

T.I.P.S.

Targeted Invasive Plant Solutions

6 Oxeye Daisy



Oxeye Daisy • *Leucanthemum vulgare* •

Synonyms - *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, *Leucanthemum leucanthemum*, white daisy, field daisy, marguerite, poor-land flower, moon-penny

Legal Status

- ✓ Invasive Plants Regulation, *Forest and Range Practices Act*
- ✓ Noxious Weed (Regional), *BC Weed Control Act*

Distribution

Common in BC south of the 56th parallel.

Of major concern in the following areas: Cariboo, Okanagan, Peace River, Thompson, and Omineca.

Identification

Flowers: Typical daisy appearance; single flower heads at end of branches have white ray flowers and yellow disc flowers. Flower head diameter is approximately 5 cm. White petal tips are notched.

Stems: Single to a few erect stems. Sometimes branched. Height 0.2–0.8 m.

Leaves: Basal leaves are stalked, coarsely divided, and 4–15 cm long. Leaves become smaller and clasping toward the shoot.

Fruits: Ribbed black achenes (simple, dry, one-seeded fruit).

Similar Species: (i) Scentless chamomile (*Matricaria perforata*) has smaller flowerheads (2–3 cm diameter) and has finely divided leaves (almost fern-like); (ii) Shasta daisy, an ornamental, is larger (approximately 6–12 inches taller) and has flower heads with greater diameter than oxeye daisy.

Ecological Characteristics

Habitat: Resides in mesic to dry areas such as roadsides, pastures, waste areas, grasslands, and forested areas within low to mid-elevations.

Reproduction: Perennial plant that reproduces by seed and underground stems. A single plant can produce up to 26,000 seeds.

Dispersal: Primarily by seeds that are dispersed in close vicinity to the parent plant, but may also spread by the transport of seeds in water. Due to its unpleasant taste, most grazers tend to avoid this plant leaving it to spread easily within grazed (and thus competitively compromised) grasslands, pastures, and rangelands.

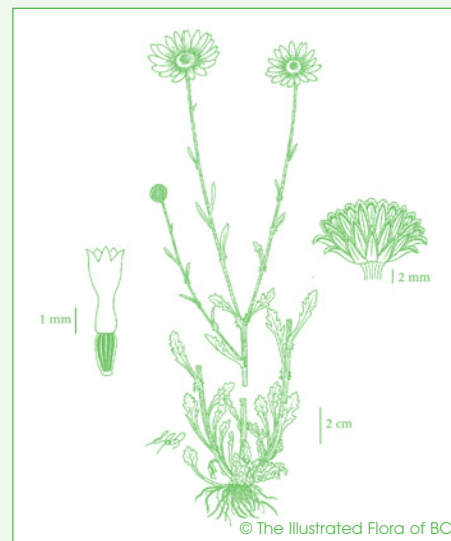


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Current Distribution in BC



Dots indicate species presence as recorded in IAPP (accessed September 19, 2007).



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Impacts

Economic: Economic impacts of oxeye daisy infestations to the forest industry are not well known and require further research. Economic costs of control may be reduced by matching silviculture brushing activities with brushing/mowing of daisy infestations to reduce seed production. Impacts to agriculture are better understood. Infestations decrease available forage for grazing livestock, especially when dense.

Ecological: Infestations can also decrease forage for wildlife, decrease local plant biodiversity, and may decrease vegetative ground cover due to its growth form, thereby increasing the area of exposed soil on site.



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Integrated Pest Management

IPM is a decision-making process that includes identification and inventory of invasive plant populations, assessment of the risks that they pose, development of well-informed control options that may include a number of methods, site treatment, and monitoring.

Prevention

- Do not purchase wildflower seed mixes that contain oxeye daisy.
- Resist invasion of oxeye daisy by managing tenured areas appropriately to maintain healthy plant communities.

Mechanical Control

- Mowing may effectively reduce seed production, but should be repeated as it may stimulate vegetation growth.
- Grazing by sheep and goats may reduce oxeye daisy populations.
- Pulling or digging up plants, ensuring that all roots are removed, may reduce oxeye daisy populations. New shoots may emerge from remaining root portions.
- Follow-up treatments will be required as seeds can remain viable in the soil for many years.

Biocontrol

- No biocontrol agents are currently available for oxeye daisy in BC. Further research is required.

Chemical Control

Herbicide recommendations and use must consider site characteristics and be prescribed based on site goals and objectives. Herbicide labels and other sources of information must be reviewed before selecting and applying herbicides.

- Clopyralid is recommended for control of oxeye daisy, but should be applied when shoots are young and growing.
- Metsulfuron methyl and picloram/2,4-D provide effective control of oxeye daisy.
- 2,4-D applied alone provides short-term control unless it is used in combination with picloram.
- Application of pesticides on Crown land must be carried out following a confirmed Pest Management Plan (*Integrated Pest Management Act*) and under the supervision of a certified pesticide applicator. www.env.gov.bc.ca/epd/edppa/ipmp/index.html
- Fertilizer applied after herbicide treatment increases growth of desirable vegetation



B. Drinkwater

and reduces re-invasion of oxeye daisy. There is evidence that shading can reduce oxeye daisy biomass.

- 2006/07 field trials by the BC Ministry of Agriculture and Lands indicate that aminopyralid, picloram, picloram plus 2,4-D, or dicamba can give excellent to very good control.

References and Links to Further Information

- *A Guide to Weeds in British Columbia*. Oxeye Daisy. www.weedsbc.ca/weed_desc/oxeye.html
- BC Ministry of Agriculture and Lands. *Field Guide to Noxious Weeds and Other Selected Invasive Plants of British Columbia*. Oxeye Daisy. www.agf.gov.bc.ca/cropprot/weedguid/oxeyed.htm
- BC Ministry of Forests and Range, Invasive Alien Plant Program. <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hra/Plants/application.htm>
- E-Flora BC, Electronic Atlas of the Plants of BC. www.eflora.bc.ca
- Invasive Plants Regulation, *Forests and Range Practices Act* and *BC Weed Control Act*. <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/tasb/legregs/frpa/frparegs/invplants/ipr.htm>
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