



**Bouncingbet**  
*Saponaria officinalis*



**Bouncingbet**

<b>General</b>	Family: Pink (Caryophyllaceae) Introduced from Europe as an ornamental Colorado List B - Containment required
<b>Common names</b>	Soapwort, Sweet William
<b>Habitat</b>	Perennial forb Colony forming Found in wet areas, roadsides, disturbed areas
<b>PLANT</b>	
<b>Vegetation</b>	Plant to 3 feet tall Leaves ½-2 inches wide and 1¼ 2-4 inches long Opposite with 3 veins from base Stems erect, smooth, usually unbranched
<b>Roots</b>	Rhizome Spreading
<b>Flower</b>	June-September White to pink Dense groups at end of branches ½ - 1 inch wide 5 petals, slightly notched. Some varieties are double flowered
<b>Seed</b>	Many
<b>Seedling</b>	Late spring
<b>Reproduction</b>	Seed Rhizomes

<b>CONTROL -- CHEMICAL</b>		
<i>Timing</i>	<i>Herbicide</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Spring to Early Summer Bolting to Bud stage	Chlorsulfuron (Telar)	Use of a surfactant is recommended for most herbicides to help increase contact with the vegetation and to facilitate herbicide uptake. Refer to the specific label for the appropriate type of surfactant.  Treating at the rosette and younger growth stages stops weeds from using resources that desirable plants need to prosper.
Spring to Fall Actively growing	Glyphosate (various)	Refer to the individual label for allowed sites, specific timing, and restrictions about grazing and haying.  Formulations with more than one active ingredient are available.  Control will take a few years so treatment will need to be repeated.
<b>CONTROL -- NON-CHEMICAL</b>		
<i>Technique</i>	<i>Timing</i>	<i>Method</i>
<b>Biological</b>	N/A	
<b>Burning</b>	N/A	
<b>Cultivation</b>	N/A	
<b>Grazing</b>	N/A	
<b>Mowing</b>	N/A	
<b>Prevention</b>	Anytime	Maintain the health of the site by encouraging healthy stands of grass.
<b>Removal</b>	Not recommended	Hand pulling is not effective. Pulling perennial weeds with deep or spreading roots breaks the roots. New plants grow from the fragmented pieces and can increase an infestation.
	Spring to Fall Flowering	Bolting and flowering plants may be clipped near the base. Place the cut plants into trash bags and place them in the trash or take to the landfill. If done when plants are small, it results in less bulk.  Repeat monthly and follow up in the fall with herbicide treatment.  <b>Do not pull established plants because they will resprout from root fragments.</b>

Use all chemicals according to the manufacturer's label. The label will provide specific instructions including allowed sites, application methods, rates, storage, re-entry requirements and personal protective equipment. No specific recommendation or endorsement is made or implied by listing the above methods or products. 9/2021