

QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE	Full to part sun.
USDA HARDINESS ZONES	Winter hardy in zones 7 to 10. In zones 3 to 6, we recommend either planting in containers or digging and storing the tubers for winter.
PLANT TYPE	Annual/Tropical.
PLANTING DISTANCE IN-GROUND	At least 18 inches apart.
CONTAINER SIZE	One plant per 12 inch or larger container.
MATURE HEIGHT / SPREAD	30 to 48 inches tall with a 14 to 20 inch spread.
BLOOM TIME	Midsummer to frost.
TIME TO REACH MATURITY	Cannas begin blooming shortly after planting and will reach maturity within 3 months.
FACTS OF NOTE	Deer resistant. Attracts butterflies and hummingbirds. Great for planting in containers.

SOIL PREPARATION

We recommend having your soil tested periodically by your local County Extension Office (www.nifa.usda.gov/extension or by calling 1-800-333-4636). A soil test can determine if your soil needs any amendments to enhance the growth and performance of your plants.

Ideal garden soil is easy to dig in and drains well while still holding the nutrients and water vital to plant growth. To prepare a bed for in-ground planting, spade or till the soil to a depth of roughly 12-18 inches. Next, spread a 2-4 inch layer of organic matter such as compost, shredded leaves or peat moss over the soil and mix well.



Thank you for your order.

Your satisfaction is of primary concern to us. Please use the following resources for questions regarding your order:

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Cottage Farms' Guarantee

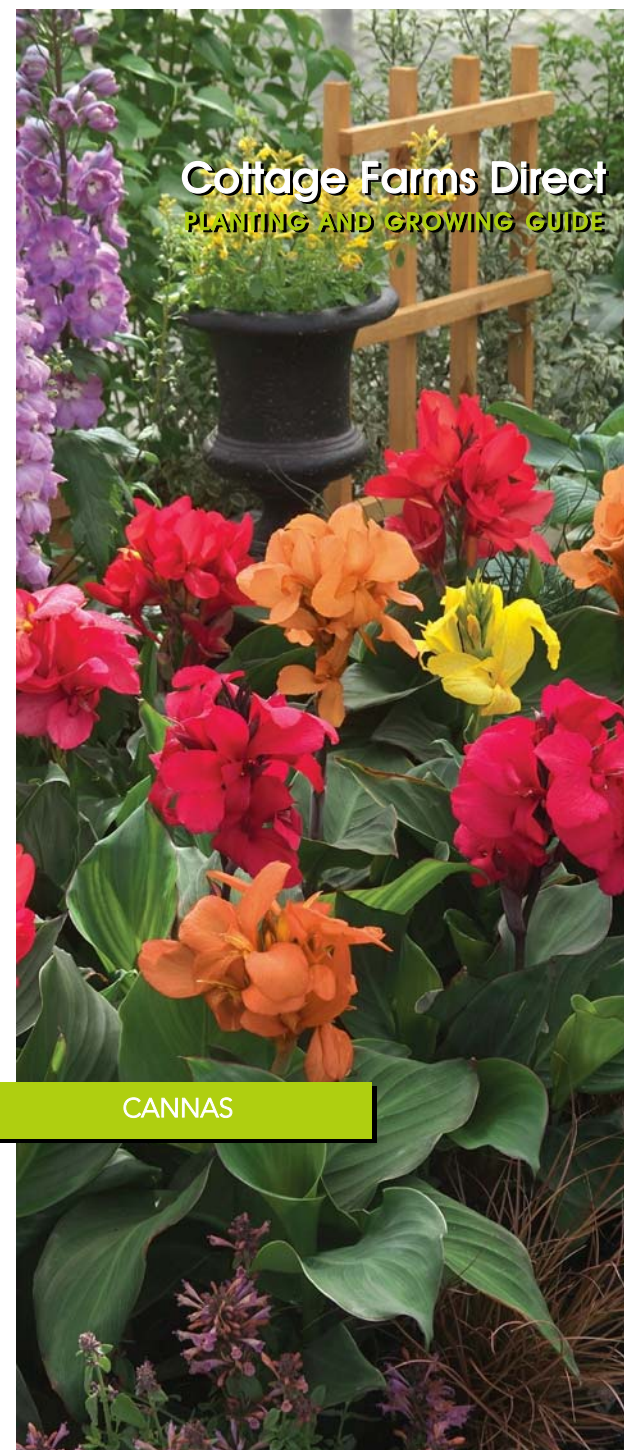
We aren't happy if you aren't happy. Cottage Farms warrants its perennials for 1 year and annuals for 90 days from the time of the shipment. If for any reason you are dissatisfied, Cottage Farms will replace your plant with a similar or comparable one at no charge. If your replacement is not available or it is too late in the season to ship, it will ship the following shipping season.

Caution: Do not assume any plant is safe to eat. Only parts of plants expressly grown to be eaten should be considered edible. As with any product that is not food, care should be taken to make sure that small children and pets do not ingest any part of a plant that is not expressly grown to be eaten.

