



HOARY ALYSSUM (*Berteroa incana*)

Family: Brassicaceae (Mustard)

Life Cycle: Annual to weak perennial

Class: B Designate - Control Required AKA: Hoary berteroa

Spokane County Noxious Weed Control Board · www.SpokaneCounty.org/WeedBoard
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HOARY ALYSSUM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coarse feeling leaves, like fine grit sandpaper • Germinates throughout the growing season • Can be fatal to horses • Will regrow flower stalks after mowing • Native to Europe and western Asia

CONTROL METHODS
<p>Mechanical: Hand pulling or digging can be very effective on small infestations. Mowing may reduce seed production if completed before blooming and repeated throughout the growing season. Tilling will kill emerged plants, but should be repeated as needed as soil disturbance can bring seeds in the soil seed bank to the surface.</p> <p>Cultural: Healthy plant communities are less susceptible to invasion. Over-grazed areas are especially prone to invasion; manage pasture or range utilization to reduce likelihood of invasion. Does not tolerate shade well. Irrigation and fertilization can encourage growth of desirable vegetation and limit invasion.</p> <p>Biological: There are currently no biological agents approved for release in Washington State.</p> <p>Chemical*: Applications in spring while plants are actively growing, but before they bolt, is most effective. See table below for recommendations.</p>

DESCRIPTION
<p>Growth Traits: Annual to weak perennial. Can overwinter in rosette stage. Upright plant growing one to three feet tall, and sprawling as flowers bloom progressively along elongating stalk. May germinate throughout growing season.</p> <p>Leaves and Stems: Plants have basal and stem leaves. Basal leaves oblanceolate with smooth edges. Leaves grow smaller up the stem and are alternately arranged. Stems typically unbranched at base, but branch toward tops. Leaves and stems covered in very short slightly coarse hairs giving plant silvery-gray appearance.</p> <p>Flowers: Blooms May - September. White flowers with notched petals bloom progressively up the stem, which elongates as new flowers bloom. May grow in simple or branching clusters.</p> <p>Roots and Reproduction: Slender taproot able to grow deeply into soil. Reproduces only by seed. Seedpods are roughly oval with a pointed tip. Each seedpod may contain four to twelve small dark colored seeds. Seeds may remain viable for nine years in soil seed bank.</p> <p>Habitat: Prefers dry conditions with sandy to gravelly soil. It commonly invades overgrazed pasture, roadsides, stressed meadows and disturbed areas.</p> <p>Toxicity: Toxic to horses. Symptoms range from diarrhea and limb edema to death. Mortality has been associated with hay containing 30 - 70% hoary alyssum.</p>

***ALWAYS read herbicide labels and follow instructions for use and PPE.** The use of a surfactant (aka sticker) increases the efficacy of herbicide application, saving you time and money. If treating over multiple seasons, rotate using herbicides with different modes of action to reduce likelihood of herbicide resistance developing. Below are recommended herbicides based on stage of growth and time of year. All recommendations are supplied with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Noxious Weed Board is implied. Trade names are used to simplify recommendations.

NOTE: There is no 'magic bullet' in noxious weed control, and control efforts must be repeated every season to stop their spread. Using a combination of methods (e.g. cultural and chemical) will lead to better control over time.

April - May Rosette, Seedling Stage	June - July Bolting, Bud, Bloom Stage	August - October Fall Regrowth, Rosette Stage
2,4-D	WeedMaster	WeedMaster
WeedMaster	Prescott	Opensight
Prescott	Opensight	
Opensight		