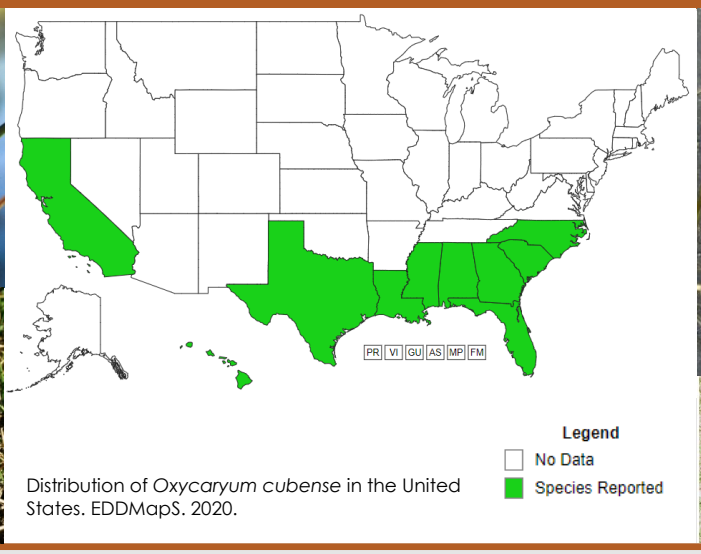
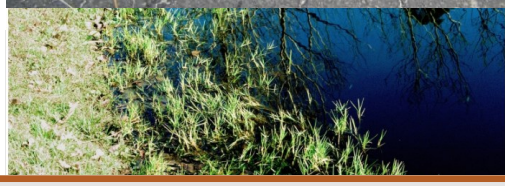
USACE Invasive Plant Species
Best Management Practices

Torpedograss (*Panicum repens*) - Poaceae (Grasses)



Distribution of *Oxycaryum cubense* in the United States. EDDMapS. 2020.



Habitat & Life History

Native to Africa and Eurasia – FAC & FACW – Perennial – Rhizomatic reproduction – All soil types, mostly moist riparian soil

Integrated Management Strategy Selections

Prevention Chemical Biological Mechanical Cultural

PREVENTION

- Maintain healthy, diverse native vegetative community & minimize disturbance in order to deter infestation

CHEMICAL CONTROL

- Herbicides—glyphosate, imazapyr, sethoxydim (aquatic use in Florida; provides selective control but requires multiple applications)
- Use-pattern—foliar spray on emergent portions, submersed portions will resprout
  *Refer to product label for specific instructions on rate & use-pattern

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

- Potential biological agents—*Steneotarsonemus panici* (Indian tarsonemid mite), *Drechslera gigantea* (eyespot disease), *Exserohilum longirostratum*, *E. rostratum* (leaf spots, crown/root rot)

MECHANICAL CONTROL

- Hand pull, dig rhizomes & roots
- Mechanical methods offer short-term control but mostly ineffective, shredding floating mats contributes to spread

CULTURAL CONTROL

- Combined drawdown & burning followed by flooding

MANAGEMENT SEQUENCING

- Timing of control methods—best option is to apply chemical control in late summer/fall
- Monitoring—follow up 6-8 weeks following chemical control, treat any new growth
- Niche-filling/Restoration—restore native shoreline/riparian vegetation, reduce competitive advantage of invaders

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