Hesperis matronalis

Damesrocket

Family: Brassicaceae

NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL

Grazing	NIA	
Prescribed burning	G	with sufficient fuel, burning can kill seedlings; established plants will resprout
Mowing and cutting	F	can prevent seed production, but plants often survive, 2-5 years mowing needed to control
Tillage	F	biennial to perennial likely to resprout after tillage
Grubbing, digging or hand pulling	E	hand pulling or use of dandelion puller effective when soil is moist

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	F–G
Aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron	P
Aminopyralid	P
Chlorsulfuron	E
Clopyralid	P
Dicamba	F–G
Glyphosate	E
Hexazinone	NIA

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

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.