



Perennial Pepperweed

Lepidium latifolium

- Creeping Perennial
- Grows 1-6 feet tall
- Found in wet drainage areas, ditches, and croplands
- Spreading lateral rootstocks
- Flowering takes place summer to early fall

Cache County Vegetation

Management Division

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Suggested Control Methods for Perennial Pepperweed

Manual & Mechanical Control

Hand-Pulling/Grubbing: Effective for young plants or small patches, but requires removing the entire root system to prevent regrowth.

Mowing/Cutting: Ineffective alone. Herbicide application on re-sprouting plants to prevent them from becoming worse.

Cultivation (Disking): Can spread the weed via root fragments. Will need to treat re-sprouting plants with herbicides.

Chemical Control (Requires careful timing & safety)

Effective Herbicides: Glyphosate (at flowering), Imazapyr (at bud stage), Chlorsulfuron/Metsulfuron (bud/early bloom). Use a surfactant.

Application Timing: Most effective when applied to actively growing foliage before or at the bud/flower stage.

Wetlands/Riparian Areas: Use aquatic formulations.

Safety: Always read labels, wear protective gear, and follow local regulations.

Cultural & Prevention Methods

Promote Competition: Establish dense stands of vigorous perennial grasses to outcompete pepperweed.

Restore Areas: After chemical control, immediately plant desirable vegetation, mulch, or use landscape fabric to prevent reinvasion.

Prevent Spread: Clean equipment after working in infested areas.

Grazing

Sheep/Goats: Can reduce pepperweed, especially when combined with herbicide treatments, but need management to prevent seed spread.

Long-Term Strategy

Integrated Management: Combine methods for best results, as established populations need multiple years of action.