



STOP THE SPREAD

- Kill or remove Stinknet as soon as it emerges – don't let it flower and make more seeds.
- Avoid traveling through areas with dried stinknet. The dried brush is full of seeds. Keep your pets from running through it.
- If you pass through areas of stinknet with seed heads, always clean your clothing, pets, and equipment by using a brush, or shake, stomp, and wipe off your shoes and clothes when exiting stinknet-infested areas.



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

DEVELOPED BY:



City of Phoenix
PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
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Threat Spreading Quickly

STINKNET

Oncosiphon pilulifer

RESIDENTIAL AND HOMEOWNERS GUIDE



STINKNET (GLOBE CHAMOMILE)

Oncosiphon pilulifer

- Family:** Asteraceae - Arizona Class B Noxious Weed
- Duration:** Winter-growing annual
- Size:** 2 inches up to 2.5 ft.
- Form:** Single stems to large bushy plant
- Leaves:** Finely dissected, carrot-like
- Flowers:** Yellow flowers in ball shaped cluster
- Seeds:** Viability up to 5 years in soil
- Origin:** South Africa

LIFE CYCLE

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

GERMINATION POTENTIAL

FLOWERING

SEED FORMATION

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



STINKNET IDENTIFICATION, HABITAT & LIFE CYCLE

Identification: Green carrot-like leaves with a turpentine-like odor and yellow ball shaped flowerheads.

Habitat: Can grow in various desert habitats and urban areas.

Life Cycle: Seeds germinate after fall rains or irrigation. Seeds may germinate through the spring, making seedlings difficult to manage with a single treatment. The plant begins with a rosette of small leaves, then bolts with upright stems. Flowering generally starts 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. Yellow flowering balls turn tan colored as seeds form. Stinknet plants die in summer but the dried brush continues to hold seed clusters and is a fuel for wildfire. Prevent sparks or flames near dry stinknet.

MANAGEMENT HOMEOWNERS

Be Vigilant: Watch for stinknet seedlings in winter and early spring, especially if stinknet is known to be in the area. Young plants are easier to control. Watch for stinknet plants as they grow upright to flower. If yellow flower balls are noticed, control stinknet as soon as possible. Plants become tougher as they age, and herbicides may not work well later in the flowering season.

Mechanical: Physically remove small infestations by hand pulling or uprooting with a hoe or weed tool. Mowers or string trimmers may be used to chop down upright flowering stems, but plants may grow back from the base. Plants may germinate through the winter so multiple treatments are often needed. Wear gloves, long sleeves, and pants. Some people are allergic to skin contact with the plant. Some people experience respiratory allergies around stinknet. Stop if you experience symptoms.

Chemical: Do not use home-made chemicals. Use an herbicide product, follow instructions on the label and wear PPE. Products with the active ingredient glyphosate show effectiveness on young stinknet plants. Glyphosate may take several weeks to show effect. It may not be effective on older flowering plants.

Long-Term: Stinknet seeds can survive in the soil for up to 5 years. Continued yearly control actions will be required to reduce populations. **Control stinknet to reduce wildfire danger and stop the weed's spread.**