Matricaria pertorata

Colorado Dept. of Agriculture Conservation Services Division 700 Kipling Street Suite 4000 Lakewood, CO 80215 303-239-4100

chamomi

Scentless chamomile Identification and Management



The key to effective control of Scentless chamomile is prevention and preventing seed production. A combination of tillage, herbicide and competitive cropping can be very effective in managing Scentless chamomile. The goal is to prevent seed production and crowd out infestations through crop or natural species competition. Details on the back of this sheet can help to create a management plan compatible with your site ecology.

Identification and **Impacts**

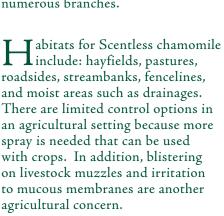
C centless chamomile (Matricaria perforata) is a an annual, biennial, or short-lived perennial forb that is native to Europe. Seedlings emerge in spring and can produce a dense mat, out competing other species. Seeds and flowers are continually being formed. Each flower head can produce 300 seeds and a single plant can produce 300,000 seeds. The flowers are white in color, 34 inches and are daisy like flowers that are solitary on each stem. Flowers have a yellow central disk surrounded by white petals. Leaves are alternate, fernlike, finely divided, and odorless when crushed. The stems can reach 6 inches to 3 feet tall and have numerous branches.

C centless chamomile is designated Sas a "List B" species in the Colorado Noxious Weed Act. It is required to be either eradicated, contained, or suppressed depending on the local infestations. 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, Conservation Services Division, 303-239-4100.





- 1. Flowers have a yellow centered disk surrounded by
- alternate, finely divided, and odorless when crushed.





Photos © Kelly Uhing, Colorado Department of Agriculture.

white petals.

2. Leaves are

Updated on: 08/08

CULTURAL

Any practice that aids in the establishment of the forage, such as seeding good forage seed shallowly into a firm, moist seedbed, will help in reducing Scentless chamomile growth. Contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service for seed mix recommendations. Bareground is prime habitat for weed invasions, so maintain healthy pastures and prevent bare spots caused by overgrazing.

Integrated Weed Management:

A combination of tillage, herbicide and competitive cropping can be very effective in managing Scentless chamomile. The goal is to prevent seed production and crowd out infestations through crop competition.



BIOLOGICAL

There is no biological control available for Scentless chamomile. Since biological control agents take years to research, develop and release, no releases are expected in the foreseeable future. For more information, contact the Palisade Insectary of the Colorado Department of Agriculture at 970-464-7916.



MECHANICAL

Frequent, shallow tillage can help exhaust the seed bank in non-native areas. Mowing is not an effective longterm control method due to the fact the plant will prostate, in the shortterm mowing will assist with limiting seed production. Hand pulling can prevent spread into new areas and is effective on small infestations.

HERBICIDES

NOTE: The following are recommendations for herbicides that can be applied to range and pasture-lands. Rates are approximate and based on equipment with an output of 30 gallons per acre. Always read, understand, and follow the label directions. The herbicide label is the LAW!

HERBICIDE	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING
Metsulfuron (Escort XP)	0.33 oz product/ac + 0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant	Apply when plant is in rosette to bolting growth stage. (Spring to Early Summer)
Chlorsulfuron (Telar)	0.33 oz product/ac + 0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant	Apply when plant is in rosette or bolting growth stage. (Spring to Early Summer)
Aminopyralid (Milestone)	7 fl oz/ac + 0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant	Apply when plant is in rosette growth stage. (Spring to Early Summer)



