

Oxeye daisy

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum L. Sunflower family

Key identifying traits

- ❑ Has daisy flowers- white ray flowers are 1"-2" across with yellow disk flowers in the center
- ❑ Flowers are solitary at the end of branches
- ❑ Leaves are progressively reduced in size upward on the erect stems
- ❑ Leaves also vary from lobed margins on lower leaves to merely toothed on upper leaf margins
- ❑ Seeds are small black and shiny with ten ribs

Biology and ecology

- Erect perennial growing 1-2 feet tall
- Spreads by seed and shallow, branched rhizomes- often found in patches because of rhizome spread
- Found in high meadows, pastures and rangeland and roadsides
- Not readily grazed but can cause off-flavor milk and reduces grazing capacity
- Sometimes used as an ornamental

Control

Prevention - Learn to identify plants; know your property; beware of fill dirt, hay and seed from outside your area-avoid invasive ornamentals

Biological - None known at this time

Cultural - Nitrogen fertilizer greatly enhances ability of grasses to out-compete this weed

Mechanical - Repeated tillage or digging will eventually eliminate rhizomes

Chemical - Several herbicides effective at label rates and commercial nitrogen alone nearly as effective at sufficient rates



Where found – Frequently found in high mountain meadows such as on the Colville National Forest and in relatively high elevation pastures and hay ground, particularly if the nitrogen level in the soil is deficient for good crop production.
