



**Teasel**  
(*Dipsacus sp.*)



Teasel	
<b>General</b>	Family: Dipsacaceae Native of Europe - Introduced to North America in the 1700s <b>List B - ERADICATION required in parts of JEFFCO</b>
<b>Habitat</b>	Biennial Found in pastures, rangeland, rights-of-way, ditch banks, and disturbed areas Moist to dry, fertile soil
PLANT	
<b>Vegetation</b>	Mature plants are 2-8 feet tall The leaves are oblong, hairy. Clasp the stem, forming cup-like structures Stems are prickly
<b>Roots</b>	Thick taproot
<b>Flower</b>	June through October Purple and white Upward curving stiff bracts below flowerheads
<b>Seed</b>	3,300 per plant Seed drops from mother plant May be transported by birds Most germinate in first season
<b>Seedling</b>	Seedlings live for a year or more before bolting
<b>Reproduction</b>	Seed

<b>CONTROL -- CHEMICAL</b>		
<i>Timing</i>	<i>Herbicide</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Spring or Fall Rosette	2,4-D (various w/ aquatic label) Aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective)	Use of a surfactant is recommended for most herbicides to help increase contact with the vegetation and to facilitate herbicide uptake. Refer the specific label for the appropriate type of surfactant.
Spring to Early Summer Rosette to Bolting	Aminocyclopyrachlor + metsulfuron (Streamline) <b>Aminopyralid (Milestone)</b> Chlorsulfuron (Telar) Clopyralid (Transline) Clopyralid + 2,4D (Curtail) clopyralid + triclopyr (Redeem) Glyphosate (various w/ aquatic label) Imazapic (Plateau) Metsulfuron (Escort XP)	Treating at the rosette and early bolt stage stops the weeds from using resources that desirable plants need to prosper. Treat before plants form flower buds.  Refer to the label to for allowed sites, specific timing, and for restrictions about grazing and haying.  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.
<b>CONTROL -- NON-CHEMICAL</b>		
<i>Technique</i>	<i>Timing</i>	<i>Method</i>
<b>Biological</b>	N/A	
<b>Burning</b>	N/A	
<b>Cultivation</b>	Spring to Fall	Rosettes and young plants without flower heads. May need to be repeated throughout the season and on an annual basis until the seedbank is exhausted. May allow more seeds to germinate due to disturbance.
<b>Grazing</b>	N/A	
<b>Mowing</b>	Spring to Early Summer	Mow young plants after they have started to form flowerheads. Repeat as needed throughout the season.
<b>Prevention</b>	Anytime	Maintain the health of the site by encouraging perennial native vegetation.
<b>Removal</b>	Spring to Early Summer Rosette to Bolting	Remove rosettes and young plants before they are more than 12 inches tall (before flower buds form). Remove at least the top couple inches of the taproot.
	Summer Flowering	Remove flower heads, bag, and dispose of in the trash or landfill. Sever root a least a couple inches below the soil. Plants without flower buds do not need to be put in the trash.
	Fall Rosette	Remove rosettes and at least the top couple inches of the taproot.
	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 germinating.	

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. 9/2021