

# LEYLAND CYPRESS TREES — A GROWING PROBLEM

by Paul J. Pugliese



Over the last decade or so, Leyland cypress trees became extremely popular as screening plants. They provided homeowners with a cheap, very rapidly growing privacy screen. Unfortunately, when a plant becomes so popular that it is planted everywhere, formerly minor pest problems can develop into major complications. Problems with established trees began cropping

up several years ago. The incidence of damage from disease and insect pests has increased every year. Canker diseases, dieback and needle blight are becoming increasingly common on Leylands, as are infestations of bagworms and spider mites. Drought stress in recent years has also played a role in increasing the tree's susceptibility to these problems. Because of the mature size of the Leylands (70 — 100 feet tall by 20 feet wide), treatment is difficult or impossible for most homeowners. Canker diseases that infect the main trunk are lethal and fungicides provide no control once an infection has taken place.

Other problems occur simply because Leyland cypress trees are often seen as the "one solution" for all screening needs and are planted in situations inappropriate for them. Planting in poorly drained or wet soils, or where excessive overwatering occurs, often leads to fungal root rots. The trees require full sun to grow well, and when planted in shade, they rapidly thin and shed lower branches. Because people don't realize how tall these trees become, they often planted in improper places, such as under overhead utility lines where a shorter screen would be quite adequate. The desire for instant screening often leads to trees being planted too closely, which results in overcrowding at maturity. Overcrowding leads to problems with poor air circulation, increasing the possibility of disease occurrence and shading out of lower branches.

To alleviate these problems, it's necessary to consider substitutes for Leyland cypress trees in the landscape. The idea is to choose plants for a particular site based upon cultural conditions and aesthetic considerations. It is best to have diversity in the landscape. The use of a variety of well-adapted species, whose requirements match the site conditions, results in healthier plants and fewer problems in the long term.

For those who desire a tall, narrow conifer similar in form to Leyland cypress, consider Arizona cypress for dry sites in full sun or 'Green Giant' arborvitae for moist, but well drained, fertile sites in full sun. Japanese cedar (*Cryptomeria*) makes a fine, tall screen in partly shady areas as well.

Many broadleaved evergreens make excellent dense screens and also provide flowers or berries for seasonal interest. Tall, narrower cultivars of Southern magnolia such as 'Alta,' 'Bracken's Brown Beauty' and 'Edith Bogue' varieties are ideal

for screening. In areas where not quite as high or wide a screen is needed, 'Little Gem' is very compact and upright in growth. Sweetbay magnolias will tolerate moister soil than most. The cultivars 'Henry Hicks' and 'Santa Rosa' are reliably evergreen.

Hollies provide a multitude of choices for tall screening plants. 'Foster's' holly, the closely related 'Savannah' holly, and the Aquipernyi hollies with varieties such 'Dragon Lady' and 'Carolina Sentinal' are all tall, narrow hollies suitable for areas where plant width is a consideration. In less restricted areas, broader hollies such as Lusterleaf, 'Nellie R. Stevens', and many others can be considered. Most hollies grow well in either sun or part shade. Other broadleaf evergreens to consider for relatively tall screening include fragrant tea olive and Fortune's tea olive which will both grow about 25 feet tall.

In many cases, screens that range between 6 and 15 feet tall will be sufficient to provide privacy. For these areas, numerous choices are available. Wax myrtle is excellent for many difficult sites with its tolerance of sand, wind, salt and poor soil. It does require full sun. Taller varieties of Yaupon holly will give a fine texture and will tolerate a variety of difficult growing conditions from wet to dry soil, in sun or light shade. There are viburnums available for virtually any situation, and will add to the landscape with flowers and berries. Cleyera, tall forms of loropetalums, camellias, shorter tea olives and many other species should be considered when looking for appropriate screening for a site.

It is important, though, not to search for only one plant as a Leyland cypress substitute. Overuse of any single plant species or cultivar would likely lead to a repeat of the monoculture problems that are now striking Leyland cypress trees. A better solution for screening is to create a mixed screen, where multiple species are grouped together in small clusters of three or five, either in a single row where space is tight, or in an alternate staggered planting where possible. Mixed-species screens help prevent the spread of problems from one plant to the next. An advantage of several rows of staggered plants is that they can be spaced more widely, allowing for better air circulation, while still achieving a full screen. Good air circulation helps reduce the incidence of disease problems.

In a mixed screen, even if one species does develop problems that are so severe it has to be removed and replaced, the entire planting will not be sacrificed. Mixed screens also can be far more interesting and rewarding throughout the seasons, offering the chance to turn a utilitarian screen into a beautiful part of the entire landscape.

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