

Annex B
La Plata County Weed Management and Enforcement Plan
Pursuant to Article II of Chapter 58 of the La Plata County Code and
the Colorado Noxious Weed Act

PART 1
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 101. Title.

This Plan shall be known and referred to as the "La Plata County Weed Management and Enforcement Plan" and shall be effective throughout the unincorporated areas of La Plata County.

Sec. 102. Definitions.

See Sec. 58-31 of the La Plata County Code.

Sec. 103 Introduction.

- A. The provisions of this plan relate to the Colorado General Assembly's findings that noxious weeds have become a threat to the natural resources of Colorado and that an organized and coordinated effort must be made to stop the spread of noxious weeds.
- B. This plan represents a coordinated effort of the Weed Office and the Advisory Commission to develop and oversee a comprehensive management plan for the control of noxious weeds in La Plata County.
- C. This plan further recognizes that because the spread of noxious weeds can largely be attributed to the movement of seed and plant parts on motor vehicles and noxious weeds are becoming an increasing maintenance problem on highway right-of-ways in the state, local cooperative efforts have been undertaken to proceed with noxious weed management.
- D. This plan is designed in accordance with the statutory provisions of the Colorado Noxious Weed Act. The provisions of this plan do not interpret, apply, or incorporate any provisions of the Colorado Pest Control District Act, codified at C.R.S. § 35-5-101, et seq.

Sec. 104. Objectives and Goals of the La Plata County Weed Office.

- A. Education.
 - (1) Educate the public on the state mandated weed law (the Colorado Noxious Weed Act) and the state's mandate that La Plata County act to manage, and sometimes to eradicate, certain noxious weeds so designated by the Department.

- (2) Raise public awareness that noxious weeds disrupt intended land use and degrade the environment.
- (3) Raise public awareness that the county has limited funds with which to control noxious weeds.
- (4) Assist landowners and private enterprise in preparing integrated weed management plans.
- (5) Educate and make the public aware of the State of Colorado A, B and C weed species, and additional weeds designated for management by the BOCC.

B. Mapping.

- (1) Continue mapping of noxious weeds countywide and compiling of information in cooperation with other agencies.
- (2) Management and Buffering Strategies: All landowners and land managers with county listed weed species will be required to implement the following management strategies:
 - (a) Infestations of one acre or less:
 - (i) Isolated small populations: Intensive best management practices applied with eradication goals in mind. Prevent seed formation and root spread on an annual basis.
 - (ii) Satellite populations proximate to larger populations: Intensive best management practices applied with eradication, containment, and reduction goals in mind. Prevent seed formation and root spread on an annual basis.
 - (b) Larger populations of more than one acre:
 - (i) Using effective, best management practices, apply containment and perimeter buffering management practices at a minimum of fifty feet wide each growing season. Prevent seed formation and root spread on an annual basis.
 - (ii) Continue weed management in the year-one fifty-foot buffer zone. Perimeter buffering management practices shall be stepped inward toward the center of the infestation at a minimum of fifty feet wide each season thereafter until the desired goals of the weed management plan have been met.

- (c) Priority Management Areas:
 - (i) Infestations adjacent to property lines, easements, rights-of-way, ditches, canals, streams, rivers, trails, wildlife migration routes and private and public roadways: Buffering will be required each growing season and applied to the entire perimeter of the infestation at a minimum of fifty feet wide at the proper timing in order to prevent seed formation and root spread. Annual stepped in buffering and reduction management shall be required.

C. Support of private enterprise.

- (1) It is the intent of the BOCC not to compete with private enterprise.
- (2) Encourage an expansion in services by existing commercially licensed applicators.
- (3) Encourage the development of new weed management businesses.

D. Environment. Environmental quality shall always remain a high priority of the La Plata County Weed Management Plan.

Sec. 105. Management Plan.

A. Program of integrated management.

- (1) It is the intent of the BOCC to implement a coordinated program of integrated management (hereinafter sometimes referred to as “IM”). The purpose of integrated management is to achieve healthy and productive natural and agricultural ecosystems through a balanced program. This program will include, but not be limited to, education, prevention measures, good stewardship and control methods.
- (2) Integrated management is a strategy using a comprehensive, interdisciplinary approach to plant management. By viewing a problem in its entirety, one is better able to design a management plan that is safe, cost effective and gets results, without unreasonable damage to natural controls and the environment. An IM approach to weed management includes choosing from a variety of available weed control strategies and predicting their long term effects.
- (3) The major weed control tactics to be considered in an IM program are:
 - (a) Education should be considered the number one priority (e.g., plant identification, life cycles, mapping infestations).

- (b) Prevention (e.g., eliminate undesirable plant seed dispersal, irrigation management, soil fertility and range management).
- (c) Mechanical and physical (e.g., cutting, mowing, burning, cultivation and cross fencing).
- (d) Cultural (e.g., crop rotation, establishment of competitive crops and mulching).
- (e) Biological (e.g., grazing, predators, parasites and pathogens).
- (f) Chemical (e.g., weed oils, nonselective and selective herbicides, and plant growth regulators).

While these tactics can be used singularly, they are usually most effective when used in combination. Once it is determined why the weeds are occurring in the first place, strategies can be developed not only to reduce existing weed populations and change the size of infestations, but also to prevent future weed problems.

- B. The A, B and C Weed Lists and Management Plans annexed hereto and made a part hereof as Attachments A through G shall be utilized in the administration of the Management Plan pursuant to Chapter 58 of the La Plata County Code.

Sec. 106. Education.

- A. Education must be the first step in the plan. It must be an ongoing process, ever changing and utilizing all available resources.
- B. Colorado State University Cooperative Extension (sometimes hereinafter referred to as “Cooperative Extension”) will partner with the BOCC and the La Plata County Undesirable Plant and Rodent Advisory Commission in communicating to the public broad, efficient, and cost effective weed management programs.
- C. The role of Cooperative Extension in the management of noxious weeds will be that of education. Cooperative Extension will help people identify and understand their needs and problems in regard to noxious weed management and will provide practical solutions to these problems using research-based information and new technology.
- D. The objective of the Advisory Commission in partnership with Cooperative Extension and other governmental agencies will be to provide the community with the necessary educational and technical assistance required to implement this plan.
- E. The overall goal of Cooperative Extension will be to provide a forum, on a continuous basis, for the education process to occur. Activities may include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (1) Newsletters on a timely basis providing research based information;
 - (2) Workshops and educational seminars in weed management techniques;
 - (3) Communication with the local press and the placement of new technology articles and releases on weed management;
 - (4) Advising individual producers on developing weed management plans;
 - (5) Private pesticide certification workshops;
 - (6) Development and implementation of test plots demonstrating effective weed management techniques and recommendations;
 - (7) Identification of noxious weeds;
- F. Cooperative Extension will report to the BOCC and the Advisory Commission on an annual basis, as to activities in the educational arena for weed management.

Sec. 107. Implementation.

The Weed Office through its officers and agents, will:

- A. Assist Cooperative Extension with public awareness and education programs.
- B. Comply with laws governing pest application and licensing and follow label directions.
- C. Maintain a current list of designated noxious weeds for the state.
- D. Maintain a reference library of related materials for management of designated and noxious weeds.
- E. Strive to obtain, complete and update a set of maps showing designated weed infestations within the county.
- F. Assist county property owners and managers in preparation of weed management plans. Each individual undesirable plant management plan should be an integrated plan utilizing all effective tools. A plan must be sustainable and financially sound. The plan should provide both short term control, containment, reduction strategies and long term management and monitoring activities. It will take an active concentrated effort by all landowners in the county to bring weeds under control and allow intended land utilization. Cooperation will be the key to the success of this plan.
- G. Develop a set of standards and guidelines outlining steps to be taken in the preparation of these plans.

