



Dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*)



Dalmatian toadflax	
General	<p>Family: Scrophulariaceae (Figwort) Grows from sea level to 9200 feet. Herbaceous perennial Introduced from Europe Has been used as an ornamental but no longer available in Colorado Individual patches can last for 13 or more years. Toadflax can significantly reduce crop yields and stress native communities.</p>
Common names	wild snapdragon
Habitat	<p>Found in pastures, rangelands, roadsides, gravel pits, and grasslands. Tolerant to low temperatures and coarse soils. Prefers open sunny locations.</p>
PLANT	
Vegetation	<p>Mature plants up to 3 feet tall. Stems are woody at the base. Top growth dies back in fall, prostrate stems form in the fall and overwinter. Produces 1 to 25 floral stems. The leaves are heart shaped and clasp the stem. 1-3 inches long, 3/8 -3/4 inches wide and waxy.</p>
Roots	<p>Taproots can reach a depth of 6 feet or more. Lateral roots are found 2 to 8 inches deep and can extend horizontally 10 feet or more. New plants can develop from root buds 2-3 weeks after germination and from root fragments as small as 1/4 in long.</p>
Flower	<p>Color: yellow Season: spring-fall Size: 3/4 -1 1/2 inches long. Has a spur that is usually as long as the flower.</p>
Seed	<p>Each plant can produce up to 500,000 seeds. Remain viable for up to 10 years. Seed capsules begin opening in July. Seed matures from July through September.</p>
Seedling	<p>Most emerge in April, some fall germination possible under optimum conditions.</p>

Reproduction	Reproduces by both seed and vegetative means
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CONTROL			
BIOLOGICAL	<i>Calophasia lunula</i> , a defoliating moth. (L) <i>Brachypterolus pulicarius</i> , Toadflax flower-feeding beetle (A)		
CHEMICAL	Picloram (Tordon 22K) (<i>restricted use</i>) *Avoid spraying near trees and/or water	2-4 pints/acre	Apply when flowering in spring and/or in the fall. Add non-ionic surfactant @ 0.32oz/gal water or 1 qt/100 gal water.
	Chlorsulfuron (Telar)	2-3 oz./acre	Apply at flower stage in spring and/or in the fall. Add non-ionic surfactant @ 0.32 oz/gal. water or 1 qt./100 gal. water.
	2,4-D + Dicamba (Rangestar)	2 qt. + 2 qt/ acre	Apply during pre-bloom to flower stage in spring. Add non-ionic surfactant @ 0.32 oz/gal. water or 1 qt/100gal water. Retreatment is required for several years.
CULTURAL	Prevention. Fertilization to promote grass cover. Revegetation of highly disturbed sites Removal of prostrate stems in spring and fall reduces floral stems.		
MECHANICAL			
Burning	Burning is not recommended. The deep roots protect the plant. Areas disturbed by fire are susceptible to re-invasion because of the lack of competition from desirable plants.		
Grazing	Grazing does not control. Intensive grazing contributes to ideal habitat conditions that actually help the spread of Dalmatian toadflax. May be toxic to livestock.		
Mowing	Not recommended -		

Use all chemicals according to the manufacturer's label.

No specific recommendation or endorsement is made or implied by listing the above methods or products.