

Care guide – Ligustrum

Ligustrum is a genus comprising about fifty species of shrubs and trees native to Europe, North Africa and Asia. Depending on the species, they can be evergreen, semi-evergreen or deciduous. They can reach heights between 5 and 20 meters, with canopies densely populated by simple green leaves. The flowers are clustered in panicles in spring and are white. And the fruit is a small dark colored (purple-blackened) drupe that is poisonous to humans.

Location

It is one of several species of dual location, but it can live perfectly all year outside, when inside, they like to be in sunny exposures, without air conditioning.

Soil

Akadama hard quality is the ideal substrate for growing bonsai. It is a Japanese clay of volcanic origin, composed of reconstituted grains and without nutrients. A good substrate is one that absorbs water by capillarity (like a sugar stone) and manages to retain it without getting soggy, releasing the excess that could cause the roots to suffocate.

Watering

The Ligustrum bonsai is avid for water, it is not advisable to let it dry for a long time between each watering and watering should be generous.

Pruning

Maintenance pruning of ligustrum bonsai can be done throughout the year, but structural pruning only in late winter and early spring. The structural pruning of the bonsai ligustrum makes it possible to keep the tree compact and defined. We cut the small branches and small branches with thin or thick scissors. To prune the larger branches, we use a concave pruner in order to obtain the most discreet healing possible.

Wiring

You can wire the ligustrum bonsai at any time of the year, with late spring and early summer being the most suitable.

Repotting

It is recommended to do the transplant almost every year because the roots of the ligustrum bonsai develop very strongly.