

Rangeland-Pasture Recommendations

Teasel Identification and Management

Teasel was introduced to North America from Europe in the 1700's, possibly as an ornamental but more likely the dried flowers were used in wool production. Today it is commonly used in horticultural plantings and dried flower arrangements. Teasel produces an abundance of seeds. A single plant can produce 2,000 seeds: 30-80% of those may germinate. Seeds remain viable for at least 2 years. Due to this the population has rapidly expanded in the last 30 years. Teasel is a biennial, which means it's a rosette for a minimum of one year; then sends up a tall, flowering stalk that dies after flowering. The rosette stage can vary according to the amount of time needed to acquire enough resources for the flowering to occur. During the rosette stage it develops a large taproot, reaching 2 feet long, and 1 inch in diameter at the crown.

Teasel grows in open sunny habitats that range from wet to dry levels. It is found on roadsides, irrigation ditches, abandoned fields, pastures, waste places, the river bottom and forests. It is an aggressive competitor in disturbed areas. Teasel can displace native vegetation and decrease range quality. Teasel is not palatable and is usually ignored by livestock. Seeds can be spread down river in the water...



Cut leaf teasel (dipsacaceae family)

The plant can reach 4-10 feet tall.
The flowers are white; below the flowers are several long, slender, stiff bracts that curve upward. Flowers from July to September.

The leaves are divided into stalkless segments, the margins are bristly fringed. The leaves are also joined at the base, cupped to catch rain. The stems are prickly.



Common teasel (dipsacaceae family)

The plants can reach 3-6 feet tall
Flowers are purple. Below the flowers are several long, slender, stiff bracts that curve upward. Flowers from July to September

The leaves are lance shaped and up to 10 inches long. The leaves are also joined at the base, cupped to catch rain. The stems are prickly.

Recommended management methods:

Cultural – A late spring burn can be useful in controlling a dense area of teasel. Manual removal of rosettes in the old burn area will also help with control.

Mechanical – In small areas the rosettes can be dug up, getting as much root as possible to prevent resprouting. The area needs to be monitored for regrowth. An alternative is to cut the stems just before flowering. The plant should not reflower, but instead die at the end of the growing season. Cut flowering stalks should be removed from the natural area if the flowers have opened, because seeds can mature on the stem even after cutting. Do not cut flowering stalk before full bud stage because the plant will usually send up new flowering stalks. Cutting the flowering stems may need to be repeated for several years to get control. Mowing can help eliminate seed production by cutting down the stalks however the plants may re-grow from the undamaged root crown.

Bio-Control – None at this time.

Herbicides – The following are recommendations for herbicides that can be applied to range and pasturelands. Always read, understand, and follow label directions. The herbicide label is the LAW!

Herbicide	Rate	Application Timing/Comments
Redeem R&P	1.5-2 pints per acre	Apply from rosette to bud stage when all plants have emerged. Add non-ionic surfactant @ 0.32oz/gal water or 1 qt/100 gal water.
Curtail	2-3 qt per acre	Spring- at 6-10" growth stage to pre-bud and in fall rosette stage. Add non-ionic surfactant @ 0.32 oz/gal water or 1 qt/100 gal water.
Telar XP or Telar DF	1 to 3 oz/acre	Apply pre-emergent or early post-emergent. Add surfactant according to Manufacturers direction. Requires continuous agitation. Apply within 24 hours of mixing to avoid degradation. No grazing restrictions if less than 1 1/3 oz applied.
Escort XP	1/2-1 oz per acre	Apply pre-emergent or early post-emergent. Add surfactant according to Manufacturers direction. No grazing restrictions if less than 1 2/3 oz applied.
Cimarron Max	Part A 1/2oz & 2 pints Part B per acre	Apply pre-emergent or early post-emergent. Add surfactant according to Manufacturers direction. Water concerns. Dairy grazing restrictions – 7 days.



Teasel infestation at end of season



Teasel rosette