

# *Nerium oleander* 'Hawaii': 'Hawaii' Oleander<sup>1</sup>

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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. 'Hawaii' has single salmon-pink flowers with yellow throats. 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.

## General Information

**Scientific name:** *Nerium oleander*

**Pronunciation:** NEER-ee-um oh-lee-AN-der

**Common name(s):** 'Hawaii' Oleander

**Family:** *Apocynaceae*

**USDA hardiness zones:** 9A through 11 (Fig. 2)

**Origin:** not native to North America

**Invasive Potential:** has been evaluated using the IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas (Fox et al. 2005). This species is not documented in any undisturbed natural areas in Florida. Thus, it is not considered a problem species and may be used in Florida.

**Uses:** reclamation; urban tolerant; screen; specimen; trained as a standard; container or planter; hedge; deck or patio; parking lot island < 100 sq ft; parking lot island 100-200 sq ft; parking lot island > 200 sq ft; tree lawn 3-4 feet wide; tree



Figure 1. Middle-aged *Nerium oleander* 'Hawaii': 'Hawaii' Oleander

lawn 4-6 feet wide; tree lawn > 6 ft wide; sidewalk cutout (tree pit); highway median

**Availability:** not native to North America

## Description

**Height:** 10 to 18 feet

**Spread:** 10 to 15 feet

**Crown uniformity:** symmetrical

**Crown shape:** round, vase

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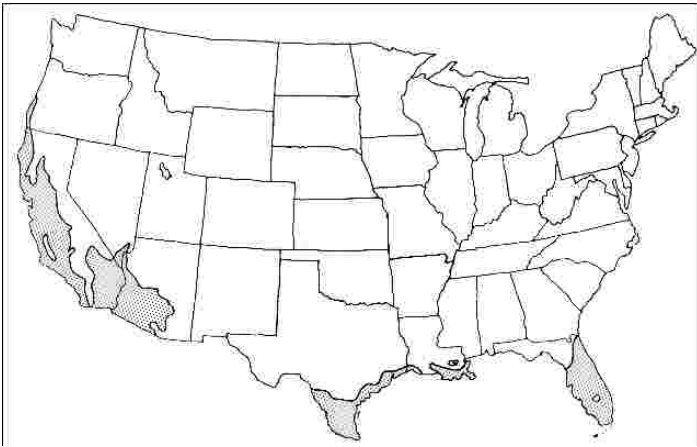


Figure 2. Range

**Crown density:** moderate

**Growth rate:** fast

**Texture:** medium

### Foliage

**Leaf arrangement:** opposite/subopposite (Fig. 3)

**Leaf type:** simple

**Leaf margin:** entire

**Leaf shape:** linear, lanceolate

**Leaf venation:** pinnate

**Leaf type and persistence:** evergreen

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

**Leaf color:** green

**Fall color:** no color change

**Fall characteristic:** not showy

### Flower

**Flower color:** salmon, pink

**Flower characteristics:** very showy

### Fruit

**Fruit shape:** elongated

**Fruit length:** 3 to 6 inches

**Fruit covering:** dry or hard

**Fruit color:** unknown

**Fruit characteristics:** does not attract wildlife; not showy; fruit/leaves not a litter problem

### Trunk and Branches

**Trunk/bark/branches:** branches don't droop; not showy; typically multi-trunked; thorns

**Pruning requirement:** needed for strong structure

**Breakage:** susceptible to breakage

**Current year twig color:** green

**Current year twig thickness:** thick

**Wood specific gravity:** unknown

### Culture

**Light requirement:** full sun, partial sun or partial shade

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

**Drought tolerance:** high

**Aerosol salt tolerance:** moderate

### Other

**Roots:** not a problem

**Winter interest:** no

**Outstanding tree:** no

**Ozone sensitivity:** unknown

**Verticillium wilt susceptibility:** resistant

**Pest resistance:** sensitive to pests/diseases



Figure 3. Flower

## Use and Management

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.

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 extremely well and is well-suited to growing on soil too poor for most other plants, even tolerating salt spray, brackish water, and alkaline soil. Oleander needs full sun to perform its best, 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 in wet weather, slowing down in drought but never appears damaged by even severe drought.

Many other Oleander 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; and dwarf cultivars ‘Petite Pink’ and ‘Petite Salmon’. ‘Variegata’ and ‘Variegatum Plenum’ have variegated leaves.

Propagation is by cuttings.

## **Pests**

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.

## **Diseases**

No diseases are of major concern.

## **Literature Cited**

Fox, A.M., D.R. Gordon, J.A. Dusky, L. Tyson, and R.K. Stocker (2005) IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida’s Natural Areas. Cited from the Internet (November 3, 2006), <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>