Olea europaea

Olive

Family: Oleaceae (olive)

NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL

Cultural: grazing	P	often leads to spread
Cultural: prescribed burning	P	older plant resprout, but may kill younger plants
Mechanical: hand removal, weed wrench, cutting	G	hand pull seedlings, weed wrench can be used to remove young plants
Mechanical: heavy equipment removal	NIA	

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	FOL, Su; BB
Glyphosate	G–E	CS, INJ, Su, Fa
Hexazinone	P	
Imazapyr	E	CS, INJ, Su, Fa
Picloram	P	FOL
	E	CS
Tebuthiuron	P	
Triclopyr	E	FOL, CS, BB

E	= Excellent control, generally better than 95%	Control includes effects within the season of treatment.
G	= Good control, 80-95%	Control is followed by best timing, if known, when efficacy is E or G.
F	= Fair control, 50-80%	* = Likely based on results of observations of related species
P	= Poor control, below 50%	

Possible application methods

BB	= basal bark	FLW	= flowering
CS	= cut stump	NIA	= No information available
FOL	= foliar	Fa	= Fall
INJ	= stem injection	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.