



Linaria dalmatica ssp. dalmatica

WA – Class B Noxious Weed, Prohibited Plant List

OR – Class B Noxious Weed

Dalmatian Toadflax

Balkan Toadflax, Broadleaf Toadflax

Family: Scrophulariaceae

Origins: Originally brought to North America from the Mediterranean region as an ornamental in the 1800s.

Range: Found throughout much of the United States, heavily distributed east of the Cascades in Washington and Oregon.

Habitat: Commonly grows in disturbed areas, open fields, waste areas, agricultural areas, roadsides, and forest clearings. It prefers cooler, semi-arid environments with little soil acidity, low organic content, and well-drained soils.

Impact: Colonies of Dalmatian Toadflax will quickly push out native grasses, forbs, and desirable species. Dalmatian Toadflax reproduces by seed and by horizontal creeping rootstocks. Each plant produces up to 500,000 seeds, which can remain viable in the soil for ten years.

Description: Dalmatian Toadflax is a short-lived, perennial herb that grows up to 5 feet tall. The plant's overall form is narrow and upright, with multiple stems growing from a single woody base. Bright yellow Snapdragon-type flowers are tinged with orange and bloom from May through August. Flower heads are 1.5 to 2 inches long and occur on long racemes. The petals have two lips with 2-lobes on the upper lip and 3-lobes on the lower lip. Dense, pale green, heart-shaped leaves appear to clasp the stem, are waxy and rubbery, and alternate along the stem.

Common Look-Alikes: Yellow Toadflax, Yellow Snapdragons.

**Not known to be toxic.*



Integrated Pest Management - Control Methods

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) combines various methods such as mechanical, cultural, biological, and chemical controls to manage pests. IPM offers the possibility of improving the efficiency of pest control while reducing its negative environmental impacts. For more information, see the Cowlitz County Noxious Weed's IPM Resources & Strategy Guide or contact your local Noxious Weed Control Board to develop a customized IPM plan.

Non-Herbicide Control

<p>Mechanical (pulling, cutting, digging, etc.)</p>	<p>Hand pulling can be effective at controlling small infestations of seedlings if performed consistently over a period of 5 to 6 years. Regular mowing before flowering can limit seed production but will encourage vegetative growth. Cultivating every 7 to 10 days can limit spread.</p>
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Cultural	Establishing healthy populations of desirable winter annuals and perennials will deter Dalmatian Toadflax from spreading. Seedlings compete poorly for soil moisture.
Biological	The Toadflax Stem Weevil, <i>Mecinus janthiniiformis</i> , is highly successful in limiting the spread of Dalmatian Toadflax if introduced over multiple years, in conjunction with other methods. This insect damages the foliage and can stop or limit flower production.

Herbicide Control: Foliar Broadcast Treatment

Dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, Clarity)	Timing: Early spring before plants reach bloom stage. Remarks: Repeat applications may be necessary; avoid drift to sensitive crops; Dicamba severely injures or kills most broadleaf plants; grass tolerates Dicamba; do not apply near water.
Chlorsulfuron (Telar)	Timing: Apply in spring to actively growing plants during the bud to bloom stage. Remarks: Use penetrating surfactant; spray for complete, uniform coverage; avoid drift to crops; apply only to non-cropland; refer to the label for use in aquatic areas.
Imazapic (Plateau)	Timing: Apply in fall when the top 25% of the plant is dead, usually after a hard frost. Remarks: Add methylated seed oil to spray mixture; note crop rotations found on the label; do not apply near water.

* Cowlitz County Noxious Weed Control Board does not endorse any product or brand name. Brand names are listed as an example only. Other commercial products may contain the listed active chemical for herbicide control. Always read and follow the safety protocols and rate recommendations on the herbicide label. **The Label is The Law.**

This control sheet includes excerpts from the Written Findings of the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board (WSNWCB), nwcb.wa.gov. Herbicide information from the PNW Weed Management Handbook (ISBN 978-1-931979-22-1) and product labels.