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Carrot-Weed: A Noxious Plant That Threatens Biodiversity in Africa

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Abstract

Carrot-weed (*Parthenium hysterophorous* L.) is a flowering plant of the Asteraceae family (tribe: Heliantheae). The weed became famous due to its notorious invasive role in the environment and agricultural fields. The plant has arisen as the seventh most disturbing weed globally. In Africa, the weed is spreading very fast and information on its biology, impact, and management is scarce. Therefore, this review provides general information about the carrot weed's current distribution status and its impact on agricultural crops, animals and human health in Africa. The review also highlights areas for research in managing this noxious weed in the African habitats.

Keywords

Invasive Species, Biodiversity, *Parthenium hysterophorous*, Carrot-Weed, Allelopathy

1. Introduction

Carrot-weed (*Parthenium hysterophorous* L.), also known as “bitter weed” or “broom bush” or “congress grass” (in India) or “whitetop” or “feverfew” (in the Caribbean) or “false ragweed” or “ragweed parthenium” (in the USA) is a member of the family Asteraceae [1]. It is a noxious well-known weed that disrupts biodiversity in many parts of the world [2]. Carrot weed derived its Latin name *Parthenium hysterophorous* from three terms namely “parthenice” (Latin) and is the reference to the plant known as *Tanacetum parthenium* (L.) and Greek word hystera (Womb) and phoros (bearing), referring to the prolific seeding habit of the plant [3] [4]. It originated from the region adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico, which includes Southern USA, or in central South America [5]. The plant grows in both humid and sub-humid tropics and is favored by weightier

fertile soil, such as black, alkaline clay loam, but has ability to grow on a wide variety of soil types from sea level up to 1800 m [6] [7]. The plant also grows mostly in places with summer rainfall greater than 500 mm per annum [8]. Carrot-weed seed germinates at temperatures between 8°C and 30°C [9]. The plant has the ability to colonize new habitats rapidly by producing a large number of seeds, which are eventually widely dispersed through vehicles, water, animals, farm machinery and wind, and grows in distressed areas around buildings and fallow agricultural land where inter-specific competition is very low [10]. Carrot-weed is recorded in the global invasive species database and has been reported to invade about 30 countries worldwide [11]. The weed is widespread in North and South America, Caribbean, Lesser Antilles, Australia, India, and Africa [12]. In Africa, the plant was first recorded in southern parts of Africa in 1880s [13]. There exists no clear documentation on how this weed entered Africa; however, some assumptions are that it was possibly introduced to Ethiopia through food grain contaminants in a food aid programme [14]. Currently, the plant is present in many countries of Africa (Figure 1) [15] [16] [17]. Carrot weed is known to compete with indigenous grasses and herbaceous plants used for grazing worldwide [18] thereby, reducing forage productivity by 90%. Furthermore, carrot weed is heavy feeder plant utilizing most of the soil nutrients which ultimately leads to soil infertility, hence resulting to poor crop and animal health [19] [20] [21]. In human, carrot weed has been reported to cause health problems such as asthma, bronchitis, dermatitis and hay fever once it comes into contact with the body [14].

Despite the fact that this weed is very harmful, limited literature is available on the biology and impacts on the biodiversity in Africa. Thus this review provides general information of the carrot weed's current distribution status and its impact on agricultural crops, animals and human health in Africa.

2. Biology of Carrot-Weed

Carrot-weed is an annual, erect herb with the height of 1.0 to more than 2.0 m. It

