

A Rainbow of Tris

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10 Easy Veggies The POWER of PEONIES



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On The Cover
Japanese Iris 'Lion
King' (Iris ensata).
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MISSOURI S GARDENER

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Echinacea Cultivars

Natural selection and breeding techniques have greatly broadened the number of Echinacea spp. (coneflowers) cultivars. Echinacea species pollinate each other readily. Natural offspring hybrids may exhibit showy attributes not expressed in the original species providing many of the new cultivars. Breeders deliberately pollinate certain plants to produce new cultivars, which exhibit the best attributes of each parent.

The trial bed at Missouri Botanical Garden Kemper Center is currently testing 49 cultivars. They are judged on vigor, beauty, number of flowers and habit. This year, 2012, is the second of three years for the evaluation.

Some outstanding cultivars:

Pink-Purple: 'Hope', 'Pica Bella',

'Fatal Attraction'

White: 'Amado', 'White Swan' Yellow: 'Matthew Saul', 'Big Sky',

'Harvest Moon' Orange: 'Hot Papaya' Red: 'Tomato Soup'

Quick Facts & Keys to Success

Common Name: Coneflower Botanical Name: Echinacea spp.

Flowers: Daisy-like flowers in pink, purple,

white, yellow, orange and red

Soil: Well-drained, likes organic matter, loamy,

wide range of pH, dry to moist

Size: Ranges from 1 foot to about 3 feet tall

Exposure: Full sun

Watering: 1 inch of water per week until established then can stand drier soil

When to Fertilize: Feed sparingly the first and second year with general-purpose fertilizer in late spring. No fertilizer after that unless soil is poor.

Planting and Pruning: Plant in spring.

Remove flowers as they fade for periodic new blooms. Seeds left on the plant are eaten by many birds.

In Your Landscape: Perennial borders, great with grasses and in wildlife gardens.

June Hutson is the supervisor of the Kemper Home Demonstration Gardens at the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis.



