**Nerium oleander**
Oleander

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**INTRODUCTION**

Oleander is a wonderful easy-care, rounded shrub or small tree, with long, dark green leaves and an abundance of single or double, sometimes fragrant flowers in shades of white, pink, red, or yellow (Fig. 1). Often trained into an attractive small tree, multi-branched Oleander also does well as a quick-growing screen or large specimen planting. Planted on five to seven foot centers, a row of Oleander makes a nice screen for a large residence or other large-scale landscape. A dwarf shrub selection 'Petite' is most suited for residential landscapes due to its small size.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

**Scientific name:** Nerium oleander  
**Pronunciation:** NEER-ee-um oh-lee-AN-der  
**Common name(s):** Oleander  
**Family:** Apocynaceae  
**USDA hardiness zones:** 9 through 11 (Fig. 2)  
**Origin:** not native to North America  
**Uses:** container or above-ground planter; hedge; large parking lot islands (> 200 square feet in size); wide tree lawns (>6 feet wide); medium-sized parking lot islands (100-200 square feet in size); medium-sized tree lawns (4-6 feet wide); recommended for buffer strips around parking lots or for median strip plantings in the highway; near a deck or patio; reclamation plant; screen; trainable as a standard; small parking lot islands (< 100 square feet in size); narrow tree lawns (3-4 feet wide); specimen; sidewalk cutout (tree pit); tree has been successfully grown in urban areas where air pollution, poor drainage, compacted soil, and/or drought are common  

**Availability:** generally available in many areas within its hardiness range

**DESCRIPTION**

**Height:** 10 to 18 feet  
**Spread:** 10 to 15 feet  
**Crown uniformity:** symmetrical canopy with a regular (or smooth) outline, and individuals have more or less identical crown forms  
**Crown shape:** round; vase shape  
**Crown density:** moderate

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Growth rate: fast
Texture: medium

Foliage
Leaf arrangement: opposite/subopposite; whorled
Leaf type: simple
Leaf margin: entire
Leaf shape: lanceolate; linear
Leaf venation: pinnate
Leaf type and persistence: evergreen
Leaf blade length: 4 to 8 inches; 2 to 4 inches
Leaf color: green
Fall color: no fall color change
Fall characteristic: not showy

Flower
Flower color: orange; pink; red; white; yellow
Flower characteristics: pleasant fragrance; very showy; year round flowering (Fig. 3)

Fruit
Fruit shape: elongated
Fruit length: 3 to 6 inches
Fruit covering: dry or hard
Fruit characteristics: does not attract wildlife; inconspicuous and not showy; no significant litter problem

Trunk and Branches
Trunk/bark/branches: routinely grown with, or trainable to be grown with, multiple trunks; grow mostly upright and will not droop; not particularly showy; tree wants to grow with several trunks but can be trained to grow with a single trunk; no thorns
Pruning requirement: requires pruning to develop strong structure
Breakage: susceptible to breakage either at the crotch due to poor collar formation, or the wood itself is weak and tends to break
Current year twig color: green
Current year twig thickness: thick
Growing well with only one yearly fertilization and springtime pruning, Oleander is one of the easiest shrubs to care for. Sometimes suckers produced at the base of the plant will siphon off too much energy and flowering will be inhibited. These suckers should be pulled to remove them when they are young and succulent. The plant can be trained into a short central leader in the nursery and is often sold as a "standard" Oleander. It grows into a round-headed ball, flowering year-round in USDA hardiness zones 9b through 11. Flowering is reduced in winter in USDA hardiness zone 9a. Every few years tops of trees in 9a are injured by cold.

All parts of the plant are poisonous so care must be taken when locating Oleander near areas frequented by small children; burning of the trimmings will produce toxic fumes. Even chewing once or twice on a leaf or twig can send a person to the hospital.

Oleander survives drought well and is well-suited to growing on soil too poor for most other shrubs, even tolerating salt spray, brackish water, and alkaline soil. It thrives in full sun, appearing too lanky and flowering little if planted in partial shade. The Oleander caterpillar can defoliate a plant within a week or two, and it is common in south and central Florida. It is commonly planted in highway medians as a no-maintenance plant. It grows following wet weather, slowing down in drought, but always looks good even in powder-dry soil.

Many cultivars are available: ‘Calypso’ has single, cherry red flowers and is very hardy; ‘Compte Barthelemy’ has double red flowers; ‘Mrs. Roeding’, double pink flowers; ‘Sister Agnes’, single pure white flowers; ‘Isle of Capri’, single, light yellow flowers; ‘Hawaii’, single salmon-pink flowers with yellow throats; and dwarf cultivars ‘Petite Pink’ and ‘Petite Salmon’. ‘Variegata’ and ‘Variegatum Plenum’ have variegated leaves.

Propagation is by cuttings.

Pest problems are scale and Oleander caterpillar which can do quite a bit of damage to the foliage if left unchecked. Oleander caterpillar can defoliate a plant in a week or two.

No diseases are of major concern.