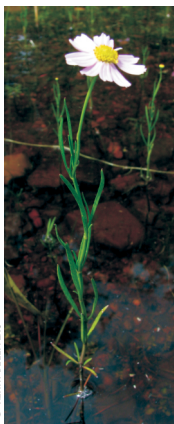


Pink Coreopsis

Coreopsis rosea



© ALAIN BELLIVEAU



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Species Description

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



© NS MUSEUM



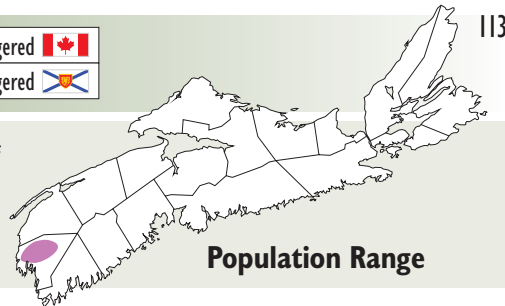
© MARK ELDEKIN

STATUS

Endangered 

Endangered 

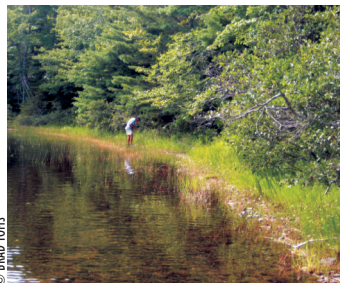
Found on the shorelines of seven lakes in Yarmouth County.



Population Range

Habitat

Occurs on gently sloping, low nutrient shorelines that are typically sand, gravel, peat or cobblestone. Its lakeshores usually have high levels of natural disturbance from seasonal water level fluctuation, wave action and ice scour that minimize competition from more aggressive and common plant species.



© BRAD TOMS



© MARTIN THOMAS

Pink Coreopsis is typically found on rocky or sandy shorelines and can be found growing with other rare species such as Plymouth Gentian. 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.
- Its 'flower' is made up of dozens of small flowers called florets: the 'petals' are elongated ray florets and the 'flower centre' is made up of tiny disk florets.
- Another common name for this species is "Pink Tickseed" because its seed hooks resemble ticks.



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Similar Species

Plymouth Gentian (page 131):

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



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Plymouth Gentian

Virginia Meadow-Beauty:

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



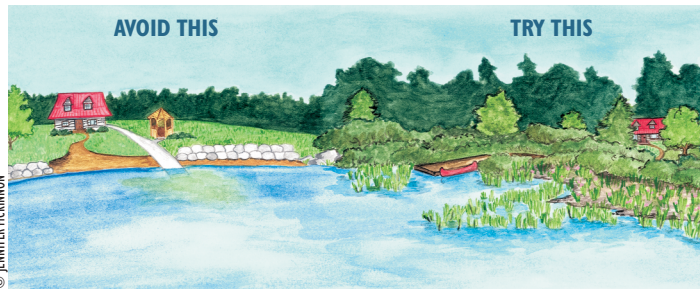
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Virginia Meadow-Beauty

Threats to Survival

- Shoreline and shrub-zone alterations (removal of trees and shrubs, infilling, rock walls, mowing/raking, docks/launches, lawns, decks, patios, OHVs) can destroy or degrade suitable habitat.
- Nutrient run-off (from agriculture operations, septic tanks, land clearing, lawns, roads) can increase lake nutrient levels which encourages the growth of common, weedy plants and algal blooms.

How You Can Help 3 of 13



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One of the best and easiest ways to help ACPF species is by maintaining the natural vegetation around lakeshore, wetland and coastal properties. Let nature landscape your property by avoiding alterations to the shoreline or shrub-zone such as rock walls, artificial beaches (or any other type of infilling), permanent docks with cribbing, lawns, or activities that remove vegetation such as mowing, clearing and raking.

Contacts, Information, Sighting Reports & Stewardship Opportunities

Contact: NS DNR (902) 679-6091

Info: www.speciesatrisk.ca/coastalplainflora, www.speciesatrisk.ca/stewardshipguide

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

Stewardship: Nova Scotia Nature Trust: nature@nsnt.ca, MTRI: info@merseytobeatric.ca ||4