



KEY CHARACTERISTICS

growth Herbaceous perennials, with creeping roots to 1.2 m tall. Grows May-September. Above ground parts die back to the ground in fall.

flower Showy, yellow, 3.5-5 cm long incl. spur; snapdragon-like.
Petals two-lipped, 5-lobed, with a long, +/- straight, downward pointing spur near the base of the lower corolla tube. Throat and lower lip are hairy and white or orange. Stamens 4, in 2 pairs. Flowers in bud often purplish at apex.

Racemes elongate, dense or open, erect or drooping at the tips.

stems Erect, glabrous; typically branched near the top.

leaves Primarily alternate, crowded and often appear opposite or whorled, esp. near the bases of stems. Margins entire.

Ovate to lanceolate, 3-6 cm long, with

fruit pointed or long-tapered tips, +/- clasping at the base. Stiff, typically ascending, glabrous, usually bluish-green and covered with a whitish film (glaucous).

Capsules +/- round, 2-chambered, 3-7 mm long, opening by irregular slits at the apex to release numerous black to brown seeds. Seeds pyramid-like, ridged, ~ 1.2 mm long.



flower color

Elevation:

Up to 8000 feet

Ecotypes Invaded:

Scrublands, grasslands, riparian areas, woodlands, forest & alpine tundra.

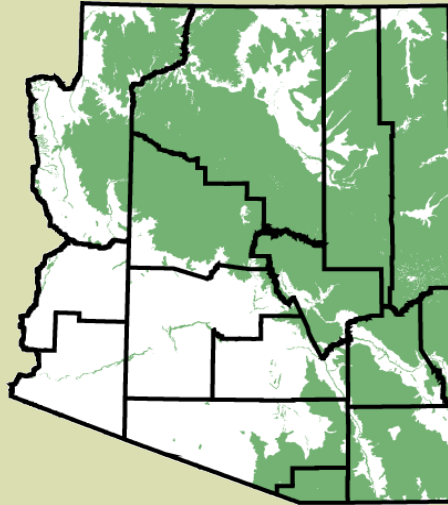
ECOLOGY & DISTRIBUTION

Common on disturbed open sites, fields, pastures, degraded rangelands, roadsides, agronomic and perennial crops.

After the plant dies back stiff stems with attached seed capsules containing seed can remain erect for an extended period during the winter.

Both *L.dalmatica* and *L.vulgaris* tolerate a broad range of climatic conditions and soil types. Grows best in cool, semi-arid climates and dry, coarse soils. *L.dalmatica* is generally more robust than yellow toadflax.

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.

