Noxious Weeds

This brochure was created to increase awareness of Noxious Weeds, the importance of identification, the importance of a weed management program, and some methods of weed control based on local, state and national research-based information.

How do I control weeds on my property?

1. Identify the weeds on your property.
2. Once a weed is identified, understand the life cycle of the weed:
   - winter or summer annual
   - biennial
   - simple or creeping perennial
3. Understand the types of controls:
   - Preventative
   - Biological
   - Cultural
   - Chemical
   - Mechanical
4. Develop a weed management plan:
   - planning saves money and increases effectiveness
   - include long term monitoring to address any reinfestations.
   - timing is a critical part of successful weed control. Regardless of which combination of control methods are used, implementing those control methods at the correct stage of weed development will increase the chances for successful weed control in the shortest period of time, with the least cost.

What are noxious weeds?

Noxious weeds are non-native plants that disrupt native vegetation because they have no natural controls and are able to adapt to varied conditions. As a result of the Colorado Noxious Weed Act, these weeds have been placed on three separate lists (weed names are color-coded corresponding to the list they are on):

- **List A plants:** Eliminated everywhere
- **List B plants:** Spread should be stopped
- **List C plants:** Control is recommended

Effective management occurs over time and requires repeated exposure to the recommended techniques and control methods. After years of investment in mitigating the weeds on your property, the plant will eventually be destroyed.

This brochure is not meant to be all inclusive or restrictive, but offers guidelines and recommendations. References for this guide are thanks to the following sources:

**US Department of Agriculture.** [http://plants.usda.gov/java/faqSheet](http://plants.usda.gov/java/faqSheet)

**CO Dept. of Ag. - Noxious Weed Management Program**
[http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/Agriculture?section=090&contentId=173621787717890](http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/Agriculture?section=090&contentId=173621787717890)

**CO Weed Management Association - Noxious Weed Info.**

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Weed Control Methods

**Preventive:** Prevention is the first and, perhaps, the most important step in a weed control program. In addition, prevention is probably the most cost-effective method of weed control. Methods include: maintaining healthy pastures, using weed-free crop seed, weed-free manure and hay, and clean harvesting and tillage equipment, as well as the elimination of weed infestations in areas bordering cropland, and in irrigation ditches and canals.

**Cultural:** Methods include, and are not limited to: Establishing and managing an adequate population of desirable vegetation to compete with the weeds; utilizing livestock (cattle, goats, sheep) when possible; mulching; burning; and even plastic weed barriers.

**Mechanical:** Methods include, and are not limited to: Hand-pull, hoe, mow and tillage.

**Biological:** Biological weed control involves the utilization of natural enemies for the control of specific weed species. Biological weed control is never 100% effective, and can take 5 to 10 years for success. However, this method can be successful especially when combined with other control methods.

**Chemical:** Always read the label before using any herbicide! Weed control with herbicides is an effective tool for many target weed species. However, there are several aspects to consider when choosing a chemical program. These include: ID of target weed; herbicide selection; timing of application; desirable crops or plant species near control areas; the number of applications per year, and the number of years for treatment. Sprayer calibration methods can be obtained from your local Extension office.

**Sprayer Calibration Fundamentals**
[http://www.ext.colostate.edu/pubs/farmmgst/05003.html](http://www.ext.colostate.edu/pubs/farmmgst/05003.html)

Always add a nonionic surfactant @ 0.32 oz/gal (1qt/100 gal) unless otherwise noted.

It takes consistent persistence to win the war on weeds!
Canada thistle
*Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop.

**Keys to Id**
- Purple flowers form in clusters of 1-5 per branch.
- Floral bracts are spineless.
- Small heads, vanilla scent.

**Identification**
- Lifecycle: Biennial
- Growth form: Perennial forb
- Flower: Heads are terminal, solitary, and usually nodding.
- Growth stage and/or to early bolting or in the rosette stage.
- Apply from rosette to early flower stage.

**Control**
- Mech: Sever the root below the soil surface.
- Bio: Cattle, goats, and sheep will graze when plants are young and succulent in the spring.

