WeedWise tips to target tansy ragwort

©*Know your invader.* Familiarize yourself with the identification, life cycle, and management of tansy ragwort.

Oinspect your property. Monitor areas around your property, particularly along roadsides and in pastures and hay fields where they may threaten livestock.

©Control tansy ragwort before it can become a problem. Control tansy ragwort when infestations are small and manageable to reduce the time and expense needed to eradicate them.

©Know when to seek help. Some weeds may require particular methods or techniques for eradication to be successful. Contact the WeedWise program for additional information about a particular weed or management practice.

©*Don't spread tansy ragwort.* Don't compost plants once they have set seed. Dispose of seeds and flowering plants in the trash, or burned on site.



Tansy ragwort locations in Clackamas County
The red dots depict the

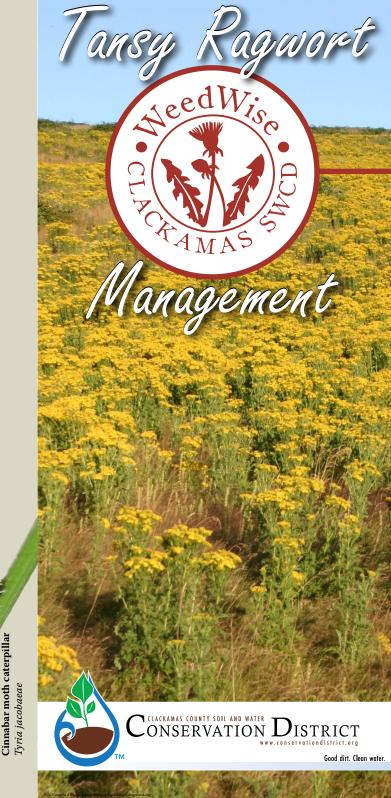
The red dots depict the reported tansy ragwort locations in Clackamas County.



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Above: A large tansy ragwort infestation





Clockwise from upper left: Tansy ragwort rosette in spring, bright yellow flowers of tansy ragwort, adult tansy ragwort plant, tansy ragwort plant setting seed.



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What is tansy ragwort?

Tansy ragwort (Senecio jacobaea) is a biennial noxious weed that invades pastures, fields and roadsides across our region. Tansy ragwort is a member of the sunflower family and was first introduced into Oregon in 1922.

What does it look like?

Tansy ragwort seedlings emerge during the rainy season and develop into rosettes of wavy dandelionlike leaves. The following season, rosettes develop flowering stalks with abundant bright yellow flowers. Adult tansy ragwort plants grow 1-4 feet in height at maturity and form dense patches, particularly in areas with frequent and repeated disturbance.

Why should I worry about tansy ragwort?

Tansy ragwort is a toxic plant to livestock. Sheep exhibit resistance to tansy ragwort poisoning, but ingestion of tansy ragwort by other livestock can cause irreversible liver damage. As such, tansy ragwort is a concern in pastures and hay fields. In natural areas, tansy ragwort also displaces native vegetation needed by wildlife for food and shelter.

How does tansy ragwort spread?

In our area, tansy ragwort spreads primarily by seed. The lightweight dandelion-like seeds are easily dispersed with wind. Seed can disperse distances up to fifty feet from parent plants.

How do I control tansy ragwort growing on my property?

As a state listed Class B noxious weed, landowners have a responsibility to control tansy ragwort on their property. In particular, landowners managing properties with livestock should adopt a zero tolerance policy in their pastures and hay fields to ensure animal safety.

Small infestations can be controlled by digging or pulling plants. Plants are best removed in early spring when the ground is wet. Mowing is ineffective and can spread poisonous vegetation making it difficult for grazing animals to avoid. Pulled plants should be removed from pastures and hay fields to prevent accidental ingestion.

For larger infestations a targeted herbicide application can provide effective control. A spring application of an approved herbicide carried out before plants flower can provide lasting control. Herbicides containing 2,4-D, dicamba, triclopyr, or aminopyralid have shown to be effective at controlling tansy ragwort. Choose a product that is approved for your site, and obey label restrictions at all times.

Before beginning an herbicide regime, contact the WeedWise Program or consult the Pacific Northwest Weed Management Handbook (http:// pnwhandbooks.org/weed/) for the most up-to-date herbicide recommendations.



BIOCONTROL BUGS THAT FIND TANSY TASTY!

There are three biological controls working throughout the year to help you control tansy ragwort, but they can't take care of everything, so take the initiative to control tansy ragwort when it threatens livestock. Keep an eye out for these biocontrols in your area.