



JAPANESE BROME

Bromus japonicus

CONTROL

Hand Pulling

Japanese brome have simple root systems which makes hand pulling an effective control method on very small, newly established infestations (< 0.25 acre). Hand pulling should be done prior to flowering.

Biological control

There is currently no biological control for Japanese brome.

Grazing

Japanese brome are very palatable in the fall and early spring, after which it becomes unpalatable. Seed banks can remain viable after multiple years of grazing. It is recommended to graze in the bolt to early heading stages very intensively for short durations.

Tilling and Cultivation

To be effective, seeds must be buried at least 6 inches, which requires deep tillage. It is at this depth in which seeds are unable to germinate and emerge. Fall harrowing coupled with spring tilling is found to be most effective

Ideal Timing for Treatment Options		
Spring	Summer	Fall
Hand-pulling		
Grazing		Grazing
Tilling		Harrowing
Foliar		Foliar

Herbicide

There are several herbicides that can be used to effectively control Japanese brome. Always consult product labels and read them carefully to ensure correct species/land management usage and chemical application.



Japanese Brome Life Cycle

Life Cycle	Root	Leaves	Stems	Flower	Seed/Fruit
Cool Season Annual	Fibrous	Leaves are 4-8 inches long and 1.5-6mm wide and are densely covered in long, soft hairs. Lingules are less than 1/8 inch long, and are hairy.	8-43 inches in length and are slender and weak. Stems are solitary.	Open panicle that is 1.5-10 inches long and lower branches are slightly droopy. Spikelets are smooth, ovoid, and break apart between florets.	Florets are straw yellow and 7-9 mm in length. Awns are 8-13 mm and bend away from the lemma.

Herbicides for Japanese Brome, *Bromus japonicus*

Active Ingredient	Rate	Efficacy	Comments
Imazapic	4-6 oz product/acre	Pre-emergence in the fall	Application during colder months in which perennial species are dormant will have an effect on target annual species. Can be used with glyphosate.
Rimsulfuron	2-4 oz product/acre	Pre-emergence in the fall	Is soil residual in colder climates. Perennial grasses in dryland conditions can be tolerant to fall application.
Indaziflam	3.5-7 fl oz product/acre	Apply pre-emergence in the fall	Herbicides need to reach soil surface and be activated by rainfall or irrigation. Has minimal post-emergence activity on emerged weeds at time of application. Persists in soil for multiple years. Can be used in conjunction with other herbicides.
Glyphosate	1-3 pt/acre Spot treatment: 0.5% to 1% v/v solution	Post-emergence from seedling to boot stage	Glyphosate is non-selective and will kill any vegetation it comes in contact with. Is only active the year it is applied.