**HERBICIDE**
- **RATE**
  - 5-7 ounces/acre
  - 1 lb/gal water
  - Apply spring or fall.

**HERBICIDE**
- **RATE**
  - 1 oz. product/acre
  - Apply early bolting or in fall to rosettes.

**HERBICIDE**
- **RATE**
  - 3 pints/acre
  - 1.25 oz/gal water
  - Apply from rosette to bud stage when all plants have emerged.

**Scotch thistle
*Onopordum acanthium* L.

**Keys to Id**
- Flower heads cluster 2-5 and are purple.
- Leaves are alternate, stalk-less and hairy underneath.

**Identification**
- Lifecycle: Biennial.
- Growth form: Forb
- Flower: Heads are numerous, 1-2 inches in diameter, with spine-tipped bracts.
- Seeds/Fruit: One-seeded fruit (achene) is wrinkled, brown to grayish-black, tipped with a plume (pappus) of slender bristles.
- Leaves: Leaves are alternate, large, irregularly lobed, and have sharp yellow spikes. Rosette leaves may be up to 2 feet long and 1 foot wide. Upper and lower leaf surfaces are covered with a thick mat of cotton-like or woolly hairs, giving the foliage a gray-green color.
- Stems: Mature plants can grow up to 12 feet tall, and have a large, fleshy taproot. Stems are numerous, branched, and have broad spiny wings.
- Roots: Thick fleshy taproot
- Seedling: Forms rosette

**Control**
- Mech: Sever the root below the soil surface.
- Bio: None currently effective

**HERBICIDE**
- **RATE**
  - 1 oz. product/acre
  - Apply early bolting or in fall to rosettes.

**HERBICIDE**
- **RATE**
  - 2 oz./acre
  - Apply from rosette to bud stage when all plants have emerged.

**HERBICIDE**
- **RATE**
  - 0.2 + 1.0 oz
  - Apply to rosettes in spring or fall.

**HERBICIDE**
- **RATE**
  - 7 fl. oz./acre
  - Apply spring or fall in the rosette stage.

**HERBICIDE**
- **RATE**
  - 1 pint/acre
  - Apply spring or fall in the rosette stage.

**HERBICIDE**
- **RATE**
  - 1 oz. product/acre
  - Apply from rosette to bud stage when all plants have emerged.

**HERBICIDE**
- **RATE**
  - 7 fl oz./acre
  - Apply spring or fall in the rosette stage.

**HERBICIDE**
- **RATE**
  - 1 pint/acre
  - Apply to rosettes in spring or fall.
### Diffuse knapweed
*Centaraea diffusa Lam.*

#### Keys to Id
- Lifecycle: Biennial or short-lived perennial
- Growth form: Forb
- Flower: Broadly urn-shaped, 0.6-0.8 in tall, terminal solitary or in clusters of 2-3. Floral bracts are yellowish with a brownish margin, fringed on the sides, and terminating in a slender bristle or spine. The heads contain two types of flowers, ray flowers (white, rose-purple, to lavender) around the edges surrounding tubular disk flowers. June-Aug.
- Seeds: Seeds are light brown to black.
- Leaves: Seedling leaves are oval, with shallow lobes, toothed or smooth edges. The surface of the leaves looks grayish-green, but not hairy.

#### Control
- Mech: Mowing repeatedly before the plants bolt during the summer, then herbicide in the fall.
- Bio: gall midge (*Jaapiella ivannikovi*)

#### HERBICIDE | RATE | TIMING
--- | --- | ---
Aminopyralid (Milestone) | 5-7 oz/acre | Spring at rosette to early bolt stage and/or in the fall to rosettes.
2,4-D Amine (temp must be below 65°) | 1 qt/acre or 1 oz/gal water | Spring/fall rosettes - before flowering stalk lengths.
Clopyralid + Triclopyr (Redeem R&P) | 1.5-2 pints/acre or 0.75 oz/gal | Rosette to early bolt stage of growth and/or in the fall to rosettes.

