**Echinacea purpurea**

**‘Avalanche’**

North American Native Cultivar

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**Echinacea** (ek-in-ay-see-a)

From the Greek word *echinos*, “hedgehog” or “sea urchin”, referring to the spiky cone at the center of these flowers.

**purpurea** (pur-pewr-ree-a)

from the Greek word meaning purple.

**Zones:** 3 – 9

**Flower Color:** White

**Height:** 18 – 20”

**Spacing:** 18”

‘Avalanche’ is a compact 18-20” tall white coneflower, which will make it perfect for smaller spaces or mid border placement. It has white daisy like flowers and reliable uniform habit. Plant in average well drained soil. Once established, it is very drought tolerant. PP#18597

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**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Purple Coneflower

**Family:** Asteraceae

John Banister, the Virginia botanist, first exported Purple Coneflowers from North America to Europe in 1699. One of the main stays of the mixed perennial border, *Echinacea purpurea* is also famous for its many cultivars. The straight species, *purpurea* has rose to purple slightly drooping daisy-like petals surrounding a large cone of seed that is highly regarded as food for songbirds.

**Habitat:** *Echinacea purpurea* is native to prairies and dry open woods. The Coneflowers have such good root systems that they are known as “clay busters”, tough enough to handle difficult clay soils.

**In the Garden:** The plants are very drought tolerant and handle summer heat well, but will not tolerate wet feet at any time. They grow best in full sun and do not require additional fertilization. In fact, too much fertilizer can lead to leggy plants that will require staking. Plant Echinaceas in mixed borders, wildflower beds, cut flower gardens, butterfly gardens, or in containers. Coneflowers provide in mass a wide sweep of color and fragrance.

**Other Uses:** The genus of *Echinacea* is considered one of the most effective herbs used medicinally. It is used for the circulatory, lymphatic and respiratory systems. Native American Indians had a very wide range of uses for *Echinacea*; many of these uses have been confirmed by modern science. The Choctaw used the roots of *Echinacea purpurea* as a cough medicine by chewing them and by extracting the liquid out of the roots. Other tribes used this plant for venereal disease. *Echinacea* has a general stimulatory effect on the immune system and is widely used in modern herbal treatments.
Echinacea purpurea
‘Kim’s Knee High’
North American Native Cultivar

Echinacea (ek-in-ay-see-a) From the Greek word echinos, “hedgehog” or “sea urchin”, referring to the spiky cone at the center of these flowers.

purpurea (pur-pewr-ree-a) from the Greek word meaning purple.

Zones: 3 – 9 Flower Color: Rosy-pink
Height: 18 – 20” Spacing: 18”

‘Kim’s Knee High’, known as the Dwarf Purple Coneflower is shorter than most of the other Echinacea purpureas. At 18-20”, this coneflower came up to the knee of Kim Hawke, founder of Niche Gardens. ‘Kim’s Knee High’ is the product of years of trialing seeds Kim collected from the garden of her friends, Becky and Jimmy Stewart, in Decatur, Georgia. It was introduced to the gardening public by Sunny Border Nursery in 1999. A compact version of Purple Coneflower, this one is covered in 3-inch rosy-pink flowers that have drooping petals. This Coneflower will begin blooming a week or two before the other Echinacea’s. It is the ideal addition to smaller landscapes where the birds and butterflies roam, but where there is not enough space for the bigger selections.

About the Species:

Common Name: Purple Coneflower
Family: Asteraceae

John Banister, the Virginia botanist, first exported Purple Coneflowers from North America to Europe in 1699. One of the main stays of the mixed perennial border, Echinacea purpurea is also famous for its many cultivars. The straight species, purpurea has rose to purple slightly drooping daisy-like petals surrounding a large cone of seed that is highly regarded as food for songbirds.

Habitat: Echinacea purpurea is native to prairies and dry open woods. The Coneflowers have such good root systems that they are known as “clay busters”, tough enough to handle difficult clay soils.

In the Garden: The plants are very drought tolerant and handle summer heat well, but will not tolerate wet feet at any time. They grow best in full sun and do not require additional fertilization. In fact, too much fertilizer can lead to leggy plants that will require staking. Plant Echinaceas in mixed borders, wildflower beds, cut flower gardens, butterfly gardens, or in containers. Coneflowers provide in mass a wide sweep of color and fragrance.

