Valley Fire Japanese Pieris

Pieris japonica 'Valley Fire'

Height: 8 feet

Spread: 6 feet

Sunlight: ○ ◐

Hardiness Zone: 5

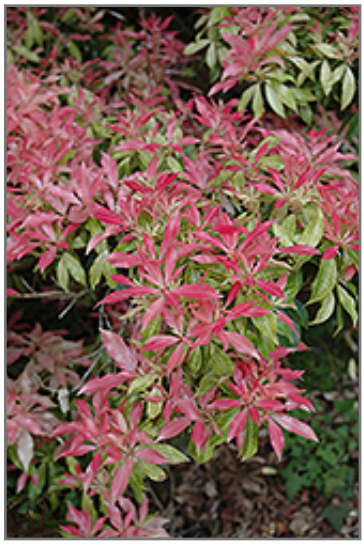
Other Names: Japanese Andromeda

Description:

A stunning broadleaf evergreen shrub featuring fiery red emerging foliage and showy chains of white bell-shaped flowers, very colorful in spring; a vigorous upright cultivar, one of the most ornamental; performs best in moist, organic and acidic soils



Valley Fire Japanese Pieris flowers
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder



Valley Fire Japanese Pieris foliage
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Ornamental Features

Valley Fire Japanese Pieris features dainty chains of white bell-shaped flowers hanging below the branches in early spring. It has attractive dark green evergreen foliage which emerges red in spring. The glossy narrow leaves are highly ornamental and remain dark green throughout the winter.

Landscape Attributes

Valley Fire Japanese Pieris is a multi-stemmed evergreen shrub with an upright spreading habit of growth. 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 shrub will require occasional maintenance and upkeep, and should only be pruned after flowering to avoid removing any of the current season's flowers. 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.

Valley Fire Japanese Pieris is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Accent
- Mass Planting
- Hedges/Screening
- General Garden Use

Planting & Growing

Valley Fire Japanese Pieris will grow to be about 8 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 6 feet. It tends to fill out right to the ground and therefore doesn't necessarily require facer plants in front, and is suitable for planting under power lines. It grows at a fast rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 40 years or more.

This shrub does best in full sun to partial shade. 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 is a selected variety of a species not originally from North America, and parts of it are known to be toxic to humans and animals, so care should be exercised in planting it around children and pets.



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Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder