





#### WHAT IS IT?

Scientific Name: Oncosiphon piluliferum

**Common Name:** Stinknet **Also called:** Globe Chamomile

Family: Asteraceae, Sunflower family

Status: Arizona Noxious Weed

**Duration:** Winter Annual **Size:** Up to 2 feet or more **Growth Form:** Forb/herb

**Leaves:** Twice finely dissected **Flowers:** Round yellow or gold

Origin: South Africa, Cape Province



#### HOW TO SPOT IT?

It is easily recognized by its dark green "carrot like" leaves and unique rounded flowers. The leaves have a pungent odor! Stinknet can be highly allergenic, both dermal and respiratory.

### HABITAT AND GROWTH

Stinknet emergence is staggered from November to March, making control very challenging. It starts to flower in February and begins seed ripening by mid March. The seeds are very light and easily spread by wind and traffic.

## StinkNet Winter Growth Patterns



Stinknet readily invades new areas in cities and in the desert. Stinknet crowds out native plants and grows in dense mats that are **highly flammable** when dry and produce an acrid smoke when burned.

## CONTROL

To manage the spread of this weed, control must take place before plants go to seed. If infestations are allowed to propagate over the course of several seasons, they will form dense stands with prolific seed production.

In residential areas Stinknet can be manually dug out as soon as it is recognized. It is important to remove the plants before they develop mature seeds. But once stinknet is established for a second year, chemical control becomes necessary.

Glyphosate with MSO surfactant can be applied to emerged plants before flowering. Pre-emergent and herbicide applications to dense stinknet stands should be performed by a licensed commercial applicator. Updated herbicide recommendations can be found at www.swvma.org.







# STINKNET Oncosiphon piluliferum

A pretty flower but a highly invasive weed in our midst