



Leucanthemum vulgare

Asteraceae
Oxeye daisy



LEVU

KEY CHARACTERISTICS

growth

Rhizomatous perennial 8-40 inches tall. Looks like a typical daisy. The plant has branched rhizomes and strong adventitious roots. Germination occurs throughout the growing season, but most new seedling emerge in spring.

flower

Heads are borne individually on the tops of long, slender stems. Two inch diameter with yellow disk flower centers, and 20 to 30 white ray flowers radiating from the center. The ray petals are slightly notched at the tip. Blooms June-August.

stems

1 to 3 ft tall, smooth, frequently grooved and sometimes branch near the top.

leaves

Basal and lower leaves are lance shaped with “toothed” margins and

fruit

petioles that may be as long as the leaves. Leaf size decreases up the stem. Upper leaves are alternately arranged, narrow and often clasp the stem.

Achenes are brown to black in color, 1/16 inch long and have 8 to 10 white ridges down the side. Pappus absent.



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M. Ellen

flower color

Elevation:
Up to approx.
8000 feet

Ecotypes Invaded:
Alpine grasslands, montane conifer forests, non-riparian wetlands & riparian areas.

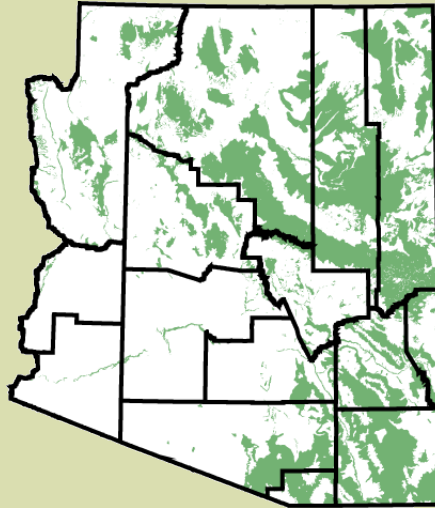
ECOLOGY & DISTRIBUTION

Found in meadows, roadsides, waste places and disturbed areas. It is widely planted, usually in seed mixes and easily escapes cultivation. It can outcompete and displace native species.

It is a prolific seed producer; a single, healthy, robust plant produces up to 26,000 seeds. Reproduction occurs primarily through seed dispersal and germination, although can spread vegetatively. Seeds may be viable ten days after the flower blossoms and are dispersed close to the parent plant. Seeds that do not germinate in the spring, may remain viable for many years.

...Scentless chamomile and Shasta daisy look very similar to oxeye daisy. However, chamomile is an annual plant with smaller flowers and much more finely dissected leaves. Shasta daisy usually grows 6 to 12 inches taller than oxeye daisy and has larger flower heads. ...

SUITABLE HABITAT



Suitable habitat based on the Arizona Wildlands Invasive Plant Working Group (AZ-WIPWG) assessment. Green = suitable habitat; White = unsuitable habitat; Gray = unknown. Based on Brown, Lowe & Pase (1980) vegetation communities.

