Descurainia sophia

Flixweed

Family: Brassicaceae

NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL

Grazing	F	moderately palatable to livestock
Prescribed burning	P	fire creates conditions favorable to flixweed invasion but can be used to reduce seed production
Mowing and cutting	P	can regrow following mowing, mow shortly before FLW and cut near ground level
Tillage	E	target seedlings and rosettes, germination after tillage is common when soil moisture is present
Grubbing, digging or hand pulling	E	hand-pulling or digging are effective

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	E
Aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron	P
Aminopyralid	P
Chlorsulfuron	E
Clopyralid	P
Dicamba	E
Glyphosate	E
Hexazinone	E

Imazapic	E
Imazapyr	E
Metsulfuron	E
Paraquat	G
Picloram	NIA
Rimsulfuron	E
Sulfometuron	E
Sulfosulfuron	G
Triclopyr	NIA

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
FLW = flowering
NIA = No information available
Fa = Fall
Sp = Spring
Su = Summer

RECOMMENDED CITATION: DiTomaso, J.M., G.B. Kyser et al. 2013. *Weed Control in Natural Areas in the Western United States*. Weed Research and Information Center, University of California. 544 pp.