

## **Invasive Species Factsheet-Oxeye Daisy**

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**Species Common Name:** Oxeye Daisy

**Species Scientific Name:** *Leucanthemum vulgare*

**Native Range and Introduction:** Oxeye Daisy is native to Europe and was introduced in the mid 1700's in New England as an ornamental. Moved across the United States in contaminated seed and hay, along with still being planted as an ornamental species.

**Description:** Perennial that grows to about two feet tall and spreads by aggressive rhizomes and seeds. Lower leaves are large and deeply divided while upper leaves are small and almost entire. The leaves attach to the stem with a short petiole. There will be solitary flowering heads on top of each stem with white ray flowers and yellow disk flowers. They flower usually late June to early August. Also, they are commonly confused with Shasta Daisy, Shasta leaves will only have a serrate margin and will clasp the stem. If you have a white daisy on your property and it keeps spreading, it's probably Oxeye!

**Ecological and Economical Threats:** Ecologically can form dense stands in pasture and rangelands especially in the west. This can cause loss of biodiversity and suppression of more desired species. Economically it can cause loss of grazing capabilities, infest many crops, and can carry diseases that can affect crop species.

**Regulated Status in Wyoming:** Oxeye Daisy is on the State Designated Noxious Species List and is also on the North American Invasive Species Management Association Weed Free Forage Noxious Species List that Wyoming uses for weed free forage standards.

**Distribution in Wyoming:** This species is found in 17 of the 23 counties in Wyoming, the six counties that do not have Oxeye Daisy are Platte, Niobrara, Sweetwater, Converse, Goshen, and Laramie.

### **Control Options:**

**Mechanical:** Difficult because of its aggressive root system, but apply this method multiple times a year, for multiple years can reduce stand. Usually only an option for small infestations.

**Chemical:** Include Transline (Clopyralid) in lawns, Milestone (aminopyralid) in range, Banvel (Dicamba) in small grains, or RoundUp (Glyphosate) in gardens

**Cultural:** Fallow the entire area of the garden or field and replant new species.

**Integrated Weed Management:** In a garden situation, you could implement a plan of digging out plants for two years, to try to reduce stand, so smaller area can be chemically treated, and then planting hardy perennial species.

### **Online Resources:**

URL: <http://www.invasiveplantatlas.org/subject.html?sub=5937>

URL: <http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/13357/aqb>

Image 1 URL: <https://www.invasive.org/browse/detail.cfm?imgnum=1459134>

Image 2 URL: <https://www.invasive.org/browse/detail.cfm?imgnum=1553166>



Image 1-Flowering Head



Image 2-Basal Leaves

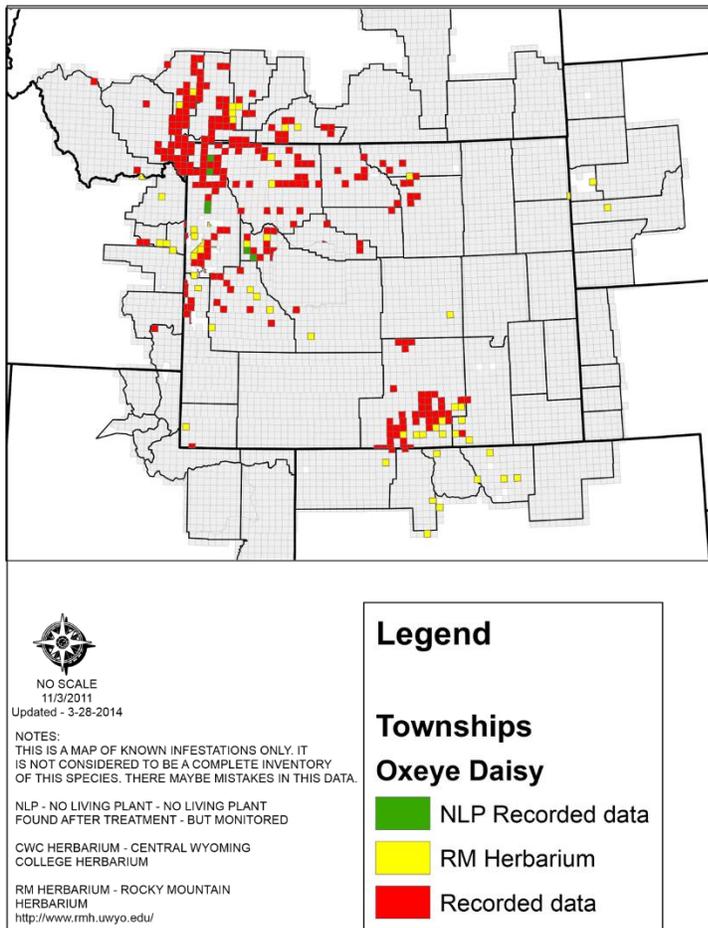


Figure 1-Oxeye Daisy Distribution in Wyoming and Surrounding States  
URL: [http://wyoweed.org/images/Weed\\_Maps/Oxeye\\_daisy.pdf](http://wyoweed.org/images/Weed_Maps/Oxeye_daisy.pdf)