Cheatgrass

(*Bromus tectorum*)

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Cheatgrass	
General	Family: Grass (Poaceae) Introduced from Europe List C
Common names	Downy brome
Habitat	Annual to winter annual Found in rangelands, pastures, open areas, roadsides and disturbed areas One of the first grasses to emerge in early spring Dries quickly and can be a fire hazard
PLANT	
Vegetation	Mature plants up to 2 feet tall Leaves about 1/8 inch wide and up to 8 inches long Covered with soft hairs Turns red late in season
Roots	Fibrous Up to 12 inches deep
Flower	May-June Nodding panicles to 8 inches long
Seed	Germinates in fall through early spring Attaches easily to shoes and clothing
Seedling	Bright green
Reproduction	Seed

CONTROL			
BIOLOGICAL	*None*		
CHEMICAL	***Stage***	***Herbicide***	***Timing***
	Seedling	Imazapic (Plateau) Rimsulfuron (Matrix)	Fall
	Seedling to early growth stage	Glyphosate (Many) Imazapic + glyphosate (Journey)	Late winter when all other plants are dormant. Usually prior to March 15th
CULTURAL	Prevention Fertilization to promote grass cover Revegetation of highly disturbed sites Removal		
MECHANICAL	***Stage***	***Method***	***Timing***
Burning	Prior to seed development	Cheatgrass burns readily but follow-up herbicide treatment and revegetation is needed. *Cheatgrass can create a heightened fire risk.* *Consult your local fire department for burning requirements and restrictions*	Late winter - Early spring
Grazing	Prior to boot stage & then again 3-4 weeks later	Focused intense grazing. Animals will not graze once the seedheads develop	Late winter - Early spring
Mowing	N/A	Not effective. Plants will regrow and still set seed	

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.

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