



Common ragweed

Ambrosia artemisiifolia L.

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Also known as: *annual ragweed, burning bush, mock-cypress, Mexican firebush, Mexican fireweed.*

Biology

Weed biology often informs management decisions. Common ragweed tolerates a wide range of environmental conditions which allows it to be a weed in a variety of cropping systems. The weed has many ecotypes which vary in branching and growth. Furthermore, the propensity of the weed to colonize non-cropped areas, such as roadsides, means long-term management can be challenging due to the ease of reinfestation. However, common ragweed requires light to germinate, which creates several opportunities for management including burying the seeds via tillage, and the use of stale seedbeds.



Flowering common ragweed plant. Photo credit: Claudio Rubione, University of Delaware.

Where is common ragweed a problem?

Common ragweed is native to North America and is found in agricultural fields, roadsides, vacant lots, and fallow areas. It is most prevalent in reduced-till and no-till systems with undisturbed seedbeds. However, the weed can also successfully establish in various tillage systems and at various fertility levels. Common ragweed can thrive in extreme environments where other weeds would not survive, such as saline roadsides. Studies of common ragweed show that the weed grows best in a warm, moist environment rather than in dry, well-drained soils.

What is the emergence pattern of common ragweed?

It is classified as a summer annual and is one of the first summer annual species to emerge in the spring (beginning in March in the Mid-Atlantic region). Common ragweed requires a cold dormant period in order for seed to germinate. While warm temperatures are necessary for germination, common ragweed seeds will become dormant again if air temperatures rise above 90°F. Common ragweed needs light to germinate and so it must be at or near the soil surface, or exposed to light during tillage, to germinate. Seeds buried deeper than 2 inches will not germinate unless the seedbank is disturbed with tillage. Common ragweed has a relatively short emergence period, with emergence of each cohort declining rapidly by early June. Even temporary drought conditions, which are often seen at the surface of tilled fields in early spring, will not deter its growth. Once emerged, the weed grows quickly during its juvenile phase. Common ragweed that emerges before or with the cash crop, can pose a significant threat to the growth and yield of the cash crop, this is especially true for soybeans, as corn grows taller.

How is the lifecycle of common ragweed?

After emerging early in the spring, common ragweed grows quickly – up to six feet tall in optimal conditions. The growth of common ragweed is highly dependent on its environment, which includes population density, temperature, moisture, and even latitude. Population density affects the height of the plant and the amount of branches it develops. A greater population density will result in taller plants and the fewer side branches. Latitude impacts the growth and flowering of common ragweed. Ecotypes found in lower latitudes have a longer growing season so they grow larger and flower as late as September. The higher latitude ecotypes are generally much smaller and flower earlier in the summer. Flowering time also affects the number of seeds the weed is capable of producing: studies have shown that larger plants produce more seed.

Common ragweed begins to flower when days begin to shorten, regardless of plant height. Flowering begins after the summer solstice, once there is at least an eight hour period of darkness. Under optimal conditions, the plant flowers for 30 days, and requires another 50 days for the seeds to mature.

Common ragweed lifecycle

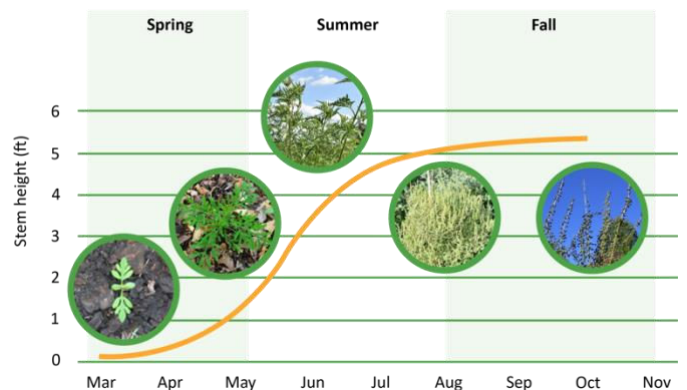


Figure adapted from: Dickerson and Sweet 1971. Photo credit: Shawn Askew, Virginia Tech; Claudio Rubione, University of Delaware; Kreshnik Bejlari, University of Maryland.

