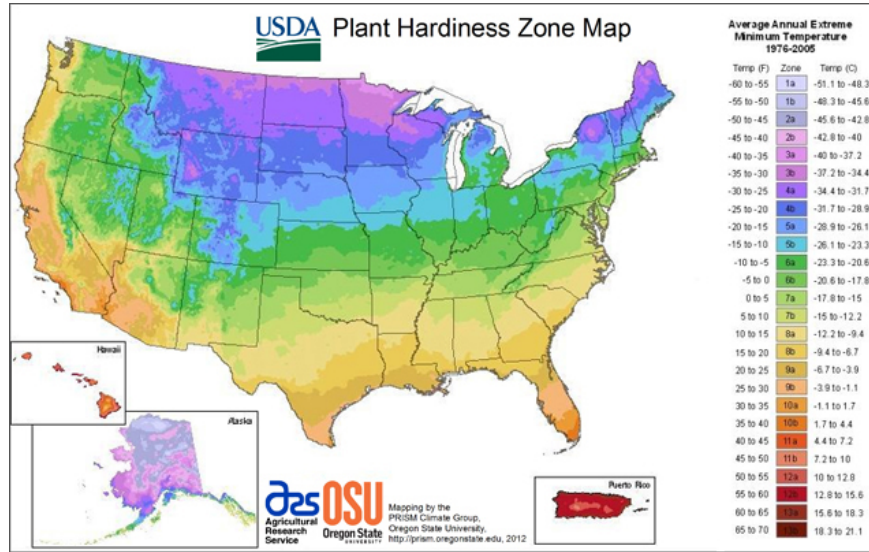


# CONEFLOWER (Echinacea) CULTURAL CARE SHEET



## HARDINESS ZONE:

Coneflowers grow best in USDA Zones 4-9. Special care will be required if the plant is grown outside of its ideal growing Zones and it is best to consult with local Extension Service agents for localized growing tips and suggestions.

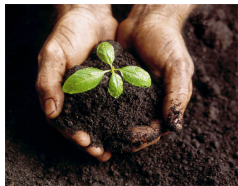
## WATER NEEDS:

Water regularly, especially during the first growing season. Coneflower plants can tolerate short periods of drought once established. If the plant is wilted upon arrival, remove the protective wrapping from its roots, wet the roots by dipping in water bucket or wet them with a hose, and temporarily plant in a shaded location in the ground or plant in a pot. Keep the plant in a shaded location for several days and provide water each day, never allowing the roots to become dry.



## SOIL:

Coneflowers will grow in almost any type of soil but perform best if planted in moderately fertile, moisture retentive, well-drained soil. Boggy, consistently wet soils promote "wet feet" and are not a good planting site for Coneflower plants.



## MULCHING:

A layer of 2-3 inches of mulch will help keep moisture in the ground, will keep the roots cooler, and will provide vital nutrients to the plant as it breaks down. Mulch may need to be reapplied each year.



## LIGHT REQUIREMENTS:

Coneflowers prefer full sun but will grow well in part sun also. A full sun location receives at least six hours of direct sunlight each day while a partial sun site receives 4 to 6 hours of direct sunlight each day.



## PRUNING:

Remove faded flowers to prolong bloom time or leave the spent flowers on the plant to attract butterflies and bees (and birds in winter). Coneflower plants will die back in late fall and will re-emerge in spring. Divide clumps in spring every 3-4 years.



## FERTILIZE:

A yearly application of an all-purpose fertilizer will help Coneflowers achieve their full growth potential. When planting, do not put fertilizer directly into the hole but rather, if desired, place fertilizer on top of the ground under the mulch and away from the stem of the plant.