



## ECHINACEA pallida


Pale Coneflower

Item No.: EA004

Also available as: Organic seed

Portion Price (sufficient for 50-100 plants)	1g Price (0.1-9.9g)	10g Price (10-99.9g)	100g Price (100-999.9g)	1000g Price (1000-9999.9g)	10000g Price (10000-99999.9g)
2,00€	2,00€	14,00€	68,00€	340,00€	-

## Plant Description

<b>Life Cycle</b>	Perennial
<b>Family</b>	Asteraceae
<b>Origin</b>	Midwestern United States
<b>Special Features</b>	Unusual narrow drooping pale-pink petals. With whitish pollen. Cutflowers keep well.
<b>Basic Colour</b>	(pink / salmon)
<b>Flower Colour</b>	pale rose
<b>Natural Flowering Period</b>	July - September
<b>Winter Hardiness Zones</b>	Z3 - Z8
<b>Foliage</b>	dark green, roughly hairy, lanceolate
<b>Growth Habit</b>	upright, erect
<b>Height with Flowers</b>	80 cm
<b>Spacing between Plants</b>	80 cm
<b>Soil Requirements</b>	average
<b>Location</b>	
<b>Characteristics</b>	medicinal plant
<b>Usage</b>	honey-bee food plant

## Cultivation

<b>Grams per 1000 seeds</b>	4.7619 Gram
<b>Seeds per Gram</b>	210 (does not correspond to the number of plants!)
<b>Gram to get 1000 plants</b>	15 Gram (if sown directly into pots etc. you will need a larger quantity)
<b>Sowing Rates/Trays</b>	3 per cell



<b>Plug tray recommended size(s)</b>	72 / 128
<b>Sowing Direction</b>	(15) Rapidly germinating, keep seed in constant moisture (not wet) with temperatures of about +20°C [68°F]. Seeds must be covered thinly. Do not cover very small seeds, but tightly press into the earth. Keep in cooler conditions after germination occurs.

## Scheduling

<b>Best Sowing Date</b>	late autumn - early spring (northern Hemisphere, Field condition)
<b>Sowing to Germination</b>	4 - 8 weeks
<b>Germination to Transplant</b>	4 - 8 weeks
<b>Transplanting to Potting</b>	6 - 10 weeks
<b>Cutting back at Transplanting</b>	Not Necessary.

## Growing On

<b>Container Size(s)</b>	1-2 plugs per 11/12 cm (4 1/2") / 2-3 plugs per 15 cm (6")
<b>Vernalization</b>	Some flowering will occur the first year without vernalization, but improved flowering will occur the 2nd year; and 3-10 weeks of cool temperatures might benefit fuller flowering in the first year.
<b>Forcing</b>	There has been no research, but an obvious place to experiment - following vernalization - would be raising daytime temperatures to 60° - 65°F (15° - 17°C). Provide 16 hours of continuous lighting. During the short days of winter, provide a night interruption lighting of 4 hours between 10:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m. Some later flowering species can be forced in 14 - 16 weeks and perhaps sooner at warmer temperatures. Further experiments are warranted.
<b>Fertilizer</b>	Light (100-150 ppm)