KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
<u>**FRANKLIN COUNTY, KANSAS PLAN**</u>

OFFICIAL CONTROL METHODS FOR
Common Teasel
Dipsacus fullonum L.
<May 2020>

DESCRIPTION

Common teasel, also known as Fuller's teasel, is a biennial or short-lived perennial. It may also occur as a summer annual. Common teasel develops a large taproot in the rosette stage. The basal, or rosette, leaves have wavy margins with spines on the underside and the stem leaves are large, oblong, prickly and opposite forming cups around the stem that often hold water. Common teasel can grow up to 7 feet tall.
Common teasel generally have dense, egg-shaped flower heads that grow individually at the tips of leafless stems. Flower color varies from pale purple, dark purple to white.
A single flower head can produce as many as 850 seeds and plants typically produce 1-40 flower heads. The seeds are typically 0.12 - 0.30 inches (3-8mm) long and have 8 pale ribs. Dispersal can occur by floating on water, in mud, soil movement, human activities, or by birds and animals. Flowering from June to October.

PREVENTION OF SPREAD OF COMMON TEASEL

The Noxious Weed Law (K.S.A.-2-1314 et. seq.) requires all landowners to control the spread of and to eradicate common teasel on all lands owned or supervised by them. Methods used for control must prevent the production of viable seed and destroy the plant's ability to reproduce by vegetative means.

COMMON TEASEL CONTROL PRACTICES

Because common teasel is a biennial or short-lived perennial, you may be able to use mechanical controls alone as a control option. Contact your county noxious weed director for more information.

<u>Cultural Control</u>

Cultural weed control involves land and vegetation management techniques used to prevent the establishment or control the spread of noxious weeds.

After the control of common teasel infestations, it is recommended to plant or re-seed areas with competitive grasses, forbs or other desirable plant species. Frequent surveys of fence lines, roadways, ditches and other susceptible areas for new infestations and the quick removal of any new plants will prevent common teasel from becoming established.

Mechanical Control

Mechanical weed control involves the physical removal of all or the reproductive parts of weeds.

Digging can be used to remove rosettes, however, it is important to remove as much of the taproot as possible to prevent re-sprouting. Plants should be cut just below ground level immediately before flowering to prevent re-sprouting, which may produce seeds. Large infestations can be mown to set back the growth stage of the plant, however, since immature seed heads can still produce viable seeds, mowing must occur before flowering. After flowering, all heads must be bagged, removed from site and burned or disposed of safely.

Chemical Control

The following herbicides may be used for cost-share with landowners. Other products labeled and registered for use on this noxious weed in Kansas may also be used in accordance with label directions but are not available for cost-share. Be sure to read and follow all label directions and precautions. For additional information consult the most recent edition of the KSU publication of "Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Noncropland".
Any two or more of the herbicides listed below may be available for cost-share as a pre-mix or a tank mix if allowed on the respective labels. Contact your county weed program for availability.

Herbicide	Mode of Action
Aminopyralid	4
Imazapic	2
Glyphosate	9
2,4-D	4
Triclopyr	4

Biological Control

Biological pest control refers to the deliberate application of a living organism to control the spread of weeds. These agents will not eradicate their host plant; other control methods must be used in addition to biological control agents. The importation of biological control agents is regulated by the USDA and is allowed by permit only. The following agents are permitted for use on common teasel.

There are no biological control methods available for common teasel at this time.