



For the joy of gardening!

Estabrook's

PRAIRIE CONEFLOWER CARE

LIGHT

Pale purple coneflower (*Echinacea pallida*) and Tennessee coneflower (*E. tennesseensis*, including Rocky Top) grow best in an open, sunny position. Allow space for their mature growth without crowding from vigorous neighbors. Flowers provide food for pollinators, and healthy seed heads can feed birds.

WATERING

Water deeply while newly planted roots establish, allowing the surface to dry between waterings. Once established, these coneflowers tolerate dry periods well. Pale purple coneflower develops a long taproot that helps it withstand drought. Avoid frequent shallow watering or soil that remains continuously saturated.

SOIL & PLANTING

Choose a well-drained site, with ordinary garden soil or a sunny prairie-style bed. Avoid wet winter ground and rich pockets that hold water around the crown. Plant at the original nursery depth and water in. Keep mulch clear of the crown rather than burying it.

FERTILIZING

Feed sparingly. These species do not need a heavily fertilized border to grow well. Let a soil test guide amendments and use only a modest labeled perennial fertilizer if needed. Excess nutrients cannot compensate for inadequate sunlight, crowding or poor drainage.

ROOTS & FLOWERS

Choose the permanent site carefully and avoid routine division or repeated transplanting, particularly with taprooted pale purple coneflower. Deadhead to limit self-seeding or leave healthy cones for wildlife. Seed-grown plants may vary when other *Echinacea* grow nearby. Tennessee coneflower is naturally a relatively slow grower.

SEASONAL CARE

Leave healthy stems and seed heads for winter interest, then trim before new spring growth expands. Remove diseased material promptly. Watch for chewing insects, leaf spots and abnormal flowers or stunted growth. Seek help identifying suspected aster yellows; confirmed infected plants need removal, as the disease cannot be cured.