

Canna Lilies for Alabama Gardens

ANR-1315

Introduction

Canna lilies are wonderful, flowering herbaceous perennials for gardens in Alabama. They grow quickly to form a handsome, large-leaved screen or an island of tropical-looking foliage on stems from 2 to 10 feet tall depending on the cultivar. The color show begins when huge, iris-like flowers begin to open, and it goes on for many weeks. Before you know it, the canna lily has become the undisputed center of attention in your landscape. They are also generally easy to grow.

The Plant

Cannas, or canna lilies, look like banana trees without trunks. They actually are kin to bananas and ginger, and their wide, furred leaves come out of thick, multiple-eyed rhizomes, just like their larger, edible cousins. However, flowers are the main reason cannas are so highly prized. *Canna* (Indian shot, canna, or canna lily), although not a true lily is a genus of about ten species of flowering plants and the only genus in the family Cannaceae. The word “canna” is from the Greek word for a type of reed.

The plants are large tropical and subtropical perennial herbs with broad, flat leaves that grow out of a stem in a long, narrow roll and then unfurl. The flower shoot grows up through the tightly furled leaf bases or false stems. The flowers are typically red, orange, or yellow or any combination of these colors. The leaves typically are solid green, but some cultivars have brown, maroon, bronze, or green leaves variegated in white, cream, pink, or red.

Canna indica is sometimes known as Indian shot because its seeds are small, round, and hard like bird shot. They are used like pearls in jewelry and as the mobile elements of the kayamb, a musical instrument from Réunion, an island located east of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean. The seed also is used to make hoshho, a gourd rattle from Zimbabwe in Africa used for accompanying Shona music, especially mbira music. There the seeds are known as hota seed and are either inserted into the gourd or made into a net of beads around it.

Canna flowers are not what they appear to be. The three sepals and three petals are seldom noticed because they are small and hidden under extravagant stamens. What appear to be petals are the highly modified stamens or staminodes. Only one of the staminodes bears pollen from



one-half of an anther. A fourth, somewhat narrower, petal is the pistil, connected to a three-chambered ovary. Although gardeners enjoy these odd flowers, nature really intended for them to attract hummingbirds and bats in the case of *Canna indica* and hawkmoths in the case of the two North American species, *Canna glauca* and *Canna flaccida*, with pale yellow flowers that open at dusk.

Canna indica roots actually are a rhizome that can be eaten either raw or cooked and is the source of arrowroot starch. The arrowroot starch is obtained by rasping the rhizome to a pulp, washing, and straining to get rid of the fibers; this starch is very digestible. The very young rhizomes also can be eaten cooked and are sweet but fibrous. The rhizome can be very large, sometimes as long as a person's forearm. In Peru, the rhizomes are baked for up to 12 hours, by which time they become a white, translucent, fibrous, and somewhat mucilaginous mass with a sweetish taste. The starch is in very large grains, about three times the size of potato starch grains, and can be seen with the naked eye. The dry matter contains about 75 to 80 percent

starch, 6 to 14 percent sugar, and 1 to 3 percent protein; is high in potassium; and is low in calcium and phosphorus.

Landscape Uses

Three characteristics of cannas make them an excellent choice to brighten any sunny spot in the landscape: flower color, height, and foliage. Cannas are among the few plants that offer both long-lasting color during the summer months and low maintenance.

Cannas are used in municipal plantings in many southern U.S. cities. They are good at taking care of themselves and add bold stripes of color to road median strips, parks, and other public flower plantings.

Amazingly versatile, cannas can be used successfully in mixed borders, massed in garden beds by themselves, or planted in small groupings, tucked between small to medium shrubs or in moist areas. Cannas are magnificent when planted en masse. For example, large beds should contain at least 10 cannas with borders of different flower colors. Raised or mounded beds create a stunning effect. However, backgrounds can be tricky. It is often best to limit the effect to an area where you can put cannas together as a focal point. For example, you could use a triangular corner of a yard along a fence (with 11 cannas: 2 in a



back row, 4 in a middle row, 5 in a front row). Planning is crucial. A row of cannas as a property border or foundation planting does not work very well visually. Be careful when using cannas as single specimens in a garden. This can produce nice effects, but visually it doesn't work well for tall cannas. The canna is a perfect complement to fine-textured plants, such as ornamental grasses.

