

NOXIOUS WEED ALERT

Claunch-Pinto SWCD 847-2243

DALMATIAN TOADFLAX

DALMATION TOADFLAX



KEY INFORMATION

PREVENT SEED FORMATION!

- Small infestations should be eradicated before the spread.
- Hand-pull small infestations.
- Fire & mowing are NOT an effective control method.

DESCRIPTION

- Flowers resemble snapdragons- they are two-lipped, yellow w/ orange throat and long spur.
- Stems are smooth & waxy with branching at the top.
- Leaves are waxy, bluish-green and are oval or heart-shaped
- Roots can reach to 10ft. and give rise to a daughter plant every few inches.



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TREATMENT OPTIONS

Mechanical

- Hand pulling is effective for small areas, but will need pulling each yr. for 5-6 yrs.
- Site must be revisited for 10-15 yrs. to remove any seedling produced from dormant seeds.

Biological

- Several control agents have been approved for use. The best agent is the *Mecinus Janthinus*, a Stem-boring weevil beetle.



DAMAGE

- Dalmatian toadflax **IS** toxic to animals.
- Competes with native grasses & wildflowers.
- Reduces forage for cattle and wildlife.
- **Poisoning is rare**; livestock will generally not eat it.

SPREAD

- Can produce up to 500,000 seeds for 10 yrs.
- Seed is spread by the wind, birds and animals.
- New plants are formed from horizontal roots that can be 3.7m long.

HABITAT

- Dalmatian Toadflax is found at low to mid-elevations. It can be found in gardens and cultivated fields.