

COMMON TEASEL

Dipsaacus fullonum



Purdue University

Mature Height	Up to 8 Feet	Soil Type	Most Soils & Disturbed Areas
Mature Spread	Branched Stem at top part of plant	Flower Color	Purple
Mature Form	Erect stiff stems Often stand more than one year	Foliage Color	Green
Growth Rate	Fairly Rapid	Fall Color	Brown stems and teasels
Sun Exposure	Full Sun		
Soil Moisture	Moist to dry		

Another European invasive plant, Common Teasel is spreading rapidly across Indiana and is now found in more than 60 percent of our counties. It grows at least for a year as a basal rosette. The leaves are puckered with scalloped edges. The plant then produces an up to 6 foot tall prickly flower stem. Flowering stems are usually branched at the top and cone-shaped flower clusters form at the ends of the branches. Below each cluster and curving upward around it are several stiff bracts. Purple flowers are produced. Stems and flowers become woody and persist through the following winter and sometimes over several seasons. Reproduction is by seeds. An average plant produces 2000 to 3000 seeds which fall within about 5 feet of the mother plant. Goldfinches and other birds feed on the seed and can spread seed over much larger areas. It is most commonly found in disturbed sites and along roadways, stream and abandoned fields. Control by digging roots of rosettes. Collect flower heads & burn. Use systemic herbicides.



www.weedalougue.com



Eastwillimbury.blogspot



www.Paulwheelerphotography



This fact sheet was developed by the West Central Indiana Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA) with funding by the Nina Mason Pulliam Charitable Trust. The CWMA consists of 27 western and central Indiana counties and strives to help land users identify and control invasive terrestrial plants through workshops, field days and other educational activities.

