Shojo Japanese Pieris

Pieris japonica 'Shojo'



Shojo Japanese Pieris flowers
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Height: 4 feet

Spread: 5 feet

Sunlight: ○ ◐

Hardiness Zone: 5a

Other Names: Lily of the Valley Bush, Japanese Andromeda

Description:

A dwarf, mounded variety with showy chains of deep pink bell-shaped flowers and bright red emerging foliage that matures to dark green; performs best in moist, organic and acidic soils

Ornamental Features

Shojo Japanese Pieris features dainty chains of pink bell-shaped flowers hanging below the branches in early spring, which emerge from distinctive dark red flower buds. It has attractive dark green evergreen foliage which emerges scarlet in spring. The glossy narrow leaves are highly ornamental and remain dark green throughout the winter.

Landscape Attributes

Shojo Japanese Pieris is a dense multi-stemmed evergreen shrub with a mounded form. 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.



Shojo Japanese Pieris foliage
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

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.

Shojo Japanese Pieris is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Accent
- Mass Planting
- General Garden Use

Planting & Growing

Shojo Japanese Pieris will grow to be about 4 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 5 feet. It has a low canopy. 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 full sun to partial shade. It requires an evenly moist well-drained soil for optimal growth, but will die in standing water. 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.