

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).

Iva axillaris

Povertyweed

Family: Asteraceae

NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL

Grazing	P	heavy grazing often promotes invasion
Prescribed burning	P	plants resprout from roots after fire
Mowing and cutting	P	perennial that resprouts from creeping roots
Tillage	P	root fragments resprout
Grubbing, digging or hand pulling	F	must remove roots to be 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	G	Imazapic	NIA
Aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron	NIA	Imazapyr	NIA
Aminopyralid	G	Metsulfuron	F
Chlorsulfuron	F	Paraquat	NIA
Clopyralid	NIA	Picloram	NIA
Dicamba	G	Rimsulfuron	NIA
Glyphosate	NIA	Sulfometuron	NIA
Hexazinone	NIA	Sulfosulfuron	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

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.