



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 in 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.