- H. Prepare a complete set of standard operating procedures detailing how recommendations for individual management plans will be prepared. The Weed Manager will also set a time table for response after learning of a suspected noxious weed infestation. These steps are:
- (1) Request for inspection or observation from right-of-way;
 - (2) Notification of inspection;
 - (3) Inspection;
 - (4) Notification of infestation and control recommendation;
 - (5) Approve or cooperate with landowner to prepare management plan or wait for management plan from arbitration panel;
 - (6) Supervise plan as necessary;
 - (7) Inspect results of control measures;
 - (8) Submit invoices for all enforcement work;
 - (9) Certify any unpaid assessments with the county treasurer to be added to tax roles; and
 - (10) Submit any unpaid invoices for the state board, department or agency to the controller.
- I. Maintain an adequate set of records showing purchases, inventory application and billing of chemicals.
- J. Prepare a five-year plan of work to be reviewed annually.
- K. Prepare an annual plan of work in conjunction with yearly budget request.
- L. Supervise the application of weed control on county property and rights-of-way within the county.
- M. Report to the BOCC and the La Plata County Undesirable Plant and Rodent Advisory Commission on an annual basis.

Sec. 108 Prevention measures.

- A. The first priority is to prevent the introduction of any noxious weed to any area not previously infested.

- B. The most obvious method is to stop transporting viable seed or propagating plant parts by mechanical means. All equipment should be cleaned when leaving all infested areas to prevent contaminating rights-of-way and the next area entered.
- C. Along these lines, it is strongly recommended that everyone use noxious weed-free certified seed. Feed containing viable noxious weed seeds should not be purchased, transported, or used: Since designated weeds will set seed prior to normal harvest dates, crops need to be treated if they are to be moved from the infested area.
- D. Also to be considered is once seed has reached maturity, it can remain viable for years. During this time, it can re-infest the same area long after the weed problem appears to have been solved, or it can be transported to other areas. This can occur naturally by wind and water or mechanically by movement of vehicles or equipment. Seeds are also transported great distances by domestic animals and wildlife.
- E. Many of the most common weed problems occur in response to disturbed soils. Disturbances can result from a number of conditions including overgrazed pastures, overused turf, clear cut woodlands, pipeline construction and energy/gravel development, improperly maintained road edges, and land development. Land management practices that minimize soil disturbance are invaluable in prevention and control of undesirable plant species.

Sec. 109. Mechanical control.

Mechanical control includes cultivation, mowing, hand pulling and burning. All of these measures, when used correctly, can be of great help when used in conjunction with another type of control. When used alone, they rarely have a positive long-range effect due to the excellent survival ability of noxious weeds. It may, in fact, make the problem worse through spreading seed or plant parts and by eliminating the desirable competitive species on site.

Sec. 110. Biological control.

- A. Biological control is the control of undesirable plants through the use of living organisms. The organism may be an insect, plant, pathogen or livestock, such as sheep, goats or cattle.
- B. Recent programs have shown livestock to be very valuable in controlling many weed species. This is especially true in instances of large infestations and in environmentally sensitive areas. When moving livestock from such an infested area for biological control, care should be taken to prevent transportation of seeds to a clean area. If possible, when applicable, livestock should be quarantined for five days to allow all seed to pass through the digestive track. Seed may also need to be sterilized or removed from the animals' hair or wool.

- C. Several varieties of insects which can be used on various plants are commercially available. They may be purchased by individuals to be used as part of an integrated plan. This type of control is still in its infancy. It is being researched and directed by the Colorado Department of Agriculture Insectary in Palisade, Colorado. Ideally, insects will provide an economical and environmentally safe control method. However, there are certain problems associated with this type of control. First, there is a limited supply of all species and purchasing insects may require a large initial investment. The compatibility of herbicides and insects is not well known. Also, participation in this project may preclude the use of certain types of control, which would allow infestations to multiply and set seed. To prevent this, land operators must prepare an integrated plan to effectively control these infestations. Research indicates insects may be a valuable control method to be used in integrated pest management plans in the future.

Sec. 111. Chemical control.

- A. All chemical application must be done according to the label for each individual product.
- B. The choice of chemicals and application rates that are used should be the least environmentally damaging as determined by information currently available. This determination may come first from the recommendations in the Colorado Pesticide Guide from Colorado State University Cooperative Extension. It may also be tempered by the wishes of land owners and the experience of trained personnel associated with the program.
- C. While chemicals are a powerful tool, it must be realized that they are just a tool and must be used only as a part of an integrated management plan.
- D. The focus of this plan is excerpted from the Colorado Weed Management Act, C.R.S. § 35-5.5-101 et seq., and is on file in the clerk and recorder's office.

Sec. 112. Forms.

Forms annexed hereto and made a part hereof as Attachments G through M shall be utilized in the administration of the La Plata County Weed Management Plan pursuant to Chapter 58 of the La Plata County Code.

ATTACHMENT INDEX

- ATTACHMENT A: LA PLATA COUNTY WEED MANAGEMENT PRIORITY PLAN, A, B & C WEED LISTS
- ATTACHMENT B: LA PLATA COUNTY WEED DISTRIBUTION, _____, 2006
- ATTACHMENT C: BIENNIAL THISTLE MANAGEMENT

ATTACHMENT D: CANADA THISTLE MANAGEMENT

ATTACHMENT E: DIFFUSE & SPOTTED KNAPWEED MANAGEMENT

ATTACHMENT F: SPOTTED KNAPWEED CONTAINMENT AND ERADICATION PLAN FOR LA PLATA COUNTY FOR YEARS 2004-2006

ATTACHMENT G: SPOTTED KNAPWEED MANAGEMENT IN LA PLATA COUNTY PER 8 CCR 1203-19, 4.7.4 RULES PERTAINING TO THE ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE COLORADO NOXIOUS WEED ACT

ATTACHMENT H: NOTICE OF INSPECTION LETTER

ATTACHMENT I: NOTICE OF THE PRESENCE OF NOXIOUS WEEDS LETTER

ATTACHMENT J: LANDOWNER OR OCCUPANT RESPONSE LETTER AND WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN (TO BE SUBMITTED WITHIN 10 DAYS)

ATTACHMENT K: AFFIDAVIT FOR COURT OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICE LETTER

ATTACHMENT L: LETTER ADVISING LANDOWNER AND/OR OCCUPANT OF WEED OFFICE'S APPLICATION FOR RIGHT OF ENTRY

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ATTACHMENT N: NOTICE OF PAYMENT DUE/NOTICE OF POTENTIAL LIEN ASSESSMENT

ATTACHMENT O: RESOLUTION FOR CERTIFICATION OF ASSESSED COSTS AS GRANTED BY LOCAL GOVERNING BODY

ATTACHMENT P: CERTIFICATION OF LIEN

ATTACHMENT A

La Plata County Weed Management Priority Plan, November, 2006, July 2010

A Weed List:

State "A" Listed Weeds: All populations of State A List species are designated for eradication. State A List species must be eradicated in accordance with all the provisions of the applicable state noxious weed management plans. **Bold font name** indicates the species is in La Plata County from previous surveys.

