



# 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.