

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).

Euryops multifidus

Sweet resinbush

Family: Asteraceae (sunflower)

NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL

<i>Cultural:</i> grazing	P	not considered palatable to livestock
<i>Cultural:</i> prescribed burning	G	repeated burning will reduce populations
<i>Mechanical:</i> hand removal, weed wrench, cutting	E	does not resprout well
<i>Mechanical:</i> heavy equipment removal	F	chaining operations can reduce density

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	NIA
Hexazinone	NIA
Imazapyr	NIA
Picloram	G
Tebuthiuron	NIA
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

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

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.