**Rudbeckia fulgida var. fulgida**

*North American Native*

*Rudbeckia* (rud-beck-ee-a)

After Olof Rudbeck the elder (1630-1702) and the younger (1660-1740).

*fulgida* (ful-gi-da) meaning shining, referring to the orange color highlighting the ray bases.

**Zones:** 3 – 9  
**Flower Color:** Orange-yellow  
**Height:** 24 – 30”  
**Spacing:** 18”

*R. fulgida var. fulgida* is a fast growing native with orange-yellow ray petals around a brown center and shiny, more elongated lobed leaves than ‘Goldsturm’. It blooms from late July into October, a good six weeks longer that ‘Goldsturm’, and grows 24-30” tall.

**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Orange coneflower, black-eyed Susan  
**Family:** Asteraceae  
Orange coneflowers are rhizomatous and form very large clumps. Not considered invasive, the colonies will form rapidly in rich loose soil. *Rudbeckia fulgida var. fulgida* will grow well in full sun to part shade and most soils except those that are too dry.

**In the Garden:** This plant is great for dry sunny areas, as a cut flower, in borders, in a wildflower garden, as a ground cover, in containers, along roadways, in mass plantings, and in meadows. *Rudbeckia* attracts butterflies and hummingbirds. It provides seeds for birds in the winter and nectar for butterflies.

**Habitat:**  
Found in meadows, prairies, and woodlands.

**Rudbeckia roots.**

Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778), the Swedish taxonomist, was a student of Olof Rudbeck, the younger at Uppsala University. Olof Rudbeck, the elder had also had been a professor there. To honor them, he named the genus Rudbeckia after them. Rudbeckias were introduced to the gardening public in 1760.
**Rudbeckia fulgida var. speciosa**  
*‘Viette’s Little Suzy’*  
**North American Native Cultivar**

**Rudbeckia** (rud-bek-ee-a)  
After Olof Rudbeck the elder (1630-1702) and the younger (1660-1740).

**fulgida** (ful-gi-da) meaning shining, referring to the orange color highlighting the ray bases.  
**var. speciosa** (spe-kee-o-sa) meaning showy.

**Zones:** 4 – 8  
**Flower Color:** Orange-yellow  
**Height:** 10 – 14”  
**Spacing:** 15”

*‘Viette’s Little Suzy’* is a dwarf version of the Orange coneflower at only 14” in height. 2” flowers with bright yellow rays surrounding dark purplish-brown cones bloom profusely from mid-summer to mid-fall. Medium green elliptic to lanceolate leaves are shorter than the species. Discovered in a trial garden at Andre Viette Farm and Nursery in Fisherville, Virginia.

**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Orange coneflower, Black-eyed Susan  
**Family:** Asteraceae  
Orange coneflowers are rhizomatous and form very large clumps. Not considered invasive, the colonies will form rapidly in rich loose soil. **Rudbeckia fulgida var. speciosa** will grow well in full sun to part shade and most soils except those that are too dry.

**In the Garden:** This plant is great for dry sunny areas, as a cut flower, in borders, in a wildflower garden, as a ground cover, in containers, along roadways, in mass plantings, and in meadows. **Rudbeckia** attracts butterflies and hummingbirds. It provides seeds for birds in the winter and nectar for butterflies.

**Habitat:**  
Found in meadows, prairies, and woodlands.

**Rudbeckia roots.**  
Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778), the Swedish taxonomist, was a student of Olof Rudbeck, the younger at Uppsala University. Olof Rudbeck, the elder had also had been a professor there. To honor them, he named the genus Rudbeckia after them. Rudbeckias were introduced to the gardening public in 1760.
**Rudbeckia fulgida var. sullivantii**  
**‘Goldsturm’** 
North American Native Cultivar

**Rudbeckia** (rud-bee-a)  
After Olof Rudbeck the elder and the younger (*see below*).

**fulgida** (ful-gi-da) meaning shining, referring to the orange color highlighting the ray bases.  
**var. sullivantii** named for William Starling Sullivant (1803-1873), an American botanist

**Zones:** 3 – 9  
**Flower Color:** Golden-yellow  
**Height:** 2’  
**Spacing:** 18”

‘Goldsturm’ was 1999 Perennial Plant of the Year. Certainly one of America’s favorite native perennials, this 2’ beauty has golden yellow flowers 3–4” across with a black cone, and blooms from July through September. It is easy to grow, long-lived, makes a great cut flower, and handles any soil. It combines well with a vast number of other perennials, especially those with complementary warm colors, as well as many with contrasting colors.