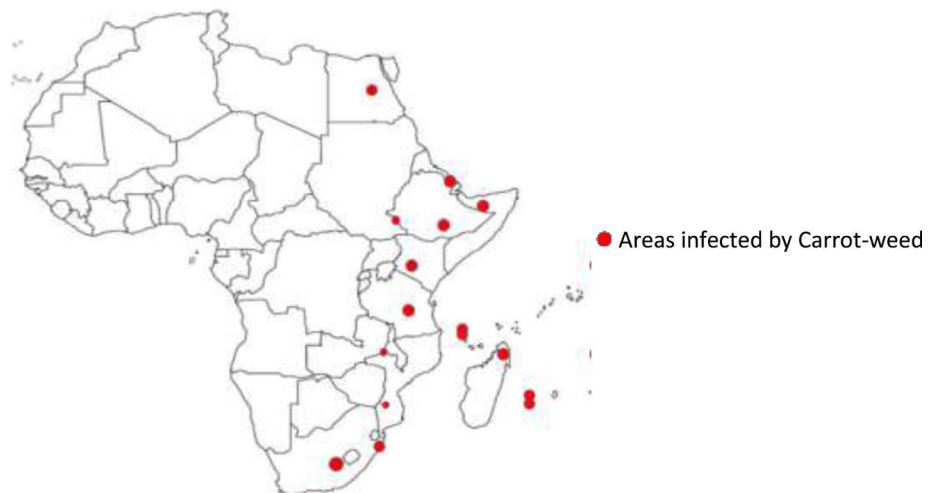


Figure 1. Distribution of carrot-weed in Africa (CAB 2018).

has a taproot system with a number of secondary and tertiary roots [22]. The plant is fast maturing and has dark green leaves which are rhomboidal, dissected and alternately arranged on the stem [23]. It has white or yellow flowers based on race type each of which produces four to five black wedge-shaped seeds that are 2 mm long with thin white scales and difficult to see by the naked eye [23]. The leaves and stems have small hair-like outgrowths called trichomes. Its inflorescence is capitulum with cypsela fruits and they produce thousands of seeds which are dark brown and very light in weight [23].

Once the weed dominates an area becomes aggressive, destructive and oppressive to other plant species [20] [24] [25]. The weed spreads very fast due to its ability to produce a greater amount of seeds up to 25,000 seeds/plant which results into a significant amount of seed bank in the soil [23]. This morphological feature of the carrot weed seed enables it to be dispersed in multiple ways including short distance wind dispersal, or water surface, runoff in natural streams and rivers, in irrigation and drainage channels and irrigation water from the ponds. [15] [26] [27] Furthermore, seeds of this weed can be stored in fresh water for about five years and still can germinate [28]. Under favorable moist environment, the seeds can germinate within a week. Generally the life cycle of this weed completed within 180 - 240 days [29]. Carrot weed has two races namely south race and north race. The south race occurs in Southern America while north race occurs in North America and distributed worldwide [30]. These races differ in morphology and biochemical properties where the South America race has hymenin as a dominant sesquiterpene lactone and pathenin for North America race. The North America race produces white flowers while that of South American race are yellow [31].

Regardless of the available information, still there is a need to study the environmental factors which can affect the biology of this weed. This will be helpful since it will provide a way forward on how to control it by using the natural methods which are environmentally friendly that cannot affect the existence of other nearby plants hence improving the biodiversity.

Picture of carrot-weed



3. Allelopathic Effects of Carrot-Weed on Plants

[32] defined allelopathy as a biological occurrence where one plant inhibits the growth of another plant through the release of allelochemicals. The idea of allelopathy was studied broadly for the first time in the forestry ecosystems, where initially it was revealed that most of the forestry species surveyed had unwanted allelopathic effects on food and fodder crops [32] [33] pondered both beneficial and harmful allelochemicals influences by defining allelopathy as the capability of the plant to hinder or stimulate growth of other plants in the surrounding by exuding chemicals. Based on this definition, it's apparent that the oppressive nature of carrot weed is associated with its allelopathic effects caused by sesquiterpene lactones, parthenin, and coronopilin, [34] (Figure 2). These allelochemical groups act synergistically and significantly reduces seed germination and delayed growth of other crops [35]. Also, it was reported that allelochemicals such as tannis, saponins, cardiac glycosides, terpenoids, and steroids are founder on the upper parts of *Parthenium*, [36]. All these chemicals have an effects on crops and animals. The leaves and inflorescence contain a higher level of allelochemicals than the stem and roots. These allelochemicals affects other plants either directly by leaching, root exudation, and residue decay. [37] or indirectly leading to the loss of native flora.

