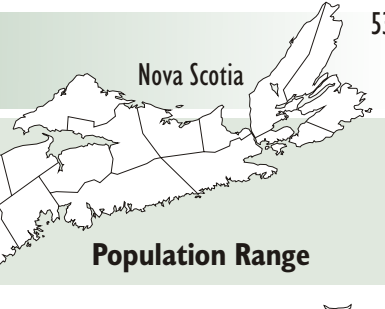


Eastern Mountain Avens

Geum peckii

| | |
|---------------|--|
| STATUS | Endangered  |
| | Endangered  |



Found on Brier Island and in the East Ferry area of Digby Neck - the only locations in Canada! It has an estimated population of 3200 plants.

Population Range



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Habitat

Found in riparian areas along streams, in swamps, along lakeshores, in woodland forests and in old pastures. It is shade-tolerant and typically occurs in cool, moist habitats that are nutrient rich. It does best in moderate drainage conditions that are neither too wet nor dry.



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Species Description

Eastern Mountain Avens is a perennial plant with leathery, compound leaves. Each plant has one large, round leaf and several smaller ones that are clustered around the base. One to five small, showy yellow flowers (1-3 cm long) with five petals each grow along a flowering stalk that is 20-40 cm tall.

Eastern Mountain Avens is typically found in bogs, and is associated with species such as shrubby cinquefoil and deergrass. Look for its flowers from June to September.

Interesting Points

- It is found in only ONE other place in the world! (New Hampshire, USA).
- The New Hampshire population occurs at high altitudes along streams and in mountainous wet meadows. It is found in bogs only in Nova Scotia.
- Its flowers act as solar collectors and follow the movement of the sun across the sky.



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Similar Species

There are five other *Avens* species in Nova Scotia. They are typically found in shaded lowland areas along streams and rivers, and not in open bog habitat.



Eastern Mountain Avens

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Tall Buttercup:

The flowers of the Eastern Mountain Avens resemble Tall Buttercup flowers, but buttercup leaves are deeply lobed, instead of rounded.



Tall Buttercup

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Threats to Survival

- Habitat loss and degradation due to the creation of agricultural drainage ditches (which provide habitat for nesting gulls and competing vegetation).
- Gull populations enrich the nutrient content of the area and encourage the invasion of weeds and shrubs.
- Climate change and warming ocean temperatures may alter the foggy, cool habitat required by this species.

How You Can Help

Learn to recognize this species. Avoid driving OHVs in sensitive wetland areas such as bogs. Study this species in school or as a research project. Volunteer for organizations such as the Nova Scotia Nature Trust and the Nature Conservancy of Canada. Reduce your greenhouse gas emissions at home and at work.



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Contacts, Information, Sighting Reports & Stewardship Opportunities

Contact: NS DNR (902) 679-6091

Info: www.speciesatrisk.gc.ca, and www.gov.ns.ca/natr/wildlife/

Sighting Reports: 1-866-727-3447 or sightings@speciesatrisk.ca

Stewardship: NSNT, www.nsnt.ca