

This does not constitute a formal recommendation. When using herbicides always read the label, and when in doubt consult your farm advisor or county agent.

This is an excerpt from the book *Weed Control in Natural Areas in the Western United States* and is available wholesale through the UC Weed Research & Information Center (wric.ucdavis.edu) or retail through the Western Society of Weed Science (wsweedscience.org) or the California Invasive Species Council (cal-ipc.org).

Crataegus monogyna

English hawthorn

Family: Rosaceae (rose)

NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL

<i>Cultural:</i> grazing	P	very thorny
<i>Cultural:</i> prescribed burning	P	often increases after fire
<i>Mechanical:</i> hand removal, weed wrench, cutting	G	early Su; young plants can be hand pulled or removed by a weed wrench
<i>Mechanical:</i> heavy equipment removal	NIA	

CHEMICAL CONTROL

The following specific use information is based on published papers and reports by researchers and land managers. Other trade names may be available, and other compounds also are labeled for this weed. Directions for use may vary between brands; see label before use.

2,4-D	NIA
Glyphosate	G-E CS, FOL
Hexazinone	E
Imazapyr	E FOL
Picloram	NIA
Tebuthiuron	E* may need high labeled rate
Triclopyr	E FOL, CS

E = Excellent control, generally better than 95%

G = Good control, 80-95%

F = Fair control, 50-80%

P = Poor control, below 50%

Control includes effects within the season of treatment.

Control is followed by best timing, if known, when efficacy is **E** or **G**.

***** = Likely based on results of observations of related species

Possible application methods

BB = basal bark

CS = cut stump

FOL = foliar

INJ = stem injection

FLW = flowering

NIA = No information available

Fa = Fall

Sp = Spring

Su = Summer

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