



Cedar Rim
Nursery

ESTABLISHED 1978

2023



RHODODENDRON 'NOVA ZEMBLA'

RHODODENDRONS

CEARRIM.COM • 604.888.4491 • 7024 GLOVER RD, LANGLEY

Planting Conditions and Techniques

The planting of Rhodos can continue almost throughout the entire year, even when in full flower with a little care. When planting, make sure to provide the proper soil conditions, we recommend adding Home & Garden Excellence Tree & Shrub Soil. Rhododendrons must not be planted too deeply since they are a shallow rooting plant.

Watering and Mulching

Rhodos require an adequate amount of water especially during the late spring when most of the growth is taking place. One of the most simple ways of determining dryness is the dropping of leaves, which occurs at the first sign of dryness. Since Rhodos exhibit this easily without long-term damage to the plants it is easy to rectify the situation before it can become lethal. Deep weekly watering is always preferable to a light daily watering. The most efficient way of keeping the root system moist throughout the year is by regular mulching to help preserve soil moisture, we recommend using Home & Garden Excellence Aged Bark.

Pruning

Most pruning should be done in the early spring months of March and April right after blooming has finished. Many Rhodos can be deadheaded right after flowering by simply giving them a light pruning.

It is important to note that when large plants are severely pruned that they may either flower lightly or not at all for several seasons as the root system and foliage again start to balance each other. Normal flowering will return after several seasons. Deadheading Rhodos has now been proven to not affect next year's flowering.

Fertilizing

Rhodos should be fertilized in Spring with a fertilizer specifically for them, such as Home & Garden Excellence Rhodo, Azalea & Acid loving plants (8-10-16).

Pest, Diseases and Disorders:

Fortunately there are few serious pests of Rhododendrons. Aphids, lace bugs and weevils (the most common) are among the few, as well as some infrequent problems with whitefly. Weevil damage appears as irregular, chewed notches at the leaf edges and can be avoided by cleaning up leaf litter at the base of the shrubs to remove hiding places. A product such as Tanglefoot can also be helpful in stopping the nocturnal insects from feeding on the leaves.

Leaf spot: Brown or black spots on foliage caused by too damp conditions. Usually harmless, but using a fungicide such as Garden Sulphur or Bordo Copper Spray should help severe cases.

Powdery Mildew: The first symptoms are light green or yellowish rings on the upper leaf surface. In a short time these appear on the under side as spots or patches of whitish powder. Spray a fungicide such as Garden Sulphur or Bordo Copper Spray to help.

Root Rot/Wilt: (Phytophthora): Poor drainage and excess water are the usual causes of this infection. This is a lethal disease causing part of or whole plants to wilt and die. There is no known cure other than good drainage in wet areas and fertilizer to maintain healthy plants.

Chlorosis: Yellowing of leaves usually caused by soil problems such as alkaline soil, excess water, and planting too deeply or a lack of fertilizer. If planted correctly and given good drainage with acidic soil conditions, the cause will most likely be due to a mineral deficiency such as iron or magnesium.

NOTE: As with any disease problems, when the damaged plant material is removed, do not add it to your compost. They harbour harmful spores and diseases that will be spread to wherever the compost is used on in the future.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Colour</u>	<u>Height in 10yrs</u>	<u>Bloom Time</u>
Absolute Citron	Yellow	2-3'	Midseason
Anah Kruschke	Lavender	4-5'	Mid - Late
Anna Rose Whitney	Pink	5-7'	Mid - Late
Blue Baron	Purple	4-6'	Early Midseason
Blue Diamond	Blue	2-3'	Early Midseason
Capistrano	Yellow	6-8'	Mid- Late
Catawbiense Boursault	Purple	4-6'	Mid - Late
Cherries & Merlot	Red	2-3'	Midseason
Cream Crest	White	3-4'	Early Midseason
Cunningham's White	White	4-5'	Late Midseason
Edith Bosley	Purple	3'	Mid – Late
English Roseum	Pink	5-7'	Mid – Late
Firestorm	Red	4-5'	Midseason
Goldflimmer	Pale Purple	4-5'	Midseason
Gold Prinz	Yellow	3-4'	Mid – Late
Holden	Rose Red	2-3'	Early to Midseason
Honey Butter	Yellow	3-6'	Late
Hotei	Yellow	2-3'	Midseason
Jean Marie De Montague	Red	6-7'	Midseason
Lee's Dark Purple	Purple	4-6'	Late
Milky Way	White	2-3'	Midseason
Minnetonka	Purple	2-3'	Midseason
Neon	Orange	2-3'	Midseason
Nova Zembla	Red	4-5'	Midseason
Oudjik's Sensation	Pink	3-4'	Early Midseason
Percy Wiseman	White	2-3'	Midseason
PJM	Pink	3-5'	Early Midseason
PJM Elite Star	Purple	3-4'	Early Midseason
PJM Regal	Lavender	4-6'	Early Midseason
Polarnacht	Purple	2-3'	Early Midseason
Purpureum Elegans	Purple	8'	Midseason
Rimini	Yellow	2-3'	Late
Roseum Elegans	Lilac-Pink	3-4'	Late
Roseum Pink	Pink	2-4'	Midseason
Taurus	Red	5-6'	Midseason

<u>Name</u>	<u>Colour</u>	<u>Height in 10yrs</u>	<u>Bloom Time</u>
Teddy Bear	Pink	2-4'	Early Midseason
Tortoise Shell	Orange-red	4'	Late midseason
Vulcan	Red	4-5'	Mid-Late Season
Wild Ginger	Orange	3-4'	Midseason
Wine & Roses	Pink	3-5'	Early Midseason
Wojnars Purple	Purple	3-4'	Late Midseason
Yaku Prince	Pink	3-4'	Late Midseason
Yaku Princess	Pink/White	4-5'	Early to Midseason



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