

STOP THE INVASION

Dalmatian Toadflax *Linaria dalmatica*

Dalmatian Toadflax is difficult to eradicate once established. Its extensive root system can extend over 3 meters.

UNWANTED PLANTS

Origin

Native to the Mediterranean this short lived perennial was brought over to North America in the 1900's as an ornamental and has since escaped.

Status

Found throughout Western Canada and Northwestern U.S. Trace amounts are found throughout southern Manitoba and a larger infestation can be found north of Riding Mountain National Park.

Impacts

New infestations begin by seed and need disturbed or degraded vegetation to become established. It is able to form dense populations through creeping root systems and outcompetes native plants.

Where to Look

Dalmatian Toadflax can tolerate low temperatures. It grows best in full sun, coarsely textured and well drained soils. It can be found on disturbed sites, cultivated fields, and grasslands.

Control

Intense, repeated cultivation in crop situations for at least 2 years has proven successful. Mowing and hand pulling before flowering prevents seed production but needs to be repeated as re-sprouting will occur. Several biocontrols have been released in Western Provinces and States but their success is currently unknown.



Look for:

Stems: Can be multiple and grow 1 m tall.

Leaves: Heart shaped, clasp at stem and arranged alternately. Crowded at lower part of stem.

Flowers: Bloom in early June and are bright Yellow and are larger than Yellow Toadflax flowers.



Report a Sighting:



Invasive Species Council of Manitoba

5006 Roblin Boulevard Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3R 0G7

ph: (204) 232-6021 fax: (204) 986-7236

info@invasivespeciesmanitoba.com

www.invasivespeciesmanitoba.com