



Photo: Richard Old



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*****NOXIOUS WEED ALERT*****

Cutleaf & Common Teasel

Teasel (*Dipsacus* sp.) is a biennial plant that has existed in the US since the 1800's. Originally cultivated for use in the textile industry, it was later (and still is) used in flower arrangements. Cutleaf teasel (ODA "B" List) has shown aggressive invasive potential while common teasel is less invasive but potentially problematic.

Why is it a problem?

Most common East of the Cascade Range, the teasels have begun to establish in Western Oregon as well. Teasel is a prolific seed producer and can rapidly invade roadsides, ditches, riparian areas and disturbed/bare ground sites.

Teasel isn't nearly as menacing as many other weeds in Oregon but every space that it takes up is space that could be occupied by a native species. The prickly stems and flower heads can pose slight risk of injury to small animals and children while presenting hazards to small birds and other wildlife.

Teasel has no forage value or natural enemies in the US and can reduce the quality of high value natural areas.

What Can You Do?

With a limited distribution in Tillamook County, teasel presents an EDRR opportunity for the SWCD and the landowners of Tillamook County.

Unlike many of our unwanted invasive species, teasel presents an opportunity for relatively easy control and manual control is very effective with diligence. Cut stems at ground level at the first onset of flowers and/or dig up the plant/roots. Take care to remove as much root as possible.

Teasel has shown high susceptibility to herbicide treatments. Its leaves are evolved to catch water, thus herbicide, around the stem.

For more info on teasel:

[ODA Profile](#)

[California Invasive Plant Council](#)

How Do I Report Teasel?

Report Online at:

<https://oregoninvasiveshotline.org/>

-or-

Call 1-866-INVADER

-or-

Contact [your local CWMA](#)



Teasel rosettes are easily spotted and identified in the first year of growth. (Photo: Oregon State University)



The leaves of teasel are fused together where they meet the stem, creating a reservoir to capture rainwater. (Photo: Barry Rice, Frances Lucero)

