CLASS "B" NOXIOUS WEED: *Control required*

Tansy ragwort *(Senecio jacobaea)*

- **All parts of plant are toxic to humans/livestock**—livestock usually avoid eating it, but when baled in hay it loses some of its bitterness but none of the toxicity
- May be confused with Common St. Johnswort (5 petals), and Common tansy (no petals, but a button-shaped flower-head)
- Found on roadsides, in pastures, fields/cleared forested areas. Grows in many soil types.
- Usually reproduces by seed, although it can also reproduce vegetatively.

CONTROL METHOD	TIMING AND NOTES (Regardless of control method chosen, multiple treatments may be needed each year)
Hand-pulling/ digging	Effective for small infestations. Removal will be easier before soil dries out. Remove entire root. If in flower, bag plants/place in garbage, not compost. **Wear gloves/long sleeves/pants as skin contact may cause irritation.** Wash hands after handling.
Mowing	**Do not mow** if plants are flowering or going to seed. Mowing will spread the infestation, and plant is likely to regrow.
Black plastic	Effective for small infestations.
Tilling	May be effective but will initially expose more seed for germination. Follow-up control is necessary.
Native plant restoration	A dense shrub/tree planting will eventually shade out Tansy ragwort. Other control methods should be employed until tree planting matures.
Managed grazing	Toxic to livestock!
Herbicide (active ingredient)	**Timing is crucial!** Herbicide treatments must occur before plants bloom. Always read and follow the herbicide label. If plants are flowering, it is too late to apply herbicide. If the weeds have produced seed, bag plants and place in garbage, not compost.
Glyphosate	Glyphosate is effective on Tansy ragwort but is not the best option for pastures since **it will kill grass.** Re-seed after spraying.
Aminopyralid	Best if applied to plants in the rosette stage, in the spring, before stem elongation. Fall treatment of newly-germinated plants is also effective. **Significant amount of chemical remains in soil and plant material! Note label restrictions.**
Triclopyr combinations	Spray in the spring, before flowering. Fall spray of new plants is also effective.

For more information, contact us at 564.397.6140 or weed.board@clark.wa.gov.

CLARK COUNTY WASHINGTON

PUBLIC WORKS
NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT
For other formats, contact the Clark County ADA Office
564.397.2322 / 711 or 800.833.6388 / ADA@clark.wa.gov



First year plant—small with dark green basal leaves that appear ruffled



Second year plant grows taller and forms flowering stems



Close-up of flowers



Plant has gone to seed



Cinnabar Moth caterpillar
Do not rely on caterpillars for control! They never eat the roots, the plants survive, and the infestation can get much worse. Ignore them and use a better control method.