Cannas also can be used as single plants in pots, but they should be in large enough pots to allow for other flowers to create color of various heights. Planters can contain 1 or 2 cannas in a 3-foot diameter pot or half whiskey barrel with a border of medium height and trailing flowers. They also can be used in sunken pots in water features such as ponds or in aquatic containers. Dwarf cultivars work well for edging beds and in large containers with smaller plants at their base.

History

Cannas have been grown accidentally, intentionally hybridized, and traded among western gardeners for more than 400 years. When John Gerard wrote *The Herbal* in 1597, he mentioned the flowering or flourishing reed as a popular garden plant in Italy and "many other places of those hot regions." Cannas must have been new to Europe because Gerard states, "There is not any thing set downe... of this flourishing reed, either of the ancients, or of the new or later writers."

The first hybridization of cannas was performed in 1848 by a gentleman gardener, Monsieur Théodore Année of Passy, France. He was rapidly joined by many other enthusiasts and professional horticulturalists because canna cultivars enjoyed a rapidly growing popularity in France. Among these professionals was the rose breeder Monsieur Pierre-Antoine-Marie Crozy (1831-1903) of Avoux & Crozy, La Guillotière, Lyon, France, who first started hybridizing cannas in 1862 and continued introducing new canna cultivars at a rapid rate until his death in 1903. His name was used for a whole new group of floriferous canna cultivars. Crozy aîné (French for "elder"), as he was universally known, was succeeded by his son, Michel Crozy (1871-1908).

Cannas became very popular in Victorian times as garden plants and were grown widely in France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States. They recently have enjoyed a renewed interest. There once were hundreds of cultivars, but many of these are no longer available. In recent years, many new cultivars have been hybridized, but these newcomers have characteristics similar to many old popular ones, resulting in confusion. Much of this confusion was created by plant growers attempting to market their stock.

In the early 1900s, Professor Liberty Hyde Bailey of Cornell University defined, in detail, two garden species (*Canna × generalis* and *Canna × orchiodes*) to categorize the floriferous cannas being grown at that time, namely the Crozy cultivars, and the orchid-like cultivars introduced by

Carl Sprenger in Italy and Luther Burbank in the United States at about the same time in 1894. However, the definition was based on genetics within the two cultivar groups rather than on appearance. Inevitably, over time those two floriferous groups were interbred, and the distinctions became blurred and overlapped. Therefore, Bailey's species' names became redundant.

Canna Cultivars

The tropical Indian shot (*Canna indica*) was hybridized and backcrossed with other *Canna* species, including the North American native golden canna (*Canna flaccida*). Golden canna is a native from the southeastern United States into Central and South America. In the United States, it grows in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, and Texas. Golden canna is an immersed plant that typically grows to 4 feet tall with showy yellow flowers and can be found in small stands at the edges of marshes, ponds, and lakes.

Canna indica is a wildflower common along roadsides and open fields throughout the West Indies and the Lesser Antilles, especially near cultivated gardens. *Canna* species and various hybrids have naturalized in wetlands throughout the subtropical and tropical worlds. These hybrids have been known as *Canna* × *generalis*, or *Canna* × *orchiodes*, depending on flower characteristics. Today, however, most experts include all the canna hybrids under the scientific name, *Canna* × *generalis*. Indeed, there are hundreds of named cultivars, ranging from less than 16 inches in height to more than 8 feet in height with flower colors from creams to yellows, to oranges and reds, and almost all colors except blue, green, and black. The foliage may be green, blue-green, purple, burgundy, bronze, or striped. Some of the most striking cultivars have red or white variegated foliage. Today's cannas have two basic flower forms. Those flower spikes with flowers arranged close together on the stalk and with wide petals are often known as the gladiolus flowering cannas. Flowers that are arranged somewhat loosely on the spike and have narrow petals are called the orchid flowering cannas.

