



Utah County Public Works Weed Control Standard Procedure for Dyers Woad Treatment

1. Herbicide Treatment.

- a. Herbicide treatment should take place in spring when plant is actively growing or at the flowering stage of growth in the spring or fall. The best time for herbicide treatments is before 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 Dyers Woad.
 - iv. There are various other herbicides that can be used to treat Dyers Woad, but are not used by Utah County Weed Control.
- c. Read chosen herbicide label for application rate. Some herbicide labels have specific instructions for Dyers Woad.
- d. A surfactant additive 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 Treatments

- a. Mowing/ Cutting
 - i. Mow/cut plant before flower develops mature seeds
 - ii. Small areas can be addressed by use of a line trimmer
- b. Hand pulling
 - i. Great for small infestations
 - ii. Pull plant before flower develops mature seeds
 - iii. When pulling, try to pull as much of root system as possible; root system remaining may later grow into full size plant
 - iv. Rosettes can be removed with use of shovel
- c. Cultivation
 - i. Disturbing the soil through agricultural practices like tilling or disc work will kill rosettes and prevent plants from maturing
 - ii. Disturbance and moving of soil has potential of spreading noxious weed seeds.



Note: An intergraded control effort of more than one treatment type is recommended for Dyers Woad control.

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 Dyers Woad every year of treatment and over time you might eventually accomplish your goal.

