



Sangria Candy Lily
Pardancanda 'Sangria'

Height: 18 inches

Spread: 12 inches

Spacing: 8 inches

Sunlight:

Hardiness Zone: 4b

Other Names: Sangria Orchid Iris

Description:

A larger flowered candy lily that blooms repeatedly for a long season of interest; blooms are 3 inch wide plum purple with alternating petals brushed with gold; shiny black seedpods appear after blooming adding late summer and fall interest



Sangria Candy Lily flowers
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Ornamental Features

Sangria Candy Lily features unusual purple spider-like flowers with gold overtones at the ends of the stems from mid to late summer. The flowers are excellent for cutting. Its attractive sword-like leaves remain bluish-green in color throughout the season. The fruits are showy black drupes displayed in late summer.

Landscape Attributes

Sangria Candy Lily is an herbaceous perennial with an upright spreading habit of growth. Its medium texture blends into the garden, but can always be balanced by a couple of finer or coarser plants for an effective composition.

This is a relatively low maintenance plant, and should be cut back in late fall in preparation for winter. It is a good choice for attracting butterflies to your yard, but is not particularly attractive to deer who tend to leave it alone in favor of tastier treats. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Sangria Candy Lily is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Mass Planting
- Rock/Alpine Gardens
- Border Edging
- General Garden Use

Planting & Growing

Sangria Candy Lily will grow to be about 15 inches tall at maturity, with a spread of 12 inches. When grown in masses or used as a bedding plant, individual plants should be spaced approximately 8 inches apart. It grows at a medium rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for approximately 8 years. As an herbaceous perennial, this plant will usually die back to the crown each winter, and will regrow from the base each spring. Be careful not to disturb the crown in late winter when it may not be readily seen!

This plant does best in full sun to partial shade. It is very adaptable to both dry and moist growing conditions, but will not tolerate any standing water. It is considered to be drought-tolerant, and thus makes an ideal choice for a low-water garden or xeriscape application. It is not particular as to soil type, but has a definite preference for acidic soils. It is somewhat tolerant of urban pollution. Consider applying a thick mulch around the root zone in winter to protect it in exposed locations or colder microclimates. This particular variety is an interspecific hybrid. It can be propagated by division; however, as a cultivated variety, be aware that it may be subject to certain restrictions or prohibitions on propagation.