

Tansy Ragwort

Senecio jacobaea
Sunflower Family

Class B Noxious Weed Control Required

Identification Tips

- Young plants have basal rosette of ruffled leaves
- Mature plants produce leafy flowering stalks, generally 2 to 4 feet tall
- Flowers are daisy-like with yellow petals and yellow center
- Leaves are dark green on top, whitish-green underneath, with deeply cut, blunt-toothed lobes with a ragged, ruffled appearance
- Often confused with common tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*), which has button-like flowers with no petals and flattened, fern-like leaves (See back)

Biology

- Generally biennial, with flowers in the second year
- Up to 150,000 seeds per plant; seeds spread by wind or mowing
- Seeds remain viable in the soil for over 10 years
- Flowers June to October; forming seeds in August

Impacts

- Poisonous to cattle, horses, sheep, pets and people; symptoms include swelling, inflammation of membranes, diarrhea, blood in feces, rough coat and excessive fluid in body
- Displaces quality forage plants due to its highly aggressive growth
- Liver damage possible due to bioaccumulation

Distribution

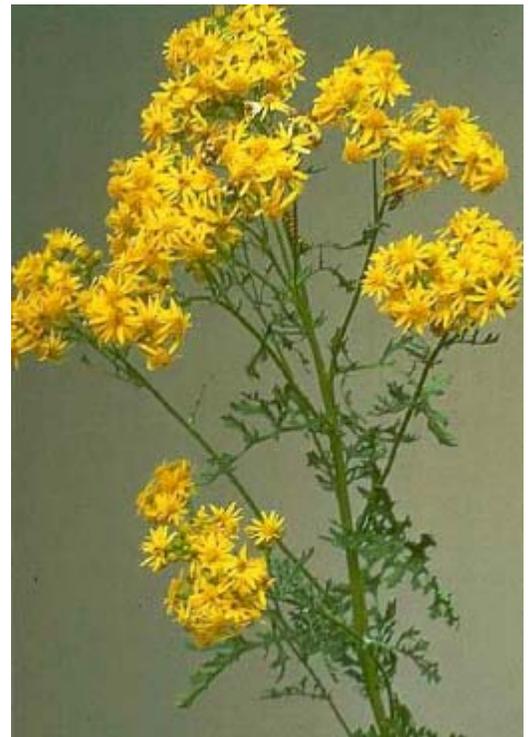
- Likes full sun and open sites with moderately moist to dry soils
- Quickly invades newly disturbed areas, such as roadsides and heavily-grazed pastures

Questions?

Kitsap County Noxious Weed Control
Program Line: **360-307-4242**
http://kitsap.wsu.edu/noxious_weed



Young tansy ragwort plants have basal rosette or ruffled leaves.



Telltale signs: leafy, flowering stalks, generally 2-4 feet tall.

What You Can Do

Help us stop the spread of this dangerous weed. Check your property and nearby roads regularly for flowering plants. By stopping seed production and eliminating existing plants, we can keep this toxic plant from harming animals. Contact the Noxious Weed Control Program if you see tansy ragwort on roads or neighboring properties, especially where there are horses or other animals grazing.

Control Methods

If you find tansy ragwort on your property, choose one or a combination of the control methods described below. Most control methods need to be applied over several years to be successful.

Prevention: Watch for weeds in fill dirt, hay and seed from outside your area; clean vehicles and equipment regularly. Check for rosettes (young plants) in the spring).

Manual: Dig up the whole plant including roots; budding and flowering stems are easier to remove than rosettes. Flowers will go to seed after pulling, so bag and discard flower stalks.

Mechanical: Tillage may be effective for large areas but may initially expose more seeds for germination. Mowing can stimulate crown growth and side roots. Caution: plants will flower again after mowing.

Cultural: Good pasture management keeps out unwanted plants. Re-seeding areas with fast-growing pasture grasses can establish competition and reduce tansy ragwort seed emergence.

Chemical: Herbicide treatments may help control large infestation. Follow label application directions including grazing and environmental restriction. Good control is obtained by spraying rosettes in the spring and again in the fall with products that are systemic and selective so that they will not harm grasses. Selective herbicides that are effective include dicamba, 2,4-D and triclopyr. Glyphosate is non-selective but can be used where weeds are dense or where damage to grasses is minimal or will be reseeded. Follow all regulations when applying herbicides near sensitive areas and their buffers. In some cases, this will require a permit or special license. Do not cut plants right before or after application in order to allow the systemic herbicide to take effect. Keep livestock away from sprayed plants for 1-2 weeks or as directed by the label, whichever is longer. Contact the Kitsap County Noxious Weed Control Program for specific site and herbicide recommendations or any other questions regarding tansy ragwort control.

Don't be fooled: Tansy ragwort is sometimes confused with common tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*). Common tansy is a widespread noxious weed that often grows with tansy ragwort. Unlike tansy ragwort, livestock avoid this strong smelling plant. Common tansy is easily identified by yellow, button-like flower heads without petals. Control is not required for common tansy, but is recommended.

Information Program Line: 360-307-4242
Website: http://kitsap.wsu.edu/noxious_weed



Modified from the King County Noxious Weed Program