



## Dalmatian Toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*)

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Rhizomatous perennial up to 1.2 meters tall. Usually found in patches due to creeping roots. Introduced as an ornamental from southeastern Europe.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
<i>Mecinus</i>		Overwinter Adult	Adult	All Stages	Larva	Larva/Pup	Pupa	Overwinter Adult			
<i>janthinus</i>											



**Distribution**

Found throughout the Southern Interior.

### Quick ID

Bright yellow flowers with a long spur.

Alternate, waxy, heart-shaped leaves.

Leaves are a whitish or bluish shade of green.

Flowers have an unpleasant odor.



### Interesting Facts:

Contains a glucoside that is mildly toxic although poisoning is rare.

Plant is generally considered unpalatable to grazing animals.

**Manual Treatment:** Cutting plants reduces top growth and seed reproduction but will not kill the plant. Hand-pulling toadflax before seed-set each year can be an effective management method for new and small populations, especially if a seed bank has not developed. On a local basis, sheep or goat grazing can suppress infestations and reduce seed production, but grazing should be applied before the plants set seed.



Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
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**Flowers:** Bright, showy, yellow flowers, 5 cm long; downward spur, fuzzy orange spot on lower lip. Short stalks arranged in elongated cluster at the top of flowering stalk.

**Leaves and Stems:** Smooth, hairless foliage has a waxy or rubbery feel, and it whitish blue in colour. Heart shaped leaves with entire margins. Alternately or spirally arranged. Stems may be unbranched or form dense branching.

**Seeds:** Fruit is egg-shaped with two cells that contain several seeds. Seeds are brown and sharply angular or pyramid-like with ridges. Seeds remains viable for up to ten years.

**Roots:** Rhizomatous. Woody, well branched roots may grow several metres long. Horizontal creeping rhizomes have regenerative buds.

**Reproduction and Dispersal:** By seeds, rhizomes (creeping roots). Most seeds fall close but can be dispersed over short distances by wind. Animals and birds eat the fruit, dispersing seeds over longer distances.

**Habitat Preference:** Prefers dry, sandy, burned, or gravelly soils. Roadsides, pastures, grasslands, forest clearings and disturbed or cultivated areas. Rapidly colonizes open sites.

