Prunus serrulata ‘Kwanzan’
Kwanzan Cherry

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INTRODUCTION

Kwanzan Cherry has double-pink, very attractive flowers and is usually purchased and planted for this reason (Fig. 1). The upright-spreading form, reaching 15 to 25 feet tall, is quite attractive in many locations including near a patio or as a specimen away from lawn grass competition. The tree is glorious in flower and has been planted along with Yoshino Cherry in Washington, D.C., for the annual Cherry Blossom Festival. Kwanzan Cherry has good yellow fall color, does not bear fruit, but is troubled with pests. It prefers full sun, is intolerant of poor drainage, and is easily transplanted. However, useful life of the species is limited to about 15 to 25 years for ‘Kwanzan’, on a good site. But the tree is a joy during this short period and should be planted.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Scientific name: Prunus serrulata ‘Kwanzan’
Pronunciation: PROO-nus sair-yoo-LAY-tuh
Common name(s): Kwanzan Cherry
Family: Rosaceae
USDA hardiness zones: 5B through 9A (Fig. 2)
Origin: not native to North America
Uses: Bonsai; container or above-ground planter; large parking lot islands (> 200 square feet in size); wide tree lawns (>6 feet wide); recommended for buffer strips around parking lots or for median strip plantings in the highway; near a deck or patio; trainable as a standard; specimen; residential street tree; no proven urban tolerance
Availability: generally available in many areas within its hardiness range

DESCRIPTION

Height: 15 to 25 feet
Spread: 15 to 25 feet
Crown uniformity: symmetrical canopy with a regular (or smooth) outline, and individuals have more or less identical crown forms
Crown shape: upright; vase shape
Crown density: moderate
Growth rate: medium
Texture: medium

Figure 1. Middle-aged Kwanzan Cherry.

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**Foliage**

**Leaf arrangement:** alternate (Fig. 3)

**Leaf type:** simple

**Leaf margin:** serrate

**Leaf shape:** lanceolate; ovate

**Leaf venation:** banchidodrome; pinnate

**Leaf type and persistence:** deciduous

**Leaf blade length:** 4 to 8 inches; 2 to 4 inches

**Leaf color:** green

**Fall color:** copper; orange; yellow

**Fall characteristic:** showy

**Flower**

**Flower color:** pink

**Flower characteristics:** spring flowering; very showy

**Fruit**

**Fruit shape:** round

**Fruit covering:** fleshy

**Fruit characteristics:** does not attract wildlife; inconspicuous and not showy; no significant litter problem; rare

**Trunk and Branches**

**Trunk/bark/branches:** bark is thin and easily damaged from mechanical impact; grow mostly upright and will not droop; showy trunk; should be grown with a single leader; no thorns

**Pruning requirement:** needs little pruning to develop a strong structure

**Breakage:** resistant

**Current year twig color:** brown

**Current year twig thickness:** medium

**Culture**

**Light requirement:** tree grows in full sun

**Soil tolerances:** clay; loam; sand; acidic; occasionally wet; alkaline; well-drained

**Drought tolerance:** moderate

**Aerosol salt tolerance:** moderate

**Soil salt tolerance:** poor
USE AND MANAGEMENT

Neither stress-tolerant or highly drought-tolerant, Kwanzan Cherry should be located on a site with loose soil and plenty of moisture. Not for an urban parking lot or exposed street tree planting where borers and other problems normally attack. It has some tolerance to salt, and tolerates clay if well-drained.

There are many other cultivars of Oriental Cherry but few are readily available. Some which may be locally available include: ‘Amanogawa’ ('Erecta') - semi-double, light pink, fragrant flowers, narrow columnar habit, about 20 feet tall; ‘Fugenzo’ ('James H. Veitch', ‘Kofugen’) - spreading habit, flowers 2.5 inches across, rose pink fading to light pink, double, ‘Kofugen’ sometimes described as having deeper color; ‘Shirofugen’ - rapid growth rate, young foliage bronze later turning green, flowers double, 2.5 inches across, pink fading to white; ‘Shirotae’ ('Mt. Fuji', ‘Kojima’) - flowers double to semi-double, white, ruffled, about 2.5 inches across; ‘Shogetsu’ - tree 15 feet tall, broad and flat-topped, flowers double, pale pink, center may be white, can be two inches across; ‘Ukon’ - young foliage bronze, flowers pale yellow, semi-double.

Pests

Aphids cause distortion of new growth, deposits of honeydew, and sooty mold.

Borers attack flowering cherries. Keep trees healthy with regular fertilizer applications, and irrigation during drought.

Scales of several types infest cherries. Horticultural oil can be used to help control overwintering stages.

Spider mites cause yellowing or stippling but they are very difficult to see. They are usually noticed after leaves begin showing severe symptoms.

Tent caterpillars make large webbed nests in trees then eat the foliage. One defoliation may not be serious and small nests can be pruned out and destroyed. Use Bacillus thuringiensis when the insects are first seen and are still small.
**Diseases**

A bacterium causes leaf spot and twig cankers on cherry. Small, reddish spots dry, and drop out, giving a shot holed appearance. Defoliation can be severe when conditions favor disease development. Fertilize infected trees and prune out infected branches.

Black knot causes black swellings or galls on the branches. Branches with galls are pruned out.

Powdery mildew causes a white coating on the leaves, but control is seldom, if ever, warranted.