



Leaves produce a garlic smell when crushed.

Plant parts are edible

Garlic mustard is a member of the mustard family; Brassicaceae. This plant is native to Europe and is thought to have been introduced into the United States in the 1800's for medicinal purposes or as a herb.

It is a biennial that prefers shaded or low light areas. It grows in disturbed area along forest floors, roadsides, trails and flood areas and stream banks.

Garlic mustard spreads rapidly as it develops. It changes the composition of native vegetation, eliminating many of our native species as it spreads. As these plant communities begin to be taken over by this invasive plant, even animals suffer.

Where to get more information on Noxious Weeds:

Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board

1111 Washington St.
Olympia, WA 98504-2560
(360)902-2053

Website:

<http://www.nwcb.wa.gov>

Washington State Department of Agriculture

1111 Washington St.
Olympia, WA 98504-2560
<http://www.agr.wa.gov>

WSU Extension Office;
Cowlitz County
1946 3rd Avenue
Longview, WA 98632
(360)577-3014

Cowlitz County Noxious Weed Coordinator

Angelica Velazquez
(360)577-3030 ext.2540

Email:

velazqueza@co.cowlitz.wa.us

Garlic mustard *Alliaria petiolata*



Cowlitz County Noxious Weed Control Board
207 Fourth Avenue North
Kelso, WA 98626
Tel. (360)577-3030
Fax (360)636-0845

Biological Control

Currently there no biological insects in place to combat this invasive noxious weed.

In the United States, there are no known natural predators.



Garlic mustard reproduces solely by seed. Individual plants can produce between 350 to 7,900 seeds. Plants develop in a two-year life cycle. The first year it grows as a rosette and seedling. Flowering and seed development occurs in the second year stage. Seeds germinate in early spring and flower with seed production usually occur from April to June.

Seeds of this plant species can remain viable in the soil for up to 5 years. Seed germination success is 50 % to 100% with seeds dormancy 8 to 20 months.

Integrated Pest Management Control Measures:

Mechanical:

- **Hand pulling** is very effective in reducing the number of seed producing plants. Plants are easily pulled due to moist soil conditions they are growing in. Plants must be bagged and removed from the site. Place bags with regular garbage. DO NOT compost.
- **Cutting** plant flower stalks can be an effective control method. Stalks must be cut within a few inches from the ground. Stalks should be bagged and removed from site.

Cultural:

- **Prescribed burning** for large infestations is an effective control option, but it must be done for at least two consecutive years. There are pros and cons to this control option, but it can be a useful tool when done correctly.

Biological:

- There are no biological controls in place for this noxious weed at this time. Current preliminary studies are under way at this time and results are promising.

Chemical:

Spring to fall foliar spray – Best when applied to growing plants in early spring to early summer and before flower set.

Garlon 3 A, **Milestone VM Plus,** **Brush B Gon,** **Roundup,**
Aquamaster*

Aquatic label use; requires an aquatic licensed applicator to apply near water
Check chemical labels for proper use, restrictions and relevant information.