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Cotoneaster dammeri (Coral Beauty)

Evergreen, fast growing ground cover with oval, glossy, bright green leaves and bright red fruit. There are eight or more cultivars that vary greatly in height and compactness, 'Coral Beauty' and 'Lowfast' ranking among the most popular. The late spring [flowers](#) are not very showy, but they produce shiny, red fruit. 'Coral Beauty' is commonly listed as 'Royal Beauty' or 'Royal [Carpet](#)'. This is an excellent free fruiting form with coral-red fruits and rich glossy evergreen foliage.

Important Info : One of the easiest Cotoneasters to grow, this [plant](#) prefers well-drained, acidic ground that is slightly rocky. Excellent for banks, slopes or even a low facer for shrub borders.

How to Grow this Plant:

Characteristics

Cultivar: Coral Beauty

Family: Rosaceae

Size: Height: 0 ft. to 1 ft.
Width: 0 ft. to 3 ft.

Plant Category: ground covers,

Plant Characteristics:

Foliage Characteristics: evergreen,

Foliage Color: dark green,

[Flower](#) Characteristics:

Flower Color: pinks,

Tolerances: slope,

Requirements

Bloomtime Range: not applicable

USDA Hardiness Zone: 6 to 8

AHS Heat Zone: 3 to 3

Light Range: Part Shade to Full Sun

pH Range: 5.5 to 6.5

Soil Range: Some Sand to Clay Loam

Water Range: Dry to Normal

Plant Care

Fertilizing

How-tos : Fertilization for Established Plants

Established [plants](#) can benefit from fertilization. Take a visual inventory of your [landscape](#). Trees need to be fertilized every few years. Shrubs and other plants in the landscape can be fertilized yearly. A soil test can determine existing nutrient levels in the soil. If one or more nutrients is low, a specific instead of an all-purpose fertilizer may be required. Fertilizers that are high in N, nitrogen, will promote green leafy growth. Excess nitrogen in the soil can cause excessive vegetative growth on plants at the expense of flower bud development. It is best to

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avoid fertilizing late in the growing season. Applications made at that time can force lush, vegetative growth that will not have a chance to harden off before the onset of cold weather.

Light**Conditions : Full to Partial Sun**

Full sunlight is needed for many plants to assume their full potential. Many of these plants will do fine with a little less sunlight, although they may not flower as heavily or their foliage as vibrant. Areas on the southern and western sides of buildings usually are the sunniest. The only exception is when houses or buildings are so close together, shadows are cast from neighboring properties. Full sun usually means 6 or more hours of direct unobstructed sunlight on a sunny day. Partial sun receives less than 6 hours of sun, but more than 3 hours. Plants able to take full sun in some climates may only be able to tolerate part sun in other climates. Know the culture of the plant before you buy and plant it!

Watering**Conditions : Moist and Well Drained**

Moist and well drained means exactly what it sounds like. Soil is moist without being soggy because the texture of the soil allows excess moisture to drain away. Most plants like about 1 inch of water per week. Amending your soil with compost will help improve texture and water holding or draining capacity. A 3 inch layer of mulch will help to maintain soil moisture and studies have shown that mulched plants grow faster than non-mulched plants.

Planting**How-tos : Planting Shrubs**

Dig a hole twice the size of the root ball and deep enough to plant at the same level the shrub was in the container. If soil is poor, dig hole even wider and fill with a mixture half original soil and half compost or soil amendment.

Carefully remove shrub from container and gently separate roots. Position in center of hole, best side facing forward. Fill in with original soil or an amended mixture if needed as described above. For larger shrubs, build a water well. Finish by mulching and watering well.

If the plant is balled-and-burlapped, remove fasteners and fold back the top of natural burlap, tucking it down into hole, after you've positioned shrub. Make sure that all burlap is buried so that it won't wick water away from rootball during hot, dry periods. If synthetic burlap, remove if possible. If not possible, cut away or make slits to allow for roots to develop into the new soil. For larger shrubs, build a water well. Finish by mulching and watering well.

If shrub is bare-root, look for a discoloration somewhere near the base; this mark is likely where the soil line was. If soil is too sandy or too clayey, add organic matter. This will help with both drainage and water holding capacity. Fill soil, firming just enough to support shrub. Finish by mulching and watering well.

Problems**Fungi : Rusts**

Most **rusts** are host specific and overwinter on leaves, stems and spent flower debris. Rust often appears as small, bright orange, yellow, or brown pustules on the underside of leaves. If touched, it will leave a colored spot of spores on the finger. Caused by fungi and spread by splashing water or rain, rust is worse when weather is moist.

Prevention and Control: Plant resistant varieties and provide maximum air circulation. Clean up all debris, especially around plants that have had a problem. Do not water from overhead and water only during the day so that plants will have enough time to dry before night. Apply a fungicide labeled for rust on your plant.

Fungi : Powdery Mildew

Powdery Mildew is usually found on plants that do not have enough air circulation or adequate light. Problems are worse

where nights are cool and days are warm and humid. The powdery white or gray fungus is usually found on the upper surface of leaves or fruit. Leaves will often turn yellow or brown, curl up, and drop off. New foliage emerges crinkled and distorted. Fruit will be dwarfed and often drops early.

Prevention and Control: Plant resistant varieties and space plants properly so they receive adequate light and air circulation. Always water from below, keeping water off the foliage. This is paramount for [roses](#). Go easy on the nitrogen fertilizer. Apply fungicides according to label directions before problem becomes severe and follow directions exactly, not missing any required treatments. Sanitation is a must - clean up and remove all leaves, flowers, or debris in the fall and destroy.

Diseases : Blight

Blight is caused by fungi or bacteria that kill plant tissue. Symptoms often show up as the rapid spotting or wilting of foliage. There are many different blights, specific to various plants, each requiring a varied method of control.

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