Melilotus albus

White sweetclover

Family: Fabaceae

NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL

Grazing	P	palatable and nutritious to livestock
Prescribed burning	P	fire creates conditions favorable to invasion
Mowing and cutting	P	regrows rapidly if mowed early in the growing season
Tillage	E	germination after tillage common when soil moisture is available
Grubbing, digging or hand pulling	E	pull or dig young plants in moist soils; difficult to pull when mature

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		Imazapic	P	
Aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron	E		Imazapyr	E	
Aminopyralid	E		Metsulfuron	E	
Chlorsulfuron	E		Paraquat	P	seedlings only
Clopyralid	E		Picloram	E	
Dicamba	E		Rimsulfuron		
Glyphosate	F		Sulfometuron	G–E	
Hexazinone	NIA		Sulfosulfuron	NIA	
			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.