Golden Flare Azalea

Rhododendron 'Golden Flare'



Golden Flare Azalea flowers
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Height: 5 feet

Spread: 5 feet

Sunlight: ◐

Hardiness Zone: 5

Group/Class: Exbury Hybrids

Description:

Blooms of gold and cream with a salmon blotch cover this attractive open airy shrub in mid spring; ideal when massed in borders, foundation plantings, or low screening; absolutely must have well-drained, highly acidic and organic soil

Ornamental Features

Golden Flare Azalea is covered in stunning clusters of lightly-scented gold trumpet-shaped flowers with creamy white overtones and a salmon blotch at the ends of the branches in mid spring, which emerge from distinctive salmon flower buds before the leaves. It has green deciduous foliage which emerges light green in spring. The glossy narrow leaves do not develop any appreciable fall color.

Landscape Attributes

Golden Flare Azalea is an open multi-stemmed deciduous 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.

Golden Flare Azalea is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Accent
- Mass Planting
- General Garden Use

Planting & Growing

Golden Flare 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.