



Tansy ragwort is a biennial spreading by seed. The flowers are numerous and are in terminal head clusters. The flowers are yellow in color and can be seen on the plant from July to September. Petals number from 10-13. The rosette leaves are deeply lobed with compound lobed leaflets. Seed viability is 10-16 years.

Tansy ragwort is poisonous to livestock (cattle and horses) and has already infested millions of acres of private and public pasture land in the Pacific Northwest.



### Where to get more information on Noxious Weeds:

Washington State Noxious Weed  
Control Board

1111 Washington St.  
Olympia, WA 98504-2560  
(360)902-2053

Website:

<http://www.nwcb.wa.gov>

Washington State Department of  
Agriculture

1111 Washington St.  
Olympia, WA 98504-2560  
<http://www.agr.wa.gov>

WSU Extension Office;  
Cowlitz County  
1946 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue  
Longview, WA 98632  
(360)577-3014

Cowlitz County Noxious Weed  
Coordinator

Angelica Velazquez  
(360)577-3030 ext.2540

Email:

[velazqueza@co.cowlitz.wa.us](mailto:velazqueza@co.cowlitz.wa.us)

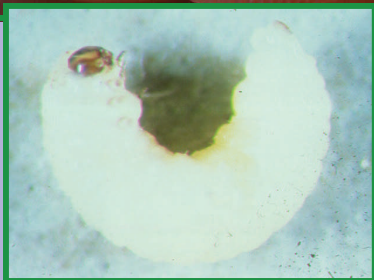
## Tansy ragwort *Senecio jacobaea*



**Cowlitz County Noxious  
Weed Control Board**  
**207 Fourth Avenue North**  
**Kelso, WA 98626**  
**Tel. (360)577-3030**  
**Fax (360)636-0845**

## Biological Control

There is one insect that is currently being used to help control the out break of tansy ragwort in Washington State. The Flea beetle *Longitarsus jacobaeae* has been very successful in attacking and controlling tansy. The beetle is a golden brown color and very tiny, between 2.5—4.5 mm in size. They are difficult to see, but plant signs will tell you if they are present. The adult flea beetle attacks the plants above ground, leaving small shot holes on the leaves. When leaves are removed and held up to the light, tiny holes through out the leaves indicate the flea beetle's presence. The larvae destroy the root system of this plant by feeding on it as they develop, but unless the plants pulled out of the ground, the larvae is difficult to see.



# Integrated Pest Management Control Measures:

## **Mechanical:**

**Plant toxic to livestock**

- **Digging or cutting** plants to prevent flowering or seed spread can be an effective control. Care must be taken to ensure that there is minimal disturbance to the soil around the plant, as this may foster further seed germination.
- **Mowing** plants before flowering can eliminate plants from producing seed. Repeated mowing is necessary through out the season.
- **Cultivation (disc, plow, hoe or till)** has fair results if plants has not flowered. Mulching area is recommended since soil disturbance may promote seed germination.

## **Cultural:**

- **Grazing** by goats or sheep is effective in reducing plant infestations.
- **Mulching** cleared areas can slow down or reduce plant establishment.
- **Seeding** cleared areas with grasses or native vegetation may reduce re-establishment of weeds

## **Biological:**

- There are currently only one biological insects in use through out Washington, to reduce plant infestations.

Flea Beetle (*Longitarsus jacobaeae*)

**Note: The Cinnabar moth is no longer being moved for the control of tansy ragwort because it is known to attack native plant species**

## **Chemical:**

**Spring to summer foliar spray** – Best when applied to growing plants but before flower sets

**Crossbow, Ortho Weed B Gon, RoundUp PRO, Milestone ,  
Milestone VM Plus, Garlon 3A and 4 Ultra,**

**Check each chemical label for proper use, application restrictions and relevant infor-**