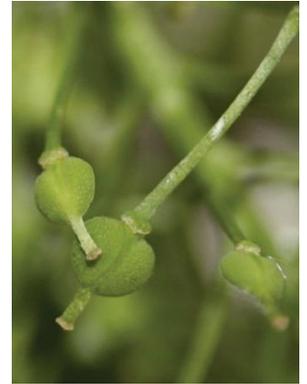




## Hoary cress

*Cardaria draba*



Hoary cress	
<b>General</b>	Family: Mustard (Brassicaceae) Introduced in the late 19th century from Europe Colorado List B - Control required
<b>Common names</b>	Whitetop, Heart-podded whitetop
<b>Habitat</b>	Deep rooted creeping herbaceous perennial Found in moist and transitional areas, rights-of- way, fields, and cropland Alkaline and disturbed soils Very competitive once established, easily displaces native vegetation and forms monocultures
PLANT	
<b>Vegetation</b>	Up to 2 feet tall Leaves are blue-green Lower leaves are stalked and upper leaves have two lobes that clasp the stem Oval or oblong with toothed or almost smooth margins; covered with very fine white hairs
<b>Roots</b>	Rhizomatous lateral roots send up shoots which develop independent taproots Release chemicals that hinder the growth of cereals
<b>Flower</b>	April - May White with four petals 1/8 inch wide Multiple flowers clustered at the end of stems
<b>Seed</b>	1,200-4,800 seeds per plant Viable 1-2+ years Heart-shaped seed pod contains two oval, finely pitted, red-brown seeds each about 1/12 inch long
<b>Seedling</b>	Most emerge in April, some fall germination possible under optimum conditions
<b>Reproduction</b>	Seed and vegetative

## CONTROL -- CHEMICAL

<i>Timing</i>	<i>Herbicide</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Spring to mid-Summer Flowering or Fall – seedlings	Chlorsulfuron (Telar) Imazapic (Plateau) Metsulfuron (Escort XP)	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 younger stages stops weeds from using resources that desirable plants need to prosper.  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.

## CONTROL -- NON-CHEMICAL

<i>Technique</i>	<i>Timing</i>	<i>Method</i>
<b>Biological</b>	N/A	
<b>Burning</b>	N/A	Burning is not recommended. The deep roots protect the plant. Areas disturbed by fire are susceptible to re-invasion because of the lack of competition from desirable plants.
<b>Cultivation</b>	N/A	Cultivation severs the roots which will regrow plants from the fragments.
<b>Grazing</b>	N/A	Intensive grazing contributes to ideal habitat conditions that actually help the spread of Hoary cress. Contains glucosinolate, an alkaloid toxic to cattle.
<b>Mowing</b>	N/A	
<b>Prevention</b>	Anytime	Maintain the health of the site by encouraging healthy stands of grass. Revegetation of highly disturbed sites.
<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	Cutting of stems in spring and fall reduces floral stems. Bag and dispose of in the trash or landfill. Clip plants at base. Plants without flower buds do not need to be put in the trash.  <b>Do not pull established plants because they will resprout from the 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