Downy Brome (*Bromus tectorum*) is a grassy weed that has infested millions of acres across the United States. It not only is a nuisance for crops but in most areas is a major fuel during fire season. Controlling invasive grasses by bioherbicides has been a topic of interest for many years but a practical application has yet to be found. *Pseudomonas fluorescens* D7 has shown in previous studies to inhibit the germination stage of Downy Brome. Studies of this bioherbicide have been very limited in Nevada and need further research. This investigation yields a promising application for invasive grass control to minimize the fire hazard during a dry season. The ultimate outcome is to find a method that inhibits the growth of Downy Brome with minimal or no harm to the natural vegetation of the Northern Nevada landscape.