### Spotted knapweed
*Centaraea maculosa L.*

#### Keys to Id
- Lifecycle: Biennial or short-lived perennial
- Growth form: Forb
- Flower: Flowering heads are solitary at the ends of branches. The floral bracts are stiff and tipped with a dark comb-like fringe. The flowers are pinkish-purple or rarely cream colored.
- Seeds: Have a tuft of persistent bristles.
- Leaves: Alternate rosette leaves are up to 6 in long, and deeply lobed. The principal stem leaves are pinnately divided, have smooth margins, and become bract-like near the flower clusters.
- Stems: Upright, 4-24 in tall, highly branched, angled, with short, stiff hairs on the angles.
- Seedling: Finely divided leaves, covered by short hair

#### Control
- Mech: Mow or cut flowering stems before seed nutlets develop.
- Bio: none currently available in Colorado

#### HERBICIDE | RATE | TIMING
--- | --- | ---
Aminopyralid (Milestone) | 5-7 ounces/acre | Spring at rosette to early bolt stage and/or in the fall to rosettes.
Clopyralid + 2,4-D (Curtail) | 2-3 qts/acre | Apply in spring and fall to rosettes.

### Russian knapweed
*Acroptilon repens (L.) De Candolle*

#### Keys to Id
- Differentiated by the pointed papery tips of the floral bracts.
- The roots are dark brown and have scale leaves.

#### Identification
- Growth form: Perennial forb
- Flower: Heads are urn-shaped, solitary, and composed of disk flowers. Floral bracts are broad, ovoid, entire, and greenish at the base with papery, finely hairy edges. The petals are pink or purple.
- Seeds: Oval, grayish or ivory, with long white bristles (pappus) at the tip when young.
- Leaves: Alternate. Lowerstem leaves are narrowly oblong to lance-shaped, and deeply lobed. The upper leaves are oblong, toothed, and become progressively smaller. Rosette leaves are lance-shaped, tapering at both ends, broadest at the tip.
- Stems: Mature plants are between 18-36 inches tall. The stems are erect, thin, stiff, branched, and when young are covered with soft, short, gray hair.
- Roots: Well-developed, recognizable by their black color and presence of small scale leaves.

#### Control
- Mech: Cut or pull, and remove entire root crown when in the rosette stage. Remove the accumulated dense litter layer to stimulate germination of desired plants. Mow or cut flowering stems before seed nutlets develop.
- Bio: none currently available in Colorado

#### HERBICIDE | RATE | TIMING
--- | --- | ---
Aminopyralid (Milestone) | 4-6 ounces/acre | Bud and flowering stage and to dormant plants in the fall.
Picloram (Tordon 22K) | 1 qt/acre or 1 oz/gal water | Apply in spring to bud/early flower stage or fall rosettes.
Chlorsulfuron (Telex) | 1-3 oz/acre or 23 gr./gal water | Apply in spring from pre-bloom to bloom and to fall rosettes.

### Houndstongue
*Cynoglossum officinale*

#### Keys to Id
- Panicles of reddish-purple flowers with 5 petals and 5 soft, hairy sepals.
- Velcro-like seeds with 4 nutlets.

#### Identification
- Lifecycle: Biennial
- Growth form: Forb
- Flower: Flowers are reddish-purple, with five petals, arranged in panicles in the upper leaf axils.
- Seeds/Fruit: The fruit is composed of four prickly nutlets each about 1/3 inch long.
- Leaves: Alternate, 1-12 inches long, 1-3 inches wide, rough, hairy, and lacking teeth or lobes. Basal leaves are elliptical and tapered at the base.
- Roots: Thick, black, woody taproot.
- Seedling: Forms a rosette in the first year

#### Control
- Mech: Cut or pull, and remove entire root crown when in the rosette stage. Remove the accumulated dense litter layer to stimulate germination of desired plants. Mow or cut flowering stems before seed nutlets develop.

#### HERBICIDE | RATE | TIMING
--- | --- | ---
Metsulfuron Methyl + Chlorosulfuron (Cimarron X-tra) | 2.0 oz / acre | Apply in spring to early bud growth stages.
Picloram + 2,4-D (Grazon P+D) | 4 pints / acre | Apply in spring rosette stage.
Euphorbia esula L.

**Leafy spurge**

Identification
- Lifecycle: Perennial
- Growth form: Forb
- Flowers: Numerous small clusters of small yellowish-green bracts below each inconspicuous flower.
- The entire plant contains white, milky latex.

