Invasive Species Council of BC

FACTSHEET
APRIL 2019

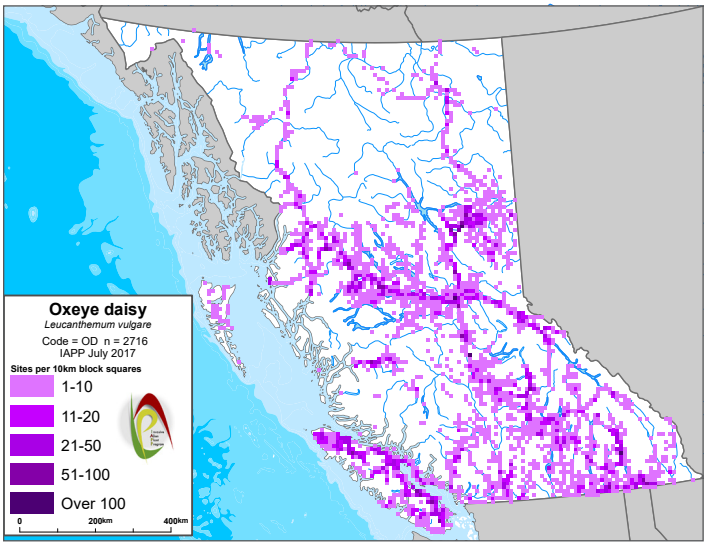
Oxeye Daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*

About Oxeye Daisy

Native to Eurasia, Oxeye daisy was introduced to North America in the late 1700s through seed mixes and as an ornamental. By 1800, it became widely established across North America and has become a persistent invader along roadsides, pastures and rangelands.

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: 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 are smaller and clasping toward the shoot.

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

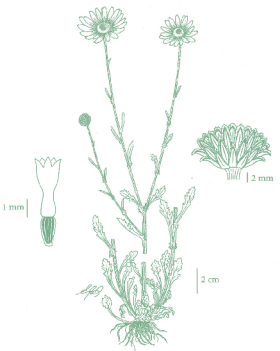
Similar Species: (i) Scentless chamomile or scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*) has smaller flowerheads (2–3 cm diameter) and has finely divided leaves (almost fern-like); (ii) Shasta daisy (*Leucanthemum* × *superbum*), an ornamental, is larger (approximately 6-12 inches taller) and has flower heads with greater diameter.

Ecological Characteristics

Habitat: Resides in moist 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.

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



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.

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 treatments, and monitoring.

Prevention

» Avoid 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 vegetative 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.

» Glyphosate or dicamba applied alone will control of oxeye daisy, but should be applied when shoots are young and growing.

» Metsulfuron methyl or picl;oram or aminopyralid or clopyralid applied alone or any of these herbicides mixed with 2,4-D'provide effective control of oxeye daisy.

» 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. https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/pesticides-pest-management

» Fertilizer applied after herbicide treatment increases growth of desirable vegetation 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 indicate that aminopyralid, picloram, picloram plus 2,4-D, or dicamba can give excellent to very good control.

References/Links

» Leucanthemum vulgare - Oxeye Daisy - Garry Oak Ecosystems Recovery Team. http://www.goert.ca/documents/InvFS_oxeyedaisy.pdf

» BC Ministry of Agriculture. 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, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations, Invasive Alien Plant Program (IAPP). www.for.gov.bc.ca/hra/Plants/application.htm

» E-Flora BC, an Electronic Atlas of the Plants of BC. www.eflora.bc.ca/

» Montana State University Extension Service. Oxeye Daisy. http://msuextension.org/publications/AgandNaturalResources/MT200002AG.pdf

» Leucanthemum vulgare Lam. oxeye daisy. United States Department of Agriculture. https://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=LEVU

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Additional Comntact info