

Eupatorium dubium

'Baby Joe'

North American Native Cultivar



Eupatorium (yew-pa-tor-ium)
From the Greek name of the King of Pontus, Eupator, who used one species as an antidote for poison.

dubium (doo-bee-um) meaning doubtful.



Zones: 4 – 9 **Flower Color:** Magenta **Height:** 2 – 3' **Spacing:** 18"



Great for mid to back of the border, **'Baby Joe'** is shorter than Little Joe and grows to 2-3' tall. Baby Joe has dome like heads of magenta-pink flowers in the summer on coarse green leaves. Great magnet for butterflies and can handle moist soil. PPAF.

About the Species:

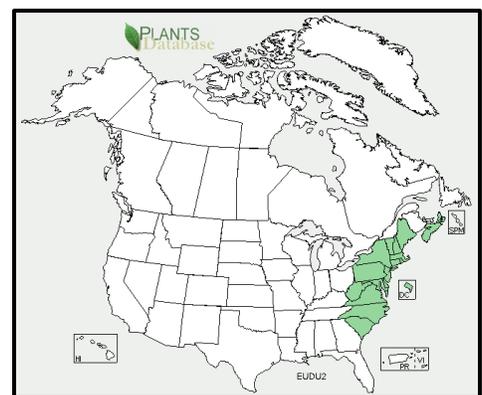
Common Name: Coastal Plain Joe-Pye Weed/ Eastern Joe-Pye Weed

Family: Asteraceae

Joe –Pye (or Jopi), the common name for Eupatorium, was an American Native medicine man, living in New England around the time of the American Revolution. He was known for inducing sweating and helping to break fevers, especially typhus by using the root of *Eupatorium*.

Habitat: *Eupatorium* can be found in wet meadows, damp thickets, shores, and along the roadside. It grows best in full sun but can also grow in semi-shade and enjoys grows well-drained soil that is moisture retentive.

In the Garden Use this versatile plant in woodland gardens, butterfly gardens, meadows, dappled shade areas, shady edges, at the waterside, in wild flower gardens, and to collect as a cut flower. Joe-Pye Weed is the exception to the rule that deadheading will encourage re-blooming. Instead, let them go to seed to provide nesting material for birds.



USDA Plants Database

Beautiful and Useful.

During the heat of summer the huge clusters of dusty rose-pink flowers become covered with butterflies. *Eupatorium* can be found growing along the side of the road, where moisture collects, and enjoyed from a distance due to its large stature. Also quite striking in the back of the mixed border, Joe-Pye Weed can serve as a main component in your garden. Beyond the roadside and garden, Eupatorium has served as an important source of medicine for Native Americans. Traveling medicine man, Joe Pye, (the Johnny Appleseed of Weeds) was instrumental in promoting *Eupatorium* as a fever reducer.

Eupatorium dubium

'Little Joe'

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Eupatorium (yew-pa-tor-ium)
From the Greek name of the King of Pontus, Eupator, who used one species as an antidote for poison.

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Zones: 4 – 9 **Flower Color:** Pale Pink **Height:** 3 – 4' **Spacing:** 18"



'Little Joe', a dwarf variety of *Eupatorium dubium*, was found at Conard Pyle Nursery in Pennsylvania by Steve Lighty. It has the same vivid color of the cultivar 'Gateway' but at 3-4 feet tall it has a height

suitable for smaller gardens. 'Little Joe' is well suited for borders, mass plantings, containers, as an edging plant, attracting butterflies, and has fragrant flowers with a long bloom period.

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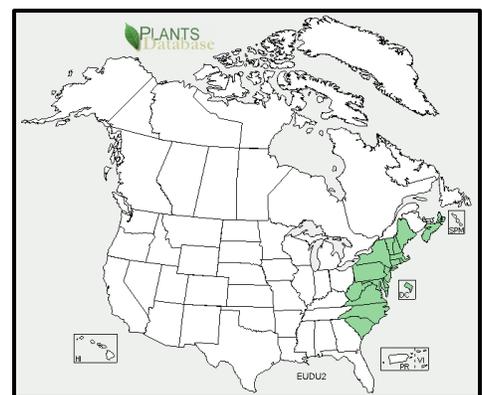
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Habitat: *Eupatorium* can be found in wet meadows, damp thickets, shores, and along the roadside. It grows best in full sun but can also grow in semi-shade and enjoys grows well-drained soil that is moisture retentive.

In the Garden Use this versatile plant in woodland gardens, butterfly gardens, meadows, dappled shade areas, shady edges, at the waterside, in wild flower gardens, and to collect as a cut flower. Joe-Pye Weed is the exception to the rule that deadheading will encourage re-blooming. Instead, let them go to seed to provide nesting material for birds.



