**Prunus subhirtella** ‘Pendula’: Weeping Higan Cherry

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**Introduction**

Weeping Higan Cherry grows 20 to 30 feet tall and spreads 15 to 25 feet in a graceful weeping habit. Leaves stay glossy green throughout the summer and into the fall when they turn a vivid yellow before leaving the tree bare in winter. The drooping bare branches even lend a soothing grace to the landscape in winter. There is nothing quite like the Weeping Higan Cherry in full bloom in the spring. The light pink (almost white), one-inch-diameter flowers cover the branches before the leaves emerge, giving the appearance that fresh snow has fallen on the tree.

**General Information**

- **Scientific name:** Prunus subhirtella
- **Pronunciation:** PROO-nus sub-her-TELL-uh
- **Common name(s):** Weeping Higan Cherry
- **Family:** Rosaceae
- **USDA hardiness zones:** 5A through 8B (Fig. 2)
- **Origin:** not native to North America
- **Invasive potential:** little invasive potential
- **Uses:** specimen; shade
- **Availability:** not native to North America

**Description**

- **Height:** 20 to 30 feet
- **Spread:** 15 to 25 feet
- **Crown uniformity:** irregular
- **Crown shape:** weeping

**Figure 1. Mature Prunus subhirtella ‘Pendula’: Weeping Higan Cherry Credits: Ed Gilman**

**Figure 2. Range**
**Prunus subhirtella ‘Pendula’: Weeping Higan Cherry**

Crown density: moderate  
Growth rate: fast  
Texture: fine

### Foliage
- Leaf arrangement: alternate (Fig. 3)  
- Leaf type: simple  
- Leaf margin: serrate  
- Leaf shape: oblong, ovate  
- Leaf venation: pinnate, brachidodrome  
- Leaf type and persistence: deciduous  
- Leaf blade length: less than 2 inches, 2 to 4 inches  
- Leaf color: green  
- Fall color: yellow  
- Fall characteristic: showy

![Figure 3. Foliage](image)

### Flower
- Flower color: pink  
- Flower characteristics: very showy

### Fruit
- Fruit shape: oval  
- Fruit length: less than .5 inch  
- Fruit covering: fleshy  
- Fruit color: black  
- Fruit characteristics: attracts squirrels/mammals; not showy; fruit/leaves not a litter problem

### Trunk and Branches
- Trunk/bark/branches: branches droop; not showy; typically one trunk; thorns  
- Pruning requirement: needed for strong structure  
- Breakage: resistant  
- Current year twig color: brown  
- Current year twig thickness: thin  
- Wood specific gravity: unknown

### Culture
- Light requirement: full sun  
- Soil tolerances: clay; sand; loam; acidic; well-drained  
- Drought tolerance: moderate  
- Aerosol salt tolerance: unknown

### Other
- Roots: not a problem  
- Winter interest: yes  
- Outstanding tree: yes  
- Ozone sensitivity: unknown  
- Verticillium wilt susceptibility: susceptible  
- Pest resistance: sensitive to pests/diseases

### Use and Management
Weeping Higan Cherry makes a striking specimen in a large yard, park or commercial landscape. Locate it to bring attention to an area, since its form is attractive all year long. Be prepared to provide more maintenance dollars to care for this beautiful tree than others. One of the premier weeping trees for American gardens, Weeping Cherry has a place in any large-scale landscape as a specimen to accent a lawn area. It is best to maintain the tree with mulch out to the edge of the canopy and with branches almost touching the ground. Even a light breeze will sway the thin, drooping branches. Very attractive close to water and often used this way.

Nurseries often graft Weeping Cherry onto a fast-growing rootstock. The rootstock cherry is trained to one straight trunk and small Weeping Cherry branches are grafted to the trunk, four to six feet from the ground.

It has a fairly rapid growth rate and prefers an open, sunny location sheltered from wind. The tree grows in almost any soil and transplants easily when young. Grows best without competition from turf grass. Clay soil is suitable as adequate moisture helps keep stress to a minimum. Irrigation is a must in sandy soil.

Other Higan Cherry cultivars are: `Autumnalis’ - flowering occurs in the fall and spring in warmer climates, in colder regions it will bloom in the spring, flowers semi-double, pink; `Yae-shidare-higan’ - weeping branches, flowers double, pink, and longer-lasting than ‘Pendula’.

### Pests
Rather prone to problems, particularly in dry soil.

Aphids cause distortion of new growth, deposits of honey-dew, and sooty mold.

Borers attack flowering cherries, particularly those under stress from dry soil or other factors. Keep trees healthy with regular fertilizer applications, and irrigation in dry weather.
Scales of several types infest prunus. Horticultural oil can be used to provide some control of overwintering stages.

Spider mites cause yellowing or stippling but they are very difficult to see. They are usually recognized only after plant symptoms are quite advanced.

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**

Rather prone to problems, particularly in dry soil.

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.

A fungus causes reddish spots which drop out leaving shot holes. Once the hole appear the leaves may drop from the tree. The disease is worse in wet weather.

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.