



# Tickseed (*Coreopsis grandiflora* “Early Sunrise”)

Coralee Fox, UMN Extension Crow Wing County Master Gardener Volunteer

A perennial native wildflower in the aster family. Tickseed is very showy plant with a daisy-like single flower, atop slender, erect, up to 2 foot stems. Upper leaves are pinnatifid and deeply lobed, lower leaves are lobeless and linear.

Type	Herbaceous perennial
Hardiness Zone	3 - 9
Sun	Full sun, but will tolerate partial sun
Bloom Time	June - mid July
Height	12 - 36 inches
Spread	1 - 1.5 feet
Tolerance	Drought, dry soil
Attracts	Butterflies, bees and pollinators
Additional Features	Deer and rabbit resistant

## Soil and Site Recommendations

- Drainage: well drained
- Soil pH: neutral
- Type: dry, sandy or rocky soil
- Placement considerations: mass plantings, outer edge of woodland

## Planting Recommendations

- Type: direct seed or seedling plant, either home grown or nursery, plants also self-seed.
- When to plant: spring
- Depth of planting: ½” for seed starting
- Mulching: apply a light coating of organic mulch - shredded leaves, aged manure or compost
- Spacing: 12 - 18 inches apart, harden off the new plants for several days before transplanting
- Spread: slender, erect growth habit keeps plant within a 9 inch circle. Also spreads by rhizomes
- Division/transplant tips: division may be needed every 2-3 years to maintain their shape; choose a cloudy day to divide or transplant and water thoroughly when done.



## Maintenance

- Watering: after transplant keep seedlings evenly moist; provide a deep watering early in the day, once a week
- Fertilization: lightly fertilize seedlings at 3-4 weeks with indoor houseplant fertilizer, again after new growth appears following transplant.
- Pinching/deadheading: deadhead regularly to prolong blossoming - midsummer cutting of the first flower growth will promote a fall rebloom.
- Annual maintenance: deadheading to prevent self-seeding; cut back foliage to reduce sprawling.

## Common Problems

Disease: susceptible to powdery mildew; Aster yellows; leaf spot and rust; and crown rot in damp conditions.

Insects: leafhoppers, slugs, spider mites and thrips.

## Resources

[www.missouribotanicalgarden.org](http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org)

<https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu>

[Perennials for Minnesota and Wisconsin](#) by Don Engebretson and Don Williamson

Questions or problems: What's wrong with my plant for information on garden pests and diseases:

<http://apps.extension.umn.edu/garden/diagnose/plant/>

**Visit us at [crowingmastergardeners.org](http://crowingmastergardeners.org), on Facebook @CWCMasterGardeners and on Instagram @cwcmastergardener.**