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Eupatorium maculatum

'Gateway'

North American Native Cultivar



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(yew-pa-tor-ium) From the Greek name of the King of Pontus, Eupator, who used one species as an antidote for poison.

purpureum subsp. maculatum (pur-pur-ee-um/ mak-ew-lah-tum)



Zones: 5 – 9 **Flower Color:** Dusty Rose **Height:** 5 – 6' **Spacing:** 24"

A slightly smaller plant than the straight species at 5 feet, 'Gateway' is more compact, and bushier with tighter and thicker dusty rose-pink inflorescences. Kurt Bluemel found this plant at his nursery in Monkton, Maryland and introduced it into the gardening world

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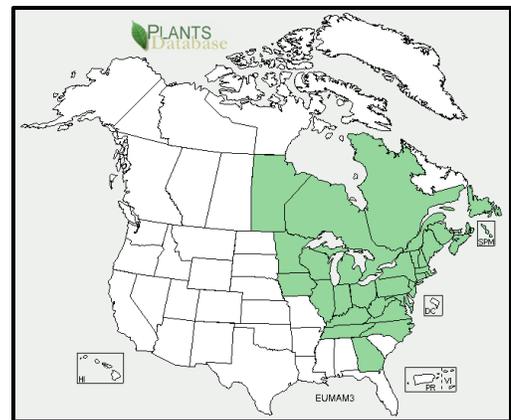
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Habitat: *Eupatorium* can be found in wet meadows, damp thickets, shores, and along the roadside. It grows best in full sun but can also grow in semi-shade and enjoys grows well-drained soil that is moisture retentive.

In the Garden: Joe-Pye Weed is perfect for the back of the border, where its size and substance will make a splendid background. It is also effective as a single specimen, screen or in mass. Use this versatile plant in woodland gardens, butterfly gardens, meadows, dappled shade areas, shady edges, at the waterside, in wild flower gardens, and to collect as a cut flower. Joe-Pye Weed is the exception to the rule that deadheading will encourage re-blooming. Instead, let them go to seed to provide nesting material for birds.



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The Perennial Farm, 12017 Glen Arm Road, Glen Arm, Maryland 21057; Phone: 410-592-6106; Fax: 410-592-8338

Eupatorium rugosum 'Chocolate'

North American Native Cultivar



Eupatorium
(yew-pa-tor-ium) From the Greek name of the King of Pontus, Eupator, who used one species as an antidote for poison.

rugosum (roo-go-sum) meaning rugose, referring to the wrinkled leaves.



Zones: 4 – 8 **Flower Color:** White **Height:** 3 – 4' **Spacing:** 24"

Shrub-like in size at 3–4', '**Chocolate**' is a gorgeous Eastern U.S. native Eupatorium. The chocolate-colored leaves have deep shiny purple stems with clusters of contrasting starry-white tiny flowers in September and October. It wants average to moist soil, quite a bit of shade, and makes an excellent cut flower. Some sun exposure will enhance the dark purple-bronze leaf color.

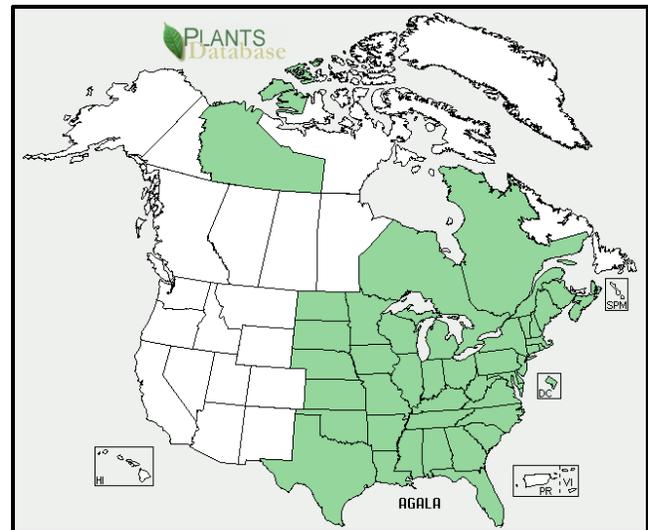
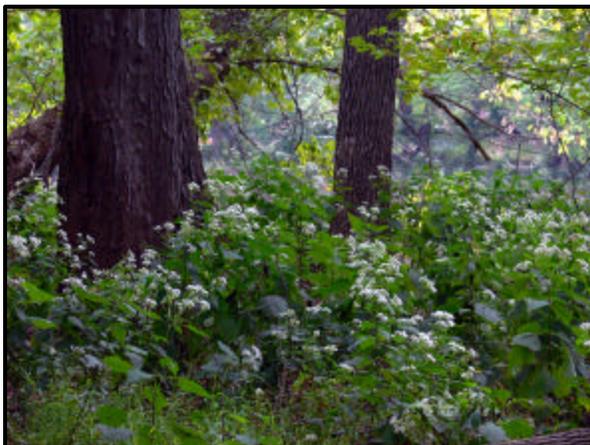
About the Species:

Common Name: White Snakeroot

Family: Asteraceae

Tiny white flowers in somewhat flat clusters appear on 3 to 4' foot stalks in later summer through frost attracting birds and butterflies.

Habitat: White Snakeroot can be found in woodlands throughout the eastern United States.



USDA Plants Database

In the Garden Lovely naturalized in the shade garden, plant in average, medium to wet soils. Eupatorium rugosum can be a bit weedy if allowed to go to seed. Deadhead to prevent self-sowing. The high toxicity to animals and humans should be considered when sighting this perennial.