

CUT-LEAVED TEASEL

Dipsacus laciniatus



Description: Cut-leaved teasel is a perennial herb that flowers once and then dies. The first year they form a low growing rosette which then the second or third year produces a 2-6 foot stem. Leaves on the stems are opposite, long, deeply cut, prickly, and joined into a cup around the stalk. Stems are rigid and spiny. Flowers are small, white and in oval-shaped heads atop stems. They bloom summer into the fall. Common teasel (*D. fullonum*) similar and invasive, but with purple flowers and the leaves not deeply cut.



Native range: Throughout Europe
(<http://www.inhs.uiuc.edu/chf/outreach/VMG/teasel.html>)



Ecological threat: This plant threatens prairies and sedge meadows. They produce massive amounts of seeds that can remain viable in the soil for several years. In addition the death of the mother plant provides an excellent environment for new seedling establishment leading to dense monoculture populations.

Current North American Range: Cut-leaved teasel is currently observed throughout the states of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, and southern Ontario. It is also seen in southern Minnesota and Iowa.

Current Midwest general distribution, including southern Ontario Not Known Isolated Locally Abundant Widespread

Early Detection and Rapid Response Can Help Stop the Spread!

CUT-LEAVED TEASEL, *Dipsacus laciniatus*

MANAGEMENT OPTIONS: (<https://www.dnr.state.oh.us/dnap/invasive/15teasel.htm>)

Mechanical methods

Individual rosettes can be removed using a dandelion digger; removal of the entire root is essential to eliminate re-sprouting. Flowering stalks may be cut down once the plant has initiated flowering, but if cut too soon plants may send up new flowering stalks. It has been shown that seeds will continue to develop and mature even after cutting. To prevent seed dispersal, the cut stalks should be removed.

Chemical methods

Foliar application of herbicides is effective and useful when mechanical treatments are not feasible. Herbicide, such as Roundup®, Glypho®, or Transline® should be applied to the rosette stage. In natural areas, application during the late fall or early spring will result in less harm to non-targeted species.

Biological methods

No biological control methods are currently available.

For more information on control and management of this species, please visit the following Web sites: www.usda.plants.gov, www.nps.gov/plants/alien/factmain.htm, tncweeds.ucdavis.edu/comtrol.html, dnr.wi.gov/invasives/plants.htm, www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/plants/main.shtml, <http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien/fact/pope1.htm>

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