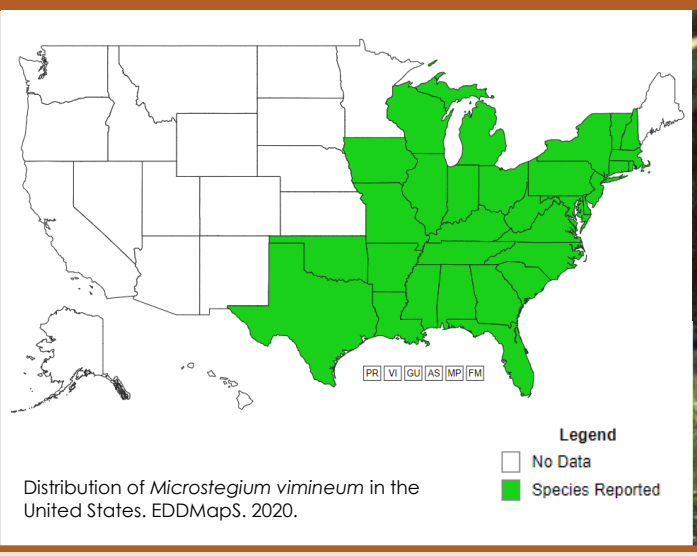
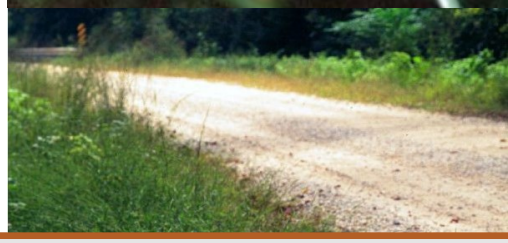
USACE Invasive Plant Species
Best Management Practices

Japanese Stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*) - Poaceae (Grasses)



Distribution of *Microstegium vimineum* in the United States. EDDMapS. 2020.



Habitat & Life History

Shaded, moist areas (wetlands, floodplains, swamps) – Native to Asia – FAC –Annual grass – Reproduces sexually and asexually

Integrated Management Strategy Selections

Prevention **Chemical** **Mechanical** **Cultural**

PREVENTION

- Maintain healthy, dense turf and mitigate soil disturbance

CHEMICAL CONTROL

- Herbicides—
  - Non-aquatic, when selecting for non-grasses: clethodim, fluazifop, quizalofop, sethoxydium
  - Non-aquatic, spot-spraying: glufosinate
  - Non-aquatic, preemergence: pendimenthalin and trifluralin
  - Other common herbicides: glyphosate, imazamox, imazapic
- Use-pattern—foliar spray before seed set
  - *Refer to product label for specific instructions on rate and use-pattern.

MECHANICAL CONTROL

- Shredding—mowing and weed-eating (scalp to ground-level); reduce seed production as is an annual growth-form

CULTURAL CONTROL

- Establish native vegetation (may require protection from herbivory)

MANAGEMENT SEQUENCING

- Timing of control methods—best option is to apply chemical control in late spring to mid summer prior to seed set (~August/September)
- Monitoring—observe after 6-8 weeks, treat or remove any dieback vegetation (light tan thatch)
- Niche-filling/Restoration—establish dense native groundcover

COMMENTS

- For effective control, eliminate seed production by applying efforts in late spring to mid summer and treat any secondary growth that may occur from mechanical methods.

Updated—2021

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