



Oxeye daisy

Leucanthemum vulgare



Oxeye daisy

General	Family: Sunflower (Asteraceae) Introduced from Europe Has been sold as an ornamental Colorado List B – Eradication required in JEFFCO
Habitat	Herbaceous short lived perennial Colony forming Tolerates poor soil and drought Found in pastures, meadows, roadsides, and in waste areas It is also an agricultural weed in grain and hay

PLANT

Vegetation	Stems are generally smooth Leaves get smaller towards top of stem The leaves are 1½ -5 inches long, usually dark green with toothed edges Smelly when crushed
Roots	Fibrous roots and short rhizomes
Flower	June-August White with yellow center 20-30 petals Single at end of branches 1-2 inches across
Seed	1,300-4,000 seeds per plant (up to 26,000) Seeds may germinate as soon as shed Can remain dormant in soil for up to 39+ years, most germinate within 6 yrs
Seedling	Rosettes
Reproduction	Reproduces by seed and root fragments

CONTROL – CHEMICAL		
<i>Timing</i>	<i>Herbicide</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Spring to Early Summer Rosette to Pre-flowering	2,4-D (various) w/tank mix Aminopyralid (Milestone) Dicamba (various) w/tank mix Glyphosate (various) Metsulfuron (Escort XP) Picloram (Tordon) Restricted Use	Use of a surfactant is recommended for most herbicides to help increase contact with the vegetation and to facilitate herbicide uptake. Refer to the specific label for the appropriate type of surfactant. Treating at the rosette and early bolt stage stops biennial weeds from using resources that desirable plants need to prosper. Refer to the individual label for allowed sites, specific timing, and restrictions about grazing and haying.
Fall Rosette	Metsulfuron (Escort XP) Picloram (Tordon) Restricted Use	Formulations of more than one active ingredient are available. For established populations, control will take a few years so treatment will need to be repeated.
CONTROL -- NON-CHEMICAL		
<i>Technique</i>	<i>Timing</i>	<i>Method</i>
Biological	N/A	
Burning	N/A	
Cultivation	Spring – Fall Rosettes and young plants without flower heads	Cultivate to a depth of at least 4 inches. Repeat throughout the season and on an annual basis until the seedbank is exhausted. May allow more seeds to germinate due to disturbance.
Grazing	N/A	
Mowing	Spring to Early Summer Before seed set	Mow every three to four weeks. Plants may resprout. Repeat as needed throughout the season. Works best when combined with fall herbicide treatments.
Prevention	Anytime	Maintain the health of the site by encouraging healthy stands of grass.
Removal	Spring to Early Summer Rosette to Bolting	Remove young plants before they are more than 5 inches tall (before flower buds form). Remove all the roots. Repeat as new rosettes germinate.
	Summer Flowering	Remove plants, bag, and dispose of in the trash or landfill. Remove all the roots.
	Pulling when plants are small results in less bulk and makes disposal easier. Pulling will disturb the soil so it may contribute to more of the seedbank to germinate.	

Use all chemicals according to the manufacturer's label. The label will provide specific instructions including allowed sites, application methods, rates, storage, re-entry requirements and personal protective equipment. No specific recommendation or endorsement is made or implied by listing the above methods or products.
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