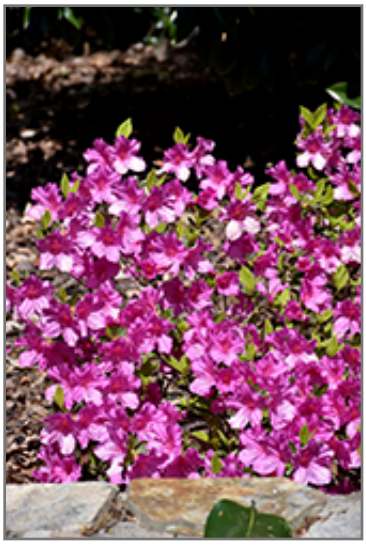
Lavender Formosa Azalea

Rhododendron indicum 'Formosa Lavender'



Lavender Formosa Azalea flowers
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Height: 8 feet

Spread: 6 feet

Sunlight: ◐

Hardiness Zone: 8

Other Names: Indica Azalea, Southern Indian Azalea

Description:

An evergreen variety that bears masses of lavender-pink blooms with darker pink blotches, from early to midseason on tall, upright plants; valued for massing in the south; absolutely must have well-drained, highly acidic and organic soil

Ornamental Features

Lavender Formosa Azalea is covered in stunning lavender trumpet-shaped flowers with pink overtones and a hot pink blotch at the ends of the branches from early to mid spring. It has dark green evergreen foliage which emerges chartreuse in spring. The large fuzzy pointy leaves remain dark green throughout the winter.

Landscape Attributes

Lavender Formosa Azalea is a dense multi-stemmed evergreen shrub with an upright spreading habit of growth. Its relatively coarse texture can be used to stand it apart from other landscape plants with finer foliage.

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.

Lavender Formosa Azalea is recommended for the following landscape applications;

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

Planting & Growing

Lavender Formosa Azalea will grow to be about 8 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 6 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 is a selected variety of a species not originally from North America.