**BEADLE'S COREOPSIS**
*Coreopsis palustris* Sorrie
**Synonyms:** *Coreopsis helianthoides* Beadle
**Family:** Asteraceae (composite)
**FNAI Ranks:** G2G3/S1
**Legal Status:** US-none; FL-none



Ray flowers yellow and apically 3-lobed. Photo © Alan Weakley.

**Field Description: Herb** with alternate cauline leaves. Basal or lower **leaves** absent at anthesis; leaves 4 - 15 cm long, 10 - 45 mm wide, blades broadly to narrowly elliptical, 5 - 15 times as long as wide. **Ray flowers** yellow. Outer **phyllaries** lanceolate, 0.4 - 0.8 times as long as inner **phyllaries. Achene** awns 0.7 - 1.0 mm long.

**Similar Species:** There are a numerous tickseed (*Coreopsis* sp.) species in Florida. This species can be differentiated by its alternate, narrowly elliptical mid-cauline leaves and at least the lower four nodes absent at anthesis.

**Related Rare Species:** There are other tickseed (*Coreopsis* sp.) species in Florida, but only two are considered rare: ciliate-leaf tickseed (*Coreopsis integrifolia*) and Baker's coreopsis (*Coreopsis bakeri*). Ciliate-leaf tickseed has opposite, ovate leaves that reduce gradually upward and Baker's coreopsis is a narrow endemic of Jackson County, Florida where it occurs on limestone glades.

**Habitat:** Blackwater swamp forests, wet and very wet loamy pine savannas, tidal freshwater swamp forests, swamp edges, borrow pits (Weakley 2024).

**Beadle's coreopsis** ***Coreopsis palustris***

**Best Survey Season:** Flowering: September through October.

**Range-wide Distribution:** Southeastern NC south to northeastern FL

**Conservation Status:** Beadle's coreopsis can be found in only one location in Nassau County on private property. No population data was recorded when the initial specimen was collected, and the full extent and range of the species in the state is currently unknown. The single occurrence is a roadside population, and is vulnerable to urban development as well as roadside maintenance practices.

**Protection and Management:** Refrain from roadside maintenance practices such as herbicide application and mowing during peak flowering and fruiting. Management plans for invasive plant species in bottomlands, such as Chinese tallow tree (*Triadica sebifera*), should be developed or continued for herbicide treatment.

**References:** Smith 1976, Weakley, A. S. and the Southeastern Flora Team 2024.