**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Orange coneflower, Black-eyed Susan  
**Family:** Asteraceae  
Orange coneflowers are rhizomatous and form very large clumps. Not considered invasive, the colonies will form rapidly in rich loose soil. **Rudbeckia fulgida var. sullivantii** will grow well in full sun to part shade and most soils except those that are too dry.

**In the Garden:** This plant is great for dry sunny areas, as a cut flower, in borders, in a wildflower garden, as a ground cover, in containers, along roadways, in mass plantings, and in meadows. **Rudbeckia** attracts butterflies and hummingbirds. It provides seeds for birds in the winter and nectar for butterflies.

**Habitat:**  
Found in meadows, prairies, and woodlands.

**Rudbeckia roots.**  
Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778), the Swedish taxonomist, was a student of Olof Rudbeck, the younger at Uppsala University. Olof Rudbeck, the elder had also had been a professor there. To honor them, he named the genus Rudbeckia after them. Rudbeckias were introduced to the gardening public in 1760.
**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Black-eyed Susan, Gloriosa daisy  
**Family:** Asteraceae  
*Rudbeckia hirta* is a short-lived Black-eyed Susan primarily grown as an annual in cold climates. It is drought and heat tolerant after being established in the garden and has reduced sensitivity to powdery mildew. This Black-eyed Susan blooms summer through fall with tennis ball sized flowers on a sturdy many-branched stalk of fuzzy green leaves. It needs regularly watering, but should not be over watered (Designated the Maryland State Flower in 1918 by the Maryland General Assembly)

**In the Garden:** Plant in drifts for spectacular color in the mixed bed, in containers, and in the cottage garden, cutting garden, or long blooming bed.

**Habitat:** Throughout North America in prairies, plains, meadows pastures, Savannahs, and at woodlands edge.

**Rudbeckia roots.**  
Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778), the Swedish taxonomist, was a student of Olof Rudbeck, the younger at Uppsala University. Olof Rudbeck, the elder had also had been a professor there. To honor them, he named the genus Rudbeckia after them. Rudbeckias were introduced to the gardening public in 1760.
Rudbeckia hirta
‘Indian Summer’
North American Native Cultivar

Rudbeckia (rud-bek-ee-a)
After Olof Rudbeck the elder and the younger (see below).
hirta (hir-ta) meaning hairy.

Zones: 5 – 10
Flower Color: Golden yellow with dark eye
Height: 36 – 42”  Spacing: 18”

‘Indian Summer’ has large flower heads of golden yellow with dark eyes that bloom July to September. Best grown as biennial or short-lived perennial and it will freely self-seed. Grows 36-42” tall.

About the Species:

Common Name: Black-eyed Susan, Gloriosa daisy
Family: Asteraceae
Rudbeckia hirta is a short-lived Black-eyed Susan primarily grown as an annual in cold climates. It is drought and heat tolerant after being established in the garden and has reduced sensitivity to powdery mildew. This Black-eyed Susan blooms summer through fall with tennis ball sized flowers on a sturdy many-branched stalk of fuzzy green leaves. It needs regularly watering, but should not be over watered (Designated the Maryland State Flower in 1918 by the Maryland General Assembly)

In the Garden: Plant in drifts for spectacular color in the mixed bed, in containers, and in the cottage garden, cutting garden, or long blooming bed.

Habitat: Throughout North America in prairies, plains, meadows pastures, Savannahs, and at woodlands edge.

Rudbeckia roots.
Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778), the Swedish taxonomist, was a student of Olof Rudbeck, the younger at Uppsala University. Olof Rudbeck, the elder had also had been a professor there. To honor them, he named the genus Rudbeckia after them. Rudbeckias were introduced to the gardening public in 1760.
Rudbeckia hirta
‘Tiger Eye’
North American Native Cultivar

*Rudbeckia* (rud-bek-ee-a)
After Olof Rudbeck the elder and the younger (see below).

*hirta* (hir-ta) meaning hairy.

Zones: 5 – 8
Flower Color: Golden with dark brown eye
Height: 16 – 24”  Spacing: 18”

‘Tiger Eye’ is a compact, well branched *Rudbeckia* that will be covered in blooms of deep golden petals surrounding a dark brown eye. It has strong stems and will grow 16-24” tall. Introduced in 2009. Hybridized by Goldsmith Seeds.

