



Small Bugloss

Anchusa arvensis



- Winter annual, flowers from June to August
- Grows 1-3 feet tall
- Found along roadside, in pastures, disturbed areas, and cultivated fields.
- Toxic to most livestock, and can reduce viable forage.

Cache County Vegetation

Management Division

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Suggested Control Methods for Small Bugloss

Mechanical/Cultural Control

Digging/Pulling: Hand-pull or dig small plants, ensuring you remove the entire deep taproot, especially when soil is moist.

Cutting/Mowing: Mow before flowering to prevent seed set, but be aware this will not eradicate established plants; they can regrow.

Bagging: Bag and dispose of all flower heads and removed plants in sealed bags to prevent seed spread; do not compost them.

Prevention: Clean boots, clothes, and equipment after visiting infested areas to avoid spreading seeds.

Competition: Maintain healthy, dense vegetation (native plants are ideal) to outcompete bugloss

Chemical Control

Herbicides: Spot spray with Herbicides containing 2,4-D, dicamba, or glyphosate, especially effective on young rosettes.

Surfactants: Always add a surfactant (sticker) to help the herbicide penetrate the hairy leaves and improve effectiveness.

Timing: Apply to actively growing plants before flowering for best results, and follow all label instructions carefully.

Important Considerations

Safety: Wear gloves and long sleeves as bugloss's bristly hairs can irritate skin.

Persistence: Control requires ongoing effort, as regrowth from missed root fragments or new seedlings is common.