Kwanzan Cherry

The Kwanzan cherry is the most popular cultivar of all the double-flowering cherries, thanks to its stunning pink blossoms, good fall color, lack of fruit, and vase-shaped form. It is a splendid specimen that can be planted in containers, along walks and streets, and in buffer strips. The Kwanzan cherry can even be used as a bonsai tree.



Hardiness Zones

The Kwanzan cherry can be expected to grow in Hardiness Zones 5–9.

Tree Type



The Kwanzan cherry grows to a height of 30–40' and a spread of 30–40' at maturity.



This tree grows at a medium rate, with height increases of 13–24" per year.



Full sun is the ideal condition for this tree, meaning it should get at least six hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.



The Kwanzan cherry grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, sandy, well-drained, wet and clay soils. While it prefers moist conditions, the tree is somewhat drought-tolerant.



This tree:

- Produces an amazing profusion of deep pink double flowers 2½" in diameter from April to early May.
- Features alternating leaves with an ovate to lanceolate shape and serrated margins. They are often reddish-copper as they emerge, turning dark green by summer and yellow, orange or bronze in the fall.
- Is sensitive to pollution and other stresses.
- Is a fruitless cultivar.
- Can be planted in containers, along walks and streets and in buffer strips. It can also be used as a bonsai specimen.
- Tends to have a limited life span on 15–25 years.
- Grows in a vase shape.



This tree has very low wildlife value because it produces little or no fruit, and what is produced does not persist on the tree.



Named after a mountain in Japan, the Kwanzan (Kwanzan) cherry tree is native to China, Japan and Korea. The original name is 'Sekiyama,' but it is rarely used. Introduced to America in 1903, it was made famous by the glorious floral displays at the annual Cherry Blossom Festival in Washington, D.C.

