

STOP THE INVASION

Yellow Toadflax

Linaria vulgaris

Once present Yellow Toadflax establishes dense patches that are extremely difficult to control, let alone eradicate.

UNWANTED PLANTS

Origin

Originating from Eurasia, this perennial was brought over to North America in the mid 1800's as an ornamental and has escaped.

Status

A serious problem to rangelands. This toadflax has spread throughout southern Manitoba, the Interlake Region and north of Riding Mountain National Park. It can still be bought at garden centers and nurseries.

Impacts

Yellow Toadflax is able to form large colonies and crowds out other vegetation. Dense populations can reduce forage production for livestock and wildlife. It mainly reproduces by sprouting from creeping root system. 2-3 week old seedlings can produce creeping roots.

Where to Look

Prefers sandy-gravelly soils but can be found in cultivated fields, grasslands, open forests and along road sides or railroads.

Control

Hand-pulling can be effective in soft soils where the roots can be removed easily. Repetition is required to deplete the seed bank and all root pieces. Mowing can assist by starving the roots.



Look for:

Stem: Plant may have 1-25 stems and can grow 15 cm—1 m tall.

Leaves: Very numerous, are pale green and attach directly to the stem.

Flowers: Resemble snap dragons, bright yellow in colour and have a long spur extending from the base. They have an orange spot on lower lip and Blooms in June.

Prevent Further Spread!

Spurred snapdragon, another common name, often appears in wildflower seed mixes. Do not purchase seed mixes that don't list their contents.

Report a Sighting:



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