



Asian Wild Ginger
Asarum splendens

Height: 4 inches

Spread: 12 inches

Sunlight: ● ●

Hardiness Zone: 6

Description:

Not in the same family as culinary ginger, the common name derives from the fragrant scent released when the leaves are rubbed; flowers are cup shaped and spotted; variegated foliage creates an incredible effect as a groundcover

Ornamental Features

Asian Wild Ginger's attractive glossy heart-shaped leaves remain bluish-green in color with showy gray variegation throughout the season. Neither the flowers nor the fruit are ornamentally significant.

Landscape Attributes

Asian Wild Ginger is an herbaceous perennial with a ground-hugging habit of growth. Its relatively coarse texture can be used to stand it apart from other garden plants with finer foliage.

This is a relatively low maintenance plant, and should not require much pruning, except when necessary, such as to remove dieback. Deer don't particularly care for this plant and will usually leave it alone in favor of tastier treats. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Asian Wild Ginger is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- General Garden Use
- Groundcover
- Naturalizing And Woodland Gardens



Asian Wild Ginger foliage
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder



Asian Wild Ginger
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder



Planting & Growing

Asian Wild Ginger will grow to be only 4 inches tall at maturity, with a spread of 12 inches. Its foliage tends to remain low and dense right to the ground. It grows at a slow rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for approximately 10 years.

This plant does best in partial shade to shade. It requires an evenly moist well-drained soil for optimal growth. It is not particular as to soil pH, but grows best in rich soils. It is quite intolerant of urban pollution, therefore inner city or urban streetside plantings are best avoided, and will benefit from being planted in a relatively sheltered location. Consider applying a thick mulch around the root zone in both summer and winter to conserve soil moisture and protect it in exposed locations or colder microclimates. This species is not originally from North America. It can be propagated by division.