Sarabande Japanese Pieris

Pieris japonica 'Sarabande'



Sarabande Japanese Pieris flowers
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Height: 3 feet

Spread: 4 feet

Sunlight: ○ ◐

Hardiness Zone: 5a

Other Names: Lily of the Valley Shrub, Japanese Andromeda

Description:

A lovely dwarf variety cherished for its delicate and showy chains of small white bell-shaped flowers and bronze tinted emerging foliage; performs best in moist, organic and acidic soils and some shelter

Ornamental Features

Sarabande Japanese Pieris features dainty chains of white bell-shaped flowers hanging below the branches from late winter to early spring. It has attractive dark green foliage with pointy light green spines which emerges coppery-bronze in spring. The small narrow leaves are highly ornamental and remain dark green throughout the winter.

Landscape Attributes

Sarabande Japanese Pieris is a dense multi-stemmed evergreen shrub with an upright spreading habit of growth. 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.

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.

Sarabande Japanese Pieris is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Accent
- Mass Planting
- General Garden Use

Planting & Growing

Sarabande Japanese Pieris will grow to be about 3 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 4 feet. It tends to be a little leggy, with a typical clearance of 1 foot from the ground. 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.