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## ANIGOZANTHOS 'KANGAROO PAW'

6-inch, 1-gallon, 10-inch, 3-gallon and 5 gallon containers.

Native to Western Australia Anigozanthos or 'Kangaroo Paw' as it is commonly called is growing in popularity all over the globe. The unique flowers are tubular and come in reds, yellows, pinks, oranges and greens. Several flowers grouped together at the end of long stems and their protruding stamens look like the paw of a kangaroo. Brilliantly colored flowers and stamens are clothed with velvety hairs.

Kangaroo Paws are excellent cut flowers, make great landscape plants and show promise as indoor pot plants. These plants are evergreen perennials with hardiness ranging from 20°-30°F.

### **Five rules of landscape success with Kangaroo Paws:**

- ☒ Grow in a sunny locations.
- ☒ Plant in well drained media.
- ☒ Provide regular irrigation.
- ☒ Fertilize regularly but not heavily. Keep Phosphorous on low side.
- ☒ Annual clean up: After flowering, remove the old leaves down as low as possible. Fans only flower once and need to be cleaned out at the end of the season. Care should be used to not damage new emerging fans.

Crop Time: 1-Gallon: 18-20 weeks; 10-inch: 24-26 weeks.

Temperature: Hardy to 20-30° F. Most active growth occurs while minimum temperatures remain above 55° F. Kangaroo Paws prefer 60°+ nights, 75-85° days

pH: 5.5 to 6.5

Fertilizer: 150 ppm to 200 ppm Nitrogen with intermittent clear water to leach salts. Fertilize with a low Phosphorous formulation of 20-10-20 or 15-5-20.

Light: Kangaroo Paws perform best under high light levels.  
4,000ft candles+

Soil: A good, well-drained media.

Irrigation: Thorough, but infrequent watering is recommended. Increase frequency during blooming season. "Run on dry side"

Pests/Diseases: Anigozanthos growing in cool, moist conditions are susceptible to a fungus that causes Ink disease. Symptoms appear as large black blotches on the leaves. These hybrids were selected for their resistance to Ink disease, however, avoiding over-watering or excess humidity is recommended. In extreme cases, the application of a copper-based fungicide may help retard the disease.

Anigozanthos are also susceptible to snail and slug attack, and attention should be given to protect them.

Cultivation: Protect from frost. Fertilize regularly, but conservatively, and keep phosphorous on the low side. Plant liners directly into 6-inch, 8-inch, or 1-gallon containers. For production of larger containers, plant liners into 1-gallon pots and shift when appropriately sized.



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