How does common ragweed spread?

Studies show that common ragweed seeds spread quickly through several means including: water, birds, contaminated seed, farm equipment, roads, and burrowing animals. Farm equipment can spread seeds from a contaminated field to a non-contaminated field. All agricultural vehicles should be thoroughly cleaned after operating in infested fields. A study conducted in Quebec concluded that the common ragweed population initially expanded along riverbanks; however, the creation of a road system supported a rapid, vast expansion in the weed's range. Roadsides are a safe haven for common ragweed because the weed quickly dominates vacant land. Even if best management practices are followed in agricultural fields, it is difficult to completely eradicate common ragweed because field edges and roadsides provide a refuge for later reinfestation.



Combine harvesting a soybean field infested with common ragweed (darker spots). Equipment can easily spread common ragweed seed. Photo credit: Michael Flessner, Virginia Tech.

How many seeds can common ragweed produce and how long can those seeds survive?

Plants that grow for the entire season can produce up to 62,000 seeds. The seed production of common ragweed is dependent on the size of the plant. Plants

that emerge early and flower later in the season are much larger and produce significantly more seed. While other factors affect biomass production, early-emerging plants can produce up to six times the amount of biomass and seeds as plants that emerge later in the season. Controlling common ragweed early in the season is essential for reducing weed seed production.

Common ragweed seeds near the soil surface will only survive a few years with 50% of the seeds losing viability in less than a year; however, seeds buried deeper can remain viable in the seedbank for up to 30 years. Seedbank longevity makes reducing common ragweed seed production critical for long-term management.

What other biological weaknesses does common ragweed have that can be targeted with management techniques?

The most vulnerable point in the life cycle of common ragweed is the seed. Common ragweed requires sunlight to both emerge and establish successfully. Burying common ragweed deeper than two inches obstructs its access to light and inhibits germination. Tillage can bury the seeds deeply enough that they will not emerge; however, this can unearth previously buried seed, as well. Practices that shade the soil such as cover cropping or narrow row spacing can suppress weed seed germination and reduce seedling growth.

Herbicide resistance



This graph shows reported herbicide-resistance for common ragweed in the US; both resistance to a single herbicide group as well as resistance to multiple herbicide groups. Graph is based on reports to the International Herbicide-Resistant Database, [International Herbicide-Resistant Weed Database](https://www.ihwd.com/) and published research.

Contact your local extension office for details about resistance in your area and management options.

*Herbicide names listed are not the only products that contain these specific active ingredients. Please check herbicide labels for more information. Last updated on: 6-29-2020



Soybean field infested with common ragweed. Photo credit: Michael Flessner, Virginia Tech.

Integrated weed management strategies

Cultural planting date is a cultural tactic which can reduce common ragweed populations. Since common ragweed is an early emerging species, it is advisable to plant later in the spring after many of the plants have emerged and can be controlled with tillage or herbicides. Double cropping soybeans after wheat ensures that most of the common ragweed seeds near the soil surface have germinated and produced seedlings and can be controlled by the time soybeans are planted.

Crop rotation helps manage common ragweed infestations. Including corn in the rotation helps because its height makes it an aggressive competitor and there are several effective herbicide options for use in corn. As previously noted, later planted summer crops can enhance control. Planting winter wheat before double crop soybeans also suppresses common ragweed germination by shading the soil.

Other practices that shade the soil will also improve control since light is critical for both germination and establishment of common ragweed. Narrow-row soybeans (less than 20-inch row) close canopy faster than wide-row soybeans. If planting double crop soybeans, narrow rows can both increase yield and suppress common ragweed populations. Higher crop seeding rates can also increase common ragweed suppression.

