



Leucanthemum vulgare

WA – Class C Noxious Weed, Prohibited Plant List

Oxeye Daisy

White Daisy, Whiteweed, Field Daisy, Marguerite, Poorland Flower

Family: Asteraceae

Origins: Native to Europe, Oxeye Daisy, was introduced to the Pacific Northwest in the late 1800s in contaminated forage grasses and legume seed.

Range: Found in every state in the United States.

Habitat: Commonly found in grasslands, overgrazed pastures, waste areas, meadows, railroad rights-of-way, and roadsides; Oxeye Daisy can grow in a wide range of soils, especially those low in pH and nutrients.



Impact: Oxeye Daisy aggressively invades fields and pastures, forms dense patches, and crowds out native plant species. It reproduces from both seed and vegetatively, growing new stems from the creeping root system or root fragments. Each plant can produce over 20,000 seeds, which can remain viable in the soil for 38 years.

Oxeye Daisy seeds can be found in mixed seed packets. Review the ingredients of wildflower mixes to avoid accidental introduction, and avoid using wildflower mixes with unidentified seed components.



Description: Oxeye Daisy is a perennial herbaceous plant that grows 1 to 3 feet tall. It has shallow, branched rhizomes and adventitious roots. Hairless to slightly hairy stems are simple or slightly branched near the top. Alternating stem leaves are lance-shaped with coarse teeth or lobes. Stem leaves become smaller and stalkless towards the top of the stem.

Flowers are showy and daisy-like, with 20 to 30 white ray flowers and numerous, bright yellow disk flowers. Flower heads are usually solitary, reaching 2 inches in diameter and grow on long, terminal stems. Bracts at the base of the flower heads are green with dark-brown margins. The entire plant has a disagreeable odor when crushed. Flowers bloom from June to August.

Common Look-Alikes: Scentless Mayweed, Common Daisy, Chamomile.

** Oxeye Daisy is 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.

Continued...

Non-Herbicide Control

Mechanical (pulling, cutting, digging, etc.)	Cut and bag the flower heads to reduce seed production. In heavily infested pastures, mow as soon as the first flowers open to eliminate seed production. However, mowing may stimulate shoot production and subsequent flowering.
Cultural	Oxeye Daisy is easily killed by intensive cultivation because it has a shallow root system.
Biological	Biological agents are currently not available for Oxeye Daisy in Washington State.

Herbicide Control: Foliar Broadcast Treatment

Aminopyralid (Milestone)	Timing: Apply to young, actively growing weeds before the bud stage. Preemergence in winter or early spring. Remarks: Many desirable plants can be seriously injured or killed; using a non-ionic surfactant will help enhance control under adverse conditions; do not apply near the root zone of desirable trees; do not compost plant material that has been sprayed by this product; do not use manure from fields that have been sprayed with this product; do not apply near water.
Glyphosate (Rodeo, Killzall, Kleenup, Roundup)	Timing: Spring from rosette to bud stage of growth. Remarks: Spray complete, uniform coverage but not to the point of runoff; dust on plants may reduce effectiveness; Glyphosate is nonselective and may injure or kill any vegetation it contacts; refer to the label for use in aquatic areas.
Imazapyr (Imazapyr, Arsenal, Habitat)	Timing: Apply preemergence or postemergence to actively growing plants. Remarks: Spray complete uniform coverage, but not to the point of runoff; dust on plants may reduce effectiveness; do not apply near water; may be harmful to some tree species; refer to the label for use in aquatic areas.
Chlorsulfuron (Telar)	Timing: Apply to rosettes in spring or fall before the bolting stage of growth. Remarks: Use on non-cropland only; do not apply to the frozen ground; maintain constant agitation while mixing the product with water; avoid contact with sensitive crops; do not treat powdery, dry soils and light, sandy soils if rain is not likely after treatment; refer to the label for use in aquatic areas.
Metsulfuron (Escort, MSM)	Timing: Apply to actively growing plants in the spring. Fall to rosettes. Remarks: Do not allow spray to drift to sensitive crops; apply only to pasture, rangeland, and non-crop sites; application sites differ between products; for best results, use a surfactant; do not apply near water.
Other Listed Chemicals	aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective), aminopyralid + metsulfuron (Opensight), clopyralid (Transline), clopyralid + 2,4-D amine (Curtail), dicamba (Banvel and others), picloram (Tordon)

* 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.