Other Uses: The genus of Echinacea is considered one of the most effective herbs used medicinally. It is used for the circulatory, lymphatic and respiratory systems. Native American Indians had a very wide range of uses for Echinacea; many of these uses have been confirmed by modern science. The Choctaw used the roots of Echinacea purpurea as a cough medicine by chewing them and by extracting the liquid out of the roots. Other tribes used this plant for venereal disease. Echinacea has a general stimulatory effect on the immune system and is widely used in modern herbal treatments.
**Echinacea purpurea**  ‘M agnus’  
*North American Native Cultivar*

_Echinacea_ (ek-in-ay-see-a) From the Greek word _echinos_, “hedgehog” or “sea urchin”, referring to the spiky cone at the center of these flowers.

_purpurea_ (pur-pewr-ree-a) from the Greek word meaning purple.

**Zones:** 3 – 9  
**Flower Color:** Rosy-pink  
**Height:** 3’  
**Spacing:** 18”

‘Magnus’ is the most popular cultivar with 3-4 inch rose-colored petals that do not droop as much as the straight species. ‘Magnus’ is the result of over ten years of careful selection by Swedish nurseryman, Magnus B. Nilsson. It was introduced into the trade in 1985. Blooming in mid-summer, some re-blooming may occur in early fall. ‘Magnus’ was the PPA Plant of the Year for 1998.

**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Purple Coneflower  
**Family:** Asteraceae

John Banister, the Virginia botanist, first exported Purple Coneflowers from North America to Europe in 1699. One of the main stays of the mixed perennial border, _Echinacea purpurea_ is also famous for its many cultivars. The straight species, _purpurea_ has rose to purple slightly drooping daisy-like petals surrounding a large cone of seed that is highly regarded as food for songbirds.

**Habitat:** _Echinacea purpurea_ is native to prairies and dry open woods. The Coneflowers have such good root systems that they are known as “clay busters”, tough enough to handle difficult clay soils.

**In the Garden:** The plants are very drought tolerant and handle summer heat well, but will not tolerate wet feet at any time. They grow best in full sun and do not require additional fertilization. In fact, too much fertilizer can lead to leggy plants that will require staking. Plant _Echinacea_ in mixed borders, wildflower beds, cut flower gardens, butterfly gardens, or in containers. Coneflowers provide in mass a wide sweep of color and fragrance.

**Other Uses:** The genus of _Echinacea_ is considered one of the most effective herbs used medicinally. It is used for the circulatory, lymphatic and respiratory systems. Native American Indians had a very wide range of uses for _Echinacea_; many of these uses have been confirmed by modern science. The Choctaw used the roots of _Echinacea purpurea_ as a cough medicine by chewing them and by extracting the liquid out of the roots. Other tribes used this plant for venereal disease. _Echinacea_ has a general stimulatory effect on the immune system and is widely used in modern herbal treatments.
Echinacea purpurea
‘Prairie Splendor’
North American Native Cultivar

*Echinacea* (ek-in-ay-see-a)
From the Greek word *echinos*, “hedgehog” or “sea urchin”, referring to the spiky cone at the center of these flowers.

*purpurea* (pur-pewr-ree-a)
from the Greek word meaning purple.

**Zones:** 3 – 9  **Flower Color:** Rose-pink  **Height:** 24”  **Spacing:** 18”

‘Prairie Splendor’ is another coneflower with a compact, well branched habit, growing 24” in height. It has rose-pink flowers and an earlier bloom time than other varieties, from late June to frost.

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**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Purple Coneflower  
**Family:** Asteraceae

John Banister, the Virginia botanist, first exported Purple Coneflowers from North America to Europe in 1699. One of the main stays of the mixed perennial border, *Echinacea purpurea* is also famous for its many cultivars. The straight species, purpurea has rose to purple slightly drooping daisy-like petals surrounding a large cone of seed that is highly regarded as food for songbirds.

**Habitat:** *Echinacea purpurea* is native to prairies and dry open woods. The Coneflowers have such good root systems that they are known as “clay busters”, tough enough to handle difficult clay soils.

**In the Garden** The plants are very drought tolerant and handle summer heat well, but will not tolerate wet feet at any time. They grow best in full sun and do not require additional fertilization. In fact, too much fertilizer can lead to leggy plants that will require staking. Plant Echinaceas in mixed borders, wildflower beds, cut flower gardens, butterfly gardens, or in containers. Coneflowers provide in mass a wide sweep of color and fragrance.

