

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).

Hypericum canariensis

Canary Island hypericum

Family: Clusiaceae or Hypericaceae (St. Johnswort)

NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL

<i>Cultural:</i> grazing	NIA
<i>Cultural:</i> prescribed burning	NIA
<i>Mechanical:</i> hand removal, weed wrench, cutting	F large root system, soil needs to be very moist, small seedlings pulled by hand
<i>Mechanical:</i> heavy equipment removal	NIA

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	NIA
Glyphosate	E CS
Hexazinone	NIA
Imazapyr	NIA
Picloram	NIA
Tebuthiuron	NIA
Triclopyr	E FOL, BB

- 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

Possible application methods

BB = basal bark

CS = cut stump

FOL = foliar

INJ = stem injection

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.