



Bermudagrass

Cynodon dactylon

- Perennial grass with stolons creeping along the ground
- Seed heads have three to seven terminal spikes
- Thrives in warmer regions
- Spreads by seeds, rhizomes and lateral stolons, and taking root at any node

**Cache County Vegetation
Management Division
435-752-1562
jake.forsgren@cachecounty.gov**

Suggested Control Methods for Bermudagrass

Physical and Mechanical Control

Digging/Hand-pulling: Use a garden fork to remove deep roots (rhizomes) and runners (stolons). It is labor-intensive and must be repeated.

Smothering: Lay down cardboard (two layers, 6-inch overlap) followed by 3+ inches of mulch to block light.

Edging: Install 6-inch deep barriers to prevent encroachment into flower beds.

Chemical Control

Non-Selective (Glyphosate): Spray with products containing glyphosate during active growth, often requiring multiple applications.

Spot Treatment: Use a paint-on method for herbicide application in sensitive areas to avoid killing surrounding plants.

Cultural and Preventive Practices

Raise Mowing Height: Increase mower height to 4 inches for fescue; shade inhibits Bermuda growth.

Reduce Summer Fertilizer: Avoid fertilizing during the peak summer months to limit Bermuda's growth advantage.

Manage Water: Ensure proper irrigation to keep desired turf thick, reducing bare spots for invasion.

Compost Clippings: If mowing over, do not use clippings elsewhere unless fully composted, as they can propagate the weed.