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).

Thlaspi arvense

Field pennycress

Family: Brassicaceae

NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL

Grazing	Ρ	
Prescribed burning	Ρ	fire creates conditions favorable to invasion
Mowing and cutting	Ρ	mow before FLW, matures early in the season
Tillage	Ε	till before FLW
Grubbing, digging or hand pulling	Ε	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	Ε
Aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron	NIA
Aminopyralid	NIA
Chlorsulfuron	Ε
Clopyralid	NIA
Dicamba	G
Glyphosate	Ε
Hexazinone	Ε

Imazapic	NIA	
Imazapyr	NIA	
Metsulfuron	Ε	
Paraquat	Ρ	Seedlings only
Picloram	Ε	
Rimsulfuron	NIA	
Sulfometuron	NIA	
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 \mathbf{E} or \mathbf{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.