Unless specifically stated, this product is intended for ornamental horticultural use only and is not intended for consumption or ingestion by humans or pets. Most plants are harmless but some contain toxic substances which can cause adverse health effects. Furthermore, some individuals and some animals are sensitive or allergic to certain plants and precautions should be taken to limit or avoid physical contact with particular plants. Some plants have thorns or spines that can be painful if handled.

**In case of ingestion contact a poison control center immediately.
1-800-222-1222**

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Cottage Farms Direct
PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE

CANNAS

*Image on cover is representative of the type of plant(s) in this offer and not necessarily indicative of actual size or color for the included variety.

OUT OF THE BOX

CANNAS

Your plants have been shipped to you in pots. Please remove the plants from the packaging right away and plant them as soon as possible following the planting instructions below. If it is not possible to plant them right away, follow these important steps:

1. Roll the plastic down around each plant and place them in a sunny location.
2. Keep the plants well watered.

Note: Some leaves may appear wilted or yellow upon arrival. This is due to the stress of shipping and is nothing to worry about. Water the plant and let it recover for few days, then gently remove any foliage that does not recover to allow for new growth.



PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Important: Thoroughly hydrate the plant by submersing the root zone in a container of water for 10 minutes while you prepare for planting.

1. Remove and discard the clear plastic bag from around the pot.
2. After watering, remove the pot by holding the plant upside down in one hand and squeezing the sides of the pot with the other.
3. Prepare the root ball for planting by gently disturbing the surface roots with your fingers, fork, or gardening tool and pruning any damaged roots. This will encourage the roots to begin growing outward into the new soil.
4. Dig a hole twice as deep and twice as wide as the plant's root ball. Partially backfill the hole with soil and place the plant into the hole. The top of the root ball should be level with the ground surrounding the hole. Refill the hole with soil, firming the soil around the plant with your fingers. Check to be sure the plant is not planted too deeply. If it is, raise the plant carefully and re-firm the soil.
5. Water thoroughly.

CONTINUING CARE

WATERING

Adequate and consistent watering is essential for your plants. Infrequent, long soakings of water that thoroughly saturate the soil are more effective than frequent, light applications of water.

Due to variable geographical and environmental conditions, a specific watering schedule is difficult to define. However, as a rule of thumb, you should not allow the soil or the original root ball to completely dry out. During periods of drought or extreme summer heat, you may need to water as often as every few days. To determine if your plant needs water, dig a few inches into the soil next to the plant. If the soil is dry 2-3 inches below the surface, it is time to water.

Overwatering can be as damaging as under watering. Be sure that the area surrounding your plant has adequate drainage to move water away from the plant. If you choose to plant in a container, always select one with drainage holes to prevent your plant's roots from sitting in water.

MULCHING

Apply a 2-4 inch layer of shredded bark, compost, leaves, straw or other organic matter around your plants to promote moisture retention, maintain even soil temperatures and discourage weed growth. Replenish the mulch as needed.

WEEDING

Keep the area around your plants free of weeds. Weeds compete with surrounding plants for food, water and light. Walk around the garden periodically and pull weeds, including the roots, as soon as you see them.

FEEDING

Feed your plants once every 2 to 3 weeks during the growing season with a water-soluble fertilizer. Discontinue fertilizing by September 1st so your plants can harden off for winter dormancy.

PRUNING

Clip off any dead, damaged or unsightly growth as needed to maintain an attractive appearance. Remove spent flowers as blooms fade to encourage continuous flowering. Cut each plant down to a few inches above ground level after the foliage has died back in fall.

CONTINUING CARE (Continued)

DIVIDING

In cold areas, cannas may be divided when they are dug for winter storage. In warmer areas where the rhizomes remain in-ground year-round, they may be divided in early spring or fall. Divide the rhizomes by breaking them apart with your hands or cutting them with a knife or shovel, making sure each division has a stem and roots. Re-plant the divisions in the garden or store them for winter, depending on your location.

WINTERIZING

In mild zones (7-10), cannas may be planted in-ground and allowed to go dormant in the garden. If freezing weather is expected, protect the tubers by mounding a 6-8 inch layer of shredded bark, compost, leaves, straw or other organic material over them.

In colder zones (3-6), canna tubers should be dug and stored in peat moss after the foliage has died back in late fall. Keep the tubers in a dark location where the temperature stays around 40°F.

Containerized cannas should be moved into an unheated, protected area such as a garage or cellar before temperatures drop below freezing. Check soil moisture every 2-3 weeks and water as needed during winter.

In spring, re-plant stored tubers outdoors after the threat of freezing weather has passed. Containerized plants should be moved back into the garden sunlight where they will begin to repeat their yearly performance.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can cannas tolerate drought?

No. Cannas should be kept well-watered, especially when the weather is hot. Regular watering will help to keep their large, rich foliage healthy and attractive.

Is there anything I should keep in mind when storing my canna tubers over winter?

The tubers should be placed in a container filled with peat moss and stored in a cool, dark location such as a basement or cellar. To prevent rotting, space the tubers so they are not touching each other.