Candy Lights Azalea

Rhododendron 'Candy Lights'



Candy Lights Azalea flowers
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Height: 5 feet

Spread: 5 feet

Sunlight: ◐

Hardiness Zone: 4

Group/Class: Northern Lights Series

Description:

A new introduction from the University of Minnesota to replace the hard-to-propagate Pink Lights, with very fragrant clear-pink flowers in spring; absolutely must have well-drained, highly acidic and organic soil, use plenty of peat moss when planting



Candy Lights Azalea in bloom
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Ornamental Features

Candy Lights Azalea is smothered in stunning clusters of fragrant pink trumpet-shaped flowers with a buttery yellow blotch at the ends of the branches in mid spring, which emerge from distinctive rose flower buds before the leaves. It has green deciduous foliage. The narrow leaves do not develop any appreciable fall color.

Landscape Attributes

Candy Lights Azalea is an open multi-stemmed deciduous shrub with a more or less rounded form. 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.

Candy Lights Azalea is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Accent
- Mass Planting
- General Garden Use

Planting & Growing

Candy Lights 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.