



Goatsrue

Galega officinalis



- Perennial
- Grows up to 5 feet tall
- Light purple pea like flowers
- Deep Taproot
- Highly Toxic to livestock
- One plant can produce up to 135,000 seeds

Cache County Vegetation

Management Division

435-752-1562

jake.forsgren@cachecounty.gov

Suggested Control Methods for Goatsrue

Mechanical & Cultural Control

Pulling: Effective for small, young plants, but you must remove the entire deep taproot to prevent regrowth.

Mowing/Cutting: Only effective if done repeatedly before flowering to prevent seed set; otherwise, it encourages re-sprouting.

Seed Pod Removal: Clip seed pods and dispose of them in the garbage to stop spread.

Cultivation: In croplands, alternate crops and cultivation can disrupt its life cycle.

Competitive Planting: In pastures, establish adapted grasses and avoid overgrazing (stay above 4 inches) to outcompete it.

Chemical Control (Use with Caution)

Timing: Apply foliar herbicides in early summer (bud stage) and again in fall.

Herbicides: Glyphosate-Non-selective, effective for large areas. Triclopyr, Imazapyr, 2,4-D, Dicamba: Also show success, with some registered for near water (check labels).

Important: Always read and follow label directions, wear protective gear, and avoid spray drift near desirable plants or waterways.

Key Considerations

Persistence: Goatsrue has a deep root and crown that can survive for years; repeat treatments are crucial.

Disposal: Bag and trash removed plant material; do not compost.

Source Control: Clean equipment, shoes, and vehicles leaving infested areas to prevent spreading seeds.