References

- Bell, C. R. and B. J. Taylor. 1982. *Florida wild flowers and roadside plants*. Laurel Hill Press, Chapel Hill, NC.
- Clewell, A. F. 1985. *Guide to the vascular plants of the Florida panhandle.* University Presses of Florida, Tallahassee, FL.
- Rickett, W. R. *Wild flowers of the United States: Volume 2: The southeastern states.* McGraw Hill Book Company, NY.
- Taylor, W. K. 1992. *The guide to Florida wildflowers.* Taylor Publishing Company, Dallas, TX.
- Taylor, W. K. 1998. *Florida wildflowers in their natural communities*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL.
- USDA, NRCS. 2001. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.1 (<u>http://plants.usda.gov</u>). <u>National</u> <u>Plant Data Center</u>, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.
- Wunderlin, R. P. 1998. *Guide to the vascular plants of Florida*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL.
- Wunderlin, R. P. and B. F. Hansen. 2000. Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants (<u>http://www.plantatlas.usf.edu/</u>). [S. M. Landry and K. N. Campbell (application development), Florida Center for Community Design and Research.] Institute for Systematic Botany, University of South Florida, Tampa.

Written by:

Jeff G. Norcini

Designed by: Melissa A. Thorpe

Photos by:

Loran C. Anderson, James H. Aldrich, Fred Nation, Jeffrey G. Norcini, Melissa A. Thorpe, Dan Tenaglia, and Betty Wargo

Coreopsis A Guide To Identifying and Enjoying Florida's State Wildflower



ENH867 UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences The GENUS COREOPSIS IS FLORIDA'S STATE WILDFLOWER. The *Coreopsis* species are commonly referred to as tickseeds because the flat small fruit (achene) is ovalish to round and has two short spines that give it a buglike appearance. Tickseed flowers generally have eight showy ray flowers ("petals") that are usually toothed at their ends. All tickseeds in Florida, except Swamp Tickseed, have yellow ray flowers.

There are 13 tickseed species that occur in Florida, two of which do not occur in any other part of the world. Until 2001, seed of only two species have been sown by Florida Department Of Transportation - Golden Tickseed and Lanceleaf Tickseed. However, starting in 2002, FDOT will probably be planting seed of Goldenmane Tickseed and Leavenworth's Tickseed harvested from plants that are adapted to our climate and have been produced by Florida growers. In the future, it is hoped that seed from other Florida-adapted tickseed species will be produced by Florida growers.

In this pamphlet, general information is provided about flowering, life cycle, abundance, and the types of habitat in which tickseeds grow in Florida. This information refers to naturally occurring populations, except where noted.

- **Common name:** While there may be many common names for a species, the most frequently used names are listed.
- **Roadside frequency:** This rating is provided to help you determine the likelihood of seeing the various tickseed species along roadsides. It is based on information in the references listed at the end of this pamphlet, and personal experience.

- Life cycle: Annual—plant complete its life cycle in one growing season; dies after fruit (seed) mature; Perennial—plant grows year after year; does not die after fruit (seed) mature but the top growth may die back; new shoots will emerge the next growing season.
- **Flowering:** This refers to the main flowering season; however, keep in mind that plants found in the southern parts of its range will flower earlier than northern populations. And given Florida's warm climate, it is not unusual for plants to occasionally flower in seasons other than noted.
- Height in flower: This is the typical height of a species when it's flowering. However, a plant could be taller or shorter than it's characteristic height under extremes of soil moisture, fertility, or shade. Also, plants growing along roadsides may be shorter than usual if they are in the mow zone.
- Habitat: Information is provided as to where this species normally grows. The phrase 'disturbed site' means roadsides, lawns, abandoned fields, vacant lots, grazed fields, etc.
- Range maps: The map of Florida next to the flower of each species shows the documented occurrence of that species in Florida counties. The maps are courtesy of "Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants" (see References), and are used with permission of Dr. Richard Wunderlin.



Coreopsis basalis

Common name: Goldenmane Tickseed; Dye Flower Roadside frequency: Occasional; locally abundant Life Cycle: Annual



Flowering: Spring Height in flower: 1 - 1 1/2 feet Habitat: Grows in sunny, disturbed sites that have dry, sandy soil.

Coreopsis floridana*

Common name: Florida Tickseed Roadside frequency: Occasional Life Cycle: Perennial Flowering: Fall, winter Height in flower: 2 - 3 feet Habitat: Grows in moist



pinelands, prairies, and edges of cypress swamps; moist ditches and swales.

Coreopsis gladiata

Common name: Coastalplain Tickseed Roadside frequency: Occasional Life Cycle: Perennial Flowering: Summer, fall Height in flower: 2 - 3 feet Habitat: Grows in moist

PRESENT

NOT PRESENT



pinelands, prairies, and edges of cypress swamps; moist ditches and swales.

Coreopsis grandiflora

Common name: Largeflower Tickseed Roadside frequency: Rare Life Cycle: Perennial Flowering: Spring, Summer Height in flower: 1 - 2 feet Habitat: Grows in sunny, disturbed sites.

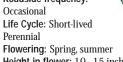


Coreopsis integrifolia

Common name: Fringeleaf Tickseed Roadside frequency: Rare Life Cvcle: Perennial Flowering: Fall Height in flower: 1 - 2 feet Habitat: Grows in floodplains, and river and stream banks.

Coreopsis lanceolata

Common name: Lanceleaf Tickseed Roadside frequency: Occasional Life Cycle: Short-lived



es (common garden varieties planted by city, county, or state transportation departments may be up to 2 feet tall)

Habitat: Grows in sunny sites that have dry, sandy soil.

NOTE: Leaves of this species vary from smooth to very hairy.

Coreopsis leavenworthii*

Common name: Leavenworth's Tickseed Roadside frequency: Common Life Cycle: Annual to shortlived perennial Flowering: Summer in North Florida to year-round in South Florida. Height in flower: 1 - 2 feet Habitat: Grows in moist pinelands and disturbed sites;

Coreopsis linifolia

moist ditches and swales.

Common name: Texas Tickseed Roadside frequency: Occasional Life Cycle: Perennial Flowering: Fall Height in flower: 2 - 4 feet Habitat: Grows in moist

pinelands, prairies, and edges of cypress swamps; moist ditches and swales

Coreopsis major

Common name: Greater Tickseed Roadside frequency: Infrequent Life Cycle: Perennial Flowering: Summer Height in flower: 2 - 3 feet Habitat: Grows in sunny, sites that have dry, sandy soil.

Coreopsis nudata

Common name: Georgia Tickseed; Swamp Coreopsis Roadside frequency: Frequent Life Cycle: Perennial Flowering: Spring Height in flower: 2 - 4 feet

Habitat: Grows in moist pinelands and prairies, as well as marshes and swamps: moist ditches and swales.



Common name: Star Tickseed Roadside frequency: Rare Life Cycle: Perennial Flowering: Summer Height in flower: 1 - 4 feet Habitat: Grows in moist pinelands.



Coreopsis tinctoria

Common name: Golden Tickseed Roadside frequency: Rare, except where planted by city, county, or state transportation departments Life Cycle: Annual to shortlived perennial Flowering: Summer Height in flower: 1 - 3 feet



Habitat: Grows in sunny, moist, disturbed sites; moist ditches and swales.

Coreopsis tripteris

Common name: Tall Tickseed Roadside frequency: Rare

Life Cycle: Perennial Flowering: Summer Height in flower: 2 - 4 feet Habitat: Grows in moist hardwood or hardwood/pine forests.



* Endemic (worldwide distribution is limited to Florida)



Height in flower: 10 - 15 inch-