

Corn chamomile

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



Key ID Points

1. Has no odor.
2. Small daisy-like flowers.
3. Small, bushy forb that is 10 to 30 inches in height.

Updated on:
08/08

Corn chamomile Identification and Management



Identification and Impacts

Corn chamomile (*Anthemis arvensis* L.) is an annual forb. The flowers are 0.75 inches in diameter and are borne at the ends of branched stems. Flowers resemble daisies with white ray flowers and yellow disk centers. The seeds are 10 ribbed with out glandular bumps. Leaves are alternate and finely dissected and mature plants are 10 to 30 inches tall. There is no odor when leaves are crushed, unlike Mayweed chamomile. Stems are erect, smooth, and highly branched above. Corn chamomile germinates readily in the spring and fall. It has a dense, fibrous root system, which spreads rapidly during wet periods.

Late summer and fall-germinated seedlings may overwinter as rosettes. In the spring, bolting commences with the elongation of the central stem. Overwintering plants flower in mid-May and spring germinated seedlings flower in June. Flowering stops after a killing frost, usually in October. The plant reproduces primarily by seeds.

Habitats for Corn chamomile include: roadsides, ditches, in urban areas, waste places, cultivated

fields, and pastures. It can grow in a wide range of soils but seems to prefer moist, poorly drained soils. Corn chamomile prefers moist areas and increases in abundance during years of above average precipitation.

The key to effective control of Corn chamomile is prevention. Eliminate seed production to decrease the spread of this annual forb. Mowing is effective if done before the seed sets. Reseeding areas with perennial grasses for several years will reduce an infestation. Details on the back of this sheet can help to create a management plan compatible with your site ecology.

Corn chamomile is designated as 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.



Photos © Clockwise from lower left: 1995 Dean Wm. Taylor, Jepson Herbarium;

Anthemis arvensis L.

**CULTURAL**

Prevent the establishment of new infestations by minimizing disturbance and seed dispersal, eliminating seed production and maintaining healthy native communities. Contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service for seed mix recommendations. Maintain healthy pastures and prevent bare spots caused by overgrazing.

**BIOLOGICAL**

There is no biological control available for Corn 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 long-term control method due to the fact the plant will prostrate, in the short-term mowing will assist with limiting seed production. Hand pulling can prevent spread into new areas and is effective on small infestations.

Integrated Weed Management:

Prevent the establishment of new infestations by minimizing disturbance and seed dispersal. Eliminate seed production to decrease the spread of this annual forb, and continue to deplete the seed bank for four to six years. Reseeding areas with perennial grasses for several years will reduce an infestation.

Corn chamomile

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
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. (Early Spring to Early Summer, sometimes Fall rosettes)
Chlorsulfuron (Telar)	0.33 oz product/ac + 0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant	Apply when plant is in rosette or bolting growth stage. (Early Spring to Early Summer, sometimes Fall rosettes)
Aminopyralid (Milestone)	7 fl oz/ac + 0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant	Apply when plant is in rosette growth stage. (Early Spring to Early Summer, sometimes Fall rosettes)