



Parthenium weed in Pasture Lands

Parthenium hysterophorus

 <p>Parthenium weed in flower © Arne Witt, CABI</p>	<p>Prevention</p>	<p>Monitoring</p>	<p>Direct Control</p>	<p>Direct Control</p>	<p>Restrictions</p>
 <p>Lower stem leaves are deeply divided and large © Arne Witt, CABI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use certified crop and pasture seed to reduce the chance of contamination • Do not allow animals into Parthenium infested areas because they spread the seed • Prevent Parthenium seed introduction through water runoff from infested fields by soil bunding • Limit overgrazing to favour grasses to out compete Parthenium weed establishment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual erect broadleaved herb, 0.5-1.5 m high. Leaves pale green and covered with short stiff hairs. Rosette and lower stem leaves deeply divided and large; upper stem leaves are shorter and less divided. White small compact flower heads (about 5 mm across) at the tips of branches • Regularly check edges of waterbodies, grazing places and vehicle tracks for rosettes; particularly after rain • Regularly check fields for infestation and consider direct control whenever rosettes are present • Regular check for flowering and seed development to prevent seed set, spread and build up of seed bank in the field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always wear long-sleeved clothes, gloves and, if possible, a mask to avoid contact with skin and respiratory tract as Parthenium weed causes allergenic reactions • Regularly uproot and bury any growing Parthenium plants to limit establishment, making sure the entire root system is removed to prevent regrowth, to a depth of 6 inches • Avoid removal only by burning, mowing, slashing and ploughing as this may promote spread and regrowth • Maintain a regular weeding regime in pasture land to keep the pasture land free of the weed at all times 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When using a pesticide, always wear protective clothing and follow the instructions on the product label, such as dosage, timing of application, and pre-harvest interval. • 2,4-D (720g per litre of active ingredient per hectare) in low Parthenium infestation • Glyphosate (360g per litre of active ingredient per hectare) in high Parthenium infestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,4-D: WHO class II (moderately hazardous) • Glyphosate: WHO class III (slightly hazardous)



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