Weed & Pest
Noxious Weed Information Series

Dalmatian toadflax
(*Linaria dalmatica*)

Dalmatian toadflax	
General	Family: Figwort (Scrophulariaceae) Introduced from Europe Has been used as an ornamental List B
Common names	Wild snapdragon
Habitat	Herbaceous perennial Pastures, rangelands, roadsides, gravel pits, and grasslands. Tolerant to low temperatures and coarse soils. Prefers open sunny locations. Individual patches can last for 13 or more years. Toadflax can significantly reduce crop yields and stress native communities
PLANT	
Vegetation	Up to 3 feet tall Produces 1 - 25 floral stems that are woody at the base Top growth dies back in fall, prostrate stems form in the fall and overwinter Leaves are waxy, heart shaped and clasp the stem. 1-3 inches long, ⅜-¾ inches wide
Roots	Taproots 4-10 feet deep. Lateral roots 2-8 inches deep and 10+ feet wide. New plants can develop from root buds 2-3 weeks after germination and from root fragments as small as ¼ in long
Flower	Spring - Fall Yellow snapdragon shaped ¾ -1½ inches long. Has a spur that is usually as long as the flower
Seed	Each plant can produce up to 500,000 seeds that can remain viable for up to 10 years Seed capsules begin opening in July Seed matures from July through September
Seedling	Most emerge in April, some fall germination possible under optimum conditions
Reproduction	Seed and vegetative

CONTROL			
BIOLOGICAL	*Calophasia lunula*, a defoliating moth *Brachypterolus pulicarius,* Toadflax flower-feeding beetle		
CHEMICAL	***Stage***	***Herbicide***	***Timing***
	Flowering	Chlorsulfuron (Telar) Picloram (Tordon) *(restricted use)*	Spring - Fall
	Pre-bloom	2,4-D + Dicamba (many)	Spring
CULTURAL	Prevention Fertilization to promote grass cover. Revegetation of highly disturbed sites Cutting of prostrate stems in spring and fall reduces floral stems Hand pulling is not effective because it encourages growth from root fragments and can increase an infestation		
MECHANICAL	***Stage***	***Method***	***Timing***
Burning	N/A	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	N/A	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	N/A		

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.

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