renewal decide. Old or damaged stands can be reduced; healthy young plants do not automatically need that.

The matching offer

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English portrait



Shop offer