According to [38], the weed can degrade the natural ecosystem due to its high capacity of invasiveness and its potential allelopathic properties which disrupt any natural ecosystem. Nevertheless, the weed was reported to cause a decline undesirably the herbaceous components of vegetation up to 90% due to its destructive nature of competition and allelopathic effect [39] [40]. It is reported to cause great change of native habitat in grassland, open woodland, floodplains and rivers [41] [42] [43]. Therefore, studies on plant species with allelopathic effects to this noxious weed are urgently needed. Further, studies on the chemistry of the plant to elucidate information on chemical composition from different parts of the plant are required for proper management of the weed in Africa.

4. Impacts on Growth and Yield of Crops

Carrot-weed has been reported to result in food insecurity (Figure 3) due to decline

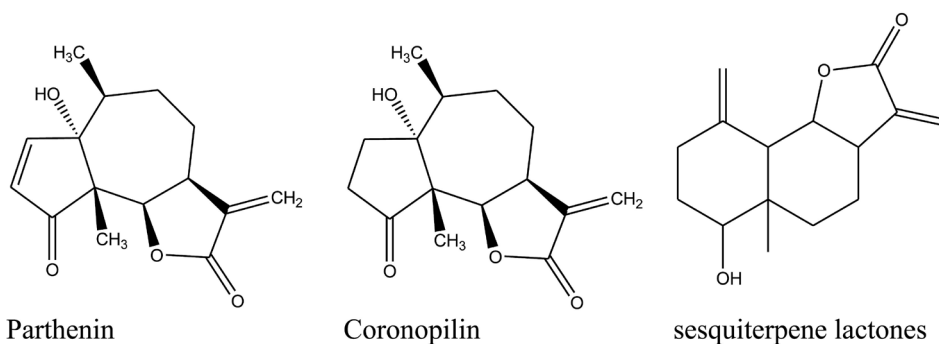


Figure 2. Shows allelochemical groups found in Carrot-weed namely: parthenin, coronopoilin and sesquiterpene lactones.

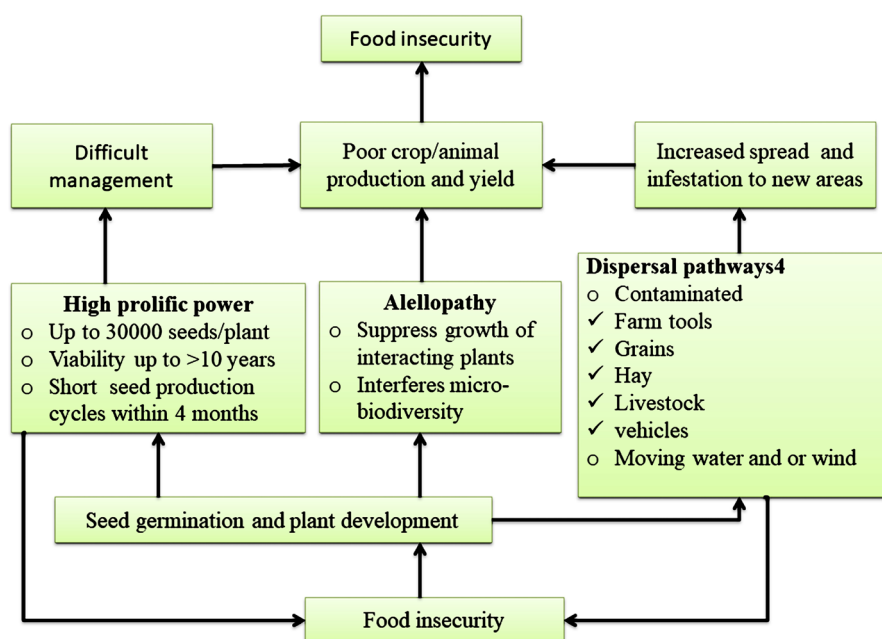


Figure 3. Relationship between carrot-weed and food insecurity.

in agricultural yields of crops and domestic animals to levels of up to 40% to 90% [44] [45]. It is also reported to reduce the carrying capacity of pasture crops of up to 90% [46] [47] [48]. The laboratory experiment and field studies by [43] shows that all plant parts of the carrot weed (shoot, root, inflorescence, and seed) are toxic to other plants. This brings changes in the physical and chemical characteristics of the soil such as soil pH, soil organic matter, phosphorus, and others [49]. Although numerous information exists on the effects of this noxious weed, still there is lack of information on how it affects and induces changes to soil pH and structure. This calls further urgent investigation.

