



Ventenata

Ventenata dubia



- Annual Grass
- Grows 6" to 2' tall
- Occurs in grain crops, rangeland, and disturbed areas
- Seed resembles wild oat seed, has a bent awn
- Cattle will not graze it after panicles emerge

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Suggested Control Methods for Ventenata

Chemical Control (Most Effective)

Timing: Late summer/fall (pre-emergent) or early spring, just as seedlings emerge, offers the best results.

Active Ingredients:

Indaziflam (Rejuvra): Provides multi-year control.

Flufenacet/Metribuzin (Axiom DF): Good control, but variability can occur.

Rimsulfuron (Matrix DG) or **Sulfosulfuron**: Effective, but control can vary.

Application: Follow label directions strictly, make sure to calibrate sprayers.

Mechanical & Cultural Control

Mowing: Mow multiple times per season before seed heads form to reduce seed production; avoid mowing after seeding, as it is ineffective.

Hand-Pulling: Effective for small infestations when soil is moist, but labor-intensive.

Grazing: Early, repeated heavy grazing might help, but low palatability can risk overgrazing desirable plants.

Fire: Not a reliable control; can sometimes stimulate other annual grasses or ventenata itself.

Prevention & Integrated Management

Prevent Seed Spread- Clean vehicles, equipment, and boots after entering infested areas.

Use Clean Seed: Source seeds from trusted, weed-free suppliers.

Promote Perennials: Establish healthy, diverse native plants or perennial grasses to compete with ventenata.

Monitor: Consistently scout for new infestations and manage them early.