



Yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)



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Yellow toadflax

General	Family: Scrophulariaceae (Figwort) Herbaceous perennial Introduced from Eurasia Has been used as an ornamental but no longer available in Colorado
Common names	Wild snapdragon, butter and eggs
Habitat	Found in pastures, rangelands, roadsides, gravel pits, and grasslands
PLANT	
Vegetation	Mature plants up to 3 feet tall Produces 1 to 25 floral stems Leaves pale green, lance shaped. 1-2 inches long, 1/8-1/4 inches wide, waxy
Roots	Lateral roots. New plants can develop from root buds 2-3 weeks after germination and from root fragments as small as 1/4 in long
Flower	Color: Yellow with orange throat. Dense cluster of 15-20 flowers at the end of stems Season: May-August Size: 3/4 -1 inches long. Has a spur that is usually as long as the flower
Seed	Each plant can produce up to 30,000 seeds. Seed matures from July through September. Viability and germination are low
Seedling	Early May, some fall germination possible
Reproduction	Reproduces mainly vegetatively but also by seed

CONTROL			
BIOLOGICAL	<i>Calophasia lunula</i> , a defoliating moth <i>Eteobalea intermediella</i> , a root boring moth <i>Mecinus janthinus</i> , a stem boring weevil		
CHEMICAL Retreatment is required for several years	Picloram (Tordon 22K) (<i>restricted use</i>) *Avoid spraying near trees and/or water	1-2 qts/acre	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	Flower stage in spring and/or in the fall. Add non-ionic surfactant @ 0.32 oz/gal. water or 1 qt./100 gal. water.
	Dicamba (many)	2-4 qts/acre	Pre-bloom to flower stage in spring. Add non-ionic surfactant @ 0.32 oz/gal. water or 1 qt/100gal water.
	Imazapic (Plateau) + MSO	8-12 fl oz/acre	Fall
CULTURAL	Prevention. Fertilization to promote grass cover. Revegetation of highly disturbed sites Removal - not effective unless done first year plants germinate; otherwise this will fragment the roots and give rise to many more plants		
MECHANICAL			
Burning	Burning is not recommended. Areas disturbed by fire are susceptible to invasion because of the lack of competition from desirable plants		
Grazing	Grazing does not control. Intensive grazing contributes to conditions that actually help spread Yellow 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.