

## Tips for Success

**Water:** Water your plants immediately after planting them. Cannas love water, it is difficult to overwater these. Make sure the soil stays moist throughout the growing season.

**Dividing Cannas:** Cannas are exceptionally easy to divide and propagate allowing you to make new plants. Every 2-3 years in the spring time, you can cut the rhizomes into multiple pieces and replant. You must ensure that each piece of cut rhizome has at least one 'eye' (bud sprout) from which it will create new growth. After cutting the rhizome into multiple pieces, allow them to dry for about 3 days and then replant according to the instructions found within this guide.

**Winter Care:** These are tender perennials and are only hardy to zones 7-11. If you live where temperatures dip below 20F, then you will need to store the containers inside in a frost-free location or simply dig up the rhizomes. You will want to store the rhizomes in a paper bag in a cool, dark and dry area. Avoid locations that may saturate the rhizomes.

**Cannas:** These are some of the very best plants to grow for gardeners with gardens of all sizes. They are exceptional in the landscape providing height, stature, and form. They are also one of the very best plants to plant in containers for urban gardeners because they are very quick growers. An excellent way to use these is to plant them in a location where the evening setting sun can back light the plant. They will look like they are glowing. These tropical plants will thrive in full sun unless you live in a quite warm area, where they will prefer afternoon shade. Cannas are an great choice for beginner gardeners looking to grow an exciting plant that is very easy. Plant them directly in the garden, as stand alone specimens, or in mixed containers as the thriller.



## Roberta's Gardens PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE



### Durban Canna and Bengal Tiger Collection *Canna x generalis* and *Canna 'Pretoria'*

We aren't happy if you aren't happy. If you have any questions regarding your order please call us at **1-765-525-4065** during the hours of 8:30 am and 4:30 pm EST.

You can email questions to us at: [customerservice@robertasinc.com](mailto:customerservice@robertasinc.com).

If your bulbs, cuttings, etc. do not sprout, or your plant dies within 90 days from the date of shipment, we will send you a replacement free of charge. We cannot accept responsibility for losses due to extreme weather or neglect. Simply call us at the above toll free number or fill out the plant replacement form on our website at [RobertasUniqueGardens.com](http://RobertasUniqueGardens.com).

Roberta's will replace it with a similar or comparable plant at no charge. If your replacement is not available or it is too late in the season to ship, it will ship the following year.

Annual and Tropical Plants



Roberta's Unique Gardens

P.O. Box 368, Waldron, IN 46182

Monday – Friday 8:30AM – 4:30PM EST

[RobertasUniqueGardens.com](http://RobertasUniqueGardens.com)

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## Quick Reference

 **Plant Type:** Annual

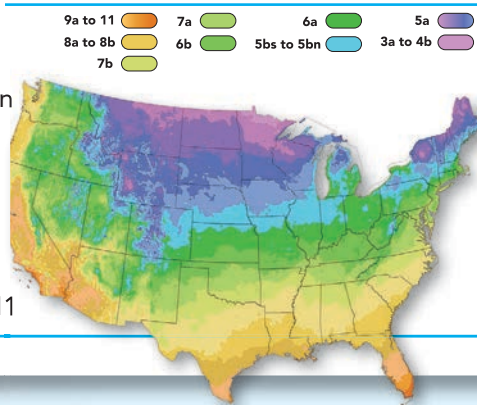
 **Light/Sun:** Full to Partial Sun

 **Mature Height:** 4-6'

 **Mature Spread:** 1-3'

 **Bloom Time:** Late Summer

 **USDA Hardiness Zones:** 7 to 11



## Plant Caretaking

**Upon Arrival:** Please take plants out of the box immediately and remove any shipping materials from around the plants. Rhizomes that cannot be planted immediately can be stored for up to three weeks in a cool, dry place.

**Planting Depth & Spacing:** Dig a 5-6 inch deep hole so that is wide enough so the entire rhizome easily fits into the hole horizontally. Cover rhizome with soil. In the garden space plants about 2.5 to 3 feet apart.

**Potted Plants:** Make sure your container has holes to allow excess water to drain. Place one plant in a 10-12" container, or you may plant multiple together in a larger pot.

**Soil Preparation:** If your soil is clayish, amend it with standard potting mix to improve drainage. For container plants, any normal potting mix is fine.

**Watering:** To determine if your plant needs water, put your finger in the top of the soil and if the top inch is dry, it is time to water. It is important to make sure young plants do not experience long periods of dryness. However, they also do not like soggy conditions. Cannas love to be watered heavily and deeply during the summer growing months.

**Fertilizer:** Use Roberta's Bounty a couple weeks once you see sprouts growing and then once or twice a month all summer long.

**Pet Considerations:** Ensure your pets do not consume plants.

**Winterizing:** In late autumn, cut back all foliage to the soil line as it turns yellow. They are winter hardy to 20 degrees in the ground. If your winters are colder, dig up the clumps leaving some dirt on their roots. Let them dry for several days. Place them in paper bags and store them. If you prefer, you can remove all of the dirt and store them in dry peat moss inside paper bags instead. Replant as is, in spring unless propagating. If planted in containers, after you cut back the foliage bring the entire container indoors and store through the winter.

**Deadheading:** If you are growing your Cannas just for the foliage, you can cut away any flower buds before they bloom to encourage better foliage growth. It is a good idea to cut away spent flowers after they have finished blooming if you are allowing them to fully bloom.

## Planting Steps

**Step 1** If planting into the garden itself, wait until temperatures stay above 40 degrees spacing them about two feet apart. In large pots or containers you can plant immediately and space them about ten inches apart. Pots must have drainage holes.

**Step 2** Place the rhizome on its side horizontally or long ways. Cover the rhizome with three to four inches of good soil. Pack firmly around sides.

**Step 3** Water them thoroughly. Water them a couple times a week once they sprout.

**Step 4** In pots, you should place the plants outside and leave them there as soon as evening temperatures stay above 40 degrees. Full sun is best. In the garden, the rhizomes will sprout when the soil temperature rises sufficiently usually around mid June.

**Step 5** Planted now each rhizome will produce impressive flowers this Midsummer-Autumn and every year thereafter. They must be lifted where temperatures fall below 20 degrees in winter.

