

This is Scotch Broom



Scotch Broom is a state identified noxious weed that must be controlled as mandated by Idaho State law Title 22, Chapter 24.

Scotch Broom spreads primarily by seed dispersion and the seeds are viable in soil from 5 to 60 years. When mature the seedpods suddenly split and eject seeds up to 20 feet away. Broom seeds can be further dispersed by ants collecting the seeds and by water. Over 10,000 seeds can be produced per plant.

Control Methods:

Manual:

- For small sites with few plants, pull or dig up plants and remove as much root as possible so the plant will not re-sprout. This method is highly labor-intensive and to be fully effective all mature plants need to be pulled so that no new seeds are produced.
- Expect the level of control work to be intensive for the first several years due to seed banks and the soil disturbance that occurs when pulling or digging.

DO NOT COMPOST

Scotch broom seeds because they cannot meet the temperature and time conditions needed for seed destruction.

Biological:

- Biological control insects are available but results are still tentative.
- Grazing by goats and consumption of seeds by chickens have been shown to reduce broom infestations.

Chemical:

- Chemical control options may differ for private, commercial and government agency users. Follow all label directions. Herbicides should only be applied at the rates and for the site conditions/land usages specified on the label.
- The addition of a suitable surfactant to the herbicide may improve the control results.
- Non-selective herbicides are effective but may damage grass and other vegetation. Treatment with a non-selective herbicide needs to be followed with re-seeding with grass. Without reseeding, bare areas will be re-infested from the seed bank and by any missed plants.
- Recommendations taken from the Pacific Northwest Weed Control Handbook

Glyphosate	Rate: 1.5 to 3 lb ae/A or 1.5 to 2% solution for handgun application Time: Apply to actively growing plants in the spring.
Triclopyr ester Garlon 4 or Triclopyr amine Garlon 3A or Triclopyr + 2,4-D LV ester Crossbow	Rate: .5 to 1.5% concentration of Garlon 4 or Crossbow to 1 to 1.5% concentration of Garlon 3A Time: Apply any time the plants are actively growing. Garlon 4 and Crossbow can be used for basal bark applications any time of year. Remarks: Foliage must be thoroughly wet. For Garlon 3 A, it is especially important to use a high volume of water (100 gal/A or more). Caution: Garlon products are registered for use on rights-of-ways, industrial sites, and Forestry (release and site preparation). Crossbow can be used on permanent pastures and rangeland up to 1.5 lb ae/A. Observe all grazing and harvesting restrictions.

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