

PLANTS TO READ ABOUT

Hancock coralberry: a loose green carpet of fine branches

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AI-created garden scene of one young plant based on the original shop photograph. Each 9 cm pot · approx. 10–25 cm total height · plant count by set. Quantity follows chosen offer; accessories and surroundings 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

Symphoricarpos × chenaultii 'Hancock'

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Botanical classification	Symphoricarpos × chenaultii 'Hancock'
Delivery size	Each 9 cm pot · approx. 10–25 cm total height · count by set
Habit	Perennial predominantly deciduous broad-growing shrub
Flower colour	Inconspicuous whitish to pink little flowers
Flowering time	Summer; species guidance June to September, no guaranteed continuous flowering
Expected height	About 0.5–1 m; width may reach about 1.5 m
Planting distance	Shop guide about 50 cm for area planting; older shrubs need more side room
Planting time	Spring or early autumn with frost-free non-waterlogged soil
Position	Sun to shade; well-drained garden 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	Choose sun to shade according to garden area.	The low cultivar can also be used under light woody crowns.
Soil	Loosen compacted soil and avoid standing water.	A thickening shrub still needs aerated root space.
Establishment	Moisten the small rootball, set at previous depth and water in.	Initial supply starts at the rootball, not somewhere on the area.
Water	Supply new plants thoroughly as needed; later check soil and weather too.	Drought tolerance of an established planting does not immediately apply to young plants.
Feeding	If soil supply is weak feed moderately in spring according to label.	Overstrong growth makes the area need care sooner.
Pruning	Selectively remove dead, damaged and out-of-bounds branches.	Broad branching should leave paths and small neighbouring perennials free.
Winter	Keep garden plants outdoors; shelter containers and retain free drainage.	Small pot roots are more exposed to cold than bed roots.
Fruits	Treat as an ornamental shrub, not fruits for snacking.	Decorative fruit is no proof of an edible plant.

Knowledge that grows

Branches draw the area

Hancock's effect comes from many small details. Fine brownish branches bend sideways and carry little oval green leaves. A young plant still looks open; with time branching makes a low living edge. At a broad woody border this structure can soften the transition to a path. Small flowers take a back seat. Possible later purple-red fruits add to autumn appearance, not a reason to treat the shrub as a heavily cropping berry plant. The portrait describes Hancock, whose low habit differs from taller coralberries.

Width is the main planning dimension here

Young offers each stand in a 9 cm pot and measure about 10 to 25 cm overall including pot. That is not yet a closed garden planting. Around half to one metre height is sensible guidance for the developed cultivar; sideways it may reach about one and a half metres. The shop gives around 50 cm spacing for area planting. Closely planted shrubs grow into one another later. Leave the outermost planting point sufficiently distant from small perennials and narrow paths. Before planting place pots on the area and consider spacing from later watering and pruning access too.

Even under trees care begins with soil

Hancock can grow in sun and shade. Under a tree light alone does not decide. The crown intercepts rain, existing roots take moisture and a dry surface layer may quickly stress a fresh rootball. Prepare the site gently without injuring large tree roots. Well-drained structure is better than a compacted hollow holding water. Check whether watering access exists. Soil should not disappear from view even in a later largely closed area; green leaves show no invisible water reserves.

A little rootball connects only gradually

Spring and early autumn are often pleasant planting times when soil is frost-free and sufficiently drained. Summer heat requires closer checks. Slowly moisten a dry rootball, remove the pot and set at previous depth. Gently connect soil and let water soak at the planting point. During following weeks check moisture exactly there. Moist garden soil beside a dry delivered rootball initially helps young roots little. Thorough watering as needed is better than repeated leaf wetting. New shoots show activity but do not replace root-zone checks.

Observe flowers and autumn fruits calmly

Small whitish to pink flowers can easily go unnoticed in foliage. Summer flowering from June to September is described for the species; this means no reliable continuous flower band for Hancock. Development changes with weather, position and age. Later little purple-red fruits may sit among branches. A fresh fruitless delivery does not become a care fault. Judge foliage, branch condition and new growth first. Berries here are ornamental. Do not collect them for food and place a fruiting shrub so children or pets do not learn it as a snack offer.

Keep edges open and accessible

A low shrub also needs space control. If branches extend into a path or cover weaker neighbours cut the relevant portions selectively. Remove dead and damaged branches without instantly shaping every young plant geometrically. Loose structure belongs to the effect. Assess soil supply in spring; feed restrainedly if needed according to product dosage. Strong growth is not automatically wanted in tightly sized areas. If planting stays uneven first check individual points for dryness, standing water and root competition before every shrub receives the same extra supply.

Winter changes the view

Hancock is mainly deciduous but may retain leaves longer in mild situations. A more open winter planting therefore does not automatically mean plants have died. Wait for spring growth and then selectively remove damaged portions. In containers the broad cultivar stays manageable only with enough root room and regular care. Small sales pots are no permanent standard. Root protection and free drainage ease the cold season; check moisture on frost-free days. A warm living room does not replace garden conditions. Winter particularly shows where branches may develop further next season.

Pictures and details

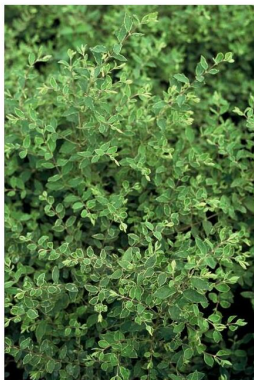
Images and descriptions from this portrait. Decorative items are not included in the offer.



AI-created detail of later garden development. Flowers and mature form are not guaranteed on delivery.



Unchanged original shop photograph of the same plant identity.
Young delivery plant; each 9 cm pot · approx. 10–25 cm total height · count by set.



Unchanged original shop photograph of the same identity.
Example developed garden planting; growth, flowers and fruits are not guaranteed on delivery.

Good to know

Does Hancock stay just 25 cm tall?

No. The 10–25 cm is delivery size including pot. Developed shrubs reach around 0.5–1 m and gain substantial width.

Is coralberry evergreen?

It mainly loses foliage. Leaves may stay longer in mild situations; identical permanent winter appearance is not promised.

Does Hancock flower conspicuously?

Whitish to pink flowers are small and inconspicuous. Low broad growth and fine foliage shape the garden picture more.

Can I eat the fruits?

Treat Hancock as an ornamental shrub and fruits as decoration, not snack fruit.

How closely do I plant a set?

The shop gives about 50 cm as area guidance; later width and path distance also count.

Does a shady position need water?

Yes, especially during establishment. Soil under tree crowns may be dry despite shade.

The matching offer

[View the set in the shop ↗](#)

Check the selected shop offer for price, availability and delivery contents.

[Read the complete portrait in English](#)



English portrait



Shop offer