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# How to Grow **Black-eyed Susans:** The Complete Black-eyed Susan Flower Guide



Black-eyed Susans (Rudbeckia)

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# Planting, Growing, and Caring for Black-eyed Susans

By Catherine Boeckmann

Last Updated: April 24, 2025



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TRY NOW

Beloved by pollinators, black-eyed Susans (Rudbeckia hirta) generally bloom from June to August, often blanketing open fields with their golden-yellow beauty.

Learn how to care for this native wildflower, when to cut it back, and how to save seeds for replanting.

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# What Are Black-

The "black eye" of black-eyed Susans refers to the dark brown center of its daisy-like flower head. A member of the aster family, Asteraceae, and native to eastern North America, it has become naturalized in Zones 3 to 9. And while some species of black-eyed Susans have additional names—such as Gloriosa daisies—they all belong to the Rudbeckia genus.

#### **BUY SEEDS NOW**

Black-eyed Susans grow 1 to 3 feet tall or more with leaves of 6 inches, stalks over 8 inches long, and flowers with a diameter of 2 to 3 inches. Butterflies, <u>bees</u>, and other insects are attracted to the flowers for the nectar. As they drink the nectar, they move pollen from one plant to another, causing it to grow seeds that can move about easily with the wind. <u>Learn</u> more about our favorite wildflowers.

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"The Silvery Checkerspot butterfly uses Rudbeckia species as a host plant," explains the University of Maryland. "Seed is consumed by songbirds, especially goldfinches."

In the garden, they do well in landscapes, borders, butterfly gardens, or containers. Also, they are outstanding cut flowers.

Black-eyed Susans are Sun worshipers who forgive neglect and are tough as nails. However, avoid overcrowding these plants or watering their leaves (vs. soil level), which can lead to fungal disease.

Note that varieties can be annual, biennial, or perennial. The popular *Rudbeckia* hirta is treated as a short-lived perennial.

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- <u>Growing & Selecting Wildflowers</u>
- How to Grow Coneflowers: The Complete Echinacea Flower Guide
- <u>20 Easy-to-Grow Perennial Flowers</u> <u>for Beginners</u>

## **PLANTING**

The black-eyed Susan thrives in full sunshine. It tolerates partial sun, but it will not bloom as reliably. It's best if the soil is fertile (not poor), though this plant can tolerate tough conditions.

When to Diant Dial-

- Set new plants out in the spring after all danger has passed or plant in the fall. The optimal soil temperature for germination is 70° to 75° F. Do not plant in the hot summer.
- If planting by seed, sow seeds about 6 weeks before the average last frost.

# How to Plant Blackeyed Susan

- Plants should be set 18 inches apart.
   Remove weeds and loosen the soil. Make a hole a few inches wider than the plant and set it in the hole; backfill it with soil, tamp gently, and water it well.
- If planting from seed indoors, sprinkle seeds on top of the regular seed starting mix. Do not cover the seeds, as they need light to germinate. Plant your seedlings outdoors after any danger of frost has passed.

  Since black-eyed Susans can spread between 12 to 18 inches, plant seeds closer to prevent lots of spreading, or plant further apart to make a nice

 Black-eyed Susan spreads by selfseeding (after the first year) and underground rhizomes; this can result in it overtaking other nearby flowers.

### **GROWING**

- Check plants regularly to see if they
  need watering. Avoid letting them dry
  out, and avoid excess moisture on the
  leaves, as this can encourage disease.
  (Provide plants with proper spacing.)
- Deadhead the flowers any time of year (remove the faded/dead flowers) to prolong blooming and minimize selfseeding.
- Remove dead plant material in the spring to reduce the risk of infection.
- Divide perennial types every 3 to 4
  years to ensure healthy plants and
  prevent excessive spreading.

# Should You Cut Back Black-Eyed Susans

When it comes to black-eyed susans, we prefer to delay cutting back until spring.

- This plant is a favorite with wildlife, native insects, and birds with its dried seeds.
- In addition, overwintering birds find protection in plant stubs and ground covers.
- Plus, the mound of foliage will insulate the roots and protect the plant over winter.

However, black-eyed Susans are a big reseeder. To avoid this, cut the spent flowers back just below the mound of foliage.

# **Types**

As well as the traditional black-eyed Susans, which grow 1 to 3 feet tall (or more), there are dwarf varieties that reach no more than 1 foot (perfect for containers). Varieties can be annual, biennial, or perennial.

