



Utah County Public Works Weed Control Standard Procedure for Hoary Cress (White Top) Treatment

1. Herbicide Treatment.

- a. Herbicide treatment should take place in spring when plant is actively growing, or at the flowering stage of growth. The best time for herbicide treatments is when plant is in full bloom.
- b. Herbicide treatments can be made with:
 - i. Glyphosate—Non-selective herbicide.
 - ii. 2,4-D—Selective herbicide. Kills broadleaf plants but not grasses, if used properly.
 - iii. Metsulfuron Methyl—Selective herbicide. Kills broadleaf plants, but not grasses, if used properly. Utah County Weed Control preferred choice of herbicide for spraying Hoary Cress
 - iv. There are various other herbicides that can be used to treat Hoary Cress, but are not used by Utah County Weed Control.
- c. Read chosen herbicide label for application rate. Some herbicide labels have specific instructions for Hoary Cress.
- d. A surfactant additive is recommended to be added to herbicide spray mixture.
- e. After herbicide application, allow the area treated to sit undisturbed for a minimum of two weeks.

Note: The information contained herein represents the standard procedures only for treatment of noxious weeds for Utah County. Utah County does not warrant the procedures contained herein. All legal responsibility for herbicide application is the responsibility of the applicator. If you apply an herbicide, make sure you are not violating any laws and/or restriction specified on the label. If applications are in or around water, verify the herbicide carries an aquatic label. If you have any questions regarding treatment of noxious weeds, please contact your local county public works office or Utah State University Extension office.

2. Additional or Alternative Treatments

Hoary Cress is a perennial plant that spreads through seed and creeping rootstocks. There are no biological control agents for Hoary Cress. Hand pulling, digging, tilling, and mowing/cutting are not suggested as alternative treatments for Hoary Cress because it is a creeping perennial that spreads through rootstocks and these practices are generally not effective for control or containment, but also have the possibility of spreading Hoary Cress.

3. Repeat Control Efforts

100% control is not expected in one year's time. For control/eradication of an infestation, it may take years of consecutive monitoring and treatments. In general, you should have a decrease of Hoary Cress every year of treatment and over time you might eventually accomplish your goal.