Tall Coreopsis ‘Gold Standard’
Coreopsis tripteris

5.5’ x 6’ very sturdy upright perennial, unbranched on the lower half. ‘Gold Standard’ is a rhizomatous cultivar that spreads slowly, about 2’ over three years. Excellent hardiness.

Rated a top performer, in the top 3 of 67 Coreopsis species and cultivars evaluated in Mt. Cuba Center trials. The criteria were habit, floral display, disease resistance, and longevity.

The species is native from PA and south. It is found in open woods and clearings, prairies, along roadsides, in moist settings.

Bountiful masses of 2” bright sunny yellow 8-petalled flowers with purplish-maroon centers, above the robust foliage, for 9 weeks from late July to September. Flowers are also borne on shorter secondary growth, distributing the flowers throughout the entire plant. Flowers are held on thick graceful stalks up to 10” long.

Strong stems that never flop hold stalked, anise-scented willowy stem leaves that are divided into three narrow pointed lance-shaped segments. Leaves on the lower half of the stems can be up to 5” long, while leaves on the top half can be as small as 1/4”.

Full to part sun, preferring sun.
Average to moist, well-drained soil. Vigorous even in poor, sandy, or rocky soil. If grown in dry soils, plants tend to be shorter and more open.
Tolerant of heat, humidity, and drought.
Excellent resistance to disease. Easy to grow, low maintenance.

Useful for its long flowering season during late summer, when many other garden plants have stopped flowering.
Use in the backs of borders, in cutting gardens, meadows, urban gardens, roadsides, as a focal point in small gardens, and in masses in larger settings.
Attractive planted with other tall late-season perennials like Switchgrass, Big Blue Stem, Indian Grass, Joe Pye Weed, Helianthus, as well as Asters, Wild Bee Balm, and Obedient Plant.

Special Value to Native Bees, including Bumblebees, Cuckoo bees, Digger bees, Halictid bees, Dagger bees. Also attracts butterflies, skippers. Larval hosts for several moth species. Songbirds eat the seed, particularly finches.

Deer resistant.

Photos 1, 2, 3, 5: Mount Cuba Center
mtcuba.org
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