The popular roadside *Rudbeckia hirta* with showy yellow flowers is a biennial in the wild but treated as a short-lived perennial in the garden. It self-seeds abundantly,

return a few more seasons (but you can't always count on it). Some of its many hybrids include:

- 'Autumn Colors': yellow, orange, red, and brown flowers; 18- to 24- inch stems
- 'Becky Mixed': lemon-yellow, goldenyellow, dark red, and reddish-brown flowers; 10- to 16-inch stems
- 'Prairie Sun': All-America Selections
  winner; 4- to 6-inch bright orange
  flowers that fade to yellow at the tips;
  28- to 23-inch stems. See AAS
  Winning Rudbeckia varieties!
- 'Sonora': large golden flowers with big, chocolate-brown centers; 12- to 16- inch stems
- 'Toto Gold': dwarf type; classic yellow flowers with black centers; 12- to 16- inch stems; ideal for containers

There are also true, long-lasting perennials that will keep coming back and blooming year after year.

for its longevity and a regular plant in late summer and fall gardens

- 'Sweet' black-eyed Susans (Rudbeckia subtomentosa), bearing taller flowers and ideal for more naturalized garden or meadow
- 'Gloriosa Daisies' (Rudbeckia hirta 'Gloriosa'), 12 to 36 inches tall and tolerates partial shade; giant, bi-color double flowers.

Finally, some Rudbeckia varieties are annuals, such as the **Clasping Sunflower** (Rudbeckia amplexicaulis), a lowgrowing plant for the front of a border garden.

#### **HARVESTING**

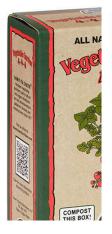
Cut flowers for display just before buds completely open. Use large blooms as centerpieces and smaller ones as accents. Change the water every day to keep them fresh. Vase life is 8 to 10 days.

### How to Collect Seeds of a

Once the seed heads are dry and brown, it's time to clip some stems. Pop off the seed heads from the stems and toss them in a small jar; close the lid and shake it to loosen the seedheads. Then, dump the seed heads from the jar into a sieve with a white piece of paper below it. Break up the seed heads in the sieve with your fingers. The seeds will come off and fall through the sieve onto the paper! Fold the paper in half and carefully funnel those seeds into a paper envelope. Close and label the envelope and store it in a cool, dry place.

Learn more about how to save seeds for next year.

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## PESTS/DISEASES

Black-eyed Susans are <u>deer-</u> resistant plants.

Diseases: <a href="mailto:powdery mildew">powdery mildew</a>, aster yellows, Botrytis blight, southern blight, angular leaf spot, fungal leaf spot, downy mildew, **rust**, white smut, Verticillium wilt.

Pests: aphids, nematodes, slugs,

and snails

# WIT AND WISDOM

- Black-eyed Susans are meant to symbolize justice. Find out more flower meanings here.
- The genus name Rudbeckia honors
   Swedish scientists Olaus Rudbeck
   (1630–1702) and his son, Olof
   Rudbeck (1660–1740).
- The species name *hirta* means "hairy" and refers to the short bristles that cover the leaves.

**FLOWERS** 

#### ABOUT THE AUTHOR

#### Catherine Boeckmann



Catherine Boeckmann loves nature, stargazing, and gardening so it's not surprising that she and The Old Farmer's Almanac found each other. She leads digital content for the Almanac website, and is also a certified master gardener in the state of Indiana. Read More from Catherine Boeckmann

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# **COMMENTS**

#### **ADD A COMMENT**

MARY M OWEN (not verified) 10 months ago
I JUST PURCHASED A BLACK EYED SUSAN
PLANT AND 3-4 DAYS LATER THE FLOWERS
ARE DROOPING.....BEEN WATERING AND PUT
IN FULL SUN.

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**REPLY** 

**The Editors** 10 months ago

This issue is often related to watering. Either too much or too little water. To adjust, first, feel the soil. If it's dry a couple of inches down, it's time for a drink. If it's soggy, give them a break from watering. Also, if it's only a few days, don't worry as new perennials need to adjust.

**REPLY** 

#### Stumbit (not verified) 12 months ago

It is such a lovely flower that is short and easy to maintain. It grows very easily and it is said to be the first and foremost flower to be grown at any disaster areas. It can be used in art decors even when it is dried.

#### **REPLY**

# **nina Yeckes (not verified)** 1 year 6 months ago

I've had BYS for years in my garden. There is something very dark brown, almost black which has spread all over most of the leaves. Do you know what it is and how should I deal with it.. I'd also like to know how and when to transplant volunteers.

#### **REPLY**

**The Editors** 1 year 6 months ago
Hi, Nina. It sounds like your blackeyed Susans have a fungus. The most

is mid- to late spring, though even early summer would be fine.

Good luck!

**REPLY** 

Mary (not verified) 2 years 9 months ago
This year, the deer are eating the black eyed
susans and cone flowers!!
Seems nothing is deer resistance.

**REPLY** 

The Editors 2 years ago

Deer will eat anything if they are
hungry enough but they certainly see
some plants as candy and others as
distasteful. Here is a list of deer-resistant plants:

https://www.almanac.com/deer-re-

sistant-plants

Barba (not verified) 3 years 8 months ago

Worse than ever this year. What I see are earwigs, though I saw a slug elsewhere on the property. What can I do that wont hurt the dog or the good insects?

**REPLY** 

**Lisa (not verified)** 1 year 11 months

ago

Slugs- Egg shells or anything that is ruff edged.

Baking soda around plant based.

**REPLY** 

**The Editors** 2 years 9 months ago

Use neem oil or insecticidal soap.

Search on this site for

natural pesticides: https://www.alma

nac.com/organic-pesticides

**REPLY** 

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