Thlaspi arvense

Field pennycress

Family: Brassicaceae

NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL

Grazing	P	
Prescribed burning	P	fire creates conditions favorable to invasion
Mowing and cutting	P	mow before FLW, matures early in the season
Tillage	E	till before FLW
Grubbing, digging or hand pulling	E	remove before FLW

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