La Plata County Goal 1 Weeds:

The following weeds are designated for eradication in La Plata County as Goal 1 weeds. They are listed as follows (18 species):

African rue (<i>Peganum harmala</i>)	Medusahead (<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>)
Camelthorn (<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>)	Myrtle spurge (<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>)
Common crupina (<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>)	Orange hawkweed (<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>)
Cypress spurge (<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>)	Purple loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>)
Dyer's woad (<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>)	Rush skeletonweed (<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>)
Giant salvinia (<i>Salvinia molesta</i>)	Sericea lespedeza (<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>)
Hydrilla (<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>)	Squarrose knapweed (<i>Centaurea virgata</i>)
Meadow knapweed (<i>Centaurea pratensis</i>)	Tansy ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>)
Mediterranean sage (<i>Salvia aethiopis</i>)	Yellow starthistle (<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>)

B Weed List:

State "B" Listed Weeds: The following State B List Species are designated by the Commissioner for eradication or management wherever they are found. State B List species must be eradicated or managed in accordance with all the provisions of the applicable state noxious weed management plans.

Until a state noxious weed management plan for a particular species is developed and implemented by rule, all persons are recommended to manage that species pursuant to consultation with the Weed Office or pursuant to the management plan developed by the weed office and attached hereto.

Size and Location:

All landowners and land managers with mandatory for eradication or management B List Weed Species will be required to implement the following minimal management strategies.

Isolated small populations of one acre** or less (goal 1): Intensive best management practices applied with eradication goals in mind. Prevent seed formation and root spread on an annual basis.

Satellite populations ,one acre or less, (goal 1) proximate to larger populations (goal 2): Intensive best management practices applied with eradication goals in mind. Prevent seed formation and root spread on an annual basis.

Large populations of more than one acre (goal 2): Use effective, best management practices. At a minimum, apply containment and perimeter buffering management of fifty feet wide each growing season. Prevent seed formation and root spread on an annual basis.

Containment and perimeter buffering/ reduction practices shall be stepped inward toward the center of the infestation at a minimum of fifty feet wide each season thereafter until the desired goals of the weed management plan have been met. Weed re-growth in previous buffers shall continue to be managed to prevent seed formation and root spread on an annual basis.

Priority Management Areas:

Infestations adjacent to property lines, easements, rights of ways, ditches, canals, streams, rivers, trails, wildlife migration routes, private and public roadways: Buffering will be required each growing season and applied to the entire perimeter of the infestation at a minimum of fifty feet wide at the proper timing in order to prevent seed formation and root spread. Annual stepped in buffering and reduction management will be required.

Weeds that are underlined for the species name indicates required (mandatory) management by the State of Colorado in La Plata County. **Bold font name** indicates the species is in La Plata County from previous surveys.

Weed Name & Scientific Name

Absinth wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*)

Black henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*)

Bouncingbet (*Saponaria officinalis*)

Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)

Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)

Chinese clematis (*Clematis orientalis*)

Common tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)

Common teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*)

Corn chamomile (*Anthemis arvensis*)

Cutleaf teasel (*Dipsacus laciniatus*)

Dalmatian toadflax(*Linaria dalmatica*)

Dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria genistifolia*)

Dames rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*)

Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*)

Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)

Hoary cress (*Cardaria draba*)

Houndstongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*)

Jointed Goatgrass (*Aegilops cylindrical*)

Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)

Mayweed chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*)

Weed Name & Scientific Name

Moth mullein (*Verbascum blattoria*)

Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)

Oxeye daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*)

Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)

Plumeless thistle (*Carduus acanthoides*)

Quackgrass (*Elytrigia repens*)

Russian knapweed (*Acrotilon repens*)

Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)

Salt cedar (*Tamarix Chinensis*, *T. parviflora*, and *T. ramosissima*)

Scentless chamomile (*Matricaria perforate*)

Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)

Scotch thistle (*Onopordum tauricum*)

Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*)

Spurred anoda (*Anoda cristata*)

Sulfur cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*)

Venice mallow (*Hibiscus trionum*)

Wild caraway (*Carum carvi*)

Yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*)

Yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)

State B List Addition: **Jointed goatgrass** (*Aegilops cylindrical*) moved from C List.

State B List Deletion: **Redstem filaree** (*Erodium cicutarium*) moved to State C List.

C Weed List:

The following weeds are designated for recommended and voluntary management until at such time they may be designated as mandatory in La Plata County.

State “C” Listed Weeds: All populations of State C List species are designated for recommended and voluntary management until a time they are designated as mandatory. **Bold font** indicates the species is in La Plata County from previous surveys.

They are listed as follows (14 species):

Chicory (<i>Cichorium intybus</i>)	Johnsongrass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)
Common burdock (<i>Arctium minus</i>)	Perennial sowthistle (<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>)
Common mullein (<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>)	Poison hemlock (<i>Conium maculatum</i>)
Common St. Johnswort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)	Puncturevine (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)
Downy brome (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>)	Redstem filaree (<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>)
Field bindweed (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>)	Velvetleaf (<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>)
Halogeton (<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>)	Wild proso millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)

Importation and Cultivation of A, B, and C listed weeds:

Persons are prohibited from importing seeds, propagated plant parts or live plants and cultivating the A, B and C listed weed species (or others in this document) in La Plata County and the State of Colorado. All listed species are non-native and problematic in La Plata County, Colorado, other States or other North American regions.

Notes:

ATTACHMENT B

La Plata County Weed Distribution, _____ . 2006

Distribution in La Plata County

Distributions of selected noxious weed species in La Plata County, Colorado as of _____ are listed below. Weeds classified as “(Not Listed)” are currently not on the State of Colorado lists, however they have proven to be aggressive and negatively impact agricultural and natural ecosystems in other counties, states and North American regions. “Absent” means not yet found in La Plata County.

Section I and II species are not yet found in La Plata County. Once they are discovered, they should be promptly and intensively managed toward eradication goals. Monitoring and re-treatment will be critical so as not to allow establishment and spread.

I. Absent, Simple Rooted:

- ~Common crupina (*Crupina vulgaris*) annual, A list*, NKI=Central Idaho
- Common teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*) biennial, B list NKI= Garfield, Boulder Counties
- Cutleaf teasel (*Dipsacus laciniatus*) biennial, B list, in CO
- Corn chamomile (*Anthemis arvensis* L.) annual, B list, in CO
- ~Dyer’s woad (*Isatis tinctoria*) winter annual, biennial, short lived perennial, A list, NKI= Dove Creek, CO & Utah
- Mayweed chamomile (*Anthemis cotula* L.) (ill-smelling, dog fennel) annual, B list, CO
- ~Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*) winter annual, A List*, NKI=Utah
- Moth mullein (*Verbascum blattaria*) biennial, B list, in CO
- ~Squarrose knapweed (*Centaurea virgata*) tap rooted perennial, A list*NKI=Montezuma County and Juab County, Utah
- Viper’s bugloss (*Echium vulgare*) tap rooted biennial (NOT LISTED), in CO
- ~Yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) annual, A list, NKI=Montrose/Ouray County line.

