

OXEYE DAISY

Leucanthemum vulgare



CONTROL

Hand Pulling

Hand pulling can be an effective method of control, especially on small infestations, if carried out persistently over the course of several years. Care should be taken to remove as much of the plant's root system as possible in order to minimize re-growth from missed root fragments. Competitive grasses respond more favorably to fertilizer than Oxeye daisy, and may help control its spread in pastures when combined with tilling/mowing.

Mowing

Mowing is not an effective method of controlling oxeye daisy, but can be utilized to reduce seed production. mowing should be done just as infestations begin to flower and should be repeated if the growing season is long enough to permit a second or third flowering.

Biological control

N/A

Grazing

Under normal grazing conditions, oxeye daisy infestations will increase in density and size. Heavy, intense grazing will

Ideal Timing for Treatment Options

Spring	Summer	Fall
Hand-pulling		
Mowing		
Grazing (Heavily)		
Foliar Spray		Foliar Spray

force livestock to feed on oxeye daisy and reduce seed production, but may also damage competitive desirable species as well.

Herbicide

There are a number of herbicides that can be used to effectively control oxeye daisy. The herbicide chart on the back lists approved controls for oxeye daisy. Always consult product labels and read them carefully to ensure correct species/land management usage and chemical application.

Oxeye Daisy Life Cycle

Life Cycle	Root	Leaves	Stems	Flower	Seed/Fruit
Short-lived perennial	Shallow, branched rhizome	Basal and lower stem leaves on long narrow stalks have rounded teeth, are 2 to 5 inches long and widest at tip. Upper stem leaves smaller toward top of plant, have no stalk, and are toothed.	1 to 2 feet tall, simple or once-branched, smooth.	White flowers with yellow center, 1 to 2 inch diameter. One flower per stem.	Black and ribbed.



Herbicides for Oxeye Daisy, *Leucanthemum vulgare*

Active Ingredient	Rate	Efficacy	Comments
Aminocyclopyrachlor + Chlorosulfuron	3-4.5oz/acre	In spring up to flowering or in the fall rosette stage.	Broad spectrum control of broadleaf species. May suppress or injure certain annual grass species. Avoid root zone, avoid applying more than 11oz product/acre per year. Use an adjuvant.
Aminopyralid	5-7 fl oz/acre	Winter to early spring for preemergence and seedling treatments; in spring up to flower bud stage.	A broadleaf herbicide, more selective. Safe on grasses, longer residual and higher activity than clopyralid. Will kill most legumes.
Clopyralid	0.67-1.33 pt/acre	In Spring up to the flower bud stage.	A broadleaf herbicide, more selective. Safe on grasses. Will kill most legumes.
Clopyralid+ 2,4-D	1.5 qt. + 1.5 qt /acre	Apply to actively growing weeds from full rosette to early flower bud	Crop rotation restrictions while using product, up to 4 years potential harm, refer to label for transferring livestock back into broadleaf crop areas
Picloram	1.5-2 pt./acre	Apply at rosette to flower bud stage in spring or to new rosettes in fall.	Most broadleaf plants are susceptible to Picloram, relatively safe on established grasses. Long soil residual activity and some applicators note that it can injure young or germinating grasses.
Dicamba	1-2 pt./acre	Apply to rapidly growing plants in the rosette stage. Smaller plants are more effectively controlled.	Broadleaf-selective herbicide effective earlier in season. Limited soil residual, avoid drift to sensitive crops. Do not apply when temps are 80degreesF. Will kill most legumes.
Triclopyr	2pt/acre	Postemergence to rapidly growing plants	Broadleaf-selective, safe on most grasses. Low volatile ester until sprayed on hard surface in high temperature.
Glyphosate	1.33-2.67 qt/acre	Apply to rapidly growing plants from rosette to bud stage.	Glyphosate is nonselective and will kill any vegetation it comes into contact with. Spray for uniform coverage, not for runoff. No soil activity.
Chlorosulfuron	1.5 oz/acre	In fall to new rosettes or to rosettes in spring before bolting.	Mixed selectivity, generally safe on grasses. Fall application may injure bromes. Use surfactant. Can be used in late season applications to reduce seed production with long soil residual activity.
Imazapyr	2-3 pt/acre	Preemergence or postemergence.	Non-selective herbicide.
Metsulfuron	0.5-1 oz/acre	Apply to young rapidly growing weeds in spring before flowering	Mixed selectivity, generally safe on grasses. Some soil residual activity. Use a surfactant. Can be tankmixed with 2,4-D and/or dicamba.
Sulfometuron	3-5 oz/acre	Preemergence or early postemergence, when weeds are germinating or rapidly growing.	Mixed selectivity, fairly safe on native perennial grasses. Other desirable grasses may be stunted, stressed, or injured, Good for revegetation use but with long soil residual.

Information on diagnostic identifying characteristics adapted from "Montana's Noxious Weeds" by Pokorny and Mangold, Montana State University Extension Bulletin EB0159.