ECHINACEA SUNSEEKERS

- Amazing flower count
- Compact, uniform habit
- Well branching, sturdy stems
- Vibrant colors
- Zone 4-9
- Unique dark stems

WHERE PASSION COMES TO BLOOM

Coral  Magenta  Mellow  Orange*  Pink  Purple*  Red*  Salmon  White  Yellow Improved

* DARK STEM VARIETY
**ECHINACEA SUNSEEKERS CULTIVATION GUIDE**

**Transplanting**
Remove liner carefully from trays so as not to damage roots.
Plant liner even with soil line when transplanting.
Keep soil surface of liner level with surface of finished pot.
It is recommended to drench after transplant to control Phytophthora and Pythium.

**Container Sizes and Crop Times**
- Gallon/6” from 72-cell liner: 1ppp, plant 11-13 weeks before first hard frost; finish in mid June
- Gallon/6” from 72-cell liner: 1ppp. 14-16 weeks from spring transplant
- 8” from 72-cell liner: plant 1-2ppp. 12–14 weeks before first hard frost; finish in mid June
- 8” from 72-cell liner: 1-2ppp. 14–16 weeks from spring transplant

**Growing Media**
Plant into a well-drained media with a slight acidic pH: 5.8-6.2.

**Temperature**
Night temperature 55-60°F (13-16°C).
Day temperature 60-65°F (16-18°C).
Vernalization is not required for flowering.

**Light**
Moderate to high light levels of 3,000-5,000 foot candles.
Plants will flower naturally in early to mid June.
Extended day length of 14 hours can be used to promote earlier flowering.
In most cases, best plant quality and flower color will be achieved when grown outside in full sun.

**Water and Feed**
Echinacea should be grown using a well balanced fertilizer at a rate of 150-175 ppm. Periodic use of a calcium based fertilizer will provide optimal nutrient levels.

The media should be allowed to dry moderately between watering and never saturated. Be mindful of not allowing plants to wilt at any time. It is also recommended to leach regularly to avoid high soluble salt levels.

**Growth Regulators**
In most conditions, PGR application will not be necessary. Configure™ (6-BA), a growth regulator labeled for Echinacea, it can effectively increase the number of basal breaks quickly.

**Insects and Diseases**
There are no major pests, but keep an eye out for aphids, leaf miners and crown or root rots.