**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Black-eyed Susan, Gloriosa daisy

**Family:** Asteraceae

*Rudbeckia hirta* is a short-lived Black-eyed Susan primarily grown as an annual in cold climates. It is drought and heat tolerant after being established in the garden and has reduced sensitivity to powdery mildew. This Black-eyed Susan blooms summer through fall with tennis ball sized flowers on a sturdy many-branched stalk of fuzzy green leaves. It needs regularly watering, but should not be over watered (Designated the Maryland State Flower in 1918 by the Maryland General Assembly)

**In the Garden:** Plant in drifts for spectacular color in the mixed bed, in containers, and in the cottage garden, cutting garden, or long blooming bed.

**Habitat:** Throughout North America in prairies, plains, meadows pastures, Savannahs, and at woodlands edge.

**Rudbeckia roots.**

Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778), the Swedish taxonomist, was a student of Olof Rudbeck, the younger at Uppsala University. Olof Rudbeck, the elder had also had been a professor there. To honor them, he named the genus Rudbeckia after them. Rudbeckias were introduced to the gardening public in 1760.
Rudbeckia laciniata
‘Goldquelle’
North American Native Cultivar

**Rudbeckia** (rud-bek-ee-a)
After Olof Rudbeck the elder and the younger (see below).

**laciniata** (la-sin-ee-ah-ta)
meaning deeply cut.

**Zones:** 4 – 9
**Flower Color:** Lemon Yellow
**Height:** 3 – 4’ **Spacing:** 24”

This 3-4’ tall native coneflower is a perennial favorite among our customers. ‘Goldquelle’ sports shaggy double lemon yellow flowers from August well into September above its large green jagged-edged leaves, and forms substantial clumps in short order.

**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Cut-leaf coneflower, green-headed coneflower
**Family:** Asteraceae

Cut-leaf coneflower grows 3 to 12’ in full sun to shade. 3-4” flowers have yellow rays surrounding a greenish-yellow cone and bloom in July through September.

**In the Garden:** Prefers moist rich soil in partial shade. Can tolerate full sun with adequate moisture. *Rudbeckia laciniata* spreads aggressively by underground stems making it best suited to naturalized areas, meadows, or woodland edges.

**Rudbeckia roots.**
Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778), the Swedish taxonomist, was a student of Olof Rudbeck, the younger at Uppsala University. Olof Rudbeck, the elder had also had been a professor there. To honor them, he named the genus Rudbeckia after them. Rudbeckias were introduced to the gardening public in 1760.

**Habitat:** Found in moist, rich woods, wet fields and alluvial thickets.
Rudbeckia maxima
North American Native

*Rudbeckia* (rud-bek-ee-a)
After Olof Rudbeck the elder and the younger (see below).

*maxima* (max-i-ma)
meaning larger.

**Zones:** 5 – 9  
**Flower Color:** Deep Yellow  
**Height:** 5 – 6’  
**Spacing:** 18”

**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Giant coneflower  
**Family:** Asteraceae

Here’s a bold and exciting native plant that’s perfect at the edge of your pond or stream. It has huge powder blue leaves 2–3’ tall from which flower spikes appear to 5–6’ in June and July with large deep yellow coneflowers. Blooming into September, it prefers deep, moist soil, but will thrive in average garden conditions as long as it is kept moist. *R. maxima* makes quite a statement.

**Habitat:** Found in most open areas, prairies, and pastures.

**In the Garden:** Rudbeckia maxima can tolerate a wide range of soils but prefers moist, rich soil in full sun. Plant in large groups in the naturalized area, wildflower meadow, or native plant garden. Cut back to the base after blooming for a tidier look or leaves stalks for birds such as goldfinches to enjoy the seeds.

**USDA Plants Database**

**Rudbeckia roots.**
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**Rudbeckia nitida**
‘Autumn Glory’
North American Native Cultivar

![Flower Image](image.png)

**Rudbeckia**
(rud-bek-ee-a)
After Olof Rudbeck the elder and the younger (see below).

**nitida** (nit-ah-dah) meaning shiny.

**Zones:** 3 – 10  **Flower Color:** Yellow  **Height:** 5 – 6’  **Spacing:** 24”

Large yellow coneflowers of ‘**Autumn Glory**’ stand boldly 5– 6’ above the foliage in July and August, and are easy to grow in any fertile garden soil. This native perennial has great architectural qualities, and combines well with our tall grasses, *Heliopsis*, and ‘Black Eyed Susan’. Butterflies love it, and you will too.

**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Coneflower  **Family:** Asteraceae

2-3” wide yellow flowers bloom in late summer to early fall. Basal leaves are toothed and ovate, similar to *R. laciniata* but shorter in height.

**Habitat:** similar to *R. laciniata*

**In the Garden:** A rapid spreader, plant *R. nitida* in borders, and naturalized gardens in full sun to part shade.

![Map Image](image.png)

**Rudbeckia roots.**
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