II. Absent, Complex or Deep Rooted:

- ~African rue (*Peganum harmala*) perennial, A list*, NKI=San Juan County, NM
- ~Camelthorn (*Alhagi pseudalhagi*) perennial, A list*? NKI=San Juan River below Bluff, Utah.
- ~Chinese climatis (*Clematis orientalis*) perennial, B list, NKI=Alamosa, CO
- Common bugloss (*Anchusa officinalis*) deep taprooted, biennial/perennial (NOT LISTED), Boulder County, CO
- Common St. Johnswort (*Hypericum perforatum*) C list, perennial, in CO
- Common tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare* L.) perennial, B list, escaped ornamental, in CO
- Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) aquatic plant, B list, in CO
- Giant salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*) aquatic plant, A list*, Texas and AZ
- Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) aquatic plant, A list*, Texas and AZ
- Japanese knotweed, Mexican Bamboo (*Polygonum cuspidatum*) perennial shrub, (NOT LISTED), in CO
- Meadow knapweed (*Centaurea pratensis*) perennial, A list, NKI=Elk River, N. of Steamboat Springs, CO
- Orange hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum* L.) perennial, A list, NKI=Crested Butte, CO & N. central Idaho
- Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) perennial, riparian plant A list, NKI=San Miguel River, W. Montrose County
- Rush skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea*) perennial, A list*, in ID, MT, WA, OR, CA
- Sericea lespedeza (*Lespedeza cuneata*) perennial, A list*, NKI=SW Kansas
- Tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) perennial, woody species (NOT LISTED), in CO
- Yellow hawkweed (*Hieracium pratense* Tausch.) perennial, (NOT LISTED) NKI= Central Idaho, Wyoming. May be starting in central Colorado.
- Yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*), creeping perennial, B list, in CO

Sections III and IV species are currently small and manageable populations in La Plata County and should be promptly and intensively managed towards eradication. Monitoring and re-treatment will be critical to not allow establishment and spread

III. Rare Populations, Simple Rooted:

- Absinth wormwood** (*Artemisia absinthium*) perennial, B list

Dame's rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*) biennial or perennial, B list
Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopsis*) biennial, escaped garden ornamental, A list
Plumeless thistle (*Carduus acanthoides* L.) biennial, B list, NKI= one small patch, N. end Vallecito Lake believed to be eradicated 2005
Scentless chamomile, (*Matricaria perforata*) annual, B list,
Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa* Lam.) annual, biennial or short-lived perennial, B list,
Black henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger* L.) annual or biennial, B list,
Tansy ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*) taprooted biennial or short lived perennial, A list, NKI= Southern CR 311 area

IV. Rare Populations, Complex or Deep Rooted:

Bouncingbet (*saponaria officinalis* L.) perennial, B list, in
Cypress spurge (*Euphorbia cyparissias*) perennial, escaped garden ornamental, A list
Dalmatian toadflax (*Lineria dalmatica*) Broad-leaved, perennial, B list
Dalmatian toadflax (*Lineria genistifolia*) Narrow-leaved, perennial, B list
Myrtle spurge (*Euphorbia myrsinites*) perennial, escaped garden ornamental, A list
Perennial Pepperweed Tall whitetop (*Lepidium latifolium* L.) perennial, B list, NKI=Animas Valley, N. of Riverbend St.
Sulfur cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta* L.) perennial, B list, NKI= CR 518 Ignacio

Sections V and VI species are established in La Plata County and should be managed with containment, buffering and reduction practices in order to stop their continued spread.

V. Common and Established, Simple Rooted:

Bull thistle, (*Cirsium vulgare*) biennial, B list
Chicory (*Cichorium intybus*) tap rooted perennial, C list (NOT COUNTY COST SHARED)
Common mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*) biennial, C list (NOT COUNTY COST SHARED)
Curley dock (*Rumex crispus*) perennial, (NOT STATE LISTED, NOT COUNTY COST SHARED)
Houndstongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*) biennial, B list
Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*) biennial, B list
Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*) biennial, B list
Scotch thistle (*Onopordum tauricum*) biennial, B list
Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea Maculosa*), short lived perennial (3-5 yrs), B list

VI. Common and Established, Complex or Deep Rooted:

Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) perennial, B list
Hoary cress, Whitetop, (*Cardaria draba*) perennial, B list
Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*) perennial, B list
Oxeye daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* L.) perennial, B list
Russian knapweed (*Centurea Maculosa*) perennial, B list
Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) perennial, woody species, B list
Salt cedar, Tamarisk (*Tamarix ramosissima* Ledeb.) perennial shrub, B list
Yellow toadflax (*Linaria Vulgaris* Mill.), perennial, B list

Notes:

~ Tilde symbol indicates current mandatory management by the State of Colorado.

A, B, or C list indicates current State of Colorado Listing

* Not believed to be found in Colorado as of this time

**One Acre is approximately 209 feet by 209 feet and is 43,560 square feet in area

NKI = Nearest known infestation

New invading species qualifies for county cost share once discovered

ATTACHMENT C

Biennial Thistle Management by Rod Cook

La Plata County Weed Office

www.lpcweeds.org

April 2006

Background of Biennial Thistle Invasion:

Bull, Musk, Plumeless and Scotch, (biennial thistles) are indicator plants. They indicate that recent or historic disturbances have occurred in an area. Common disturbances that promote biennial thistle invasion are: land that was tilled or farmed and perennial grasses were not established once the farming discontinued, heavy equipment construction, prairie dog colonies, pocket gophers, continuous grazing practices, soil compaction from animals, vehicles or heavy equipment, intense fire, drought, insufficient irrigation and soil nutrients to support the requirements of a healthy perennial grass community.

Biennial thistles live only two years. The first year they form a rosette germinating from seed. Plants over-winter in this rosette stage and the second year bolt in early May, to become a flowering adult. In the second year after flowering and going to seed, they die. These are shallow, tap-rooted plants that spread only by seed and not by underground root systems. Seed longevity in the soil can be several years. Preventing flowering and seed formation will stop seeds from being deposited, and is one of the initial steps in reclaiming an area.

Biennial thistles get established and are allowed to spread due to lack of a healthy vegetative cover. They grow where there are spaces in the vegetative cover. Where grass plants are dense and healthy, you will not find robust thistle infestations. Consequently, past, present and future land and vegetation uses need to be scrutinized and modified to promote optimum grass plant health. References: CSU Fact Sheets, Grass Growth and Response to Grazing:

<http://www.ext.colostate.edu/PUBS/NATRES/06108.html> and:

Managing Small Acreage Pastures During and After Drought:

<http://www.ext.colostate.edu/PUBS/NATRES/06112.html>

Once biennial thistles have been managed and the causes that allowed them to invade have been addressed, then rehabilitation with perennial grass plants appropriate for the area is imperative to prevent re-invasion. If desirable perennial grasses are competing with thistles in a common area, grasses can be released from competition by the use of a selective, broad-leaved herbicide appropriate for the site. Be sure to check the herbicide label for this information. Herbicide labels can be found on-line at: <http://www.cdms.net>

Management Options:

Cultural control. Maintaining pastures and rangeland in good condition is a primary factor for biennial thistle management. To favor pasture and rangeland grass growth, do not overgraze. Fertilize when necessary and according to soil testing recommendations. To successfully manage biennial thistles, prevent flowering and seed formation. Cultural methods that favor desirable plant growth can be combined with chemical or biological control by superimposing proper grazing management and seeding.

Mechanical control. Biennial thistles will not tolerate tillage. The site needs to be evaluated for the density and condition of existing grasses in the infestation, if any. Tillage can be used however, it is expensive and it will take grasses a minimum of 5 years to attain sufficient density on non-irrigated ground. Biennial thistle can be removed easily by severing its root one or two inches below ground with a shovel or hoe. It is not necessary to dig up the entire root or flip the

sod plug over. The least amount of disturbance you create, the better. Mowing can reduce seed output if plants are cut when the terminal head is in the late-flowering stage, however mowing can be fatal to biological control insects present in flower heads. Mowing will not kill the plants and will not stop basal flowering and all seed production.

Burning alone will not control thistles long term. Burning off old skeletons from previous years, followed by an appropriate herbicide can be effective since burning can help germinate seeds in the area. Always consider the risk to your property and your neighbors when considering a planned burn. Before burning always contact your local fire department for burn restriction information and enlist their assistance. Keep in mind that burning can negatively impact biological controls that already may be established on site.