**Other Uses:** The genus of *Echinacea* is considered one of the most effective herbs used medicinally. It is used for the circulatory, lymphatic and respiratory systems. Native American Indians had a very wide range of uses for *Echinacea*; many of these uses have been confirmed by modern science. The Choctaw used the roots of *Echinacea purpurea* as a cough medicine by chewing them and by extracting the liquid out of the roots. Other tribes used this plant for venereal disease. *Echinacea* has a general stimulatory effect on the immune system and is widely used in modern herbal treatments.
Echinacea purpurea
‘Ruby Star’
North American Native Cultivar

Echinacea (ek-in-ay-see-a) From the Greek word echinos, “hedgehog” or “sea urchin”, referring to the spiky cone at the center of these flowers.

purpurea (pur-pewr-ree-a) from the Greek word meaning purple.

Zones: 3 – 9
Flower Color: Magenta-red
Height: 2 – 3’
Spacing: 18’

‘Ruby Star’ is a deep magenta red color on 2-3’ stems. The petals are in a horizontal arrangement and do not droop at all. The blooming starts in mid-summer and continues into fall. The showy flowers will attract birds and butterflies. Introduced to the trade in 2000.

About the Species:

Common Name: Purple Coneflower
Family: Asteraceae

John Banister, the Virginia botanist, first exported Purple Coneflowers from North America to Europe in 1699. One of the main stays of the mixed perennial border, Echinacea purpurea is also famous for its many cultivars. The straight species, purpurea has rose to purple slightly drooping daisy-like petals surrounding a large cone of seed that is highly regarded as food for songbirds.

Habitat: Echinacea purpurea is native to prairies and dry open woods. The Coneflowers have such good root systems that they are known as “clay busters”, tough enough to handle difficult clay soils.

In the Gardener: The plants are very drought tolerant and handle summer heat well, but will not tolerate wet feet at any time. They grow best in full sun and do not require additional fertilization. In fact, too much fertilizer can lead to leggy plants that will require staking. Plant Echinaceas in mixed borders, wildflower beds, cut flower gardens, butterfly gardens, or in containers. Coneflowers provide in mass a wide sweep of color and fragrance.

Other Uses: The genus of Echinacea is considered one of the most effective herbs used medicinally. It is used for the circulatory, lymphatic and respiratory systems. Native American Indians had a very wide range of uses for Echinacea; many of these uses have been confirmed by modern science. The Choctaw used the roots of Echinacea purpurea as a cough medicine by chewing them and by extracting the liquid out of the roots. Other tribes used this plant for venereal disease. Echinacea has a general stimulatory effect on the immune system and is widely used in modern herbal treatments.
**Echinacea purpurea**

‘White Swan’

North American Native Cultivar

**Echinacea** (ek-in-ay-see-a)
From the Greek word *echinos*, “hedgehog” or “sea urchin”, referring to the spiky cone at the center of these flowers.

**purpurea** (pur-pewr-ree-a)
from the Greek word meaning purple.

**Zones:** 3 – 9  
**Flower Color:** White  
**Height:** 2 – 3’  
**Spacing:** 18”

‘White Swan’ is the White coneflower with the same large flowers as ‘Magnus’. This Echinacea cultivar is a naturally occurring selection. ‘White Swan’ has a sweet honey-like fragrance that will attract butterflies as it grows to 2-3’ in height.

**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Purple Coneflower  
**Family:** Asteraceae

John Banister, the Virginia botanist, first exported Purple Coneflowers from North America to Europe in 1699. One of the main stays of the mixed perennial border, *Echinacea purpurea* is also famous for its many cultivars. The straight species, purpurea has rose to purple slightly drooping daisy-like petals surrounding a large cone of seed that is highly regarded as food for songbirds.

**Habitat:** *Echinacea purpurea* is native to prairies and dry open woods. The Coneflowers have such good root systems that they are known as “clay busters”, tough enough to handle difficult clay soils.

**In the Garden** The plants are very drought tolerant and handle summer heat well, but will not tolerate wet feet at any time. They grow best in full sun and do not require additional fertilization. In fact, too much fertilizer can lead to leggy plants that will require staking. Plant Echinaceas in mixed borders, wildflower beds, cut flower gardens, butterfly gardens, or in containers. Coneflowers provide in mass a wide sweep of color and fragrance.

