

## Herbicide Control

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*Always follow label instructions and take precautions to prevent herbicide drift and off target damage when using herbicides.*

Timing is crucial, apply herbicides in spring before plants flower. Glyphosate is a general herbicide that can effectively control tansy ragwort, but will also affect grasses so care must be exercised in pastures. Selective Broadleaf Herbicides (such as triclopyr, 2,4-D and dicamba) are most effective when tansy ragwort is growing in a grassy area. Always carefully read the label and follow the instructions carefully when using any herbicide.

### Integrated Pest Management

Prevention is always the best, most efficient control. Monitor your property to catch infestations early and control them when before they get established. Maintaining a vigorous soil cover of desirable vegetation will suppress seed germination and establishment of tansy ragwort. Good pasture management techniques such as avoiding overgrazing and maintaining a healthy grass cover will help to prevent or reduce infestations.

## For More Information

### Herbicides Recommendations:

<http://uspest.org/pnw/weeds/>

### Biocontrol:

<http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/WEEDS/biocontrolprogram.shtml>

### Weed Biology:

<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/html/em/em8776/#anchor303166>

### ODA : Noxious Weed Control:

<http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/WEEDS/index.shtml>



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Rev. 03/26/15

## Yamhill Soil & Water Conservation District

# Managing Tansy Ragwort



[www.yamhillswcd.org](http://www.yamhillswcd.org)

## Tansy Ragwort Description

Tansy is a biennial (sometimes annual or perennial) herbaceous plant. As a biennial, tansy ragwort spends the first year as a rosette with ruffled dark green basal leaves. During the second year, one or two stems form and produce clusters of daisy-like yellow flowers with 13 petals.

All parts of the tansy ragwort plant are toxic. While the fresh plant has a bitter taste and is avoided by grazing animals, dried tansy loses its bitterness but not its toxicity. This makes this plant extremely



*During their second year tansy produces clusters of daisy-like yellow flowers with 13 petals.*

## Suggestions for Mechanical Control

dangerous in hay, where it can cause irreversible liver damage and death. Horses and cows are most susceptible, but all grazing animals are at risk.

### Control:

#### Manual/Mechanical Control

Tansy Ragwort can be controlled manually by pulling up the entire plant, including its roots. Any root fragments left in the ground may sprout, so remove as much as possible. Pull plants while the soil is still moist so roots will come out more easily. Large infestations are better handled by a combination of manual and chemical controls. Mowing alone is not an effective control as tansy ragwort will re-sprout if entire plant is not removed, but can be used as an interim measure to delay seed production while other control methods are implemented.

## Biological Control

### Biological Control

There are many active biocontrols for tansy, but no biocontrol is 100% effective. Biocontrol populations cycle up and down with tansy populations, so don't panic if you have tansy and no biocontrols, they will come.

Some of the insects active on tansy are the tansy ragwort flea beetle (*Longitarsus jacobaeae*), the ragwort seedhead fly (*Botanophila seneciella*), and the cinnabar moth, (*Tyria jacobaeae*).



Cinnabar moth caterpillar

*It is important to keep in mind that biological control is a slow process & never 100% effective.*