



# Damesrocket

*Hesperis matronalis*

- Biennial or simple herbaceous perennial
- Stems and leaves are finely hairy, and leaves are lanced-shaped with serrated edges
- Flowers are pink, white or violet
- Thrives in disturbed areas
- Spreads by seedpods that develop under the flowers

**Cache County Vegetation**

**Management Division**

**435-752-1562**

**jake.forsgren@cachecounty.gov**

## Suggested Control Methods for Dames Rocket

### Mechanical Control (Best for small infestations)

**Hand-Pulling:** Pull plants in early spring, ensuring the entire root system is removed to prevent re-sprouting.

**Cutting/Mowing:** Cut flower stalks before seeds develop to stop further dispersal.

**Timing:** The most effective time to pull or cut is before or during early flowering.

**Disposal:** Bag pulled plants and flower heads for landfill disposal to prevent seed spread from dry-ing plants.

### Chemical Control (Best for large, dense infestations)

**Systemic Herbicides:** Use glyphosate or triclopyr, which are effective when applied to the foliage.

**Application Timing:** Spray in late fall or early spring when rosettes are green, but native plants are dormant, to avoid killing desirable vegetation.

**Monitoring:** Because seeds can remain viable in the soil, monitor infested areas for several years to pull new seedlings.

**Native Planting:** Replace removed plants with native species to prevent re-colonization.

### Important Tips

**Avoid Spreading Seeds:** Do not compost Dame's rocket; bag it instead.

**Preventative Care:** Clean shoes, gear, and pets after walking through infested areas to prevent spreading seeds.

**Identification:** Ensure it is not confused with native phlox; Dame's rocket has four petals, while phlox has five.

**Native Planting:** Replace removed plants with native species to prevent re-colonization.