

COAST TARWEED

Madia sativa Molina

Family: Asteraceae (Sunflower).

Other Scientific Names: None.

Other Common Names: Chilean tarweed.

Legal Status: Not categorized.



Identification

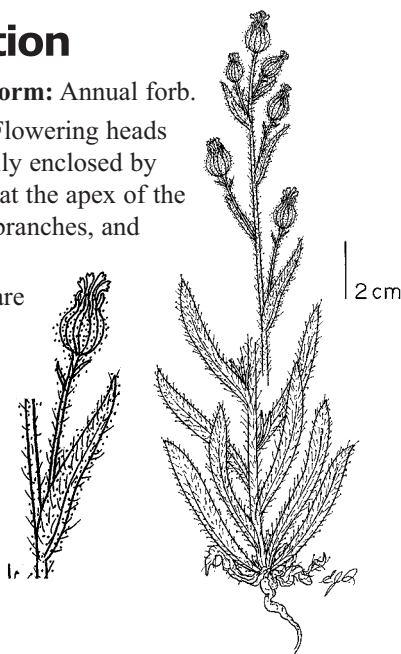
Growth form: Annual forb.

Flower: Flowering heads are partially enclosed by leaves and clustered at the apex of the stem, at the ends of branches, and in the leaf axils.

Seeds/Fruit: Seeds are slender, light grey, grey, or black.

Leaves: Leaves are alternate, narrow, and lance-shaped.

Stems: Mature plants are 0.2–1.0 m tall. Stems are erect, leafy, simple, or branching.



Roots: Taproot.

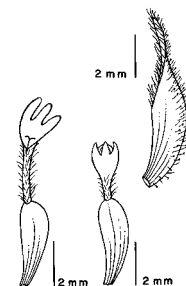
Seedling: No information available.

Other: The entire plant is sticky and hairy and has a disagreeable odour. It is called tarweed due to its sticky, glandular texture.

Similar Species

Exotics: Six tarweed species occur in BC, but it is not clear which are introduced or native (Douglas et al. 1998).

Natives: Clustered tarweed (*Madia glomerata*) is common to dry roadsides, meadows, and open slopes and is scattered throughout southern BC (Douglas et al. 1998).



Impacts

Agricultural: No information available.

Ecological: Coast tarweed is self-compatible, which facilitates its establishment and spread (Zardini 1992).

Human: No information available.

Habitat and Ecology

General requirements: Coast tarweed occurs along dry roadsides and in disturbed areas (Douglas et al. 1998). In other areas it is also found on dry hillsides and overgrazed rangeland (Whitson et al. 1996).

Distribution: Coast tarweed occurs infrequently in southern BC at low elevations (Douglas et al. 1998). It is present in the Kootenay, Thompson, Mainland, Vancouver Island, Cariboo, and Omineca agricultural reporting regions. Outside BC the plant is found from Washington to California (Whitson et al. 1996; Zardini 1992).

Historical: Possibly introduced from South America.

Life cycle: Annual or occasionally biennial. Coast tarweed is a self-compatible plant capable of rapidly establishing in disturbed areas.

Seed production: Prolific seed producer.

Seed bank: No information available.

Dispersal: No information available.

Hybridization: No information available.

Management

Biocontrol: None.

Mechanical: Pull or cut before seed-set.

Fire: No information available.

Herbicides: **No information available.** Consult the most recent edition of BC Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries Crop Production Guides for specific recommendations. **Before applying herbicides, read the label for full use and precautionary instructions.**

Cultural/Preventive: Prevent the establishment of new infestations by minimizing disturbance, eliminating

seed production, and maintaining healthy native plant communities.

Integrated Management Summary

Cut/pull or treat plants with herbicide before they set seed. Manage new infestations immediately to ensure that seeds are not being introduced into the environment.

References

Douglas, G. W., G. B. Straley, D. Meidinger, and J. Pojar, eds. 1998. *Illustrated Flora of British Columbia*. Vol. 1: *Gymnosperms and Dicotyledons (Aceraceae through Asteraceae)*. Province of British Columbia.

Smeda-Hirschman, G. 1995. *Madia sativa*, a potential oil crop of central Chile. *Economic Botany* 49: 257–259.

Whitson, T. D. (ed.), L. C. Burrill, S. A. Dewey, D. W. Cudney, B. E. Nelson, R. D. Lee, R. Parker. 1996. Coast tarweed. *Weeds of the West*. Western Society of Weed Science, in cooperation with the Western United States Land Grant Universities Cooperative Extension Services, Newark, CA.

Zardini, E. 1992. *Madia sativa* Mol. (Asteracea-Heliantheae-Madinae): An ethnobotanical and geographical disjunct. *Economic Botany* 46: 34–44.