**Other Uses:** The genus of *Echinacea* is considered one of the most effective herbs used medicinally. It is used for the circulatory, lymphatic and respiratory systems. Native American Indians had a very wide range of uses for *Echinacea*; many of these uses have been confirmed by modern science. The Choctaw used the roots of *Echinacea purpurea* as a cough medicine by chewing them and by extracting the liquid out of the roots. Other tribes used this plant for venereal disease. *Echinacea* has a general stimulatory effect on the immune system and is widely used in modern herbal treatments.
**Echinacea x**

‘After Midnight’

North American Native Cultivar

**Echinacea** (ek-in-ay-see-a) From the Greek word *echinos*, “hedgehog” or “sea urchin”, referring to the spiky cone at the center of these flowers. (*E. purpurea* hybrid)

**Zones:** 4 – 8  
**Flower Color:** Magenta-purple  
**Height:** 12”  
**Spacing:** 18”

‘After Midnight’ is a new dwarf member of the Big Sky Series TM, from ItSaul Plants, with fragrant, dark magenta purple flowers and a reddish cone. Ideal for containers since it stands at only 12” and blooms in the summer.

**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Purple Coneflower  
**Family:** Asteraceae

John Banister, the Virginia botanist, first exported Purple Coneflowers from North America to Europe in 1699. One of the main stays of the mixed perennial border, *Echinacea purpurea* is also famous for its many cultivars. The straight species, purpurea has rose to purple slightly drooping daisy-like petals surrounding a large cone of seed that is highly regarded as food for songbirds.

**Habitat:** *Echinacea purpurea* is native to prairies and dry open woods. The Coneflowers have such good root systems that they are known as “clay busters”, tough enough to handle difficult clay soils.

**In the Garden** The plants are very drought tolerant and handle summer heat well, but will not tolerate wet feet at any time. They grow best in full sun and do not require additional fertilization. In fact, too much fertilizer can lead to leggy plants that will require staking. Plant Echinaceas in mixed borders, wildflower beds, cut flower gardens, butterfly gardens, or in containers. Coneflowers provide in mass a wide sweep of color and fragrance.

**Other Uses:** The genus of *Echinacea* is considered one of the most effective herbs used medicinally. It is used for the circulatory, lymphatic and respiratory systems. Native American Indians had a very wide range of uses for *Echinacea*; many of these uses have been confirmed by modern science. The Choctaw used the roots of *Echinacea purpurea* as a cough medicine by chewing them and by extracting the liquid out of the roots. Other tribes used this plant for venereal disease. *Echinacea* has a general stimulatory effect on the immune system and is widely used in modern herbal treatments.
Echinacea x
‘Coconut Lime’
North American Native Cultivar

Echinacea (ek-in-ay-see-a) From the Greek word *echinos*, “hedgehog” or “sea urchin”, referring to the spiky cone at the center of these flowers. (*E. purpurea* hybrid)

Zones: 4 – 8
Flower Color: Pale Green to Creamy White
Height: 18 – 24” Spacing: 18”

‘Coconut Lime’ is the first white double-flowering *Echinacea*. Starting out pale green with a rich amber-brown flat cone, it will mature to a creamy white with hardly any cone showing. ‘Coconut Lime’ has the same pompom-like flowers with the circle of single petals below as ‘Pink Double Delight’. The unique flowers are best appreciated when viewed close-up so site this perennial in the front to middle of the flowerbed. This mid-size Coneflower will spread 12-18 inches. Part of the Confection Series from Plants Nouveau.

**About the Species:**

Common Name: Purple Coneflower
Family: Asteraceae

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Habitat: *Echinacea purpurea* is native to prairies and dry open woods. The Coneflowers have such good root systems that they are known as “clay busters”, tough enough to handle difficult clay soils.

In the Garden: The plants are very drought tolerant and handle summer heat well, but will not tolerate wet feet at any time. They grow best in full sun and do not require additional fertilization. In fact, too much fertilizer can lead to leggy plants that will require staking. Plant Echinaceas in mixed borders, wildflower beds, cut flower gardens, butterfly gardens, or in containers. Coneflowers provide in mass a wide sweep of color and fragrance.