The wild species, *Canna indica*, often grows to 10 feet or more, but there is a wide variation in size among cultivated plants. Numerous cultivars have been selected for smaller stature. Modern canna cultivars come in four height groups: pixie (16 to 24 inches), dwarf (24 to 36 inches), medium (36 to 60 inches), and tall (greater than 60 inches). However, the height of cannas can vary significantly depending on soil fertility and type, water availability, light intensity, and the growing season. These height groups are averages under normal growing conditions. Because of the ranges in height, their possible application in the landscape is almost endless.

Many gardeners prefer the smaller cannas of the Pfitzer group. With smaller but brilliant bi-colored flowers, these cannas grow to only about 2 feet in height. They are great

for the front of borders or patio pots, making a thick clump of handsome foliage with a bouquet of flowers that lasts all season.

Cultivation

Cannas flourish with plenty of heat and water. They grow best in full sun but can take partial shade in well-drained, rich, sandy soil free of grass and weeds. Cannas thrive best in loamy soil rich in organic matter and an abundant supply of nutrients. The incorporation of 2 to 4 inches of well-composted organic matter will help improve the soil in new flower beds. This includes compost, composted manure, leaves, grass clippings, and kitchen garbage such as peelings, egg shells, and coffee grounds, but no processed foods like meats or fats. In other words, if it is organic and will decompose, use it.

To their credit, cannas will grow in almost any soil that is well-drained and has good fertilization and proper irrigation. Cannas like moist soil and will thrive even under boggy conditions. They can be grown in ordinary garden soils, but they need ample water and a generous amount of fertilizer in late spring. The pH of the soil is important to consider. A slightly acidic to neutral pH works. Cannas will not tolerate alkaline soil.

Cannas respond favorably to moderate, frequent fertilization. Fertilize early in the spring and continue on a monthly basis to assure prolific growth and flowering. A fertilizer analysis of 5 percent nitrogen, 10 percent phosphate, and 5 percent potassium (5-10-5) is a good choice. The fertilizer application rate is based on the nitrogen present in the fertilizer formulation. Generally, for a fertilizer containing 5 percent nitrogen, the recommended rate is 2 pounds per 100 square feet. When a fertilizer containing 10 percent nitrogen is used (twice as concentrated as the 5 percent formulation), the rate of application should be 1 pound per 100 square feet.

Cannas grow from perennial rhizomes but are frequently grown as annuals in temperate zones for an exotic or tropical look in the garden. Cannas are surprisingly hardy, tolerating temperatures to around 0 degrees F if mulched around the crown, but may rot if left unprotected under freezing conditions. They are rated for USDA hardiness zones 8 through 12. In areas that get colder in the winter, the rhizomes can be dug up before freezing and stored in a protected area for replanting in the spring. Storing canna rhizomes for next season's growth is a common practice. However, cannas are tender perennials and are ever flowering. Therefore, no amount of storage, dormancy, or rest period is actually necessary for next season's growth. What this means is that when a growing facility such as a hobby greenhouse is available, cannas can be overwintered in pots and allowed to grow during the winter season. If properly cared for, they will continue to grow and bear flowers throughout the winter. When the winter season is over, they can be divided and transplanted directly into flower beds in late spring.



Planting

Cannas may be planted in the spring after the danger from hard frost passes. A good rule of thumb is to plant cannas when you would plant Irish potatoes in your area. In zones 8 through 10, planting from March 15 to April 15 is recommended. Plant rhizomes 12 to 24 inches apart depending on the cultivar height, and cover with two to three inches of soil. Place the long part of the rhizome horizontally in the ground with the eyes up, if visible. Canna rhizomes do not have a top or bottom, so do not worry about placing it upside down. They also can be planted for a block effect if you use the same cultivar or do not mind if the colors or cultivars get mixed during growth. To achieve this effect, plant as many as possible about 6 inches apart. When grown this way, they can make a very impressive display. In colder regions, cannas may be planted in pots and placed under greenhouse conditions 6 to 8 weeks before planting outdoors. When all danger of frost has passed, remove the plants from the pots and plant outside.

