



Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)



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Perennial pepperweed

General	Family: Mustard (Brassicaceae) Introduced from Eurasia, possibly as a seed contaminant State List B
Common names	Tall whitetop
Habitat	Perennial colony forming forb. Tolerates saline conditions Invades wetlands, riparian areas, ditch banks, roadsides, pastures and ornamental plantings
PLANT	
Vegetation	Leaves: alternate, lance-shaped, entire to toothed, bright-green to gray-green, waxy Lower leaves larger than upper Stems: Old stems form dense semi-woody clumps Plants: 2-4 feet tall
Roots	Both deep and lateral roots Form semi-woody crown at the soil surface
Flower	Early summer- August White flowers in dense clusters at the ends of branches
Seed	June to August
Reproduction	Reproduces by seed and roots. Roots have growth buds

CONTROL	
BIOLOGICAL	None

CONTROL			
CHEMICAL	<i>Herbicide</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Timing</i>
	Chlorsulfuron (Telar)	1 oz product/ac. + 0.25 v/v non-ionic surfactant	Bolting to early flower stages. (Early Spring to Early Summer)
	Metsulfuron (Escort XP)	1 oz product/ac. + 0.25 v/v non-ionic surfactant	Bolting stage. (Spring)
	Imazapic (Plateau)	12 fl oz/ac. + 2 pt/ac. methylated seed oil	Flower to late flower stages. (Early Summer to Mid Summer)
	Glyphosate (Rodeo, RoundUp, others)	2 % plus surfactant	Spring or fall. Retreatment will be necessary
CULTURAL	Prevention Removal is not recommended. May spread by breaking off root fragments. Reseed area with desirable vegetation.		
MECHANICAL			
Burning	Not effective alone. Burning standing dead plants followed by herbicide treatment to new growth is sometimes effective.		
Grazing	N/A		
Mowing	Spring mowing followed by herbicide treatment		

Use all chemicals according to the manufacturer's label.

No specific recommendation or endorsement is made or implied by listing the above methods or products.