

# Panola Pansy



Pansies are THE cold weather plant of choice for late fall, winter and early spring color. They are exceptionally cold hardy and will thrive in the cool southern winter months. Farther up North, they may go dormant, but will flush out and bloom again when temperatures warm up. To maximize your Pansy enjoyment, plant pansies in late September or October and enjoy them all fall, winter and into the spring.

## *Viola wittrockiana* 'Panola Series'

- **Use:** Panola type pansies are a hybrid crosses between pansies and violas. Panolas have the cold hardiness and high bloom count of violas and the larger bloom size of a pansy. They are like violas on steroids. Each plant is covered in masses of bloom. With so many blooms, they look great in mass landscape planting as well as bed borders and containers.
- **Exposure/Soil:** Plant in full sun, but will take 2-3 hours of shade. Must amend the soil if you have poor soil (like red clay). We recommend a peat based Soil. Require different fertilizer than most plants as they grow in the winter. Use slow release or water soluble fertilizer with Nitrate not Ammonium nitrogen form of fertilizer for best results from December to March.
- **Growth:** The plants are just about 6-8 inches high and 8 to 10 inches wide, so they cover themselves with flowers.
- **Hardiness:** Zone 7-10; Perennial, but they don't look good in hot summers so often treated as an annual.
- **Tips:** Give pansies a good drink of water before an expected freeze. The additional moisture in the plants, which means less stress, helps the pansies weather the freeze.
- **Foliage:** Semi-Evergreen; Green foliage.
- **Flower:** The blooms are larger than violas but not as large as pansy blooms. Blooms average 2-2.5" wide. Panolas are prolific bloomers.

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