Utah County Public Works Weed Control Standard Procedure for Garlic Mustard Treatment

1. Herbicide Treatment.

a. Herbicide treatment should take place in spring or fall to plants in rosette stage of life cycle.
b. Herbicide treatments can be made with:
    i. Glyphosate—Non-selective herbicide.
    ii. Metsulfuron Methyl—Selective herbicide. Kills broadleaf plants, but not grasses, if used according to label directions.
c. Read chosen herbicide label for application rate. Some herbicide labels have specific instructions for Garlic Mustard.
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. Garlic Mustard is a short-lived perennial or biennial.
    ii. Try pulling as much of the roots system out as possible
        1. Fragments of root system left can re-sprout
b. Mowing
    i. Can reduce and/or eliminate seed productions

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 Garlic Mustard every year of treatment and over time you might accomplish your goal.