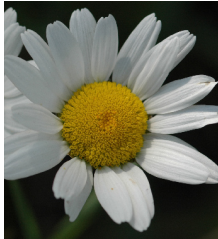


# Oxeye daisy

Colorado Dept. of  
Agriculture,  
Conservation  
Services Division  
700 Kipling Street  
Suite 4000  
Lakewood, CO 80215  
303-239-4100



## Key ID Points

1. Creeping perennial that grows 10 inches to 2 feet tall.
2. 15-30 White ray flowers on flowerheads.

## Oxeye daisy Identification and Management



### Identification and Impacts

Oxeye daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*) was introduced from Europe as a seed contaminant and as an ornamental. It is an erect, rhizomatous, creeping perennial that grows 10 inches to 2 feet tall. The basal and lower leaves are lance shaped and toothed with long petioles (leaf stem) and the upper leaves are narrower and clasp the stem. The leaf size progressively decreases up the stem. Flower heads are mostly solitary at the end of the flower stalk and the flower head has 15 to 30 white ray flowers.

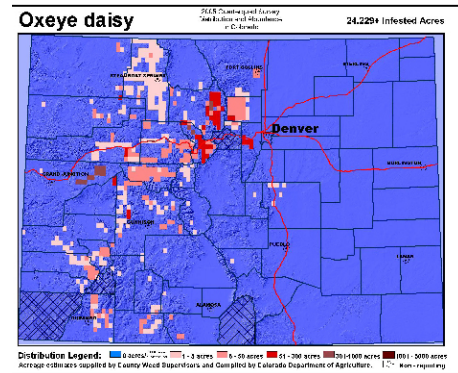
Oxeye daisy is an aggressive rangeland competitor forming dense populations reducing plant diversity and pasture forage. Heavy infestations may reduce nutrient cycling due to a shallow root system and also create areas of bare soil, increasing soil erosion. In addition, Oxeye daisy reduces the carrying capacity of heavily infested pastures when cattle are the primary grazers.

Habitats for Oxeye daisy included meadows, native grasslands, pastures, waste grounds, railway embankments, and along roadsides. Oxeye daisy typically grows in high elevations in Colorado. The soil

seed reserve for Oxeye daisy is 86% viability after 6 years. The site must be monitored for at least 10 years after the last flowering adult plants have been eliminated and treatments repeated when necessary.

The key to effective control of Oxeye daisy is education and prevention. Oxeye Daisy has been included in many different seed mixes, thus consumers should carefully read the label prior to planting so called "native wildflower" mixes. Other options include an intergrated weed management approach; utilizing herbicide, cultural, mechanical and biological control methods. Details on the back of this sheet can help to create a management plan compatible with your site ecology.

Oxeye daisy is designated as a "List B" species in the Colorado Noxious Weed Act. It is required to be either eradicated, contained, or suppressed depending on the local infestations. For more information visit [www.colorado.gov/ag/csd](http://www.colorado.gov/ag/csd) and click on the Noxious Weed Management Program. Or call the State Weed Coordinator at the Colorado Department of Agriculture, Conservation Services Division, 303-239-4100.



Photos © bottom left by: Richard Old, XID Services, Inc., Bugwood.org; Map above: Crystal Andrews, Colorado Department of Agriculture; All others: Kelly Uhing, Colorado Department of Agriculture.

*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*

**CULTURAL**

Prevent the establishment of new infestations by minimizing disturbance and seed dispersal and maintaining healthy native communities. Contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service for seed mix recommendations. Bare ground is prime habitat for weed invasions.

**BIOLOGICAL**

Goats or sheep can be effective in the control of Oxeye daisy. There are no insect biological controls available for Oxeye daisy. Since biological control agents take years to research, develop and release, no releases are expected in the foreseeable future. For more information, contact the Palisade Insectary of the Colorado Department of Agriculture at 970-464-7916.

**MECHANICAL**

Hand pull or dig when soil is moist and infestations are small. Oxeye daisy is fairly shallow rooted, make sure to pull up all of the roots. Bag specimens carefully so as to not scatter seeds if removed during or after flowering.

*Integrated Weed Management:*

*Oxeye Daisy has been included in many different seed mixes, thus consumers should carefully read the label prior to planting so called "native wildflower" mixes. Grazing by sheep or goats can be effective, in addition with a chemical approach.*

# Oxeye daisy

**HERBICIDES**

**NOTE:** The following are recommendations for herbicides that can be applied to range and pasturelands. Rates are approximate and based on equipment with an output of 30 gal/acre. Please read label for exact rates. **Always read, understand, and follow the label directions. The herbicide label is the LAW!**

HERBICIDE	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING
Metsulfuron (Escort XP)	1 oz product/acre plus 0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant	Surfactant is absolutely necessary. Apply at flowering growth stage. 1 oz product is the minimum eradication rate based on best treatment observed in several CSU experiments. (Summer)
Chlorsulfuron (Telar)	1 oz product/acre plus 0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant	Surfactant is absolutely necessary. Apply at flowering growth stage. (Summer)

