

Oxyeye daisy

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum



- 10-24 in. tall
- Lower leaves spoon-shaped, upper leaves are narrow and clasp the stem
- Flower heads are solitary at the end of branches. Flowers June - August
- Reproduces by seed and underground rhizomes. Produces over 500 seeds per plant.
- Should not be confused with Shasta daisy, a desirable ornamental
- Spreads aggressively along roadsides, rangelands, mountain meadows and waterways

Negative Impacts

- Aggressive rangeland competitor that forms dense patches, and reduces native wildflower diversity
- Typically grows in higher elevations in Colorado
- Heavy infestations create areas of bare soil, increasing soil erosion
- Impacts agricultural production
- Reduces or eliminates forage for elk and grazing animals
- Infestations reduce or eliminate wildlife use



Oxeye daisy

Chemical Control (always add non-ionic surfactant @ 1 oz for each 3 gallons of water)

Spring Emergence to Flowering:

Milestone (Aminopyralid)

- Hand Spraying: Mix 1oz in 3 gallons of water
- 4-6 oz per acre

Redeem R&P (Clopyralid + Triclopyr)

- 2 or 3 pints per acre

Tordon (Picloram-Restricted Use)

- 1 or 2 pints per acre

Escort (Metsulfuron)

- 1 oz per acre

Mechanical Control:

(Recommended for new or small infestations only)

- Hand pull or dig when soil is moist.
- Oxeye is fairly shallow rooted - make certain to pull up all of the roots.
- Bag specimens carefully so as to not scatter seeds if removed during or after flowering.

Stopping flowering and seed production is critical for success. Mowing is ineffective.

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