Chalet
LANDSCAPE · NURSERY · GARDEN CENTER

Silver Dollar Gum

Eucalyptus cinerea



Silver Dollar Gum foliage
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Height: 50 feet

Spread: 50 feet

Sunlight: ○

Hardiness Zone: 8

Other Names: Argyle Apple

Description:

Foliage is very ornamental and widely used in fresh or dried floral arrangements; a beautiful landscape specimen, alone or in groups; can be pruned back to the ground like a perennial shrub in cooler climates

Ornamental Features

Silver Dollar Gum is primarily valued in the landscape for its ornamental upright and spreading habit of growth. Its attractive fragrant round leaves remain bluish-green in color throughout the year.

Landscape Attributes

Silver Dollar Gum is an evergreen perennial with an upright spreading habit of growth. It brings an extremely fine and delicate texture to the garden composition and should be used to full effect.

This plant will require occasional maintenance and upkeep, and can be pruned at anytime. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Silver Dollar Gum is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Accent
- Shade
- Vertical Accent



Silver Dollar Gum
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Planting & Growing

Silver Dollar Gum will grow to be about 50 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 50 feet. It has a low canopy with a typical clearance of 4 feet from the ground. Although it is technically a woody plant, this fast-growing plant can be expected to behave as a perennial in our climate if planted outdoors over the winter, usually regrowing from its base (crown) the following year. As such, gardeners should take into consideration that it will perform differently than it would in its native habitat.

This plant should only be grown in full sunlight. It does best in average to evenly moist conditions, but will not tolerate standing water. It is particular about its soil conditions, with a strong preference for sandy, acidic soils, and is able to handle environmental salt. It is somewhat tolerant of urban pollution. This species is not originally from North America.