



Queen Josephine Hosta

Hosta 'Queen Josephine'

Height: 20 inches

Spread: 32 inches

Spacing: 28 inches

Sunlight: ● ●

Hardiness Zone: 2a

Other Names: Plantain Lily, Funkia

Ornamental Features

Queen Josephine Hosta features dainty spikes of lavender bell-shaped flowers rising above the foliage in mid summer. Its attractive textured heart-shaped leaves remain dark green in color with distinctive lemon yellow edges throughout the season. The fruit is not ornamentally significant.

Landscape Attributes

Queen Josephine Hosta is a dense herbaceous perennial with tall flower stalks held atop a low mound of foliage. Its medium texture blends into the garden, but can always be balanced by a couple of finer or coarser plants for an effective composition.

This is a relatively low maintenance plant, and is best cleaned up in early spring before it resumes active growth for the season. Gardeners should be aware of the following characteristic(s) that may warrant special consideration;

- Insects

Queen Josephine Hosta is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Mass Planting
- General Garden Use
- Groundcover

Planting & Growing

Queen Josephine Hosta will grow to be about 16 inches tall at maturity, with a spread of 32 inches. When grown in masses or used as a bedding plant, individual plants should be spaced approximately 28 inches apart. Its foliage tends to remain dense right to the ground, not requiring facer plants in front. It grows at a medium rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for approximately 10 years.



Queen Josephine Hosta
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

This plant does best in partial shade to shade. It prefers to grow in average to moist conditions, and shouldn't be allowed to dry out. It is not particular as to soil type or pH. It is somewhat tolerant of urban pollution. This particular variety is an interspecific hybrid. It can be propagated by division; however, as a cultivated variety, be aware that it may be subject to certain restrictions or prohibitions on propagation.