



First Year Plant

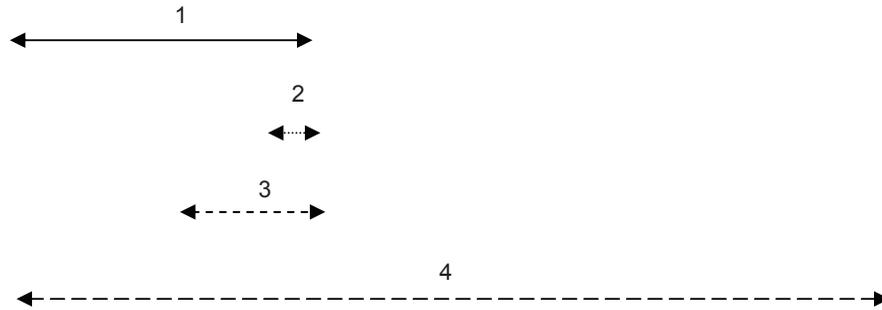


Second Year Plant



Old Flower Heads

Jan Feb March April May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec



Management Techniques

1. (Spring) Digging. Make sure to get as much of the root as possible. Pulled plants must be bagged and removed from the area. *This should be followed by technique 2.*
2. (Late May) Cut the stalks just before the plant flowers. However, make sure the plant is past the full bud stage, otherwise the plant will send up a new flowering stalk. Seeds can mature if the flower has opened, so be sure to bag these and remove them from the area. *This should be followed by technique 3.*
3. (Late Spring) Prescribed fire. This should be done before native vegetation starts to green up. *This should be followed by technique 4.*
4. (Growing season) Foliar spray. Apply herbicide to leaves using a sprayer, preferably before the flowering stalk is sent up. In general, this technique will have a deeper root-kill if used in the fall, but can be used to top-kill the plant in the spring and summer. Choose ONE of the following herbicides:
 - a. 2% Triclopyr solution (if temp. is between 30°F and 80°F)
 - b. 7 ounces per acre of Aminopyralid solution

For More Information Visit:

<http://www.HawkeyeCWMA.org>

ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW PESTICIDE LABELS.

Proper training for prescribed fires is highly recommended.

Basic training can be found online at <http://training.nwccg.gov/courses/s130.html> and <http://training.nwccg.gov/courses/s190.html>

Related Websites:

<http://www.iowadnr.com/forestry/invasive.html>
<http://plants.usda.gov>
www.invasivespecies.gov
www.nps.gov/plants/alien

Credits:

Photographs: www.mobot.org; Chris Evans, River to River CWMA; David Cappaert, Michigan State University; Steve Dewey, Utah State University; USDA PLANTS Database, USDA NRCS PLANTS Database; www.bugwood.org

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The Hawkeye Cooperative Weed Management Area (HCWMA) is a collective group of county, state, and federal agencies, nonprofit organizations and community associations who have come together to combat the invasive species problem in Eastern Iowa. The HCWMA serves Benton, Cedar, Iowa, Johnson, Jones, Linn, and Louisa Counties and is open to all interested parties. The Term CWMA, or Cooperative Weed Management Area, refers to a local organization that integrates invasive species management resources across jurisdictional boundaries in order to benefit entire regions.

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All Hawkeye CWMA members (agencies, organizations, and individuals) are equal opportunity providers and employers.

Common Teasel

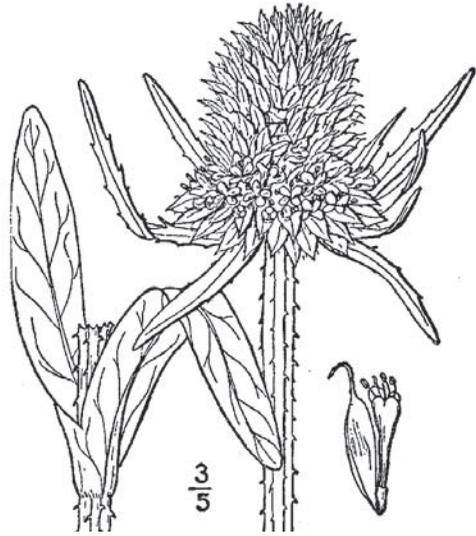
Dipsacus fullonum



A SERIOUS THREAT
To
Iowa's Prairies/Grasslands

What is Common Teasel?

- A biennial flowering plant.
- Came to America as early as the 1700's.
- Is native to Europe.
- Popular in dried flower arrangements.
- Introduced for use in the creation of fabric, and (possibly) accidentally with other plant materials.



Common Teasel Line Drawing

What does Common Teasel Look Like?

Identifying traits: The stalk reaches 6 or 7 feet tall. The purple flowers are small and oval shaped. The stems of the plant are prickly. The leaves have a wrinkled appearance. The plant has a taproot that can be over 2 feet in length and 1 inch in diameter.



First Year Plant: Common Teasel starts as a basal rosette, with either oval or oblong leaves.

Leaves:

The leaves have a wrinkled appearance. They are long and arranged opposite along the stem. Leaves contain short thorn-like hairs, especially on the lower side of the midrib.



Flowers:

Common Teasel has purple flowers that are tightly packed into egg shaped heads with flat bases. Each of these flower heads are $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 inches long. They have spiny, stiff bracts that curve upward from the bottom of the flower head. Flower heads are made up of individual flowers which are $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and bloom from June through October.



A similar problem plant, Cutleaf Teasel (*Dipsacus laciniatus*)

Similar Characteristics:

Cutleaf teasel was probably introduced in the 1700's from Europe. It grows in open, sunny, disturbed areas like roadsides. It can also be seen in high quality areas such as prairies, savanna, seeps, and sedge meadows. It grows up to 6 feet tall and has small flowers which are arranged in egg shaped flower heads.

Differences from Common Teasel:

The main difference between Cutleaf Teasel and Common Teasel is that the leaves of Cutleaf Teasel are much flatter, and have very deep lobes, unlike the wrinkled leaves of Common Teasel. Another difference is that the flower of Cutleaf Teasel is White, instead of purple.



What is the threat to Iowa?

- Teasel takes over roadsides, ditches, waste places, riparian sites, fields and pastures.
- Dead stalks and flower heads can stay around for one year, preventing light from getting to native plants.
- Its use in flower arrangements has helped to spread it's seeds, especially in cemeteries.
- Humans and livestock cannot utilize the land it grows on.
- Each stalk can produce 2000 seeds that stay viable for up to 2 years.
- Leaves can shade out areas, creating empty spaces for teasel seeds to become established.

Native Alternatives:

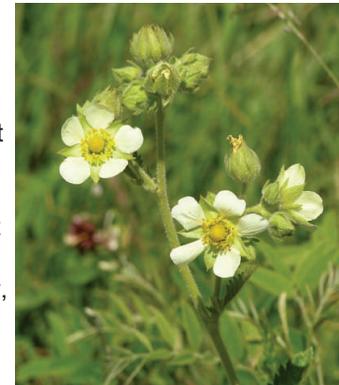
Compass Plant (*Silphium laciniatum*)-

This yellow flowered native prairie plant grows between 5 and 9 feet tall, and blooms between July and September. Compass Plant is able to tolerate poor soils and drought conditions. The flowers of the Compass Plant are large, showy, and attract butterflies.



Prairie Cinquefoil (*Potentilla arguta*)-

Prairie Cinquefoil is a native prairie perennial that blooms from July to August. The petals are white with a vibrant yellow center. The flower will grow up to 3 feet tall, and is drought tolerant. It can grow in soil that has sand, clay, or rocky material in it.



Cutleaf Teasel (*Dipsacus laciniatus*)