

# Annual ragweed

Ambrosia, horseweed or asthma plant

*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*



Annual ragweed (also called ambrosia, horseweed or asthma plant) is a fast-growing plant introduced from North America.

It can invade and suppress weak and overgrazed pastures, reducing productivity. The pollen of this plant can cause health problems such as hay fever and can aggravate asthma.

## Declaration details

Annual ragweed is a declared Class 2 plant under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*. Declaration requires landholders to control declared pests on the land and waters under their control. A local government may serve a notice upon a landholder requiring control of declared pests.



Queensland Government



## Description and general information

Annual ragweed is an erect plant, 1–2 m high with slightly rough, fern-like leaves. The leaves are deeply divided with hairy undersides. Flowers are not conspicuous. They are small, greenish and in spikes up to 20 cm long in the upper part of the plant. Flower spikes appear yellow when mature because of pollen production. Male flowers are at the top of the spike and females at the base. Seeds are black, small, top-shaped and rough.

## Life cycle

As the name suggests the plant establishes each year, normally germinating from spring through to summer. Germination can occur at other times of the year if conditions are suitable. Flowering usually occurs from mid to late March, after which plants die. Late-germinating plants may survive over winter until the following autumn.

## Habitat and distribution

Annual ragweed is a native of eastern North America and is now naturalised in south-eastern Queensland and northern New South Wales. Infestations also occur near Stanthorpe, Inglewood, Gympie, Gin Gin and Atherton.

Annual ragweed often colonises bare areas on roadsides and banks of watercourses. It may invade pasture from these areas. Seed may be spread by floodwater, be introduced with stock or arrive as a contaminant in fodder or topsoil from infested areas. Horse paddocks are often infested in coastal areas.

## Control

Prevention of annual ragweed is more effective than control. Infestations can be minimised by maintaining healthy, dense pastures that suppress ragweed germination and growth.

Where possible, check the source of hay and other stockfeed before purchase. Also check the origin of stock (particularly horses, which are often associated with annual ragweed and its spread in coastal areas). Also check the origin of topsoil, which is a major source of seed.

Infestations can be controlled with biological, mechanical and herbicide controls, and pasture management.

## Biological control

A leaf-eating beetle and a stem-galling moth have been introduced into Queensland and have reduced the size and vigour of annual ragweed. Despite this biological control, annual ragweed is still a significant problem and other control methods are necessary.

## Mechanical control

Where feasible, plants can be pulled by hand; however, if anyone is prone to allergies, contact with flowering plants and pollen should be avoided.

Plants may be slashed or mown prior to setting seed (i.e. at the early flowering stage or immediately prior to flowering). Checks should be carried out to ensure flowering is prevented in any regrowth that occurs. Regrowth may occur from soil seed banks and these plants must also be controlled.

## Herbicide control

Details of registered herbicides and application rates are listed in Table 1. Before using any herbicide always read the label carefully. All herbicides must be applied strictly in accordance with the directions on the label. These herbicides may damage legume species.

## Pasture management

Although cattle will eat annual ragweed to a small extent, they prefer other pasture species.

Overgrazing will result in the loss of grass cover and a population explosion of annual ragweed and other weeds. Stock will only occasionally eat ragweed when it has set seed, and will subsequently pass the seed.

Most improved pasture grasses will suppress annual ragweed, provided a dense, healthy ground cover is maintained.

For heavy infestations, opportunistic burning can be a useful tool in controlling annual ragweed if paddocks have not been overgrazed. Burning needs to be done when adequate soil moisture will allow good grass cover to grow back. Follow-up herbicide treatment is essential.



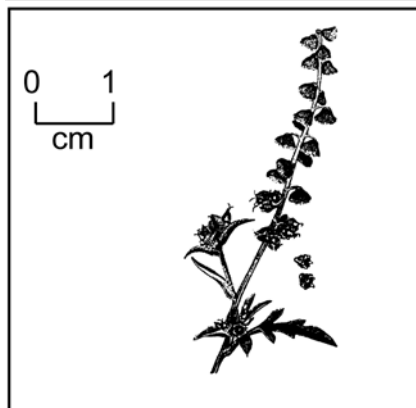
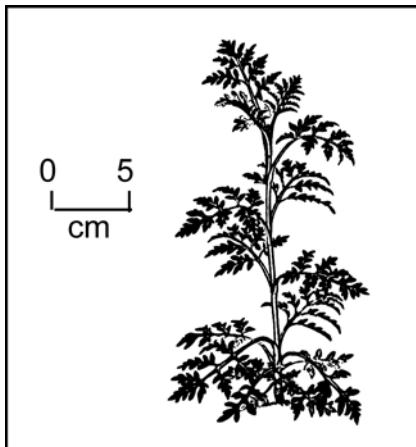
## Further information

Further information is available from your local government office, or from your local primary industries and fisheries biosecurity officer: contact details available through 13 25 23.

**Table 1 Herbicides registered for the control of annual ragweed**

Situation	Herbicide	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Comments <sup>2</sup>
Boom spray Spot spray Knapsack	Dicamba (e.g. Banvel 200 <sup>®</sup> )	22 L/ha 1.5 L/100 L 330 ml/10–15 L/150 m <sup>2</sup>	For commercial and industrial land, and right-of-way areas
Boom spray	Bromacil 800 g/kg (e.g. Hyvar X <sup>®</sup> )	3.5–6.5 kg/ha	For commercial and industrial land, and right-of-way areas
Boom spray	Bromacil + diuron (e.g. Kromac <sup>®</sup> )	4.5–6.5 kg/ha	For commercial and industrial land, and right-of-way areas

1. The registered rates are for non-crop uses. Consult label for in-crop recommendations.
2. Spray plants when young, before flowering (i.e. before the end of December). These herbicides are not selective against legumes and damage to legume species may result.



Fact sheets are available from Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries service centres and the Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries Business Information Centre (telephone 13 25 23). Check our website at [www.dpi.qld.gov.au](http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au) to ensure you have the latest version of this fact sheet. The control methods referred to in this pest fact should be used in accordance with the restrictions (federal and state legislation, and local government laws) directly or indirectly related to each control method. These restrictions may prevent the use of one or more of the methods referred to, depending on individual circumstances. While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this information, Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries does not invite reliance upon it, nor accept responsibility for any loss or damage caused by actions based on it.