

Oleander



The oleander (*Nerium oleander* L., 1753) is an evergreen shrub probably native to Asia but naturalized and spontaneous in the Mediterranean regions and widely cultivated for ornamental purposes. The oleander has a shrubby habit, with generally not very branching stems that start from the stump, at first erect, then arched towards the outside. The young branches are green and hairless. The old stems and branches have a greyish bark. The flowers are large and showy, with radial symmetry, arranged in terminal peaks. The corolla is divided into five lanceolate lobes, pink or white in spontaneous forms. The cultivated varieties are double-flowered and almost all fragrant. More than 400 varieties are described. Undemanding about the nature of the soil, it needs regular watering in the summer and prefers sunny exposures. Withstands -4° / -6° C.

Nerium Oleander is used isolated, in groups or in spots. It also works very well in containers, so it is also common in the north.

Category: Oleander

Families: Apocynaceae

Genus: *Nerium*

Species: oleander

Geographical Area of Origin: Western Asia / Mediterranean Europe

Climatic Zones: Mediterranean: South and islands, hills. USDA 10 a

Habit: Shrub

Leaves: Evergreen

Colore Foglie: Verde Variegato

Flowering Period: Marzo / Aprile / Maggio / Giugno / Luglio / Agosto / Settembre / Ottobre

Flower: Simple/double flower

Colore Fiori: Giallo Rosso Arancione Bianco Rosa Viola

Favorite soil: Middle-Dough / Medium soil / Sub-acid / medium acid

Water needs: Low / little water / Medium



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Light Exposure: Full light / Full sun

Form: Sapling interwoven / Tree / Spiral / Grown as shrub / bush

Colore Frutti: Marrone 

Parfumed: yes