



Dalmatian Toadflax

Linaria dalmatica



- Creeping perennial
- Grow 2- 4 feet tall
- Blooms late spring to summer
- Aggressive hard to control invasive weed
- Has waxy leaf surface and deep roots

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Suggested Control Methods for Dalmatian Toadflax

Mechanical & Physical Control

Hand-pulling/Digging: Effective for seedlings or small patches, but requires years of persistence to exhaust the root-stock and seed bank.

Cultivation: Repeated, intensive cultivation can work but needs to continue for at least two years.

Mowing: Generally ineffective for control; it can even spread the plant.

Chemical Control (Herbicides)

Key Herbicides: Chlorsulfuron, Dicamba, Imazapic, Picloram.

Surfactant: A surfactant (like methylated seed oil) is crucial due to the plant's waxy leaves for better herbicide absorption.

Timing: Best applied in the fall when nutrients are moving to the roots, or in late spring/early summer when flowering starts.

Application: Target actively growing plants and ensure thorough foliage wetting, avoiding runoff.

Cultural Control

Competitive Grasses: Establish aggressive grasses to outcompete toadflax.

Grazing: Sheep and goats can suppress plants and limit seed production.

Restoration: Focus on establishing desirable native plants to prevent weed invasion.

Biological Control

Stem Weevils: The *Mecinus janthinus* weevil is a common agent; larvae mine stems, reducing nutrient flow, while adults feed on leaves, suppressing growth.

Best Practices

Prevent Seed Production: Focus on killing plants before they flower.

Target the Roots: The deep root system is key to eradication.

Integrated Approach: Combine methods (e.g., fall herbicide + spring pulling) for best results.