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Echinacea x
‘Harvest Moon’
North American Native Cultivar

Echinacea (ek-in-ay-see-a) From the Greek word echinos, “hedgehog” or “sea urchin”, referring to the spiky cone at the center of these flowers. (E. purpurea hybrid)

Zones: 4 – 9
Flower Color: Golden-yellow
Height: 24 – 30”
Spacing: 18”

‘Harvest Moon’ lives up to its reference to the song “Shine on Harvest Moon”. The deep golden-yellow petals surround an orange cone. The petals are slightly reflexed and overlapping, giving the blossoms a full, substantial presence. The rose-like fragrance is delightful and should be planted near the walkway to be enjoyed. Part of the Big Sky TM Series from ItSaul Plants.

About the Species:

Common Name: Purple Coneflower
Family: Asteraceae

John Banister, the Virginia botanist, first exported Purple Coneflowers from North America to Europe in 1699. One of the main stays of the mixed perennial border, Echinacea purpurea is also famous for its many cultivars. The straight species, purpurea has rose to purple slightly drooping daisy-like petals surrounding a large cone of seed that is highly regarded as food for songbirds.

Habitat: Echinacea purpurea is native to prairies and dry open woods. The Coneflowers have such good root systems that they are known as “clay busters”, tough enough to handle difficult clay soils.

In the Gardener: The plants are very drought tolerant and handle summer heat well, but will not tolerate wet feet at any time. They grow best in full sun and do not require additional fertilization. In fact, too much fertilizer can lead to leggy plants that will require staking. Plant Echinaceas in mixed borders, wildflower beds, cut flower gardens, butterfly gardens, or in containers. Coneflowers provide in mass a wide sweep of color and fragrance.

Other Uses: The genus of Echinacea is considered one of the most effective herbs used medicinally. It is used for the circulatory, lymphatic and respiratory systems. Native American Indians had a very wide range of uses for Echinacea; many of these uses have been confirmed by modern science. The Choctaw used the roots of Echinacea purpurea as a cough medicine by chewing them and by extracting the liquid out of the roots. Other tribes used this plant for venereal disease. Echinacea has a general stimulatory effect on the immune system and is widely used in modern herbal treatments.
**Echinacea x ‘Hot Papaya’**

*North American Native Cultivar*

**Echinacea** (ek-in-ay-see-a) From the Greek word *echinos*, “hedgehog” or “sea urchin”, referring to the spiky cone at the center of these flowers. *(E. purpurea* hybrid)*

**Zones:** 5 – 9  
**Flower Color:** Reddish-orange  
**Height:** 30 – 36”  
**Spacing:** 18”

‘Hot Papaya’ is the first hybrid double, bringing us a wonderful fiery shade to double flowered Echinaceas, which were previously either pink or white. The blooms emerge with papaya colored ray petals and a deep orange-yellow cone. The flower matures to rich orange ray petals that are topped by a double, reddish-orange pompom. Each pompom has a remarkable papaya colored halo in the center that grows as it ages. It has sturdy stems growing 30-36” tall. Hot Papaya will definitely spice up your garden. PPAF.

**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Purple Coneflower  
**Family:** Asteraceae

John Banister, the Virginia botanist, first exported Purple Coneflowers from North America to Europe in 1699. One of the main stays of the mixed perennial border, *Echinacea purpurea* is also famous for its many cultivars. The straight species, *purpurea* has rose to purple slightly drooping daisy-like petals surrounding a large cone of seed that is highly regarded as food for songbirds.

**Habitat:** *Echinacea purpurea* is native to prairies and dry open woods. The Coneflowers have such good root systems that they are known as “clay busters”, tough enough to handle difficult clay soils.

**In the Gardener** The plants are very drought tolerant and handle summer heat well, but will not tolerate wet feet at any time. They grow best in full sun and do not require additional fertilization. In fact, too much fertilizer can lead to leggy plants that will require staking. Plant Echinaceas in mixed borders, wildflower beds, cut flower gardens, butterfly gardens, or in containers. Coneflowers provide in mass a wide sweep of color and fragrance.

