



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**

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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 drying 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.