Rhizomes also may be potted in small pots or in wooden flats containing moist peat moss in early spring to allow roots and shoots to grow and develop. These are then transplanted into the landscape after all danger of frost has passed. Transplants handled in this manner will flower earlier than those from rhizomes that are transplanted directly into beds. After planting, keep the rhizomes moist but not wet. When new growth appears, they can be watered more heavily and can tolerate moister soil. Keep a layer of mulch on and around the canna plants to conserve water and keep weeds from growing. Some studies indicate that composting and mulching can inhibit some viruses and diseases.

Dead Heading

Dead heading is the cutting of old or spent flowers from a flowering plant. To assure continuous bloom, remove the part of the stem that bore flowers after the flowers have withered. Usually a second flowering shoot, growing from the node just below the terminal flower, already will be halfway in flower. Also remove this shoot when its flowers wither. Another flowering shoot will soon develop on the node below the second shoot. If the first and second shoots are not removed, much of the nutrition will be used for the developing seed pods, and the flower cluster on the third node usually will remain dormant. If spent shoots are removed, nutrition will be diverted to the young flower shoots on the third or fourth node to develop and flower. If spent shoots are removed regularly, cannas will flower profusely for a long period of time. Finally, when all shoots finish flowering, remove the entire stem and leaves at or slightly above ground level because no more flower shoots will grow from these stems. This will reduce the leafy appearance of the plant and will permit more light for other developing and flower-bearing stems to develop on the same clump. In addition, this will reduce crowding and competition for nutrients.

Plant Division

In Alabama, where plants can be left in the ground over winter, cannas do not need to be divided every year. However, it is best to divide them every two to three years to remove old, unproductive rhizomes and to replenish the organic matter and fertilizer in the soil. This can be done in the spring after the threat of a frost has passed. Either lift the entire clump of rhizomes and divide, or simply thin out the rhizomes with a spade. A canna rhizome has eyes (nodules or growth points) at various places on the rhizome. New growth develops from each of the eyes. After digging the clump, shake off the excess soil without damaging the rhizomes. Simply break the clump into a few pieces and see what is there. The rhizomes tend to have a natural breaking point. For best results, try to break the rhizomes so that there are at least three eyes per rhizome section. If a few small pieces are left over, do not throw them out; instead, plant them, too. The selected rhizomes should be cleaned off and rinsed in a bleach solution (1 part bleach and 9 parts water) to reduce the possibility of disease that may infect the rhizomes. Cleaned rhizomes can be transplanted or repotted right away, weather permitting.

Pests

Insects

Canna Leaf Rollers

Cannas are largely free of pests, but the plants sometimes fall victim to canna leaf rollers, or Brazilian skippers (*Calpodex ethlius*). It is the larva that is known for chewing straight rows of holes on canna leaves. Most types feed as solitary caterpillars, but some feed in groups under a netting

of their own silk. Solitary types feed on leaves by rolling, folding, or tying them together before eating them. During the day, they reside on the underside of leaves, and they are active at night. Infested leaves appear shredded from the cocoon-like web made by the leafroller. Young leaves are so damaged, they cannot open and may die. Infested plants are unable to bloom and appear quite ugly. Unless monitored for signs of caterpillars, it is easy to miss the first generation because the caterpillars are already inside tightly rolled leaves below the visible growing point. Second and third generations are more obvious because damage is easier to see and more extensive.