**Other Uses:** The genus of *Echinacea* is considered one of the most effective herbs used medicinally. It is used for the circulatory, lymphatic and respiratory systems. Native American Indians had a very wide range of uses for *Echinacea*; many of these uses have been confirmed by modern science. The Choctaw used the roots of *Echinacea purpurea* as a cough medicine by chewing them and by extracting the liquid out of the roots. Other tribes used this plant for venereal disease. *Echinacea* has a general stimulatory effect on the immune system and is widely used in modern herbal treatments.
**Echinacea x**

**‘Pink Double Delight’**

North American Native Cultivar

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**Echinacea** (ek-in-ay-sea-a)

From the Greek word *echinos*, “hedgehog” or “sea urchin”, referring to the spiky cone at the center of these flowers. *(E. purpurea hybrid)*

Zones: 4 – 9

Flower Color: Bright Pink

Height: 18 – 24”

Spacing: 18”

‘Pink Double Delight’ is one of the newest additions to the coneflower line up. It is a profusion of true bright pink, pompom-like flowers with a row of long, slender single petals below. The long-lasting flowers will fade to lavender pink and are about 3 inches wide. It grows to 18-24” tall. Part of the Confection Series from Plants Nouveau.

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**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Purple Coneflower

**Family:** Asteraceae

John Banister, the Virginia botanist, first exported Purple Coneflowers from North America to Europe in 1699. One of the main stays of the mixed perennial border, *Echinacea purpurea* is also famous for its many cultivars. The straight species, purpurea has rose to purple slightly drooping daisy-like petals surrounding a large cone of seed that is highly regarded as food for songbirds.

**Habitat:** *Echinacea purpurea* is native to prairies and dry open woods. The Coneflowers have such good root systems that they are known as “clay busters”, tough enough to handle difficult clay soils.

**In the Garden** The plants are very drought tolerant and handle summer heat well, but will not tolerate wet feet at any time. They grow best in full sun and do not require additional fertilization. In fact, too much fertilizer can lead to leggy plants that will require staking. Plant Echinaceas in mixed borders, wildflower beds, cut flower gardens, butterfly gardens, or in containers. Coneflowers provide in mass a wide sweep of color and fragrance.

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**Other Uses:**

The genus of *Echinacea* is considered one of the most effective herbs used medicinally. It is used for the circulatory, lymphatic and respiratory systems. Native American Indians had a very wide range of uses for *Echinacea*; many of these uses have been confirmed by modern science. The Choctaw used the roots of *Echinacea purpurea* as a cough medicine by chewing them and by extracting the liquid out of the roots. Other tribes used this plant for venereal disease. *Echinacea* has a general stimulatory effect on the immune system and is widely used in modern herbal treatments.
**Echinacea x**

**‘Sundown’**

North American Native Cultivar

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**Echinacea** (ek-in-ay-see-a)

From the Greek word echinos, “hedgehog” or “sea urchin”, referring to the spiky cone at the center of these flowers. 

*(E. purpurea* hybrid)*

**Zones:** 4 – 9  
**Flower Color:** Red-orange  
**Height:** 24 – 30”  
**Spacing:** 18”

‘**Sundown**’ has fragrant red-orange flowers with the occasional magenta color which reflects what you see in the late afternoon sky. Part of the Big Sky TM Series from ItSaul Plants.

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**About the Species:**

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**Family:** Asteraceae

John Banister, the Virginia botanist, first exported Purple Coneflowers from North America to Europe in 1699. One of the main stays of the mixed perennial border, *Echinacea purpurea* is also famous for its many cultivars. The straight species, purpurea has rose to purple slightly drooping daisy-like petals surrounding a large cone of seed that is highly regarded as food for songbirds.

**Habitat:** *Echinacea purpurea* is native to prairies and dry open woods. The Coneflowers have such good root systems that they are known as “clay busters”, tough enough to handle difficult clay soils.

**In the Garden** The plants are very drought tolerant and handle summer heat well, but will not tolerate wet feet at any time. They grow best in full sun and do not require additional fertilization. In fact, too much fertilizer can lead to leggy plants that will require staking. Plant Echinaceas in mixed borders, wildflower beds, cut flower gardens, butterfly gardens, or in containers. Coneflowers provide in mass a wide sweep of color and fragrance.

