

The Yellow Toadflax

Average planting success with this species:

80%

Height:

1 1/2-2 in.

Germination:

10-20 days

Optimum soil

temperature for

germination:

55-65F

Sowing depth:

Surface Sow

Blooming period:

March-June

Average seeds per

pound:

6,850,000

Seeding rate:

1 lb. per acre

Suggested use:

Floral gardens, mixtures, meadows, open fields, borders.

Miscellaneous:

A fun variety to grow from seed. Blooms rapidly. The seed is very small and care must be taken not to cover the seed too deeply.

The Toadflax is very prolific. Its fruit is a little rounded, dry capsule, which when ripe, opens at its top by several valves.



Resources to prevent the spread:

_Siuslaw Watershed Council 268- 3044

_Local Soil Water Conservation District
(541)997- 1272 (Florence)

(541)684- 0998 (Eugene)

_1-866-Invader (541)684- 0998 (Eugene)

_WWW.oregoninvasiveshotline.org



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<http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/ent/biocontrol/weedfeeders/toadflax.html>

<http://www.botanical.com/botanical/mgmh/t/toadfl19.html>

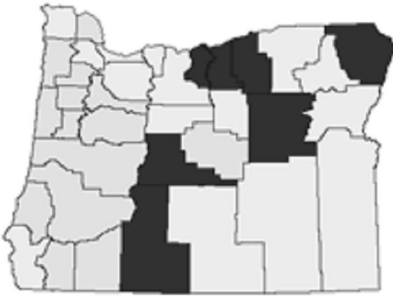
<http://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/plants/yellowtoadflax.shtml>

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/Wildseed/40/40.7.html>

<http://www.oneplan.org/Crop/noxWeeds/nxWeed35.shtml>



Toadflax



Map legend

Light grey: limited distribution

Dark grey: abundant

Grey: not known to be present

Yellow toadflax is found throughout the U.S. and in nearly all areas except western and south-central Idaho counties.

Yellow toadflax was brought from Wales in the mid-1800s as a garden flower by Ran Stead, a Welsh Quaker who came to Delaware with William Penn.

It flourished in his garden and was soon cultivated in other flower gardens.

Dalmatian toadflax is a native of southeastern

In Germany, yellow toadflax was used as a yellow dye for centuries.

Immigrants, especially the Mennonites, soon began cultivating yellow toadflax for dyeing their homespun apparel.



Although they are not found in extremely large numbers, yellow toadflax and Dalmatian toadflax can present serious localized problems because of their growth habits and potential to spread.

Both are aggressive perennials with

Biological control agents (a defoliating moth, a seed head weevil, and a flower beetle) provide from fair to good control of yellow toadflax. Herbicides are also available.