**Control**
- Mech: Mowing will reduce seed production, repeat every 2 to 4 weeks during the growing season.
- Bio: Both sheep and goats can be effective grazers. Flea beetles (Aphthona spp.), are effective especially when combined with grazing and/or herbicides.

**Identification**
- Lifecycle: Perennial, short-lived
- Growth form: Forb
- Flower: Heads are solitary at the ends of branches. Heads are white ray flowers & yellow disk flowers.
- Leaves: Alternately arranged leaves become progressively smaller upward along the stem. The upper leaves become stalk-less and toothed. Basal and lower stem leaves are 2-5" long, spoon-shaped. Stems: Mature plants are 10-24 in tall with erect, smooth to sparsely hairy stems.
- Roots: Shallow, branched rhizomes.
- Other: Oxeye daisy is easily confused with the ornamental Shasta daisy which has a root ball and is a more robust plant with larger flowers.

**Control**
- Mech: Hand pull or dig when soil is moist and infestations are small, be sure to pull up all roots.
- Bio: Goats or sheep can be effective. There are no insect biological controls currently available.

### HERBICIDE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metsulfuron (Escort XP)</td>
<td>1 oz/acre</td>
<td>Surfaxt is absolutely necessary. Apply at flowering growth stage. (Summer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorsulfuron (Talon)</td>
<td>1 oz/acre</td>
<td>Surfactant is essential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D Amine</td>
<td>2-3 oz/gal water</td>
<td>Early spring and fall. Prevents seed formation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Black Henbane

**Hyoscyamus niger**

Identification
- Lifecycle: Biennial forb
- Growth form: Forb
- Flower: Brownish-yellow with dark purple veins. On long racemes in the axis of the upper leaves.
- Seeds: Fruits are approximately 1 in long, five-lobed, and clustered on 2 rows that emerge in the fall. Each fruit capsule contains hundreds of tiny seeds. Seeds are kidney-shaped to oval, brownish-gray to black, and pitted.
- Leaves: Alternately toothed to shallowly lobed and pubescent with a characteristically foul odor.
- Stems: Mature plants are coarse, hairy, and 1-3 feet tall.
- Seedling: The large rosettes have serrated leaves that are covered with fine hair.
- Other: Poisonous to livestock, but rarely consumed.

**Control**
- Mech: Mowing several times before the plants bolt stresses it and allows for better chemical efficacy.
- Bio: None currently available.

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<td>Metsulfuron (Escort XP)</td>
<td>1 oz/acre</td>
<td>Late bolt to early flowering. Surfactant is essential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorsulfuron (Talon)</td>
<td>1 oz/acre</td>
<td>When actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D Amine</td>
<td>2-3 oz/gal water</td>
<td>Rosette to bolting stages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hoary Cress (Whitetop)

**Cardaria draba**

Identification
- Lifecycle: Perennial
- Growth form: Forb
- Flower: Numerous white flowers with four petals, plant has white, flat-topped appearance. May-June.
- Seeds: Seed capsules are heart shaped, and contain two reddish-brown seeds.
- Leaves: Alternate, blue green, and lance-shaped. Lower leaves are stalked, while the upper leaves have two lobes clasping the stem.
- Stems: Mature plants reach 2 ft tall with erect stems.
- Roots: Rhizomatous; 29-32 inches deep

**Control**
- Mech: Mowing several times before the plants bolt stresses it and allows for better chemical efficacy.
- Bio: None currently available.

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<tr>
<td>Metsulfuron (Escort XP)</td>
<td>1 oz/acre</td>
<td>Apply at the early bud growth stage; i.e. “broccoli” growth stage. (Early Spring to Early Summer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorsulfuron (Talon)</td>
<td>1 oz/acre</td>
<td>Apply at the early bud growth stage; (Early Spring to Early Summer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D Amine</td>
<td>2-3 oz/gal water</td>
<td>Rosette to bolting stages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Dalmatian toadflax**
Linaria dalmatica

**Keys to Id**
- Yellow flowers that are like snapdragons with deep orange centers.
- Thick, waxy, bluish heart-shaped leaves that wrap the stem.

**Identification**
- Lifecycle: Perennial
- Growth form: Forb

**Control**
- Mech: Hand pulling, for many years after 1st detection, is recommended for eradication.
- Bio: Calophasia lunula, a predatory noctuid moth, Eteobalea intermediella, a root boring moth and Mecinus janthinus, a stem boring weevil are currently available in CO.

