



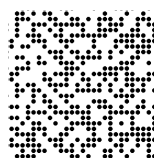
## STOP THE SPREAD

- Kill or remove Stinknet as soon as it emerges – don't let it flower and make more seeds.
- When hiking or walking through areas of stinknet with seed heads, always brush yourself and your tools off using a brush or shake, stomp, and wipe off your shoes and clothes when exiting stinknet-infested areas.
- After leaving an area where the stinknet has gone to seed, wash or brush your bike or vehicle's tires and undercarriage.



Photo Credit: National Park Service  
Stinknet Photo Credit: Maricopa County Parks & Recreation

DEVELOPED BY:



For more information, visit:  
<https://www.swvma.org/>



Threat Spreading Quickly

# STINKNET

*Oncosiphon pilulifer*

## LAND MANAGERS GUIDE



## STINKNET OR GLOBE CHAMOMILE

*Oncosiphon pilulifer*

**Family:** Asteraceae - Arizona Class B Noxious Weed

**Duration:** Winter annual

**Size:** 2 inches up to 2.5 ft.

**Growth:** Single stems to bush-like

**Leaves:** Finely dissected, carrot-like

**Flowers:** Yellow globe/spherical

**Seeds:** Viability up to 5 years in soil

**Origin:** South Africa

## LIFE CYCLE

NOV. | DEC. | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUN.

EMERGENCE

FLOWERING

SEED DISPERSAL

Some plants may persist and bloom longer, in wet or irrigated areas, may flower well into summer.



## IDENTIFICATION, HABITAT & LIFE CYCLE

**Identification:** Green carrot-like leaves with a strong odor and globe-shaped flowerheads.

**Habitat:** Can grow in various desert habitats and residential areas.

**Life Cycle:** Seeds germinate after fall rains or irrigation and continue through the spring, making them difficult to manage. The plant grows a rosette of small leaves, then bolts with upright stems. It generally flowers in late winter or early spring (February or March), but some plants may persist and bloom longer. Hot spring weather can accelerate maturation and seed set. Stinknet seeds can survive in the soil for up to 5 years; effective long-term control will be needed to reduce populations.

## MANAGEMENT FOR ECOLOGISTS AND LAND MANAGERS

**Mechanical:** Physically remove small infestations by hand pulling or uprooting with various hand-held hoes, string trimmers, or mowers. Multiple treatments are required. Wear gloves, long sleeves, and pants; some people may be allergic, and plants can cause dermatitis.

### Herbicide:

Whether using pre- or post-emergence treatment methods, always follow pesticide licensing requirements (if applicable) and the instructions on the herbicide labels; the label is the law, and wear the recommended Personal Protective Equipment.

**Preemergent** Effective herbicides include indaziflam, isoxaben, aminopyralid, clopyralid, metsulfuron-methyl, aminocyclopyrachlor, and pendimethalin, simazine. Some of these products may have post-emergent effects on stinknet and other plants. The ideal time to treat stinknet is two weeks before germination, October -November.

**Postemergent:** Once plants germinate, effective postemergent herbicides include glyphosate diquat, aminopyralid, picloram, or 2,4-D as a tank mix partner. Additional surfactants and adjuvants may be needed to improve efficacy. Often, preemergent herbicides may be added to the tank to control plants for all growing seasons. Please follow all label instructions when you mix products.