Springwood White Heath

Erica carnea 'Springwood White'

Plant Height: 8 inches

Flower Height: 12 inches

Spread: 24 inches

Sunlight: ○

Hardiness Zone: 6a

Other Names: Spring Heath, Snow Heath, Winter Heath

Description:

An excellent groundcover with white tubular flowers in early spring and deep green needle-like foliage, ideal for poor soils, also great for massing in the garden; requires organic highly acidic soil, full sun and absolutely no standing water

Ornamental Features

Springwood White Heath is clothed in stunning spikes of white bell-shaped flowers with brown overtones rising above the foliage from late winter to mid spring. It has dark green evergreen foliage. The tiny needles remain dark green throughout the winter.

Landscape Attributes

Springwood White Heath is a multi-stemmed evergreen shrub with a mounded form. It lends an extremely fine and delicate texture to the landscape composition which should be used to full effect.

This is a relatively low maintenance shrub, and should only be pruned after flowering to avoid removing any of the current season's flowers. It is a good choice for attracting bees to your yard. It has no significant negative characteristics.



Springwood White Heath flowers
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder



Springwood White Heath flowers
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Springwood White Heath is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Mass Planting
- General Garden Use
- Groundcover
- Naturalizing And Woodland Gardens

Planting & Growing

Springwood White Heath will grow to be about 8 inches tall at maturity extending to 12 inches tall with the flowers, with a spread of 24 inches. It tends to fill out right to the ground and therefore doesn't necessarily require facer plants in front. It grows at a slow rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for approximately 20 years.

This shrub should only be grown in full sunlight. It does best in average to evenly moist conditions, but will not tolerate standing water. It is very fussy about its soil conditions and must have rich, acidic soils to ensure success, and is subject to chlorosis (yellowing) of the foliage in alkaline soils. It is somewhat tolerant of urban pollution. Consider covering it with a thick layer of mulch in winter to protect it in exposed locations or colder microclimates. This is a selected variety of a species not originally from North America.



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