

Salmon Beauty Canna-25 available



Bloom Time

Midsummer

Sun Exposure

Full Sun

Fragrant

No

When to Plant

Spring

Reblooming

No

Watering Needs

Low

Indoor/Outdoor

Outdoor

Animal Resistance

Deer

Container

Yes

Height

3-4 Feet

Spacing

12" - 18"

Replant Yearly

Yes

Pratoria Canna-35 available



Low

Bloom Time

Midsummer

Sun Exposure

Full Sun

Fragrant

No

When to Plant

Spring

Reblooming

No

Watering Needs

Indoor/Outdoor

Outdoor

Animal Resistance

Deer

Container

Yes

Height

5-6 Feet

Spacing

12"- 18"

Replant Yearly

Yes

Beauty Pink Canna-35 available



Bloom Time

Midsummer

Sun Exposure

Full Sun

Fragrant

No

When to Plant

Spring

Reblooming

No

Watering Needs

Low

Indoor/Outdoor

Outdoor

Animal Resistance

Deer

Container

Yes

Height

4-5 Feet

Spacing

12" - 18"

Replant Yearly

Yes

Elephant Ear -125 Available

There is a very limited number of the dark leaf variety



Bulb Size

1-6 in

Soil Requirements

Well Drained Soil

Sun Exposure

Full Sun, Partial Shade

Plant Spacing

24-36"

Planting Depth

3-4"

Mature Height

36" to 60"

Animal Resistance

Deer Resistant

When to Plant

Spring

To save Canna Lilies (cannas) for the winter, dig up the rhizomes after the first frost, allow them to dry, and store them in a cool, dark, and slightly humid place.

Here's a more detailed guide:

1. Digging Up Cannas:

- **Timing:**
Dig the canna rhizomes (bulbs) after the first frost, but it's not strictly necessary to wait for the frost.
- **Method:**
Use a digging fork or spade to gently lift the entire clump of rhizomes from the ground.
- **Cleanliness:**
Shake off any excess soil, but don't worry too much about getting every last bit off.

2. Drying and Inspecting:

- **Drying:** Allow the rhizomes to dry for about a week in a well-ventilated area, such as a garage or basement.
- **Inspection:** Carefully inspect the rhizomes for any signs of rot, disease, or insect damage. Discard any that are severely affected.
- **Cleaning:** Remove any extra stalks or foliage.

3. Storage:

- **Preparation:** Wrap individual rhizomes in newspaper or place them in paper bags.
- **Moisture:** You can also add a small amount of dry, sterile growing

medium, such as peat moss or vermiculite, to help maintain moisture.

- **Container:** Store the rhizomes in a cool, dark, and slightly humid place, such as a basement, cellar, or unheated garage.
- **Temperature:** Aim for a temperature range between 45 and 55 degrees Fahrenheit (7-13°C).
- **Airflow:** Ensure good airflow to prevent rot.
- **Checking:** Check the rhizomes periodically throughout the winter for any signs of rot or disease and discard any that are affected.

4. Replanting in Spring:

- **Timing:** Plant the canna rhizomes in the spring after the last frost, when the soil has warmed up.
- **Location:** Choose a sunny location with well-drained soil.
- **Watering:** Water the cannas regularly, especially during hot and dry periods.

To save elephant ear bulbs (corms) for the winter, dig them up after the first frost,

cut back the foliage, let them dry, and store them in a cool, dry place with shredded paper or peat moss, checking for rot or pests periodically.

Here's a more detailed guide:

1. Digging Up the Bulbs:

- **Timing:** Dig up the bulbs after the first hard frost, when the foliage has turned brown and died back.
- **Carefully Dig:** Gently dig around the bulb, being careful not to damage it.
- **Remove Excess Soil:** Shake off any loose soil and gently rinse any remaining soil off the bulbs.

2. Preparing the Bulbs:

- **Cut Back Foliage:** Cut off the remaining foliage, leaving a short stub of the stem.
- **Dry the Bulbs:** Allow the bulbs to dry in a warm, dark place with good air circulation for about a week.

3. Storing the Bulbs:

- **Container:** Store the bulbs in a cool, dry place, such as a basement, garage, or shed, that stays above freezing.
- **Storage Medium:** Place the bulbs in a box or container lined with shredded paper, peat moss, or vermiculite.
- **Check Regularly:** Check on the bulbs every few weeks for any signs of rot or pests.

- **Treat Pests:** If you find any pests, treat them with an appropriate insecticide.
- **Discard Damaged Bulbs:** Discard any bulbs that are soft, mushy, or showing signs of rot.

4. Planting in Spring:

- **Pot Up:**
In late winter or early spring, you can pot up the bulbs in fresh potting mix and place them in a warm, bright location to encourage growth.
- **Plant Outdoors:**
Once the danger of frost has passed, you can plant the bulbs outdoors in sunny location with well-drained soil.
- **Watering:** Water the Elephant Ears regularly, especially during hot and dry periods.