

Article  
Navigation

RESEARCH ARTICLE | MARCH 01 2013

## Evaluation of Species and Cultivars of Coneflower for Southeastern U.S. Landscapes

Barbara A. Fair

*Journal of Environmental Horticulture*(2013) 31 (1): 30–38.

No cover  
image  
available



Article navigation  
**Volume 31, Issue 1**  
1 March 2013

[< Previous Article](#) [Next Article >](#)

Significance To The Nursery  
Industry

Introduction

Materials And Methods

Results And Discussion

Literature Cited

<https://doi.org/10.24266/0738-2898.31.1.30>

Article history 

Views 

PDF

Share 

Tools 

Twenty-one cultivars of coneflower (*Echinacea* sp.) were evaluated from June 2008 to August 2010 in two locations in North Carolina. Plant size was measured once during each growing season. Evaluators rated overall plant quality, as well as flower and foliage aesthetics. Plants were rated on a scale from 1 to 4, with 1 = poor and 4 = excellent. Any disease and insect problems were noted. Over the two-year study, average mortality rate was 34%. Cultivars 'Bravado', Kim's Knee High<sup>®</sup>, 'Pink Double Delight', and 'White Swan', had consistently high ratings, while 'Emily Saul' and yellow coneflower (*E. paradoxa*) rated the lowest. Kim's Knee High<sup>®</sup>, 'Pink Double Delight', and 'White Swan' received some of the best scores for flower quality, whereas yellow coneflower and 'Ruby Star' rated the lowest. There were minor differences between the locations regarding plant size and ratings, particularly for yellow coneflower. Evaluators either favored or abhorred this plant. This may be due to reflexed ray flowers that mimic water stress. 'Crazy Pink' also had a similar petal presentation and rated about 2.0 for overall and flower quality. In 2009, after an exceptional bloom, many cultivars were infested with mites, causing aborted blooms and distorted flowers.

[View full article](#)

Latest

Most Read

## Most Cited

### Annuals and Herbaceous Perennials Tolerant or Resistant to Phytophthora Species in the Landscape

M. S. Henson, S. R. Sharpe, I. M. Meadows

### Significance to the Horticulture Industry

### Tolerance of Three Deep South Non-turf Ornamental Groundcovers to Applications of Postemergence Herbicides

S. Christopher Marble, Jeremy M. Pickens

### Ethylene Exposure Exacerbates Botrytis Damage in Cut Roses

Ben A. Bergmann, John M. Dole

### Economic Contributions of the Green Industry in the United States in 2018

Charles R. Hall, Alan W. Hodges, Hayk Khachatryan, Marco A. Palma

## Get Email Alerts

Article Activity Alert

Latest Issue Alert

# Journal of Environmental Horticulture

About This Journal

Policies

Facebook

Twitter



eISSN: 2573-5586 ISSN: 0738-2898

[Privacy](#)

[Policy](#)

[Get Adobe Acrobat](#)

[Reader](#)

[Support](#)

Giant coneflower blooms in early summer but dead-heading the spent blossoms will encourage another flush of blooms in late summer. Plant in masses for best effect. Can be used in mixed borders, meadows, native gardens and open woods. This species makes a strong vertical statement in

the landscape. Exposure: Full sun to part shade Soil: Moist, well drained Hardiness: USDA Zones 4 to 8. Hellebore. Helleborus. 'Magnus' purple coneflower is known for its rose-colored flowers that appear in early summer and sporadically until frost. 'Magnus' is a clump-forming perennial that grows 2 to 3 feet tall. Use this heat- and drought-tolerant perennial in a native plant garden, perennial border or as a cut flower. The Southeastern conifer forests were dominated by relatively open tall stands of long-leaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) with an understory of wiregrass (*Aristida stricta*). The open nature of the mature long-leaf pine stands and the frequency of understory fires helped maintain perhaps the richest temperate herbaceous flora on Earth. Unfortunately, virtually all of the mature long-leaf pine forests are gone, being restricted to a few isolated sites (Ware et al. 1993). Because of the human-induced disappearance of the long-leaf pine forests and its subsequent replacement by mixed hardwood forest, some c As defined here, "species" includes all synonyms, subspecies, varieties, forms, and cultivars of that species unless proven otherwise by a process of scientific evaluation. The following criteria are being used to objectively evaluate and categorize plant species suspected of being, or with the potential to become, invasive in Massachusetts. For a species to be included on the list of species determined to be Invasive, Likely Invasive or Potentially Invasive in Massachusetts, it must be substantiated by scientific investigation (including herbarium specimens, peer-reviewed papers, published records and other data available for public review) to meet specific criteria.