



Cooperative Extension Service  
Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

## ***Rhododendron canescens***<sup>1</sup>

Edward F. Gilman<sup>2</sup>

### **Introduction**

Pink Pinxter Azalea is well-noted for its vivid display of pink or white, fragrant, clustered blooms appearing in spring, before the new leaves emerge (Fig. 1). Well-suited to mass plantings in natural woodland settings, Piedmont Azalea makes a traffic-stopping show whenever it is in full bloom.

### **General Information**

**Scientific name:** *Rhododendron canescens*

**Pronunciation:** roe-duh-DEN-drun kuh-NESS-senz

**Common name(s):** Pink Pinxter Azalea, Florida Honeysuckle

**Family:** *Ericaceae*

**Plant type:** shrub

**USDA hardiness zones:** 6B through 10A (Fig. 2)

**Planting month for zone 7:** year round

**Planting month for zone 8:** year round

**Planting month for zone 9:** year round

**Planting month for zone 10:** year round

**Origin:** native to Florida

**Uses:** mass planting; specimen; container or above-ground planter; trained as a standard; attracts hummingbirds; attracts butterflies

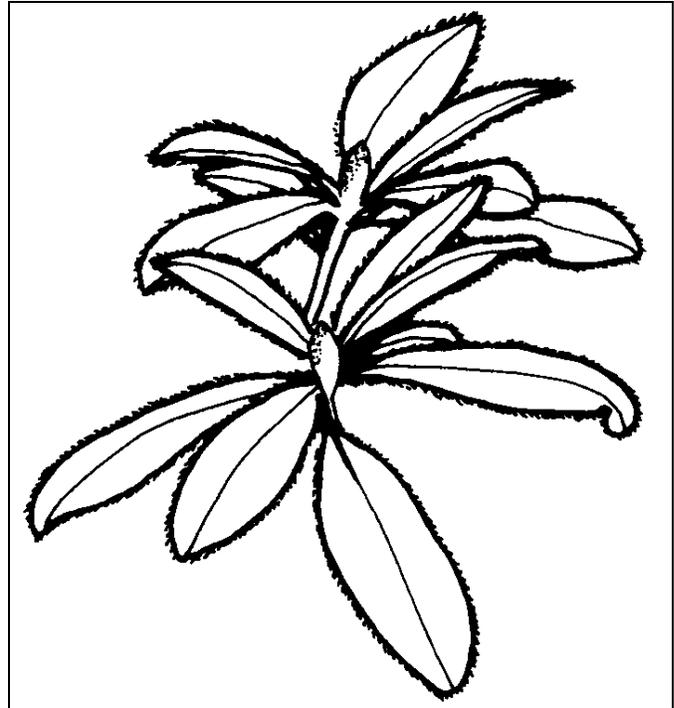
**Availability:** somewhat available, may have to go out of the region to find the plant

### **Description**

**Height:** 8 to 12 feet

**Spread:** 6 to 10 feet

**Plant habit:** oval; upright



**Figure 1.** Pink Pinxter Azalea.

**Plant density:** open

**Growth rate:** slow

**Texture:** fine

**Foliage**

**Leaf arrangement:** alternate

**Leaf type:** simple

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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.

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

**Flower**

**Flower color:** pink; white  
**Flower characteristic:** spring flowering

**Fruit**

**Fruit shape:** elongated  
**Fruit length:** .5 to 1 inch  
**Fruit cover:** dry or hard  
**Fruit color:** brown  
**Fruit characteristic:** inconspicuous and not showy

**Trunk and Branches**

**Trunk/bark/branches:** not particularly showy; typically multi-trunked or clumping stems; can be trained to grow with a short, single trunk  
**Current year stem/twig color:** brown  
**Current year stem/twig thickness:** medium

**Culture**

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

**Other**

**Roots:** usually not a problem  
**Winter interest:** no special winter interest  
**Outstanding plant:** plant has outstanding ornamental features and could be planted more  
**Invasive potential:** not known to be invasive  
**Pest resistance:** long-term health usually not affected by pests

## Use and Management

These Azaleas are rather straggly and upright when very young but will spread out, the large, dark green leaves causing the branches to gently cascade down to the ground. A single specimen should be allowed at least four to five feet of spread to develop into its natural form.

Rich, moist, acid soil in light shade, receiving some direct sun, protected from harsh winds, is an ideal location for Pink Pinxter Azaleas. Azaleas grow best in filtered shade from tall trees. Plants are very sensitive to dry soil and the soil should drain freely. A thick (3 inches deep) mulch is recommended to help ensure adequate root growth. Roots are located in the top several inches, even in sandy, well-drained soil.

Pruning is seldom necessary except to control shoots that extend above the normally mounded shape. Since plants bloom on the previous year's growth, any desired pruning should be done in spring after flowering. Pinching new shoots when they are several inches long increases branching and flower display.

Propagation is by seed sown in late fall on moist peat moss or by softwood cuttings taken in late spring.

No pests are of major concern other than mites.

### Pests and Diseases

Problems include iron deficiencies from too high a soil pH and mushroom root rot in poorly-drained soil.