Affected leaves can be cut off and destroyed or unrolled and cleaned (by removing the caterpillar), though some gardeners prefer to use an insecticide. A 3-in-1 rose fertilizer contains a systemic insecticide that will fertilize and help to control insects and worms in cannas. Orthene Systemic Insect Control, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, Sevin dust or spray, a pyrethroid, or insecticidal soap also have been recommended. *Bacillus thuringiensis* is nontoxic to mammals and birds. It is quite effective when applied with a spreader-sticker to the undersides of the leaves. (Any chemical applied to the underside of a leaf will probably last longer because there is less exposure to water and sunlight.) The use of a commercial spreader-sticker (an agent that helps break down the surface tension of the leaf's waxy cuticle) is important because the leaves of the canna lily are very waxy; that makes it difficult for anything to stick. A household detergent will also work (usually two tablespoons per gallon of spray). You can find these chemicals in most garden centers. It is important to discard dead foliage during the winter because the larvae of canna leaf rollers overwinter in dead leaves. By removing the foliage, the majority of the insect residue will be removed.

Slugs and Snails

Slugs and snails are fond of cannas, can leave large holes in the leaves, and prefer the tender young leaves that have not yet unfurled. A commercial snail bait is effective. However, removal of all debris under and around the plants will eliminate daytime hiding places for these nocturnal mollusks, usually eliminating the need for snail bait.

Thrips

Thrips are tiny insects that cannot be seen without a magnifying glass. They are dark, slender, and about the length and size of the lead exposed on a sharpened pencil. They suck the juices from the flowers, causing them to wilt. Thrips are sometimes found on orchid flowered cultivars. An effective control that is harmless to the plants can be achieved by simultaneously removing all the flowers from all the canna lilies on site. This usually has to be done only once.

Spider Mites

Spider mites are microscopic members of the spider family that make their living by sucking the sap out of plants. Damage from spider mites first appears as speckled

yellowing on the leaves. Spider mites are first found on the undersides of the leaves, although they can end up covering the entire plant. About the size of the head of a pin, they are easy to see with a magnifying glass. They may be white, but some of the common species have red dots, hence the name two-spotted spider mite. The best control is removal of the food source. As a leaf begins to die, the nitrogen within it becomes more nutritious for the mites. Because the lower leaves are the oldest, cutting the lower leaves of the plant eliminates this valuable food source.

Diseases

Canna Rust

Cannas in the Deep South can fall victim to canna rust, a fungus resulting in orange spots on the plant's leaves. Rust infestation is facilitated by high humidity and high soil moisture. The fungus can affect both the foliage and the flowers. An orange rust often appears on the leaves and stems of the plants. These are the fruiting bodies of a fungus commonly called *Frangipani* rust. When this rust first appears, the foliage that is infected must be removed and discarded. If left there, the fungi will be allowed to propagate.

Botrytis Blight

The flowers are sometimes affected by a gray, fuzzy mold called botrytis blight. Under humid conditions, it is often found growing on the older flowers. Remove the old flowers so that the mold does not spread to the new flowers.

Rhizome Rot

Rhizome rot fungus (*Sclerotium rolfsii* and *Fusarium* spp.) causes rhizomes to decay and stems to rot at the base. A cottony fungal growth may be present when rhizome rot is present. These organisms can be controlled through selection of healthy rootstocks. Damaged roots should be discarded. Plantings should be thinned periodically and replanted to increase vigor. Other problems reported include fungal leaf spot (*Alternaria* spp.) and root knot nematodes (*Meloidogyne* spp.).

Viruses

Cannas are susceptible to certain plant viruses, which may result in spotted or streaked leaves. Mosaic virus causes irregular light- and dark-green areas in leaves. Plants may be stunted in growth and late in flowering. Destroy infected plants and control aphids if present. The cultivar "The President" appears to be immune.

Another problem frequently mistaken as insect damage is parallel tears in the leaves. When leaves are examined closely, insects are nowhere to be seen and there are no droppings typical of insect infestation. This problem is not caused by insects but by water stress followed by an abundance of water. Once this happens, there is not much that can be done. However, the problem can be prevented by periodically supplying water during dry spells.