**Other Uses:** The genus of *Echinacea* is considered one of the most effective herbs used medicinally. It is used for the circulatory, lymphatic and respiratory systems. Native American Indians had a very wide range of uses for *Echinacea*; many of these uses have been confirmed by modern science. The Choctaw used the roots of *Echinacea purpurea* as a cough medicine by chewing them and by extracting the liquid out of the roots. Other tribes used this plant for venereal disease. *Echinacea* has a general stimulatory effect on the immune system and is widely used in modern herbal treatments.
Echinacea x ‘Sunrise’
North American Native Cultivar

_Echinacea_ (ek-in-ay-see-a) From the Greek word _echinos_, “hedgehog” or “sea urchin”, referring to the spiky cone at the center of these flowers. (_E. purpurea_ hybrid)

Zones: 4 – 9
Flower Color: Buttery Yellow
Height: 30 – 36”
Spacing: 18”

‘Sunrise’ will be covered in buttery yellow 4-5 inch blossoms that are sweetly fragrant. The petals will fade to shades of primrose and cream. The central cone starts out green and then expands and turns gold as it ages. Sturdy stems that are 30-36” tall will hold up the flowers July through September. Part of the Big Sky TM Series from ItSaul Plants.

About the Species:

Common Name: Purple Coneflower
Family: Asteraceae

John Banister, the Virginia botanist, first exported Purple Coneflowers from North America to Europe in 1699. One of the main stays of the mixed perennial border, _Echinacea purpurea_ is also famous for its many cultivars. The straight species, purpurea has rose to purple slightly drooping daisy-like petals surrounding a large cone of seed that is highly regarded as food for songbirds.

Habitat: _Echinacea purpurea_ is native to prairies and dry open woods. The Coneflowers have such good root systems that they are known as “clay busters”, tough enough to handle difficult clay soils.

In the Garden: The plants are very drought tolerant and handle summer heat well, but will not tolerate wet feet at any time. They grow best in full sun and do not require additional fertilization. In fact, too much fertilizer can lead to leggy plants that will require staking. Plant Echinaceas in mixed borders, wildflower beds, cut flower gardens, butterfly gardens, or in containers. Coneflowers provide in mass a wide sweep of color and fragrance.

Other Uses: The genus of _Echinacea_ is considered one of the most effective herbs used medicinally. It is used for the circulatory, lymphatic and respiratory systems. Native American Indians had a very wide range of uses for _Echinacea_; many of these uses have been confirmed by modern science. The Choctaw used the roots of _Echinacea purpurea_ as a cough medicine by chewing them and by extracting the liquid out of the roots. Other tribes used this plant for venereal disease. _Echinacea_ has a general stimulatory effect on the immune system and is widely used in modern herbal treatments.
Echinacea x
‘Twilight’
North American Native Cultivar

Echinacea (ek-in-ay-see-a) From the Greek word echinos, “hedgehog” or “sea urchin”, referring to the spiky cone at the center of these flowers. (E. purpurea hybrid)

Zones: 4 – 9
Flower Color: Rose-red
Height: 24”
Spacing: 18”

‘Twilight’ has unusual red cones that are surrounded by fragrant rose-red colored petals. The nice wide petals are slightly reflexed and overlap. Plant this 24” tall coneflower close enough to the flowerbed edge to enjoy the wonderful fragrance. Part of the Big Sky TM Series from ItSaul Plants.

About the Species:

Common Name: Purple Coneflower
Family: Asteraceae

John Banister, the Virginia botanist, first exported Purple Coneflowers from North America to Europe in 1699. One of the main stays of the mixed perennial border, Echinacea purpurea is also famous for its many cultivars. The straight species, purpurea has rose to purple slightly drooping daisy-like petals surrounding a large cone of seed that is highly regarded as food for songbirds.

Habitat: Echinacea purpurea is native to prairies and dry open woods. The Coneflowers have such good root systems that they are known as “clay busters”, tough enough to handle difficult clay soils.

In the Garden The plants are very drought tolerant and handle summer heat well, but will not tolerate wet feet at any time. They grow best in full sun and do not require additional fertilization. In fact, too much fertilizer can lead to leggy plants that will require staking. Plant Echinaceas in mixed borders, wildflower beds, cut flower gardens, butterfly gardens, or in containers. Coneflowers provide in mass a wide sweep of color and fragrance.

Other Uses: The genus of Echinacea is considered one of the most effective herbs used medicinally. It is used for the circulatory, lymphatic and respiratory systems. Native American Indians had a very wide range of uses for Echinacea; many of these uses have been confirmed by modern science. The Choctaw used the roots of Echinacea purpurea as a cough medicine by chewing them and by extracting the liquid out of the roots. Other tribes used this plant for venereal disease. Echinacea has a general stimulatory effect on the immune system and is widely used in modern herbal treatments.