Harvesting and disposing of individual flower heads can be time intensive and is generally not worth the effort. One needs to survey for the presence of the seed head weevil and consider that you will be disposing of beneficial insects in a landfill.

Chemical control. Always use the 3 R method, right growth stage treatment timing, right product and right rate per acre. From the tables below, note that lower rates work on spring and fall rosette stages of growth, which saves you money. Many herbicides are registered in pasture, rangeland and non-crop areas to control biennial thistle. Be sure to read and follow all label restrictions. Avoid the purchase and use of diluted garden shop variety herbicides. Non-ionic surfactants designed for use with herbicides should always be in the tank mix at .25% (one fourth of one percent) of the entire tank volume. Surfactants help herbicides get past waxy or hairy plant defenses. Once the plant absorbs the herbicide, it cannot be washed off by rain after a couple of hours post application.

Spring Rosette Growth Stage (before bolting): This is one of the best management practices.

2,4-D Amine: 1.5 to 2 qts per acre

Redeem R&P: 1 pt per acre

Milestone: 3 to 5 oz per acre

Curtail: 2 qts per acre

2,4-D Amine: 1 qt + Tordon ½ to ¾ pt per acre (not to be used in flood/sub irrigated, seasonal flood plain, in or up slope of tree root zones)

Escort: ¼ to ½ oz per acre

Telar: ½ to 1 oz per acre (non-crop areas only)

Bolted growth stage (bolting occurs generally first week of May in La Plata County):

2,4-D (not effective or recommended at this growth stage)

Redeem R&P: 1.5 pts per acre

Milestone: 3 to 5 oz per acre

Curtail: 3 qts per acre

2,4-D Amine: 1 qt + Tordon ¾ to 1 pt per acre (not to be used in flood/sub irrigated, seasonal flood plain, in or up slope of tree root zones)

Escort: ½ oz per acre

Telar: ½ to 1 oz per acre (non-crop areas only)

Prebud growth stage:

2,4-D: (not effective or recommended at this growth stage)

Redeem R & P: 2 pts per acre

Milestone: 3 to 5 oz per acre

Curtail: 4 qts per acre

Escort: ½ to 1 oz per acre

Telar: ½ to 1 oz per acre (non-crop areas only)

Full Flowering Stage of growth is the worst time to apply herbicides.

Fall after Frost Rosette Growth Stage: Apply generally when cottonwood tree leaves are turning yellow in the river valleys or mid September to mid October. This is one of the best management practices.

2,4-D LV 4: 1 to 2 qts per acre

Redeem R&P: 1 pt per acre

Milestone: 3 to 5 oz per acre

Curtail: 2 qts per acre

Tordon: ½ to ¾ pt per acre (not to be used in flood/sub irrigated, seasonal flood plain, in or up slope of tree root zones)

Escort: ¼ to ½ oz per acre

Telar: ½ to 1 oz per acre (non-crop areas only)

Cool temperatures (below 50 degrees F), particularly in fall, may adversely affect 2,4-D control of biennial thistle; therefore, favor the use of 2,4-D in spring. Apply 2,4-D Amine before musk thistle bolts in spring or seed production will still occur.

Tordon, Redeem, Milestone, Escort and Telar are largely unaffected by cool temperatures. Use Telar in non-crop areas only and Escort in pastures, rangeland or non-crop areas. Research from Colorado State University and the University of Nebraska shows that Telar or Escort prevents or dramatically reduces viable seed formation when applied in spring, up to early flower growth stages. The latest time to apply these herbicides is when developed terminal flowers have opened up to the size of a dime. The same is true of Redeem, Milestone and Curtail.

Biological control. The Musk and Plumeless thistle seed head weevil, *Rhinocyllus conicus*, can be found throughout Colorado. The female deposits her eggs on the back of developing flowers and covers them with chewed leaf tissue. After eggs hatch, larvae bore into the flower and destroy developing seeds. The seed head weevil reduces seed production by 50 percent on the average. If used alone, however, it is not an effective management tool. The use of herbicides in spring or fall rosette stage does not interfere with the seed head weevil's life cycle. This allows the weevils to complete their life cycle and ensures their presence in subsequent growing seasons. The use of herbicides during summer full flowering stage is discouraged. Diluted herbicide solutions are not toxic to these insects, however surfactants in the tank mix can suffocate them if they get sprayed. The Colorado Department of Agriculture has established another weevil, *Trichosirocalus horridus*. This weevil attacks the crown area of Musk and Plumeless thistle rosettes and kills or weakens the plant before it bolts. This weevil is being distributed throughout Colorado by the Department of Agriculture. It tends to be more effective than the seed head weevil.

The thistle-defoliating beetle *Cassida rubiginosa*, causes some damage to foliage. Many biologicals are available on the market today, but before buying you should inquire for unbiased research or references as to their effectiveness. Biological controls generally do not eradicate weed populations due to the fact that insects will not eat themselves out of house and home. Sometimes it takes decades for biologicals to get established and see visible results. If they do get established, then most times reduction in vigor and seed production may be realized.

Integrating Control Methods

A good management system integrates at least two or more methods of control into a plan of operation. To combine chemical and biological control methods, apply herbicides when they won't interfere with insect development and allow the control insects to complete their life cycle. One step that is easily overlooked is follow-up and monitoring. This may be the most important part of a weed management plan, because if you do not keep records of what you did and when

you did it, you will not know what has worked or failed and why. Record keeping is required by the EPA for restricted use herbicides and is recommended in the industry for all herbicides.

Weed management is developing a working plan to implement over time and integrate into your total land management plan. It is different from simple weed control, which reacts to weeds after they occur. Start with making a weed management file, keep accurate records and take beginning and occasional photos as you work your plan. Establish photo points and take pictures from the same angle over time. A chronology of a project captured with photographs can be rewarding in a few years.

ATTACHMENT D

Canada Thistle Management La Plata County Weed Office

www.lpcweeds.org

April 2006

no. 3.108

Canada Thistle

by K.G. Beck¹

Quick Facts...

- Canada thistle is a creeping perennial that reproduces from vegetative buds in its root system and from seed.
- It is difficult to control because its extensive root system allows it to recover from control attempts.
- Combining control methods is the best form of Canada thistle management.
- Persistence is imperative so the weed is continually stressed, forcing it to exhaust root nutrient stores and eventually die.

Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) is an aggressive, creeping perennial weed that infests Crops, pastures, rangeland, roadsides and non-crop areas. Generally, infestations start on disturbed ground, including ditch banks, overgrazed pastures, tilled fields or abandoned sites. Canada thistle reduces forage consumption in pastures and rangeland because cattle typically will not graze near infestations.

One plant can colonize an area 3 to 6 feet in diameter in one or two years. Canada thistle grows in a variety of soils and can tolerate up to 2 percent salt content. It is most competitive in deep, well-aerated, productive, cool soils. It usually occurs in 17- to 35-inch annual precipitation zones or where soil moisture is adequate. It is less common in light, dry soils. A survey conducted in 1998 showed Colorado has about 400,000 acres infested with Canada thistle.



Figure 1: Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*).

Phenology

Emergence. Canada thistle develops from seed or vegetative buds in its root system. Horizontal roots may extend 15 feet or more and vertical roots may grow 6 to 15 feet deep. Canada thistle emerges from its root system in mid- to late spring (late April through May) and forms rosettes (Figure 1). The greatest flush of root-derived plants occurs in spring, but another flush occurs in fall. A flush can occur anytime during the growing season when soil moisture is adequate. This is particularly a problem when Canada thistle growth is disturbed by tillage or herbicides. This feature can be manipulated to the land manager's advantage.

