



Oxeye daisy

(*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* a.k.a. *Leucanthemum vulgare*)



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General	Family: Sunflower (Asteraceae) Found in pastures, meadows, roadsides, and in waste areas It is also an agricultural weed in grain and hay Introduced from Europe Has been sold as an ornamental in the past State List B
Common names	Whitetop
Habitat	Herbaceous short lived perennial Colony forming Tolerates poor soil. Tolerates drought
PLANT	
Vegetation	Stems are generally smooth Leaves get smaller towards top of stem The leaves are 1.5-5 inches long, usually dark green with toothed edges Smelly when crushed
Roots	Fibrous roots and short rhizomes
Flower	June-August Color: white with yellow center 20-30 white petals Single at end of branches 1-2 inches across
Seed	1300-4000 seeds per plant (up to 26,000) Seeds may germinate as soon as shed Can remain dormant in soil for up to 39+ years, most germinate within 6 yrs
Seedling	Rosettes
Reproduction	Reproduces by seed and root fragments

CONTROL			
BIOLOGICAL	None		
CHEMICAL	<i>Herbicide</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Timing</i>
	Metsulfuron (Escort XP)	1 oz. product/acre 0.25 v/v non-ionic surfactant	Apply at the early bud growth stage
	Chlorsulfuron (Telar)	1 oz. product/acre 0.25 v/v non-ionic surfactant	Apply at the early bud growth stage(Early Spring to Early Summer)
CULTURAL	Prevention Removal - make sure the entire root is removed. Must be repeated as new plants germinate. Fertilization helps desirable grasses out-compete. Cultivation		
MECHANICAL			
Burning	Not effective		
Grazing	Goats, Sheep, and Horses Cattle usually do not feed on it. They will eat around plants which encourages it in pastures		
Mowing	Repeated mowing as soon as flowers appear		

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.