



NAPPO

ORGANISATION NORD-AMERICAINE POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES
NORTH AMERICAN PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION
ORGANIZACION NORTEAMERICANA DE PROTECCION A LAS PLANTAS

PEST FACT SHEET

Conringia orientalis (L.) Dumort.

An introduced native of Eurasia (eastern Mediterranean region), *Conringia orientalis* is a naturalized, annual and sometimes winter annual forb is common in waste places, along roadsides and is often found in association with grain fields. Spreading by seeds, this shiny, smooth plant is slightly succulent with stems 15 to 60 cm high, simple or slightly branched. Widespread throughout the US and Canada, and recorded as being present in Mexico with an unknown distribution, it is poisonous to livestock and relatively common, particularly in the Prairie Provinces of Canada.

Preferred Scientific Name *Conringia orientalis* (L.) Dumort.

Other Scientific Names *Arabis arvensis* Bernh.

Arabis orientalis (L.) Prantl

Brassica orientalis L.

Brassica perfoliata (Crantz) Lam.

Brassica turrita Weigel

Conringia austriaca (Roth) Sweet

Conringia perfoliata (Crantz) Link

Crucifera conringia E.H.L. Krause

Erysimum austriacum Roth

Erysimum brassica Crantz

Erysimum glaucum Moench

Erysimum orientale (L.) Mill.

Erysimum orientale (L.) Mill. var *typicum* Lindeman

Erysimum perfoliatum Crantz

Gorinkia orientalis (L.) J. Presl & C. Presl

Sisyumbrium tetragonum Trautv.

Common Names English - hare's-ear mustard, hare's-ear-mustard, rabbit's-ear, hare's-ear, rabbit ears, haresearmustard, hare's-ear cabbage, treacle haresear, treacle mustard, klinkweed
French - vélar d'Orient, barbarée commune, coringia oriental, herbe de Sainte-Barbe, coringia
German - orientalischer Ackerkohl

Habitat

Found widespread in Europe as an arable land weed, *Conringia orientalis* is mainly associated with wheat but is also found growing on paths and in waste places (Hanf 1983). The plant prefers warm, calcareous, moderately dry loam but will also thrive in arid and clay soils rich in nutrients. Its presence in an area is considered to be an indicator of loamy soils. In Canada, this plant is generally found in fields, gardens, waste places and along railroads and roadsides. More specifically the plant is found in waste places in eastern Canada and in grainfields in western Canada (Frankton and Mulligan 1987).

Distribution List

Asia

Armenia (USDA, ARS 2003)

Azerbaijan (USDA, ARS 2003)
Afganistan (Holm *et al.* 1979)
Georgia (USDA, ARS 2003)
Iran (Holm *et al.* 1979)
Israel (Holm *et al.* 1979)
Kazakhstan (USDA, ARS 2003)
Lebanon (USDA, ARS 2003)
Pakistan (USDA, ARS 2003)
Soviet Union (Holm *et al.* 1979)
Syria (USDA, ARS 2003)
Turkey (Holm *et al.* 1979)

Europe

Albania (USDA, ARS 2003)
Austria (USDA, ARS 2003)
Bulgaria (USDA, ARS 2003)
Czechoslovakia (USDA, ARS 2003)
France (USDA, ARS 2003)
Germany (Holm *et al.* 1979)
Greece (USDA, ARS 2003)
Hungary (USDA, ARS 2003)
Italy (USDA, ARS 2003)
Poland (USDA, ARS 2003)
Romania (USDA, ARS 2003)
Yugoslavia (USDA, ARS 2003)

Africa

Algeria (USDA, ARS 2003)
Egypt (USDA, ARS 2003)
Libya (USDA, ARS 2003)
Morocco (USDA, ARS 2003)
Tunisia (USDA, ARS 2003)

North America

Canada (Holm *et al.* 1979)
 All provinces (Crompton *et al.* 1988)
Mexico - introduced, distribution unknown (Warwick *et al.* 2000)
United States (Holm *et al.* 1979)
 All states except Louisiana (USDA, NRCS 2002)

Oceania

Australia (Holm *et al.* 1979)

Distribution Notes

Conringia orientalis is widely distributed throughout its native range of Eurasia and it has become naturalized in a number of other regions. It is recorded from all ten provinces in Canada (Crompton *et al.* 1988), reaching its greatest abundance in the Prairie Provinces, particularly Saskatchewan (Frankton and Mulligan 1987) and in all states of the United States with the exception of Louisiana (USDA, NRCS 2002).

No records have been located for this weed in Mexico.

Biology and Ecology

Little is recorded about the biology of this species which, in North America, is known to bloom from May to July (WSH 2003).

Economic Impact

Seeds of this plant may cause poisoning in animals when fed in grain (Frankton and Mulligan 1987). It is a cultivated herbal but is also known to be toxic (Randall 2002).

Morphology

Conringia orientalis grows to a height of 10 - 60 cm with an erect stem that is simple, shiny and smooth (glabrous) and tapering along its length. Leaves of the upper regions of the plant are bluish-green and 5 - 12.5 cm long large, broad and also glabrous. Basal leaves are short stalked and obovate. Stem leaves are without a stalk and alternate in arrangement, clasping the stem by ear-like basal lobes. Creamy white flowers develop on the terminal ends of the stem and are about 6 mm across, becoming pods attached to the elongating stem by spreading stalks 6 - 12 mm long. Pods are up to 125 mm long when mature, narrow and square in cross section - the tip a short beak. Seeds are 2.5 mm long, oblong, brownish with a distinct whitish projection at the lower end and the seed surface is coarsely granular. The plant flowers mainly in June but the season extends from May to August in most regions.

References

Crompton CW, McNeill J, Stahevitch AE, Wojitas WA 1988. Preliminary inventory of Canadian weeds, Technical Bulletin 1988-9E, Research branch, Agriculture Canada, Canada.

Frankton C, Mulligan GA, 1987. Weeds of Canada. Publication 948, NC Press, Agriculture Canada.

Hanf M, 1983. The Arable Weeds of Europe with their seedlings and seeds. BASF United Kingdom Limited.

Holm LG, Pancho JV, Herberger JP, Plucknett DL, 1979. A Geographical Atlas of World Weeds. New York, USA: John Wiley and Sons.

Randall RP, 2002. A Global Compendium of Weeds. R. G. and F. J. Richardson, Victoria, Australia.

Ríos JLV, García FJE, 1998. Catálogo de Malezas de México. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Consejo Nacional Consultivo Fitosanitario, Fondo de Cultura Económica, Mexico.

USDA, ARS, 2003. National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). [Online Database] National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. Available: <http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?316890>

USDA, NRCS. 2002. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.5 (<http://plants.usda.gov>). National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.

USF Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants (AFVP 2003) Institute for Systematic Botany <http://www.plantatlas.usf.edu/source.asp?plantID=1281>

Warwick SI, Francis A, La Fleche J, 2000. Guide to wild germplasm of brassica and allied crops (tribe brassicaceae, brassicaceae). 2nd edition, Eastern cereal and Oilseed Research Centre, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Ont. [Published on the Web: <http://res2.agr.ca/ecorc-creco/cwmt/tech.htm>].

WSH, 2003. Wisconsin State Herbarium (UW-Madison) <http://www.botany.wisc.edu/wisflora/scripts/detail.asp?SpCode=CONORI>