Plants that germinate from seed do so at about the same time as root-derived shoots. Seedlings grow slowly and are sensitive to competition, particularly if shaded. Canada thistle seedlings develop a perennial habit (the ability to reproduce from their root systems) about seven to eight weeks after germination.

Reproduction and spread. Canada thistle begins to flower in late spring to early summer in response to 14- to 16-hour days. Plants are male or female (dioecious) and grow in circular patches that often are one clone and sex. Female flowers produce a sweet odor and insects readily pollinate different sexed patches up to 200 feet apart. Canada thistle develops seed sparingly. It may produce 1,000 to 1,500 seeds per flowering shoot. Generally, vegetative reproduction from its root system contributes to local spread and seed to long distance dispersal. Seed may be transported long distances by water, or attached to animals, clothing, farm equipment and other vehicles,

and in contaminated crop seed. Also, wind may help disseminate seed, but most often, the feathery pappus breaks off, leaving the seed attached to the parent plant to be disseminated by other means. Seed can remain viable in soil up to 20 years, and deep burial promotes survival longevity.

Canada thistle allocates most of its reproductive energy into vegetative propagation. New shoots and roots can form almost anywhere along the root system of established plants. Tillage segments roots and stimulates new plants to develop. Shoots emerge from root and shoot pieces about 15 days after disturbance by tillage. Small root pieces, 0.25 inch long by 0.125 inch in diameter, have enough stored energy to develop new plants. Also, these small roots can survive at least 100 days without nutrient replenishment from photosynthesis.

Management

The key principle to Canada thistle control is to stress the plant and force it to use stored root nutrients. Canada thistle can recover from almost any stress, including control attempts, because of root nutrient stores. Therefore, returning infested land to a productive state occurs only over time. Success requires a sound management plan implemented over several years.

Cultural control. Grasses and alfalfa can compete effectively with Canada thistle if good management favors their growth. Maintain fertility and, if possible, moisture at optimum levels to favor grass or alfalfa growth. Soil analysis can easily determine fertility needs. Be cautious with nitrogen fertilizers, because excess available soil nitrogen may favor weed growth.

These are essential management steps to ensure optimum desirable plant growth and competition. However, competition alone seldom is effective against Canada thistle.

Chemical control. Read the label, follow directions and use precautions. Research at Colorado State University shows that Tordon 22K (picloram), Curtail (clopyralid plus 2,4-D), Transline (clopyralid), Banvel/Vanquish/Clarity (dicamba), 2,4-D and Telar (chlorsulfuron) are effective against Canada thistle. These herbicides are most effective when combined with cultural and/or mechanical control.

Banvel/Vanquish/Clarity, and 2,4-D may be used on pastures, rangeland and non-crop areas. Tordon, Curtail, Telar and Transline may be applied to non-crop areas only. Colorado State University data indicates that Banvel/Vanquish/Clarity or Telar are effective when combined with 2,4-D as a split-season application.

Apply 2,4-D, 2 quarts per acre (A), in spring when Canada thistle is 10 to 15 inches tall, in pre-bud to early bud growth stages. Re-treat in fall with Banvel/Vanquish/Clarity (2 quarts/A) or Telar (1 ounce/A) to re-growth. Use a surfactant (0.25 percent to 0.5 percent v/v) with Telar for adequate control. Banvel/Vanquish/Clarity also may be applied in early spring at 2 quarts/A when Canada thistle is in the rosette stage. Tordon (1 quart/A) or Tordon plus 2,4-D (1 quart + 1 quart/A) are effective whenever Canada thistle is actively growing. Fall applications are especially effective.

Curtail and Transline are effective when applied in spring after all Canada thistle plants have emerged. Apply Curtail (2 to 3 quarts/A) when the oldest Canada thistle plants are entering the bud growth stage and the youngest are in the rosette to bolting growth stages. Apply Transline (2/3 to 1 pt/A) when Canada thistle is in the rosette to bud growth stages. Transline at 1 pt/A also is effective when applied in fall.

Recent research at Colorado State University shows that the performance of Curtail to control Canada thistle can be improved when preceded by two or three mowings. When Canada thistle infestations occur in situations where root growth would be restricted, such as habitats with high water tables, begin mowing when it is 12 to 15 inches tall. Repeat mowings at about one-month intervals. Apply Curtail at 2 to 3 quarts/A in October or about one month after the third mowing. Follow this regimen for two consecutive years.

New Products (by Rod Cook)

Redeem R&P or Milestone herbicides are new to the market since the publication of this fact sheet and are effective for Canada thistle control. Apply them with a non-ionic surfactant at .25% of your total tank volume. Apply at Bud Stage (pre-flower) or the fall frost timings. The monthly mowing regiment mentioned above combined with a fall treatment of either of these products is effective.

Redeem 3 to 4 pts per acre

Milestone 5 to 7 oz per acre

Mechanical control. Mowing hay meadows can be an effective tool if combined with herbicide treatments.

Mowing alone is not effective unless conducted at one-month intervals over several growing seasons. Always combine mowing with cultural and chemical control. Mowing at hay cutting stimulates new Canada thistle shoots to develop from its root system.

In irrigated grass hay meadows, fall herbicide treatments that follow mowing can be an effective management system because more Canada thistle foliage is present after cutting to intercept herbicide. Additionally, root nutrient stores decrease after mowing because the plant draws on them to develop new shoots.

If a Canada thistle infestation exists in a field that will be rotated to alfalfa, control the weed before seeding alfalfa. Alfalfa is an effective competitor only after it is established. It will not adequately establish in a well-developed Canada thistle infestation. A Canada thistle management system can start with crop or grass competition combined with herbicides, with the field rotated to alfalfa when the management plans end.

Biological control. *Ceutorhyncus litura* is a weevil currently used as a biocontrol agent in Colorado. The female lays eggs underneath the Canada thistle leaves in early spring. Larvae bore into the main leaf vein, then down into the plant's crown area. If the population is high enough, plant death can occur, otherwise Canada thistle is stressed and less vigorous.

Ceutorhyncus alone will not effectively control Canada thistle. It must be combined with other methods to be successful. Combine the weevil with cultural techniques that allow for maximum desirable plant competition. Research to combine *Ceutorhyncus* with herbicides or mowing has not been conducted. Research has shown that biological and chemical controls are compatible for musk thistle. This is most likely true for Canada thistle as well. *Ceutorhyncus litura* is available through the Colorado Department of Agriculture.

Urophora cardui is another biocontrol insect available from the Colorado Department of Agriculture. Females lay eggs on apical meristems of developing shoots. Larvae burrow into shoots. Their feeding triggers huge galls to form that stress the plant, perhaps killing it. Galls that form near the terminal meristems (e.g., where flowers develop) keep the weed from flowering and reduce seed set.

ATTACHMENT E

Diffuse and Spotted knapweed Management La Plata County Weed Office

www.lpcweeds.org

April 2006

no. 3.110

Diffuse and Spotted Knapweed

by K.G. Beck¹

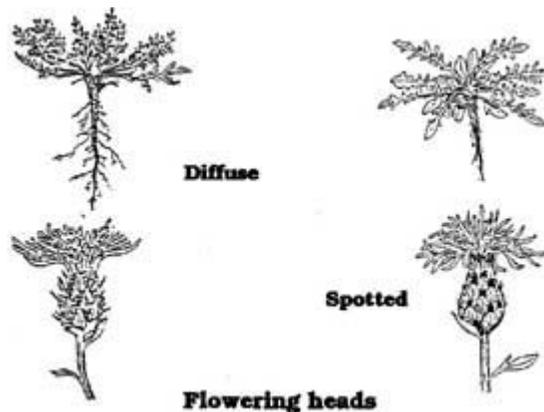
Quick Facts...

