Utah County Public Works Weed Control Standard Procedure for Cutleaf Vipergrass Treatment

1. Herbicide Treatment.

a. Herbicide treatment should take place in spring or fall to plants in rosette stage of life cycle. Treatment can be made anytime in plants life cycle up to and including flowing stage until seeds are developed.
b. Herbicide treatments can be made with:
    i. Glyphosate—Non-selective herbicide.
    ii. Aminopyralid—Selective herbicide. Kills broadleaf plants, but not most grasses, if used according to label directions
c. Read chosen herbicide label for application rate. .
d. A surfactant is recommended to be added to the 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

a. Hand Pull
    i. Try pulling as much of the roots system out as possible
    ii. Fragments of root system left can re-sprout
b. Mowing
    i. Can reduce and/or eliminate seed productions
    ii. Can also spread issue

3. Repeat Control Efforts

Complete 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 Cutleaf Vipergrass every year of treatment and over time you might accomplish your goal.