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).

Zantedeschia aethiopica

Calla or arum lily

Family: Araceae

NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL

Grazing	P	can be toxic to animals
Prescribed burning	P	
Mowing and cutting	G	must be repeated
Tillage	P	will spread rhizomes
Grubbing, digging or hand pulling	G	must remove all tubers and rhizomes

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.

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2,4-D	G	
Aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron	NIA	
Aminopyralid	NIA	
Chlorsulfuron	G	Apply at FLW stage
Clopyralid	NIA	
Dicamba	NIA	
Glyphosate	NIA	
Hexazinone	NIA	

Imazapic	NIA	
Imazapyr	NIA	
Metsulfuron	G	Apply at FLW stage
Paraquat	F	Apply before FLW stage
Picloram	NIA	
Rimsulfuron	NIA	
Sulfometuron	NIA	
Sulfosulfuron	NIA	
Triclopyr	NIA	

= 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.

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