- Diffuse knapweed is a short-lived, non-creeping perennial, a biennial, or occasionally an annual that reproduces and spreads solely from seed.
- Spotted knapweed is a short-lived, non-creeping perennial that reproduces from seed and forms a new shoot each year from a taproot.
- Diffuse and spotted knapweed are readily controlled with herbicides. Unless cultural techniques are used, however, the weeds will reinvade.

Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*) is a short-lived perennial, a biennial, or occasionally an annual. It reproduces and spreads from seed. The plant develops a single shoot (stem) 1 to 2 feet tall that is branched toward the top. Grazed plants may produce multiple stems. Rosette and lower shoot leaves are finely divided. Leaves become smaller toward the top of the shoot and have smooth margins.

Many solitary flowering heads occur on shoot tips. They are about 1/8 inch in diameter and 1/2 to 2/3 inch long. Flowers usually are white but may be purplish. Involucre bracts are divided like teeth on a comb and tipped with a slender spine that makes them sharp to the touch. Sometimes the bracts are dark-tipped or spotted like spotted knapweed. The long terminal spine differentiates diffuse from spotted knapweed.

Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*) looks like diffuse knapweed with some notable exceptions. Spotted knapweed is a short-lived, non-creeping perennial that reproduces from seed (primary means of spread) and forms a new shoot each year from a taproot. The weed produces one or more shoots that are branched and 1 to 3 feet tall. Rosette leaves can be 6 inches long and deeply lobed. Leaves are similar to diffuse knapweed. Lavender to purple flowers are solitary on shoot tips and about the same size as diffuse knapweed flowers. Involucre bracts are stiff and black-tipped. The tip and upper bract margin have a soft, spine-like fringe and the center spine is shorter than others.



Phenology, Biology and Occurrence

Diffuse knapweed seeds germinate in spring or fall or anytime during the growing season following a disturbance, if adequate soil moisture is present. Seedlings develop into rosettes and diffuse knapweed remains as a rosette until it grows to a critical size, then it bolts, flowers, and sets seed. It may take from one to several years for diffuse knapweed to reach the critical size necessary to reproduce by seed.

Diffuse knapweed is native to degraded non-cropland (waste places) and seashores from southern Europe to north-central Ukraine. It generally is found on dry, light, porous soils in Europe. Diffuse knapweed appears to occupy similar areas in the United States. Diffuse knapweed will not tolerate flooding or shade and thrives in the semiarid west (generally in 9- to 16-inch precipitation zones). Environmental disturbance (e.g., overgrazed pastures or rangeland, roadsides, rights-of-way, gravel piles, etc.) promotes its invasion.

In Colorado, the worst infestations occur along the Front Range in Larimer, Boulder, Douglas and El Paso

counties. Severe infestations also occur in Archuleta and La Plata counties. A 2002 survey conducted by the Colorado Department of Agriculture found 145,148 infested acres of diffuse knapweed and 1,093 infested acres of spotted knapweed.

Spotted knapweed germinates in spring or fall. Perennial plants resume growth in early spring and bolt at approximately the same time as diffuse knapweed. Flowering occurs through the summer into fall. Spotted knapweed is native to central Europe, where it is found in light, porous, fertile, well-drained and often calcareous soils in warm areas. It occupies dry meadows, pastureland, stony hills, roadsides, and the sandy or gravelly floodplains of streams and rivers. Spotted knapweed tolerates dry conditions, similar to diffuse knapweed, but survives in higher moisture areas as well (e.g., it thrives in the wetter conditions of the western Montana mountains). Spotted and diffuse knapweed infestations often occur together in Colorado. Spotted knapweed infestations are not as severe in Colorado as diffuse knapweed. However, this weed spreads rapidly. For example, spotted knapweed was first observed in Gallatin County, Montana, in the 1920s, but is now found in all Montana counties. Today, over 8.5 million acres are infested.

Montana counties where Spotted knapweed was found:

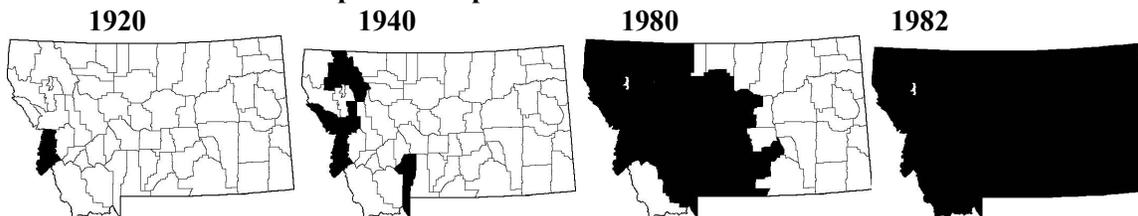


Figure 1. Spotted knapweed was first reported in the western part of Montana in the 1920s. Since then it has spread to every county.

Management

Diffuse and spotted knapweed can be managed similarly. They are readily controlled with herbicides. However, the weeds will reinvade unless cultural techniques are used.

Chemical control. Research conducted at Colorado State University indicates that Tordon 22K (picloram) at 1 to 2 pt/A, Transline (clopyralid) at 0.67 to 1 pt/A, Curtail (clopyralid + 2,4-D) at 4 to 6 pt/A, or Banvel/Vanquish/Clarity (dicamba) at 1 to 2 pt/A control diffuse knapweed. Tank mixes of Banvel/Vanquish/Clarity plus 2,4-D at 1 pt + 2 pt/A or Banvel/Vanquish/Clarity plus Tordon 22K at 1 to 2 pt + 0.5 to 1 pt/A or Tordon plus 2,4-D at 0.75 pt + 2 pt/A all control diffuse knapweed. These tank-mixes may save money and reduce grass injury resulting from higher use rates of a single herbicide.

Spotted knapweed and diffuse knapweed generally occupy the same areas in Colorado, so the same herbicide treatments can be applied. Weed scientists at Montana State University indicate that 1 pt/A of Tordon (0.25 lb) controls spotted knapweed for two to three years, but the weed will reinvade the area unless other management techniques are used.

New Products (by Rod Cook)

Redeem R&P or Milestone herbicides are new to the market since the publication of this fact sheet and are effective for Diffuse and Spotted knapweed control. Apply them with a non-ionic surfactant at .25% of your total tank volume. Treatment should be timed to stop seed production from spring emergence to mid-bolt (no later than bud stage of growth or reduced control may be realized).

Redeem 3 to 4 pts per acre (Spring emergence to mid-bolt and or fall frost)

Milestone 5 to 7 oz per acre (Spring emergence to bud stage and or fall frost)

Cultural control. If desirable grass competition is evident in diffuse or spotted knapweed stands, judicious herbicide application that does not injure grasses may allow them to compete effectively with the weeds.

Irrigation (where possible) may help stimulate grass competition in these cases. However, infested rangeland or pastures often are degraded, allowing knapweed invasion, and herbicides alone will not restore the land to a productive state. Seeding suitable perennial grasses is necessary to prevent weed reinvansion.

Biological control. Many insects are being evaluated for biological control of diffuse and spotted knapweeds. Researchers at Montana State University believe it will take a complex of insects (perhaps 12) to reduce diffuse and spotted knapweed populations.

Several insects are available in Colorado, from the Colorado Department of Agriculture. The seedhead flies *Urophora affinis* and *U. quadrifasciata* have been released in many Front Range counties. These insects cause plants to produce fewer viable seeds and abort terminal or lateral flowers.

