

The recommended fertilization is 300 pounds of a 10-10-10 fertilizer per acre or 7 pounds of a 10-10-10 fertilizer per 1,000 square feet. Fertilizer can be applied as a pre-plant treatment or sidedressed during the middle of the first growing season. Periodic fertilization may be required to maintain stand vigor and appearance.

Frequent mowing will delay or prevent flowering. Mowing after mid-June in northern climates or mid-July in southern climates may prevent flowering entirely.

Availability

For sources of supply for 'Golden Jubilee' black-eyed susan or for more information on the availability, planting and use of 'Golden Jubilee', contact your local NRCS office or Soil and Water Conservation District office.

For More Information

Visit our Plant Materials Internet site at <http://Plant-Materials.nrcs.usda.gov> to find more information on solving conservation problems using plants.

USDA NRCS
Big Flats Plant Materials Center
RD #1, Box 360A, Rt. 352
Corning, NY 14830
phone: (607) 562-8404
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March 1999



'Golden Jubilee' black-eyed susan



An improved
conservation
plant developed by
the Big Flats Plant
Materials Center,
Corning, NY



'Golden Jubilee' black-eyed susan

'Golden Jubilee' black eyed susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*) is a beautiful native wildflower that has been domesticated for use in the Northeast. It can be direct seeded in a mixture with other erosion control plants for roadside plantings or similar disturbed areas associated with construction. It can be seeded in solid stands.

'Golden Jubilee' was collected along Interstate 91, south of Westminster, Vermont. Following extensive comparison with other native and commercial strains, it was released cooperatively by the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Maine Department of Transportation.



Description

'Golden Jubilee' black-eyed susan usually grows about 3 feet tall. The leaves are more or less oblong, and the plants are rough and hairy on all parts. The flower heads have yellow or orange rays and dark brown spherical centers. Blooming occurs from June to September.

This plant is usually a bi-annual. It establishes a seedling the first year, produces flowers and seed the second, and then dies. This life cycle may be influenced by climatic

location. It may be a short-lived perennial in the southern part of its region of adaptation and an annual in the northern region.

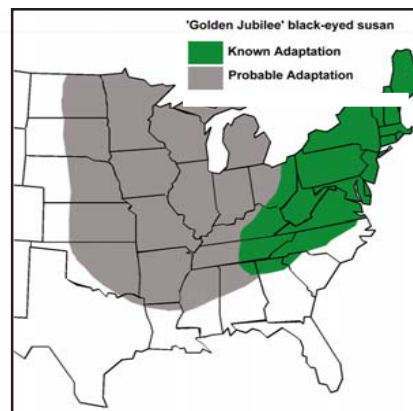
'Golden Jubilee' is a re-seeding plant. Once it becomes established and produces a seed crop, new seedlings develop the following year. Under normal circumstances the re-seeding could continue indefinitely, unless there are drastic environmental or site changes. As competing vegetation increase, there will be a corresponding reduction in the number of black-eyed susan plants.

The number of flowers produced by 'Golden Jubilee' is typical of other strains of black-eyed susan. Seedling vigor is good, and seed production capabilities are excellent.

Adaptation

This plant's adaptability ranges from well-drained to somewhat poorly drained soils. It is also adapted to most soil textures except heavy clays or very sandy soils. It is winter hardy in areas where low temperatures are between -30 °F and -20 °F.

Area of Adaptation for 'Golden Jubilee'



Establishment and Management

'Golden Jubilee' black-eyed susan is best established when it is included in erosion control mixtures, using standard seeding techniques. These techniques include hydroseeding with wood-fibre mulch, broadcast plantings covered with mulch or cultipacked and then mulched, or drilling.

Because of the size of the black-eyed susan seed, it germinates well without much soil cover, provided there is good seed-soil contact. Moisture must be available throughout the germination period, so broadcast plantings should be mulched. The recommended amount of seed to include in the mixture is 1 pound per acre or one half ounce per 1,000 square feet. Slightly higher rates should be used if the seed is planted in a solid seeding. Solid seedings are not recommended where severe erosion hazards exist. To insure continual bloom, seed 2 consecutive years. Planting should be done following the date of the average last killing frost.