Cover Crops a high-residue cover crop, such as fall-planted cereal rye, can compete with and shade emerging seedlings. Best results occur when the rye cover crop is terminated within 7 to 10 days prior to planting. This maximizes cover crop biomass and increases shade. Rolled-Rye, however, is not an effective control for common ragweed in soybean because the ragweed emerges before the rye is rolled and the roller crimper does not kill the

ragweed. The ragweed will often find a gap in the rolled rye, grow through it, and compete with the soybeans. An alternative method of cover crop termination is preferred when cover cropping with rye.

In northern regions of the US where double-cropping after winter cereal is not an option, interseeding red clover can suppress common ragweed seed emergence in the spring. Red clover seed can be broadcasted into existing winter wheat in the late winter, creating an understory of cover crop which does not decrease wheat yields. A study conducted in Michigan found that common ragweed biomass decreased significantly – by up to 50% – when red clover was frost seeded into winter wheat.



Common ragweed is a very competitive weed which could outcompete crops such as soybean. Impact mill technology could help to prevent the addition of weed seeds to the soil seedbank. Photo credit: Claudio Rubione, GROW.

Mechanical aggressive tilling tactics such as moldboard plowing or inversion tillage are an effective method of controlling common ragweed because seeds will not germinate when buried deep under the soil surface. However, shallow tilling, such as disking, chisel plowing, or rota-tilling can also disturb the seedbank and bring previously dormant seeds back to the soil surface. Common ragweed has the unique ability to adapt to recently disturbed environments and can dominate recently cleared fields. Therefore, the timing of tillage operations is very important in managing common ragweed.

Aggressive tillage is most effective in late spring prior to planting. This allows the crop to be planted into weed-free conditions. Tilling at night can reduce seed germination. Tillage after planting may control late flushes of weeds. Inter-row cultivation and blind tillage may be used to control weeds growing at the early stages of row crops.

Mowing nearby roadsides could also decrease the prevalence of common ragweed. A study conducted in Quebec regarding the spread of common ragweed concluded that controlling the weed in agricultural fields alone will not stop it from spreading. Mowing nearby roadsides several times a year could reduce reinfestation of agricultural fields, as common ragweed is not tolerant to mowing.

Chemical an effective common ragweed herbicide program should provide consistent control, minimize interference with crops early in the season, minimize herbicide resistance, and reduce the seedbank. Combining preplant, preemergence, and postemergence herbicide applications and including at least two effective herbicide sites of action is essential to creating an effective common ragweed control herbicide plan.

Effective programs begin by controlling ragweed prior to cash crop emergence with a preplant herbicide (or with tillage). It is important for the crop to have at least four weeks of weed-free conditions. Keep the field weed-free by applying preemergence and postemergence herbicides. Apply postemergence herbicides before weeds exceed 4 inches in height. Examples of herbicides for use in corn include: atrazine (Aatrex), dicamba, 2,4-D, clopyralid, halosulfuron (Permit), and glyphosate (Roundup). Examples of herbicides for use in soybean include: metribuzin (Sencor), cloransulam (FirstRate), flumioxazin (Valor XLT), lactofen (Cobra), fomesafen (Reflex), glufosinate (Liberty), and glyphosate (Roundup). Examples of herbicides for cotton include flumioxazin, fomesafen, fluometuron

(Cotoran), and trifloxysulfuron (Envoke). Refer to herbicide labels for rates and use in your area.

Biological several forms of biological control of common ragweed have been tested, although none are in widespread use. Ground beetles eat common ragweed seeds on or near the surface. *Zygogramma suturalis*, commonly known as the ragweed leaf beetle, has been introduced in Russia and China to control common ragweed populations. Scientists in Europe have tested the use of several fungi as biological control agents. While common ragweed has some naturally occurring predators in North America, none of these biological agents are commercially available.

Similar weed species

Giant ragweed is one of the first summer annuals to emerge, with several flushes throughout the growing season. The weed is very competitive and can significantly reduce soybean and corn yield. Read more on our [giant ragweed page](#).

Mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*, resembles common ragweed. Mugwort is a perennial native to Eurasia, although it is now prevalent throughout North America. Mugwort has deeply lobed leaves and an alternating leaf pattern similar to that of common ragweed; however, the underside of the mugwort leaves have matted, whitish-gray hairs.

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