

YELLOW TOADFLAX

Linaria vulgaris

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 Yellow Toadflax get here?

It was used for fabric dyes and medicinal purposes in Eurasia, where it is native. During the late 1600's, it was brought to North America as an ornamental plant and for use in folk remedies. By the mid 20th century, it had escaped cultivation and was widely distributed in the United States. It has also been called "butter and eggs", "Jacob's Ladder", and "wild snapdragons".



Origin: Central Europe and Mediterranean

Noxious Weed List: NV-YES, A-listed; CA-NO

Habitat: Moist degraded areas such as ditches, abandoned lots and fields, gravel pits, clearings

Life Cycle: Short-lived perennial

Flowering time: July to October

Spread: Seed and root: extensive root systems produce secondary shoots or buds that grow new plants

Height: 1-2 ft (shorter than Dalmatian Toadflax)

Stems: Smooth and unbranched

Leaves: Single, linear, pale green, and waxy. Pointed at both ends.

Flowers: Long spur on showy flower resembling common snap dragon

Flower color: Yellow with a deep orange, bearded throat



Why is it a threat to the Tahoe Basin?

- ☹ Very aggressive root systems establish after disturbance and spread rapidly into natural forest areas and meadows
- ☹ Already escaped from intentional plantings in many basin neighborhoods and is crowding out native plants in natural areas



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



Yellow Snapdragon

- ☺ **Flower:** Clusters of showy tubular, 2-lipped flowers around top of stem attract butterflies
- ☺ **Flower color:** Variable
- ☺ **Stem:** Erect, unbranched
- ☺ **Leaves:** Alternate, linear leaves; often wider than those of yellow toadflax

Call Us!
NONNATIVE INVASIVE



Yellow Toadflax

- ☹ **Flower:** Showy, with long downward pointing spur
- ☹ **Flower color:** Yellow with a deep orange, bearded throat
- ☹ **Stem:** Smooth and unbranched
- ☹ **Leaves:** Narrow and pale green. Pointed at both ends and crowded close together.

Think you spotted this invasive weed? Do not hand pull!

- 1) Please contact your local Resource Conservation District. In California, call TRCD (530) 543-1501 ext. 113. In Nevada, call NTCDD (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.

