

African rue

Colorado Dept. of
Agriculture,
Conservation
Services Division
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Key ID Points

1. Flowers are white with 5 petals and 5 sepals.
2. Bushy, succulent herb growing 1-2 feet tall with a branched taproot.

African rue Identification and Management



Contact the Department of Agriculture to report a sighting.

Identification and Impacts

African rue (*Paganum harmula*) is a bright green, succulent, shrubby, perennial herb that grows 1-2 feet tall with a tap root and lateral root system that can extend 20 feet or more into the soil. The stems are multi-branched, stiff, erect and hairless. The leaves are alternate and fleshy, and are irregularly dissected 3 times or more into linear segments. The flowers are white with 5 petals and 5 sepals and are present from April to September. Seeds are produced in a 3 – chambered capsule, with many small seeds in each chamber.

African rue is native to Northern Africa and the Middle East. African rue spreads by seeds, but can also resprout from roots or root fragments. It can be found growing in dry disturbed areas, open sites, fields, pastures, rangeland, roadsides, cropland and semi-arid deserts. It can grow in sandy or clay soils and is also tolerant of saline and alkaline conditions. Infestations can begin in small disturbed sites, and then spread to rangeland and wildlife habitats that are in excellent condition. Due to its deep root system, African rue is extremely drought tolerant and out-competes native rangeland shrubs and grasses. The soil seed reserve

for African rue is unknown and site monitoring should be carried out for at least 10 years after the last flowering adult plants have been eliminated.

African rue contains at least 4 toxic alkaloids and is allelopathic. It is extremely poisonous to cattle, sheep, horses, and humans. Animal toxicity symptoms include tremors, weakness, excitability, salivation, diarrhea, stupor and hemorrhages in the heart and/or liver resulting in death. The seeds, fruit and young leaves are the most poisonous plant parts. Although toxicity is high, livestock will rarely graze due to the bitter taste and smell unless they are severely malnourished.

The key to effective control of African rue is to prevent it from establishing through proper land management. Maintain healthy pastures and rangeland and continually monitor your property for new infestations. The following page provides management recommendations for African rue.

African rue is designated as a “List A” species in the State of Colorado Noxious Weed Act. It is required to be eradicated wherever found in the State. For More information visit: www.colorado.gov/ag/csd and click on the Noxious Weed Management Program or call the State Weed Coordinator at the Colorado Department of Agriculture at 303-239-4100.



Photos courtesy of Kelly Uhing, Colorado Department of Agriculture.

Paganum harmula



CULTURAL

Cultural controls are possible in theory, but are very time consuming and expensive. Complete removal of any seedlings or newly established plants by continual hand pulling is also possible.



BIOLOGICAL

Biocontrol agents are not included in the prescribed management plans by the State. Eradication is the management objective of all List A's. No biocontrol agent for African rue is available. Grazing is not an option due to the poisonous properties of this plant. For more information on biocontrol in Colorado, please contact the Palisade Insectary of the Colorado Department of Agriculture at 970-464-7916.



MECHANICAL

NOT recommended as an eradication treatment due to the lateral root system and extremely deep tap root which is often 20 feet deep. Burning is not recommended because the plant sprouts following disturbance.

Integrated Weed Management:

Preventing the establishment of this plant in Colorado is crucial since it is not yet known to exist in the state. Monitoring your land for infestations, especially lands in southern Colorado near New Mexico, where African rue is present and moving north, can significantly aid in detecting the species early and eradicating it quickly.

Herbicide timing is very important in controlling this species. Follow timing guidelines closely.

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HERBICIDES

NOTE: The following are recommendations for herbicides that can be applied to range and pasturelands. Rates are approximate and based on equipment with an output of 30 gal/acre. Please read label for exact rates. **Always read, understand, and follow the label directions. The herbicide label is the LAW!**

HERBICIDE	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING
Hexazinone (Velpar L-general use)	2 ml of undiluted product per individual plant.	Apply evenly around the base of the plant anytime the soil is not frozen.
	A 1:1 ratio of Velpar L and water can be mixed	Apply 4 ml of this mixture evenly around the base of the plant anytime the soil is not frozen.
Imazapyr (Arsenal, Habitat-general use)	3 pints product/acre	Apply when plants are actively growing.

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