



OXEYE DAISY (*Leucanthemum vulgare*)

Family: Asteraceae (Aster)

Life Cycle: Perennial

Class: C - Control Required

AKA: white or field daisy, whiteweed, marguerite

OXEYE DAISY

- May be confused with the non-invasive Shasta daisy
- May appear in 'wildflower mix' seed packets
- Considered an invasive species in over 40 countries
- Native to Asia and Europe

CONTROL METHODS

Mechanical: Hand-pulling or digging can be effective on small patches; ensure all roots are removed and monitor for regrowth. Mowing before flowering can reduce seed production but will not control the vegetative spread of the plant. Repeated cultivation can be effective; clean equipment before moving to a new site to prevent spread by seed and root fragments.

Cultural: Establish or support desirable vegetation on bare or disturbed ground to reduce likelihood of invasion. Applying nitrogen rich fertilizer can favor grasses and reduce heavy infestations.

Biological: There are currently no biological agents approved for release in Washington State.

Chemical*: Most effective before flowering. See table below for recommendations.

DESCRIPTION

Growth Traits: Clump-forming perennial growing to three and a half feet tall. White daisy flowers and typically hairless foliage. Forms dense colonies by shallow creeping roots. Stalks die back to roots in winter. Unpleasant scent when crushed.

Leaves and Stems: Basal leaves have a stalk, stem leaves do not. Leaves are alternate on stems, lance-shaped, and have coarse teeth or lobes. Leaves progressively smaller moving up the stem. Stems may branch near the top.

Flowers: Blooms June - August. Flowers appear singly at end of stems. Many white 'petals' (ray flowers) with bright yellow center (disk flowers). The classic white

Roots and Reproduction: Extensive shallow creeping root system. Spreads by seed, creeping roots, and root fragments. One plant may produce over 20,000 seeds which can withstand animal digestion and remain viable in the soil for 38 years.

Habitat: Prefers sites with moisture. Invades overgrazed pastures, meadows, waste areas, roadsides, railroad rights-of-way and grasslands. Particular problem in pastures where cattle tend to avoid grazing it, allowing it to spread and outcompete other forage.

Toxicity: Not known to be toxic. Livestock tend to avoid grazing the pungent plant.

***ALWAYS read herbicide labels and follow instructions for use and PPE.** The use of a surfactant (aka sticker) increases the efficacy of herbicide application, saving you time and money. If treating over multiple seasons, rotate using herbicides with different modes of action to reduce likelihood of herbicide resistance developing. Below are recommended herbicides based on stage of growth and time of year. All recommendations are supplied with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Noxious Weed Board is implied. Trade names are used to simplify recommendations.

NOTE: There is no 'magic bullet' in noxious weed control, and control efforts must be repeated every season to stop their spread. Using a combination of methods (e.g. cultural and chemical) will lead to better control over time.

April - May Rosette, Seedling Stage	June - July Bolting, Bud, Bloom Stage	August - October Seeding, Fall Regrowth Stage
2,4-D	Tordon + 2,-D	Nitrogen fertilizer
Trimec	Trimec	Telar
Tordon + 2,-D	Transline	
Milestone	Method + Telar	
Nitrogen fertilizer		