Invasive Species Fact Sheet-Dalmatian Toadflax
Prepared by: Aaron Ide

Species Common Name: Dalmatian Toadflax
Species Scientific Name: *Linaria dalmatica*

Native Range and Introduction: It is native to Mediterranean Region and was introduced in the late 1800s as an ornamental species. It has spread primarily as an ornamental species and by other human activities.

Description: Perennial species with branching stems growing up to three feet tall. It grows from a deep creeping roots system that can form multiple flowering plants. The leaves are light green, heart shaped, and have an extremely waxing cuticle. The flowers are yellow and have a long spur on the bottom similar to snapdragon flowers. They are formed off of the leaf axils near the top of the plant. Is a hearty seed producer with up to 120,000 seeds per plant that can remain viable for up to 10 years.

Ecological and Economical Threats: Ecologically, this plant will establish quickly and form dense patches that can severely drop biodiversity, especially those dominated by cool season grasses. Also, a site that changes from a health rangeland to a heavily infested an increase in erosion can occur. Economically the real impact is loss of grazing capacity of a pasture from the loss of grasses and forbs displaced by the Toadflax.

Regulated Status in Wyoming: Dalmatian Toadflax 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 as weed free forage standard.

Distribution in Wyoming: Found in all counties in Wyoming.

Control Options:

Mechanical: Is not a great method of control, but may be limited to this method in some situations, when removing the plant try to get as much of the root system as possible.

Chemical: Two main herbicides are used in the range/pasture applications, Tordon 22K (Picloram) and Telar XP (Chlorsulfuron), in ROW or Industrial situations Perspective (Aminocyclopyrachlor + Chlorsulfuron) could be used. A synthetic surfactant needs to be used because of the plants waxy cuticle.

Biological: There are a two weevil species that have been released for biological control. Also, goats and sheep can graze off the above ground portion of the plant, usually leading to decreased plant vigor.

Integrated Weed Management: Integrated approach may be a little different for this species as you could team our biological control agent with herbicide application around the boundaries of the main infestation. Otherwise you could combat it with a Tordon 22K application in late May and come back in early October and hit remaining plants with Telar XP.

Internet Resources:

URL: http://www.invasiveplantatlas.org/subject.html?sub=5939\
URL: http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/30827/aqb
URL: https://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/plants/toadflax.shtml
Image 1 URL: http://www.invasive.org/browse/detail.cfm?imgnum=5366142
Image 2 URL: http://www.invasive.org/browse/detail.cfm?imgnum=5436265
Image 3 URL: http://www.invasive.org/browse/detail.cfm?imgnum=5405709

Image 1-Seedling Plant

Image 2-Flowering Plant

Image 3-Flowers

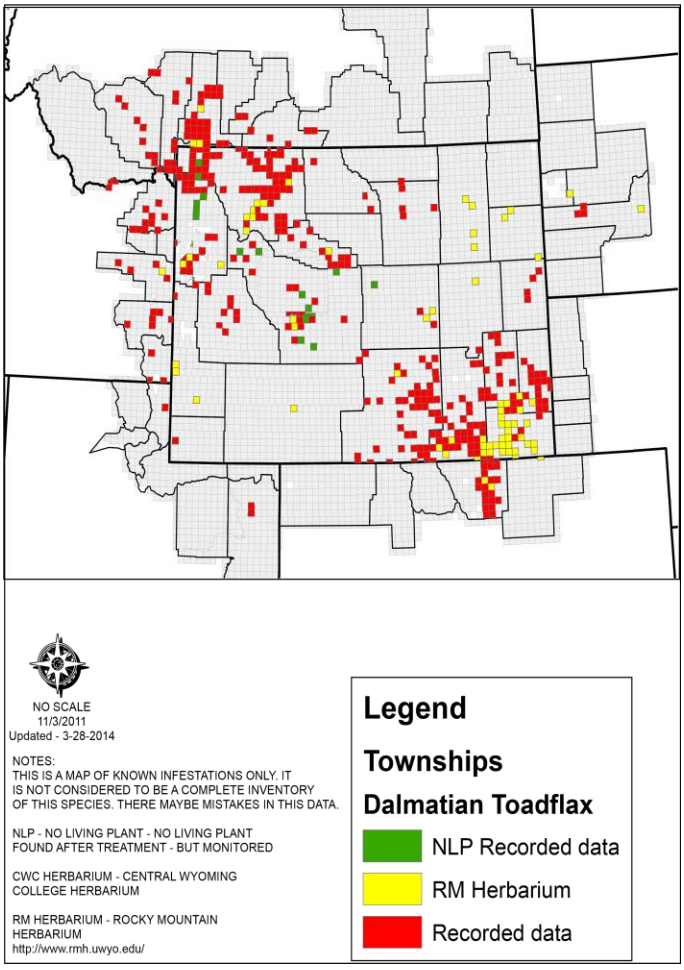

Figure 1-Dalmatian Toadflax Presence in Wyoming and Surrounding States
URL: http://wyoweed.org/images/Weed_Maps/Dalmatian_Toadflax.pdf