5. Impacts of Carrot-Weed on Animals

Carrot-weed produces toxic substance such as parthenin as described earlier which is harmful to animals when feed on it or coming into contact, causing both dermatitis with distinct skin lesions on various animals including horses and cattle's [35]. Once eaten by animals, it can cause mouth ulcers with excessive starvation [50] [51] reported that carrot-weed causes anorexia, pruritus, alopecia, diarrhea, and eye irritation in animals such as dogs and acute illness, bitter milk and tainted meat in animals such as buffaloes, goat, and cows [52]. Also, experimental work reported that the plant weakens the immune system by reducing the number of white blood cells (WBC) in rats [52]. Further, the weed lowers forage productivity by 90%, reduce land fertility weakens the land and make it infertile and hence lowers the quality weakens the quality of the grazing land. All these cause poor animal health both domesticated and the wildlife since most of them feed on the grasses [48]. Regardless of the information provided on the impacts of this weed on animals, still there is a need for more research on how this weed exactly affect the animals once feed on them.

6. Impact of Carrot-Weed on Human

Carrot-weed has been reported to cause human health problem such as asthma, bronchitis, dermatitis, hay fever when exposed to it [53] [54], allergic eczematous and mental depression [55]. Furthermore, carrot-weed lead to general illness, annoyances of skin and pustules on handballs, extending and furious of skin and stomach pains on humans [56]. Human contact with carrot-weed followed with exposure to sun results to health effects such as violaceous papulae, as well as a plaque on exposed parts such ears, forehead, cheek and upper chest. Nevertheless, health effects like hyperkeratotic papule and prurigo nodules have been associated with exposure to carrot-weed [57]. On other hands, [58] further showed that dermatitis health effects are due to the presence of a cytotoxic compound sesquiterpene lactone Parthenin. Apart from that, exposure to carrot-weed was further correlated with diarrhea, breathlessness, and choking as well as erythematous eruptions [58]. Allergic bronchitis was also associated with exposure to carrot-weed, however, no signs of mutagenicity and genotoxicity have been observed [58]. In addition, exposure to carrot weed has shown positive reactions to mAb-2 as well as cytokines [58]. In general, these effects are classified into four categories: airborne contact dermatitis (ABCD), chronic actinic dermatitis (CAD) and the combination of ABCD and CAD and lastly exposure to the sun (photosensitive lichenoid) [57]. Therefore there is a need of more research to know exactly the compounds present in the pollen of this weed which is responsible for the health problems to a human being to make easy management with precaution during physical control practice.

7. Impacts of Carrot-Weed on Biodiversity

According to [13] carrot-weed is on of harmful invasive species in the World and an increasing problem in Africa. Its invasion results into the degradation of the natural ecosystem and biodiversity due to its high invasion capacity [39]. Further, it has been reported that the allelopathic properties of this weed are potential for disrupting the growth and distribution of natural vegetation which in turn affect the diversity of animal [19]. Also, the weed is capable of causing the decline of the species richness and abundance in the natural system as it inhibits the physiological processes of other weed species [59].

In some countries such as Australia, the weed is reported to cause changes in the entire habitat in Australia grassland, open and woodlands, and river banks [37] [60]. Furthermore, [24] reported that *Parthenium* weed has a negative impact on the structural composition on dynamic and diversity of the plant and animals in India. It also affects not only the species diversity of native areas but also their ecological integrity. It has been shown that *Parthenium* residues are toxic to aquatic flora and fauna [61]. **Table 1** summarizes the general impacts of carrot-weed on crops, animals, and biodiversity in general.

Table 1. Some of the reported impacts of carrot-weed (*P. hysterophorus*).