Table 1. Canna Lily Cultivars¹

Cultivar	Flower Color	Foliage Color	Height (feet)
Ace of Spades	Red	Green	3 to 5
Aida	Pink	Green	3
Ambassador (Black Night)	Rich, velvety red	Bronze	6 to 8
Angle Pink	Translucent apricot and peach with slight yellow throat	Green	2½ to 3
Annjee	Mottled pink and gold	Green	3 to 5
Apricot Dream	Buff salmon with rose throat markings	Gray-green	2½ to 3
Apricot Frost	Salmon	Green	4 to 4½
Apricot Ice	Light apricot pink	Medium green	3½
Australia	Red with hint of orange	Dark burgundy	4 to 6
Bangkok Yellow*	Red bud opens to clear yellow with white throat	Green with white striping	2 to 3
Bengal Tiger*	Brilliant orange	Green- and white-striped	5 to 6
Bittersweet	Light red-orange	Green	4
Camille Bernardin	Apricot	Blue-green	3 to 5
China Doll	Pure hot pink	Green	3
China Lady	Blushing pink	Purple	1 to 2
China Lass	Rich coral/salmon	Green	3
Chinese Coral	Rich coral	Green	3½
City of Portland	Coral-pink	Green with red edge	3½ to 5
Cleopatra*	Yellow with red speckles to red streaks	Green with occasional purple streaks	3 to 5
Conestoga	Lemon yellow	Green	3½ to 5
Constitution	Soft pink	Purplish-gray foliage with pink edge	4 to 5
Crimson Beauty	Crimson with faint yellow streak from throat	Green	3
Dawn Pink	Large pink	Dark burgundy	2 to 3
Ehemanni	Rose	Green	6 to 8
Eileen Gallo	Pale pink and yellow	Avocado green with red veins	4 to 5
Empire	Red	Very compact green	2½ to 3
Erebus*	Salmon pink	Glaucus green	3 to 4

Ermine	Narrow, salmon-pink	Narrow; pointed; grey-green	
Firebird	Crimson red	Green	3
Futurity Orange	Red-orange	Bronze	2½ to 3
Futurity Pink	Pure pink	Dark burgundy	2½ to 3
Futurity Red	Dark red	Burgundy	2½ to 3
Futurity Rose	Coral and rose	Burgundy	3
Futurity Yellow	Bright yellow	Burgundy	3½
Garton Baudie	Orange and red	Green	3 to 5
Harvest Yellow	Dark yellow	Green	4
India Prince	Scarlet red	Dark green edged in maroon	3 to 4
Ingeborg	Smooth blending of red, orange, and yellow	Gray-green with brown- red veins	
Intrigue	Orchid-like yellow-orange	Purplish; lance-shaped	8 to 10
Journey's End	Cream with pink splashes	Shiny green	3 to 4
Kandy Apple	Watermelon red	Green	3
King City Gold	Yellow with brown throat speckles	Green	3 to 5
Lenape	Bright yellow flecked with red	Green	2 to 3
Lippo	Bright red	Green	4
Los Angeles	Watermelon pink	Green	3½ to 5
Louis Cotton	Light yellow-orange	Bronze	2½ to 3
Lucifer	Red-orange petals edged in yellow	Green with red edge	2 to 3
Lucifer's Sister	Yellow margin; salmon to orange	Green	4 to 5
Mactro	Bright orange with yellow border	Bright yellow and green stripes	4 to 5
Madame Butterfly	Soft yellow; shaded pink	Green	3
Maudie Malcolm	Rose pink	Green	3
Mellow Yellow	Clear yellow	Green	2 to 3
Minerva	Red buds open to large, butter yellow	Brilliant white and green stripes	5
Miss Oklahoma	Rose pink	Green	3 to 5
Mrs. Pierre du Pont	Rose	Green	4 to 6
Musafolia	Small, red	Green with a purple-red border	12 to 14

