

ATLANTIC
COASTALPLAIN
FLORA

Golden Crest

Lophiola aurea

STATUS

Not Listed



Not Listed



Special Concern



Vulnerable



Not Listed



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Species Description

Golden Crest is a perennial plant with long, narrow, vertically-oriented, grass-like leaves. Its leaves are blue-green with a reddish tinge at the base and reach heights of 30 cm. Small yellow flowers occur at the top of long flowering stalks (up to 60 cm tall) that are covered in white woolly hairs. Flower clusters are 5-10 cm wide.

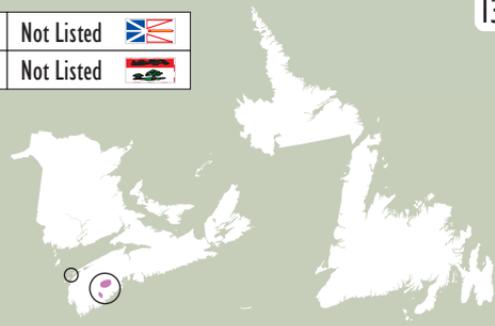


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Found in three fens and along the shorelines of eight lakes in Nova Scotia.



Habitat

Occurs on gently sloping cobble lakeshores, fens, and bay bogs (bays of lakes that become filled with peat) in Nova Scotia. It grows on substrates such as sand, peat and floating peat mats.



© PAT HUDSON

Lakeshore habitat



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Wetland habitat

Golden Crest is found in wetlands and along lakeshores. Look for its flowers from August to September. It sometimes occurs with other rare species, such as Redroot.

Interesting Points

- Stands of Golden Crest on Brier Island have been locally extirpated.
- Flowers in late summer and adds colour to the shoreline after most other flowers have stopped blooming.
- When not in flower, it can be distinguished from other species in the spring by the presence of its dried fruiting stalks from the previous year.

Similar Species

Pearly Everlasting:

Has woolly hairs but flowers small with brownish centres. Found in upland habitats.



© MS MILNEJUN

Redroot:

Bright green leaves with no red at the base and red roots (rhizomes). See page 133 for more details.



© ALAIN BELLUÉAU

Iris:

White roots and green leaves with no red at the base.



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Golden Crest (l), Redroot (r)



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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 encourages the growth of common, weedy plants and algal blooms (page 142).
- Wetlands habitat may be threatened by cranberry growing operations, OHV use and peat mining.

How You Can Help

There are many actions we can take to help the species at risk that share our province with us. Learn more in the stewardship guide, “Healthy Lakes and Wetlands for Tomorrow,” which was written for landowners, with an emphasis on ACPF, Blanding’s Turtles and Eastern Ribbonsnakes and provides simple and key actions that benefit the wild species and wild spaces of NS.



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Flower close-up



© ARTHUR TANNER

White woolly hairs



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Golden Crest Monitoring on Digby Neck

Contacts, Information, Sighting Reports & Stewardship Opportunities

Contact: AC CDC (506) 364-2658, or NS DNR (902) 679-6091

Info: Healthy Lakes and Wetlands Guide: 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@merseytobeat.ca