Categories	Mode of action	Effects	References
Crops (legumes & cereals).	The release of phytotoxic compounds	Reduced crop yield as well as carrying capacity of pastures.	[44] [46] [48]
Wild animals/livestock	Weakens the immune system by reducing the number of WBC	Skin lesions, mouth ulcers, anorexia, pruritus, alopecia, diarrhea, eye irritation.	[35] [50] [51] [52] [58]
Human health	Induction of cytotoxicity also reacts with cytokines.	Allergic, bronchitis, skin inflammation, asthma, blisters, hay fever, erythematous eruption	[53] [55].
Soil	Utilizing soil nutrients	Soil infertility	[48] [52].
Vegetation/landscape composition	Disrupt the structure of the natural ecosystem and displace numerous native plant species.	Degradation of natural ecosystem and biodiversity, allelopathic effects, toxic to flora and fauna, reduced species richness.	[59] [61]
	Shrinking of biodiversity		

8. Management and Control

The use of biocontrol agents such as (Insects and fungal pathogens) and use of competitive plants (allelopathy) is suggested as the greatest cost-effective and practical way of managing *Parthenium* [62]. However, the management of the weed has not been well developed below the edge level and the weed continues to threaten biodiversity by posing ill problems to humans and animals. Therefore several methods, for example, physical, mechanical, chemical and use of allelopathic plants are being practiced to manage this weed around the globe.

9. Physical and Mechanical Methods

These are the most common methods used in the management of carrot-weed in many countries. The methods are widely used as they are cheaper, easy to apply and are cost effective. Farmers manage the weed by hand uprooting or using a hoe in their fields, collect and burn before flowering time. Despite, the success of this method, it is faced with many challenges including the frequent growth of the weed [29].

10. Chemical Control

Management of carrot-weed by using chemical method seems to be popular in most developed countries such as India where the weed has spread in large areas. This method mostly used to remove the weed from the area in time, therefore the issue of time is very important for this type of management. Application of the chemicals should be done at the early stages to prevent flowering and seed setting. The spraying of the herbicides which are not harmful to other plants which are growing nearby the weed is mostly recommended to reduce the infestation. Despite the fact that chemical control is the most common method employed, it is reported to be less effective due to the development of resistance [63]. Therefore, there is a need for developing bio-management strategies for management of this weed rather than the use of chemicals which are no more

reliable and sometimes harmful to the environment.

11. Biological Control

Although the use of chemical seems to be most applicable in many countries in the management of *Parthenium*, yet the method has been reported to have many negative impacts in the environment [64]. The bio-control strategy is the most applicable way used in managing the weed by manipulating natural enemies to control others. The biological control method is less cost, environmentally friendly and ecologically practicable method. Several insects and pathogens have been used in the control of this weed. For instance, leaf feeding (*Zygotogramma bicolorata*) and stem-galling moth (*Epiblema strenuana*) have been used to control this weed and have shown efficacy in reducing the number of seeds and leaves especially at the young stage [65] [66]. Also, the use of fungus is now regarded as a bio-control strategy of *Parthenium* among others, example; *Fusarium pallidoroseum*, *Puccinia melampodii* and *Oidium parthenii* [67]. Studies conducted by [68] shows that the use of microorganisms as a biological agent as a strategy for controlling this weed control has many advantages such as higher selectivity, their capacity to inhibit plant growth, the lower potential to resist, lower production costs.

Therefore, there is a need of using botanicals and microorganisms in controlling this weed because they are environmentally friendly, easy to apply and such resources are readily available in our environment.

12. Use of Suppressive Plants as a Management Strategy

Different literature shows that there are some plants/weeds which have been used to manage this weed and become successful. According to [69], the herbicidal extracts from *Tagetes erictus* obtained from roots, shoots, and flowers reduced root and shoot length of carrot-weed. Also, another study by [70] reported extracts from the roots and shoots of sorghum had significant impacts on the growth of the carrot-weed. Moreover [71] reported that the extracts and residues of *Amaranthus spinosus* significantly reduced the growth of carrot-weed by inhibiting the height of the plant, length of leaves and number of branches, capitula, and the seed of the plant.

