Amaranthus spp.

Pigweeds

Family: Amaranthaceae

NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL

Grazing	P	increases with grazing, known to cause nitrate accumulation in livestock
Prescribed burning	NIA	
Mowing and cutting	F	single mowing can suppress seed production but plants often regrow; best control if cut at ground level or multiple times
Tillage	E	seedling can be controlled with a single cultivation when soil is dry
Grubbing, digging or hand pulling	E	pull or dig plants 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	G
Aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron	P
Aminopyralid	P–G
Chlorsulfuron	E
Clopyralid	P
Dicamba	E
Glyphosate	E
Hexazinone	E

Imazapic	E
Imazapyr	E
Metsulfuron	E
Paraquat	E
Picloram	E
Rimsulfuron	E
Sulfometuron	E
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.