



# Yellow Toadflax

*Linaria vulgaris*

- Creeping Perennial
- Grows 2 feet tall
- Blooms late spring into summer
- Reproduces by seed and root system
- Invades rangeland, roadsides, field edges, and waste areas

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# Suggested Control Methods for Yellow Toadflax

## Mechanical & Manual Control

**Hand-Pulling/Digging:** Effective for seedlings or small patches; must remove the entire root system.

**Mowing/Cultivating:** Repeated mowing weakens the plant by preventing flowering and seed set; cultivation can disrupt roots.

## Chemical Control (Herbicides)

**Timing:** Best applied during active growth period, before full bloom, or when the top of the plant is dying back after frost.

### Effective Chemicals:

**Metsulfuron/Chlorsulfuron/Imazapic:** Selective options, often used in pastures.

**Picloram (Tordon):** Potent, but with strict use near water/gardens.

**Glyphosate:** Non-selective; use with caution to avoid killing desirable plants.

**Application:** Use surfactants (oil-based) for better leaf adherence; follow label instructions carefully.

## Biological Control

**Insects:** Several weevils (like *Gymnetron antirrhini*) and moths (*Calophasia lunula*) help reduce seed production and plant vigor over time.

**Note:** Bio-control agents take years to establish and may not eradicate the plant alone.

## Cultural & Integrated Management

**Competition:** Maintain vigorous native grasses through proper fertilization and grazing management to outcompete toadflax.

**Integrated Approach:** Combine methods (e.g., mowing followed by fall herbicide, or bio-control with selective spraying) for best results.

**Prevent Spread:** Inspect hay and equipment to avoid introducing seeds.