**Yellow toadflax**
Linaria vulgaris P. Miller

**Keys to Id**
- Yellow flowers that are like snapdragons with deep orange centers.
- Stems that are woody at the base and smooth to the top.

**Identification**
- Lifecycle: Perennial
- Growth form: Forb
- Flower: Bright yellow and resemble snapdragons, singly on ends of branches, sharp thorns below.
- Seeds: Capsules are round-ovate, and two-celled. Seeds are brown or black, circular, and surrounded by a notched wing.
- Leaves: Soft, lance-shaped, and pale green. Mainly alternate; lower leaves appear to be opposite.
- Stems: Mature plants are 1-3 feet tall with 1-25 smooth erect floral stems covered with cottony hairs
- Roots: Deep taproot, long horizontal roots that can develop adventitious bud sprouts.
- Other: Closely related to Dalmatian toadflax (whos leaves are shorter, wider, and clasp the stem.)

**Control**
- Mech: Hand pulling, digging, or tillling is NOT recommended for eradication.
- Bio: Calophasia lunula, a predatory noctuid moth, Eteobalea intermediella, a root boring moth and Mecinus janthinus, a stem boring weevil are currently available in CO.

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**Field Bindweed**
Convolvulus arvensis

**Keys to Id**
- Flowers are funnel-shaped, white to pink, and have two small bracts one inch below the flower base.
- Leaves are shaped like arrowheads.

**Identification**
- Lifecycle: Perennial
- Growth form: Forb
- Flower: Bell or trumpet-shaped, white to pink in color, and are about 1 inch long, small bracts below.
- Seeds/Fruit: Seeds can remain viable for 40 years.
- Leaves: Alternate, arrowhead shaped.
- Stems: Prostrate, many feet in length
- Roots: Rhizomatous with deep taproot

**Control**
- Mech: Cutting, mowing, or pulling has a negligible effect unless the plants are cut below the surface in the early seedling stage.
- Bio: The bindweed gall mite, Aceria mahlerbae, and bindweed moth, Tyta lucidus are effective in CO.

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**Halogen**
Halogeton glomeratus (M. Bieb.) C. Meyer

**Keys to Id**
- Low growing forb reaching 3-12 inches tall.
- Stems red when young.
- Leaves bluish-green.

**Identification**
- Lifecycle: Annual
- Growth form: Forb
- Flower: small, inconspicuous, in leaf axils.
- Seeds: Two types: A) black seed, with yellowish or reddish fan-like wings - similar to a small coil; B) a brown wingless seed.
- Leaves: Alternate, simple, fleshy and tubular, bluish-green, small hair at the end of the leaves. Leaves resemble a small sausage with a sharp point.
- Stems: Branch at base, spreading horizontal, reddish to purple when young.
- Roots: Taper root with extensive lateral roots.
- Other: VERY toxic to livestock.

**Control**
- Mech: Cutting, mowing, or pulling has a negligible effect, tillage followed by seeding competitive species will help reduce infestations.
- Bio: None in CO. Do NOT graze, poisonous to cattle and especially toxic to sheep (high mortality has been observed with small quantities ingested.)

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**Halogeton**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HERBICIDE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clarity + 2,4-D Amine (temp must be below 85°)</td>
<td>1 qt/acre</td>
<td>Just after full-bloom and/or fall. DO NOT apply near or under trees/shrubs or where soils have rapid permeability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tordon 22K*</td>
<td>1 oz/gal water</td>
<td>Just after full-bloom and/or fall. DO NOT apply near or under trees/shrubs or where soils have rapid permeability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roundup Ultra*</td>
<td>4-5 qts/acre</td>
<td>Apply at full-bloom and/or in fall.</td>
</tr>
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**Control**
- Mech: Cutting, mowing, or pulling has a negligible effect, tillage followed by seeding competitive species will help reduce infestations.
- Bio: None in CO. Do NOT graze, poisonous to cattle and especially toxic to sheep (high mortality has been observed with small quantities ingested.)

