

Pink Coreopsis

Coreopsis rosea

STATUS

Endangered 

Endangered 

63



The remaining 11 species in this guide are part of a group of plants called Atlantic Coastal Plain Flora (ACPF). There are 90 ACPF species in Nova Scotia. In addition to the 11 species in this guide, another 27 ACPF plants could be at risk in this province.

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Species Description

Pink Coreopsis (or Pink Tickseed) is a perennial herb that is 20-60 cm tall. It has daisy-like flowers with yellow centers and pink to white petals that are 8-13 mm long. It has opposite, smooth leaves that are 2-5 cm long and 0.5-3 mm broad.

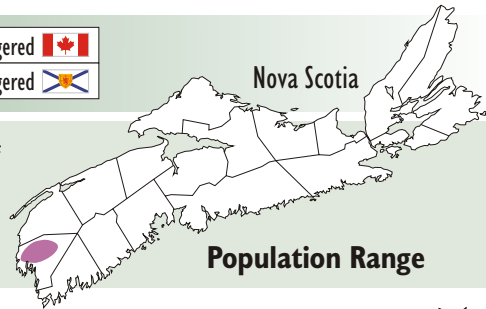


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Found on the shorelines of seven lakes in Yarmouth County with an approximate population of 6000 plants.



Population Range

Habitat

Occurs on gently sloping infertile shorelines that are typically sand, gravel, peat, or cobblestone. It is usually found in areas exposed to natural disturbance such as seasonally fluctuating water levels, wave action and/or ice scour. This minimizes competition from more aggressive plants due to infertile soil and harsh conditions.



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Pink Coreopsis is typically found on rocky or sandy shorelines, often with other rare species such as Plymouth Gentian and Water-pennywort. Look for its flowers between mid-July and mid-September.

Interesting Points

- Pink Coreopsis is at risk globally, which highlights its conservation importance in this province.
- The 'flower' that you see is made up of many little flowers, called florets, and the 'petals' are a part of these tiny modified flowers, called rays.
- Although *Coreopsis* got its name from having dark 'bed-bug' like seeds, the seed hooks look like ticks, hence 'tickseed'.



Similar Species

Plymouth Gentian:

Threatened ACPF species found on lakeshores; wider petals that are yellow near the center.



Plymouth Gentian (left)

Pink Coreopsis (right)

Virginia Meadow-Beauty:

ACPF species found on peaty lake margins and in bogs; large yellow stamens; four large petals.



Virginia Meadow-Beauty

Threats to Survival

- Cottage development and its associated activities, including shoreline alteration (dock building, mowing, raking, infilling, OHV use), land clearing and road building.
- Nutrient, sediment, and pesticide runoff from cottages, forestry practices, and agricultural operations.

How You Can Help

Recognize and be aware of ACPF species and their habitat. Reduce shoreline disturbances (leave a natural vegetation buffer, do not drive OHVs along shorelines). Obtain permits from NS DEL and your municipality before altering the shoreline (infilling, installing docks). Install and maintain septic systems and avoid using pesticides and fertilizers.



ACPF research

Contacts, Information, Sighting Reports & Stewardship Opportunities

Contact: NS DNR (902) 679-6091

Info: www.speciesatrisk.ca/coastalplainflora

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

Stewardship: Nova Scotia Nature Trust, www.nsnat.ca