

# DALMATIAN TOADFLAX

*Linaria dalmatica*

**EARLY DETECTION, RAPID RESPONSE.**

Invasive weeds reduce land values, degrade natural areas and once established are very difficult to control. When found, the plants must be removed and the area monitored to prevent future spread. The Invasive Species Program (ISP) is a joint effort between TRCD and NTCD who collaborate with the *Lake Tahoe Basin Weed Coordinating Group (LTBWCG)*, a diverse group of agencies and community members dedicated to preventing and controlling invasive weed species in the Tahoe Basin. An early detection and rapid response network is coordinated by the LTBWCG to ensure that the entire basin is surveyed annually. TRCD offers one-on-one vegetation consultations for homeowners to help identify and control local invasive weed infestations and to find native plant alternatives. By being an extra set of eyes, educated homeowners increase our ability to detect new infestations in Tahoe.

**How did Dalmatian Toadflax get here?**

Dalmatian toadflax was brought to North America as a garden flower, despite warnings of its weedy potential. Often planted in ornamental settings, it was allowed to escape cultivation and spread. Currently, this invasive weed is widespread throughout the United States.



**Origin:** Central Europe and Mediterranean  
**Noxious Weed List:** NV-YES, A-listed; CA-YES, A-listed  
**Habitat:** Dry waste areas, roadsides, pastures, rangelands  
**Life Cycle:** Short-lived perennial  
**Flowering time:** July to fall  
**Spread:** Seed and underground roots  
**Height:** Up to 3ft  
**Stems:** Erect and branched  
**Leaves:** Gray-green, egg-shaped leaves grow alternately and clasp the stem; they have smooth edges with pointy tips.  
**Flowers:** These showy flowers resemble common snapdragon, but have a long, downward pointing spur  
**Flower color:** Yellow with an orange, bearded throat



**Why is it a threat to the Tahoe Basin?**

- ⊗ Underground root stalks can grow 10 ft laterally each year, giving rise to new plant colonies that crowd out native plants
- ⊗ This ornamental plant has already escaped in many basin neighborhoods



**NOXIOUS WEED:**

An invasive plant that is difficult to control, aggressive, and intrusive, as well as detrimental to important native species.

**Those listed as A-listed are:**

- Only found in a few places so far
- Control required in all infestations
- Not allowed in nurseries

Do Not Disturb!  
TAHOE NATIVE



*Snapdragon*

- ☺ **Flower:** Showy, two-lipped closed flower with no spur
- ☺ **Flower color:** Yellow, pink, peach, white, purple, orange, bicolor
- ☺ **Stem:** Erect, not branched
- ☺ **Leaves:** Glossy, dark green, lance shaped; up to three inches long

Call Us!  
NONNATIVE INVASIVE



*Dalmatian Toadflax*

- ☹ **Flower:** Showy, with a long downward pointing spur
- ☹ **Flower color:** Yellow with an orange, bearded throat
- ☹ **Stem:** Erect and branched
- ☹ **Leaves:** Dense, egg-shaped leaves that clasp the stem

**Think you spotted this invasive weed?**

- 1) Please contact your local Resource Conservation District. In California, call TRCD (530) 543-1501 ext. 113. In Nevada, call NTCD (775) 586-1610 ext. 28.
- 2) A member of the Invasive Species Program (ISP) staff will come identify the plant and record the weed's location to add to our Basin-wide map.
- 3) District staff will work with you to determine the best method of control that fits your property and the invasive weed(s) present. With your permission, the District will monitor the site after control measures are completed to ensure control efforts succeeded.
- 4) At your request, your local RCD also provides native and adapted plant consultations to homeowners free of charge. After evaluating your property, staff can provide plant plans for your yard and accompany you to a local nursery to help pick out native plants that will thrive on and add beauty to your landscape.