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<tr>
<td>Escort XP (Metsulfuron)</td>
<td>0.75 oz/acre</td>
<td>Apply to actively growing plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D Ester</td>
<td>1-2 lb (ae)/acre</td>
<td>Apply before bloom in mid summer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Poisonous Plants
These plants are poisonous to domestic livestock

Low Larkspur
Delphinium nuttallianum

Keys to Id
- Erect weak stem, flowers occur in top third of plant.
- Light to dark purple-blue flowers with a long spur at the rear.
- Flowers have five sepals, four petals, bicolor appearance.
- Leaves are alternate, deep, narrow lobes.
- Begin growing just after snowmelt.

Tall Larkspur
Delphinium occidentale

Keys to Id
- Erect hollow stem, 3 to 8 feet tall, flowers occur in dense clusters at top of the plant.
- Spurred blue flowers, looks like dunce cap.
- Flowers later in summer (July-August).
- Deep woody taproot.
- Occupy sites with deep moist soils, often found near aspen stands.

Control
- Cultural: Graze sites with sheep or goat - non-toxic. Cattle are highly impacted by the toxicity until after bloom.
- Mech: Hand pull, dig, to remove all parts of plant, combine with chemical treatment.
- Chemical: (rate in ae)
  - Tall: Picloram (Tordon). Rate: 2.2 lb/ac
  - Short: Picloram + 2,4-D Rate: 4.5 lb/ac

Showey Milkweed
Asclepias speciosa

Keys to Id
- Opposite elliptical leaves
- Pink/white crown like flower
- Erect stem can reach 5 ft.
- Milky latex sap

Diffsers from whorled milkweed (also toxic to livestock) which has narrow leaves.
- No specific treatment is available, can provide sedatives, laxatives and supportive intravenous fluid therapy.
- If ingested, give animals fresh water, clean hay, and shade.
- Make sure hay is free of plant as toxicity remains even when dry.

Control
- Cultural: Maintain healthy pasture land, avoid allowing areas to develop space that they can readily invade.
- Mech: Hand pulling, digging, to remove all parts of plant when found in grazing pasture land, combine with chemical treatment option.
- Chemical: Dicamba (Banvel, Oracle, Clarity) with any 2,4-D Amine product.
  - Rate: 1 oz/gal

Water Hemlock
Cicuta douglasii

Keys to Id
- Stems are purple striped or spotted and reach 3-6’ tall.
- Leaves: Alternate, pinnate, and have toothed margins.
- Leaf veins terminate at the bottom of leaf serrations, not at the tips.

Thick, tuberous rootstalk contains many small chambers.
- Milky latex sap
- Leaf veins terminate at the bottom of leaf chambers.
- Contains many small chambers.

Control
- Cultural: Reduce grazing pressure in wet areas, avoid grazing when ground is soft.
- Mech:
  - Hand pull, dig, grub to remove all parts of plant, especially roots - highly toxic.
  - Repeated mowing close to the ground.
  - Wear protective clothing, plant is highly toxic to humans in addition to livestock.
  - Chem: Apply in late spring/early summer
    - Picloram, 2,4-D, or glyphosate
    - Rate: 2.0 lb/ac (ae)

Poisonous Plants
These plants are poisonous to domestic livestock

Poisonous Plants
These plants are poisonous to domestic livestock

Poisonous Plants
These plants are poisonous to domestic livestock

Backyard Weed Control Tips
Weeds (or undesirable vegetation) are a concern anytime they compete with the desired vegetation of your landscape or garden area. Weeds are opportunistic and will occupy any space that they can readily invade. Know that tolerating a few weeds can allow a healthy, functioning, attractive sustainable system.

Proper management, whether it be healthy turfgrass, adequate native plantings, or adequate mulch depth, can help to severely limit the impact that invasive and weed plants have.

The best weed control is prevention!

An integrated management approach to weed prevention will allow for the best results to reduce any weed concerns on your property. This takes time and attention over the long term to achieve successful results.

Additional Resources:
Bill Ekstrom
CSU Extension Agent
(970) 878-9490
bekstrom@co.rio.blanco.co.us

Matt Scott
Weed Control Supvr.
(970) 878-9670
mscott@co.rio-blanc.co.us

779 Sulphur Creek Rd
Meeker, CO 81641

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