

Camellia sasanqua

(Sasanqua, Autumn Camellia, Christmas camellia)

Sasanqua is an evergreen shrub native to Japan. Other than its use in landscape, it's also planted for its use in tea, oil, and ornaments.

The plant has evergreen leathery, glossy leaves. It produces pink or white fragrant flowers from late spring to winter.

To grow in ample drainage, moist soil, and in partial shade areas.



Plant Image

Landscape Information

French Name: camélia d'automne, camélia de Noël

Arabic Name: كامليا

Pronunciation: kuh-MEE-lee-a suh-SAN-kwuh

Plant Type: Shrub

Origin: Japan

Heat Zones: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

Hardiness Zones: 7, 8, 9

Uses: Screen, Hedge, Topiary, Bonsai, Espalier, Specimen, Border Plant, Container, Windbreak, Edible, Cut Flowers / Arrangements, Ground cover

Size/Shape

Growth Rate: Slow

Tree Shape: Round, oval

Canopy Texture: Medium

Height at Maturity: 3 to 5 m

Spread at Maturity: 1.5 to 3 meters

Time to Ultimate Height: 10 to 20 Years

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Flower Image

Botanical Description

Foliage

Leaf Venation: Brachidodrome

Leaf Persistence: Evergreen

Leaf Type: Simple

Leaf Blade: 5 - 10 cm

Leaf Shape: Ovate

Leaf Margins: Spiny

Leaf Textures: Leathery, Glossy, Medium

Leaf Scent: No Fragrance

Color(growing season): Green

Color(changing season): Green

Flower

Flower Showiness: True

Flower Size Range: 3 - 7

Flower Type: Solitary

Flower Scent: Pleasant

Flower Color: White, Pink

Seasons: Fall, Winter

Trunk

Trunk Esthetic Values: Not Showy, Smooth

Fruit

Fruit Type: Capsule

Fruit Showiness: False

Fruit Size Range: 1.5 - 3

Fruit Colors: Brown, Black

Seasons: Fall, Winter

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Leaf Image

Horticulture Management

Tolerance

Frost Tolerant: Yes

Heat Tolerant: Yes

Requirements

Soil Requirements: Clay, Loam, Sand

Soil Ph Requirements: Acidic, Neutral

Water Requirements: Moderate

Light Requirements: Full, Part, Shade

Management

Invasive Potential: No

Susceptibility to Pests and Diseases: Yes

Pruning Requirement: Little needed, to develop a strong structure

Diseases: Leaf Spots, Canker, Blights, Root rot, Antracnose

Edible Parts: Leaf, Seeds

Pests: Mites, Scales, Aphids

Plant Propagations: Cutting, Layering

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