

History & Fun Facts

All of the plants we sell are native to the Ohio area. That means they are adapted and ready to be a beautiful, worry free, addition to your yard!

This plant has long been used for medicinal purposes. The Plains Indians used the root to treat rattlesnake bites, bee stings, headaches, toothaches, sore throats, and distemper in horses. It is still widely used today in pharmaceuticals. The flowers release a fragrance when they are exposed to strong sunlight and they are loved by bees.



PPGSA

The Plant Pathology Graduate Student Association (PPGSA) is a non-profit organization. Funding of the activities are provided through volunteer-based activities, such as charities. PPGSA is not an official part of the Ohio State University, but will nonetheless respect many of the bylaws laid forth by the Council of Graduate Students (CGS) when appropriate.

These fliers are brought to you by our Outreach Committee. The main function of this committee is to both create a greater student awareness and understanding of plant pathology in order to broaden the numbers of future plant pathologists in our department and across the country as well as to increase community awareness of the general nature of plant pathology.



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Department of Plant Pathology

201 Kottman Hall, 2021 Coffey Rd.

Columbus, OH 43210

Phone: (614) 292-1375

Fax: (614) 292-4455

Email: plantpath@osu.edu

Visit us online at: <http://plantpath.osu.edu/>

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Dept. of Plant Pathology

Purple Cone Flower



Common Problems

It is important to know the common problems different plants in your garden may experience so that you can better manage the issues and ensure your plants are providing the aesthetics you desire.

This plant has several fungal pathogens that cause the diseases: Powdery Mildew, Bacterial leaf spot, and Gray mold. Powdery mildew is described as powdery fungal growth on the upper leaf surface. If your plant has bacterial leaf spot, you will notice brown circles on the leaves. Gray mold can come in many forms but is typically described as gray fungal growth on leaves and flowers that eventually lead to blossom drop. It also has a few insect pests such as: leaf miners, Japanese beetles, and vine weevils (on roots).



Image left: powdery mildew on pea. Image right: Japanese beetle

Management

- Keep plants well-spaced & weed free. Spacing helps reduce humidity in the foliage which prevents fungal growth.
- Planting plants in a sunny location. In addition, to photosynthetic health of your flowers, this also helps dry out any moisture and prevent fungal growth.
- Remove any & all infected plant parts. Make sure not to compost any infected plant parts as the fungal spores can be spread by wind or water.
- To prolong flowering and prevent self-seeding deadhead the plants.
- If fall blooms are left on the plant they will form seed heads. These are great for winter interest. This will attract birds, but also results in monumental self-seeding and spread.
- Roots don't like to be disturbed so division is not recommended.

Sources

- <http://www.prairiemoon.com/seeds/wildflowers-forbs/echinacea-purpurea-purple-coneflower.html>
- <http://www.gardening.cornell.edu/homegardening/scene1d08.html>
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