Plant Finder

Snow Azalea

Rhododendron 'Snow'



Snow Azalea in bloom
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Height: 5 feet

Spread: 5 feet

Sunlight: ◐

Hardiness Zone: 6b

Group/Class: Kurume Hybrids

Description:

This dense evergreen shrub has small, deep green leaves and elegant clusters of white hose-in-hose flowers in early to mid-spring; absolutely must have well-drained, highly acidic and organic soil, use plenty of peat moss when planting



Snow Azalea flowers
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Ornamental Features

Snow Azalea is blanketed in stunning clusters of double white trumpet-shaped flowers at the ends of the branches from early to mid spring. It has dark green evergreen foliage which emerges light green in spring. The small oval leaves remain dark green throughout the winter.

Landscape Attributes

Snow Azalea is a dense multi-stemmed evergreen shrub with a more or less rounded form. Its average texture blends into the landscape, but can be balanced by one or two finer or coarser trees or shrubs for an effective composition.

This is a relatively low maintenance shrub, and should only be pruned after flowering to avoid removing any of the current season's flowers. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Snow Azalea is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Accent
- Mass Planting
- General Garden Use

Planting & Growing

Snow Azalea will grow to be about 5 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 5 feet. It tends to be a little leggy, with a typical clearance of 1 foot from the ground, and is suitable for planting under power lines. It grows at a slow rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 40 years or more.

This shrub does best in a location that gets morning sunlight but is shaded from the hot afternoon sun, although it will also grow in partial shade. Keep it away from hot, dry locations that receive direct afternoon sun or which get reflected sunlight, such as against the south side of a white wall. It requires an evenly moist well-drained soil for optimal growth, but will die in standing water. It may require supplemental watering during periods of drought or extended heat. It is very fussy about its soil conditions and must have rich, acidic soils to ensure success, and is subject to chlorosis (yellowing) of the foliage in alkaline soils. It is somewhat tolerant of urban pollution, and will benefit from being planted in a relatively sheltered location. Consider applying a thick mulch around the root zone in winter to protect it in exposed locations or colder microclimates. This particular variety is an interspecific hybrid.