Pittosporum tobira ‘Wheeleri’

Edward F. Gilman

Introduction

Wheeler’s Dwarf Pittosporum is a 3- to 4-foot-tall, evergreen shrub that is rounded in form (Fig. 1). This shrub will form a low, compact mound of dark green foliage, but with age it can also be pruned to form a picturesque, miniature tree in a container. The thick, leathery leaves of this plant are about 4 inches long. These glossy, dark green leaves have revolute margins and very short, nearly inconspicuous petioles. The flowers of Wheeler’s Dwarf Pittosporum are not noticeable, and this plant produces no fruit.

General Information

Scientific name: Pittosporum tobira ‘Wheeleri’
Pronunciation: pit-tuss-SPOR-ruh toe-BYE-ruh
Common name(s): Wheeler’s Dwarf Pittosporum
Family: Pittosporaceae
Plant type: ground cover
USDA hardiness zones: 8B through 11 (Fig. 2)
Planting month for zone 8: year round
Planting month for zone 9: year round
Planting month for zone 10 and 11: year round
Origin: not native to North America
Uses: mass planting; container or above-ground planter; trained as a standard; ground cover; suitable for growing indoors
Availability: generally available in many areas within its hardiness range

Description

Height: 2 to 3 feet
Spread: 3 to 5 feet
Plant habit: round
Plant density: dense
Growth rate: moderate
Texture: medium

Figure 1. Wheeler’s Dwarf Pittosporum.

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2. Edward F. Gilman, professor, Environmental Horticulture Department, Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, 32611.

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Figure 2. Shaded area represents potential planting range.

Foliage

Leaf arrangement: alternate  
Leaf type: simple  
Leaf margin: entire  
Leaf shape: obovate  
Leaf venation: pinnate  
Leaf type and persistence: evergreen  
Leaf blade length: 2 to 4 inches  
Leaf color: green  
Fall color: no fall color change  
Fall characteristic: not showy

Flower

Flower color: white  
Flower characteristic: spring flowering; pleasant fragrance

Fruit

Fruit shape: irregular  
Fruit length: less than .5 inch  
Fruit cover: dry or hard  
Fruit color: red  
Fruit characteristic: inconspicuous and not showy

Trunk and Branches

Trunk/bark/branches: not particularly showy; typically multi-trunked or clumping stems  
Current year stem/twig color: gray/silver  
Current year stem/twig thickness: medium

Culture

Light requirement: plant grows in part shade/part sun  
Soil tolerances: alkaline; sand; acidic; loam  
Drought tolerance: moderate  
Soil salt tolerances: moderate  
Plant spacing: 36 to 60 inches

Other

Roots: usually not a problem  
Winter interest: no special winter interest  
Outstanding plant: not particularly outstanding  
Invasive potential: not known to be invasive
Pest resistance: very sensitive to one or more pests or diseases which can affect plant health or aesthetics

Use and Management

This plant is wonderful for the front of shrub borders, and it is ideal for patios and terraces. It should not be planted next to or along a foundation because it does not tolerate poor drainage. Wheeler’s Dwarf Pittosporum lends itself well to raised planters and containers and will provide a lovely background for annual beds. It makes a suitable tall ground cover planted on 4-foot-centers. I have observed healthy plants most frequently along the coast where the wind helps keep the foliage and soils dry. Inland plantings of this cultivar do not appear to last very long.

This cultivar is not as cold hardy as the species and will be severely damaged at 10°F. Pittosporum tobira ‘Wheeleri’ should be planted in an area in which the topsoil has been prepared. The soil should be kept adequately moist, and the plant should be fertilized 2 to 3 times each year. Wheeler’s Dwarf Pittosporum needs to be placed in that area of the landscape which receives full to partial sun. Pruning or shearing is not needed to maintain a neat, uniform shape. This cultivar is less tolerant to adverse growing conditions than the species. It can even be considered picky. Only plant if the soil drainage is excellent and a regular maintenance program can be provided including irrigation and fertilization.

Wheeler’s Dwarf Pittosporum is commonly propagated by semi-hardwood or hardwood cuttings.

Pests and Diseases

This cultivar is more susceptible to leaf spot disease than the species and may be occasionally bothered by mealy bugs.