New White	Creamy, nearly white	Green	4 to 5
North Star	Dark red	Green	3
Orange Beauty	Orange	Green	3 to 5
Orange Blush	Rich salmon pink	Green	3
Orange Punch	Brilliant tangerine blending into a yellow throat	Green; elliptical lance-shaped	2½ to 3
Pacific Beauty	Fluorescent pumpkin orange	Grey-purple	6
Peach Blush	Peach with a blush of salmon	Green	3½
Pfizer's Orchid	Salmon pink	Green	1½
Pfizer's Cherry Red	Red with white highlights	Green	1½
Pfizer's Lucider	Red with yellow highlights	Green	1½
Pfizer's Golden Lucifer	Bright yellow with orange accents	Green	1½
Pfizer's Confetti	Pale lemon mottled in pink	Green	1½
Picasso	Lemon yellow and white, spotted uniformly with blood red spots	Bright green	2 to 3
Pink Sunburst	Deep pink	Burgundy with white and pink stripes	2 to 3
Pink Sunrise	Soft apricot with blushes of light rose and yellow radiating from throat	Green	3½
Pink Beauty	Pink petals edged slightly in gold	Green	3 to 4
Pretoria	Brilliant orange	Variegated green, cream, and yellow foliage with red pencil edging	3 to 4
Pride of India	Rich rose pink	Green	4 to 5
Primrose Yellow	Canary yellow	Dark green	1½ to 2
Princess Di	Creamy, soft peach with rose blushes and a hint of yellow for the lower petals and throat	Green	2½ to 3
Red Dazzler	Scarlet	Green	5 to 6
Red King Humbert	Red	Bronze red	6
Red Stripe	Small, brilliant red	Large; purple with contrasting green pattern between veins	8
Red Wine	Wine red	Burgundy	3½
Reine Charlotte	Small red outlined with wide band of yellow	Green	4
Richard Wallace	Sunshine yellow	Apple green	4 to 5
Rigoletto	Canary yellow with slightly spotted red throat	Green	4 to 5

Robert Kent	Red	Green	6 to 8
Rosamund Coles	Red with yellow edge; yellow back	Dark green	3
Rosemond Cole	Orange-red petals; edges and underside gold	Dark green	3
Russian Red	Red	Bronze	7 to 8
Salmon Pink	Salmon pink	Green	2 to 3
Shining Pink	Soft pink	Lush burgundy	2 to 3
Spitfire	Fiery red with brush strokes of red-orange	Green	3
Stadt Feltbach	Peachy orange	Deep green	3
Striped Beauty	Yellow striped in white	Green striped in white	3
Stuttgart	Small salmon	Lime green splashed with white stripes	6 to 8
Sunny Delight	Sunny yellow	Lush; stocky; green	2½
Sunrise/Sunset	Cream petals with pink and orange speckles and splashes	Green	2 to 3
Taney*	Orange to apricot salmon	Lance-shaped; glaucous green	4 to 5
Tangelo	Luminous orange	Green	3½ to 5
The President	Scarlet red	Green	3½ to 5
Topaz	Deep orange buds with yellow margins, opening to light orange-apricot and, finally, to pink-rose	Green	4 to 5
Tropical Sunrise	Apricot pink	Green	3
Tropicanna (Phaison)	Orange	Green striped in pink	3 to 5
Tropicanna Gold	Yellow and orange	Green and gold stripes	3 to 5
Tropicanna Black	Tangerine	Deep purple-black	3 to 5
Una	Pink with gold edging	Green	3 to 5
Valentine	Deep blood red	Green	2½
Wine 'N Roses	Deep rose	Burgundy, ovate	3 to 3½
Wyoming	Bright orange	Green edged in bronze	6 to 9
Yellow King Humbert*	Yellow with splashes of orange	Green	4 to 6
Zebra	Red mottled in yellow	Green	3 to 5
Zulu Pink	Flared, open pink	Short; broad; dark reddish black with a smoky gray cast	3

¹ This table is not exhaustive but includes series and cultivars widely available on the U.S. market.

* Reported to grow well as water garden plant.



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