Despite of the above research efforts of using suppressive plants which has impacts on growth and germination of Carrot-weed, yet more research is needed to know the chemical contents of the suppressive plants used so that to build a more scientific management approach of managing this weed by using suppressive plants.

13. Current Research Gaps

Several management approaches such as physical, chemical herbicide and biological control have been tried to control this weed only herbicides approach seem to be preferred by farmers in many parts of the world including Africa (Kumar; 2009) (Table 2). Nevertheless, chemical herbicides are no longer reliable

Table 2. Summarizing the management approaches for carrot-weed.

Methods	How was applied	Items used	Results	References
Physical control	the burning of the surface part and seeds near the surface and crop rotation	<i>Tagetes</i> sp. and Fire	Reduce infestation and spreads.	[13] [66]
Chemical control	Many chemical pesticides applied both in cropped and non-cropped condition	Glyphosate (1 to 1.5 kg/ha) diquat 0.5 kg/ha in 500 liters,	Control <i>Parthenium</i> in all stages. But only kills the target population	[72] [73]
Biological control	Through the introduction of control agents in the affected fields. Spraying of foliar extracts	Microbial pathogens (like <i>Fusarium pallidoroseum</i> , <i>Puccinia melampodii</i> and <i>Oidiumparthenii</i>), Insects: (<i>Zyogramma bicolorata</i> , <i>Bucculatrix parthenica</i> (leaf-mining moth), <i>Smicronyx lutulentus</i>), Fungil (<i>Fusarium pallidoroseum</i> , <i>Puccinia melampodii</i> and <i>Oidium parthenii</i>)	Reduce flowers and seed production, Inhibit germination	[65] [66] [74] [75] [76]

Advantages and Disadvantages of different methods used in management of Carrot-weed

Methods	Advantages	Disadvantages
Mechanical Methods	Cheap, simple, easy to practice	Time consuming, high risk of being affected if the weed reaches flowering stage, Energy consuming methods. Also once involve burning it may kills some useful pants.
Chemical Method	Effective method in the absence of natural enemies, Prevent any emerging of weeds in the area where it sprayed, Cause complete kill of the weed.	-It is environmental hazards -Development of some resistance against herbicides - Damage flora and fauna -Ground water contamination -Reduce soil quality -Very costly in term of money
Suppressive plants	-Reduce seed germination -Suppress early seedling growth	-Time consuming -Difficult to measure its degree of suppression
Biological Method	-Less cost -It is environmental friendly -Lower production cost -High capacity of inhibiting the growth of the weed	-May cause damage to untargeted population -Need expertise -Time consuming.

due to the cost and increasing weed resistance to polyphosphate, atrazines, 4-D, and Metribuzin (Vila-Aiub *et al.*, 2008). Need for other options including development of eco-friendly approaches such as plant-based biopesticides and or agro-ecological principles based on weed-weed completion are currently receiving great attention as a vital pest control strategy worldwide (Marcías *et al.*, 2004; Vasilakoglou *et al.*, 2005; Dhima *et al.*, 2006; Javaid *et al.*, 2008). Thus and similarly for the African setting, there is need to develop eco-friendly weed management strategy involving but not limited to biopesticides for managing carrot weed. Plants such *Azadirachta indica*, *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Tagetes erectus*, *Sorghum spp*, *Cassia tora* and *Amaranthus spinous* can be targeted as potential competitors in weed-weed completion or in testing their extracts against carrot weed based on report by Kaur (2014).

14. Conclusion

Although many efforts have been exercised to reduce the spread of carrot weed in many countries, its colonization onto the African habitats is already noxious, impacting the Biodiversity. Of the preferred weed control options, chemical herbicides seem to be popular despite its harmful effects to the environment and human health. In addition, a chemical herbicide application is constrained by development of resistance by the weed. Therefore, beside showing how noxious carrot-weed is to the African Biodiversity, this review has also indicate the gaps of knowledge that needs to be addressed most of which besides knowledge of the weed biology highlights a need for exploration sustainable weed management techniques such use of botanical herbicides as these are believed to be environmentally friendly and cost-effective.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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