

Ageratum riparia

Common name:

Mistflower

Palatability to Livestock:

Moderate, but not at flowering.

Toxicity to Goats:

N/a

Toxicity to Other Species:

Unlikely.

Poisonous Principle:

Pollens. Toxic to humans.

Effects:

Signs and symptoms;

Not applicable to livestock.

Health and Production Problems;

- . Allergenic to humans.
- . Leaching from the leaves has an allelopathic effect on other plants.

Treatment;

N/a

Integrated Control Strategy:

- . Use goats, but not at flowering.
- . Hand pull to remove crowns, or cultivate.
- . Biological control has not proved useful as yet. (2007)
- . Try mechanical control and herbicides, then sow to kikuyu, or other suitable pasture.
- . Declared "Noxious" in many shires in NSW.

Comments:

- . An erect, sometimes prostrate perennial, with sprawling stems, rooting at the nodes, growing up to 30 cms tall.
- . Leaves are narrow, elongated and toothed, unlike crofton weed.
- . Clusters of white flowers, similar to crofton weed at the end of a stalk, in late spring and early summer.

- . A native of Central America.
- . This plant is highly allergenic, and prefers disturbed, wet areas, often near rainforests.
- . Goats do not eat it at flowering times.
- . Found on NSW central and north coasts, and in southern Queensland.



Pictures: *Ageratum riparia*

Picture: North East CC. Poster.



Picture: AGDEX. 1999

Further Reading;

- . AGFACTS. NSW Dept Ag.
- . Auld and Medd. Weeds. 1992.
- . Parsons and Cuthbertson. Noxious Weeds of Australia. 2001.
- . Swarbrick and Skarratt. Bushweed 2 Database. 1997.