Root-feeding insects may have a more detrimental effect on knapweed populations than seed-feeding ones.

Larvae of the diffuse knapweed root beetle (*Sphenoptera jugoslavica*) feed in the roots of diffuse knapweed.

Larvae of the yellow-winged knapweed moth (*Agapeta zoegana*) feed and the knapweed root weevil (*Cyphocleonus achates*) in the roots of both knapweed species.

Livestock (sheep, goats, cattle) will eat diffuse and spotted knapweed. Recent research completed by Colorado State University shows that cattle grazing diffuse knapweed twice in spring decreased seed set by 50 percent and tumbling off-site over winter by 15 percent. Cattle were managed to achieve 50 percent utilization of pasture and were allowed to graze at two 10-day intervals when diffuse knapweed was bolting and about 6 to 12 inches tall.

Mechanical Control by Rod Cook

Spotted knapweed may produce between 1400 and 2400 seeds per plant with over 90% seed germination rate.

Seeds can remain viable for up to 15 years in the soil. Mule deer are fond of grazing Spotted knapweed post seed production and contribute to its rapid spread through their feces.

Spotted and Diffuse knapweed do not tolerate tillage well. When hand pulling or using a shovel or hoe, sever the root at a minimum of 5 inches below soil surface to prevent shoot re-growth. After tillage, seeding and establishment of suitable perennial grasses is necessary to prevent weed reinvasion.

ATTACHMENT F

Spotted knapweed Containment and Eradication Plan for La Plata County for years 2004-2006 (condensed version)

Introduction

Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*) was introduced from Eurasia to North America as a contaminant of alfalfa and clover seed, ranks as the number one weed problem on rangeland in Western Montana. It was first detected there in 1927. It has increased from 2.5 million acres in 1992 to 8.5 million acres in 2005. Because elk do not prefer or utilize Spotted knapweed for food, these large infestations (monocultures) in Montana have forced elk herds to relocate to other drainages for survival. Infestations have been shown to increase soil erosion ten fold over native bunch grasses on Montana rangeland. Spotted knapweed has been shown to spread at the rate of 27% annually on disturbed soils. Spotted knapweed is detrimental to agriculture, range, native plants, fish, wildlife and tourism.

Spotted knapweed has been established in La Plata County for a number of decades. La Plata County has more infested acres than any other county in the State of Colorado (ref. <http://www.ag.state.co.us/DPI/weeds/DMPSpottedKnapweed.pdf>) Using Montana as an example of what could happen in Colorado has caused great concern among farmers, ranchers, sportsmen, environmentalists and public land managers. The history of Spotted knapweed management in La Plata County, or the lack thereof in some instances, has led us to producing a coordinated effort within La Plata County toward Spotted knapweed management, containment and eradication efforts.

Prioritize Management Areas

Within the county, identify and prioritize management activities along county boundaries, highways, trails, rivers, streams, wildlife migration corridors, areas contiguous to terrain that is difficult to access, public lands and gravel operations.

Grazing and Mowing

These activities do not achieve zero seed production. Animals can move Spotted knapweed seeds off site in digestive tracts and weed seed infested mud on hooves. Studies conducted on mule deer grazing of Spotted knapweed have revealed viable seeds in their feces being transported over several miles. Mowing equipment can transport weed seeds to new areas. For the purposes of this eradication and containment program, grazing and mowing will not be considered acceptable control methods.

Hand Pulling and Shoveling Activities

Hand pulling or shoveling to extract a minimum of five inches of the taproot to prevent re-growth is considered an acceptable control method. These are time intensive and are practical on smaller infestations when soil is moist. In order to obtain zero seed production, hand pulling or shoveling must occur prior to flowering.

Spotted knapweed Management

Refer to Attachment E in this plan or request a copy from the La Plata County Weed Office.

Summary

Long-term commitment, cooperation and support of the community, private citizens, landowners and volunteers will be necessary in order to achieve the goals of Spotted knapweed containment and eradication in La Plata County.

ATTACHMENT G

Spotted Knapweed Management in La Plata County Per 8 CCR 1203-19 Rules Pertaining To the Administration and Enforcement of the Colorado Noxious Weed Act

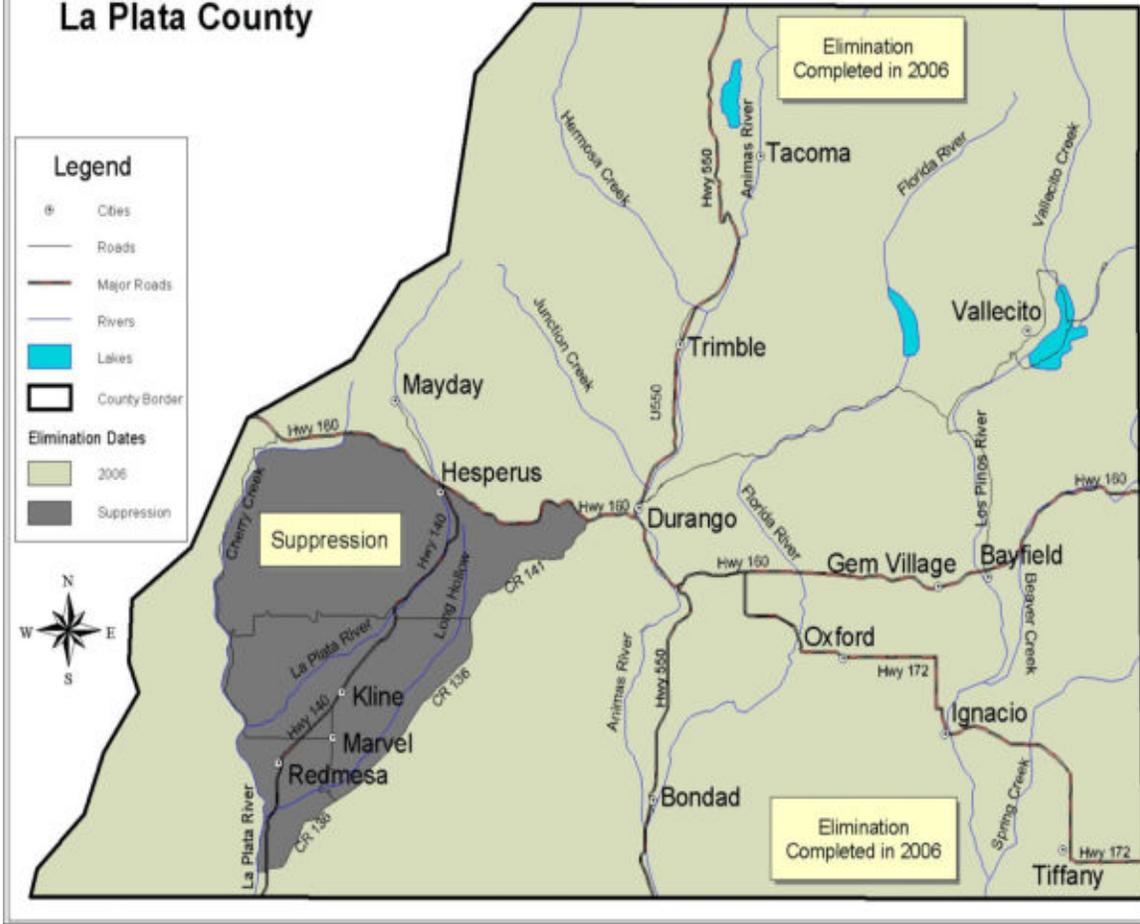
- 4.7.4. Spotted knapweed. In addition to the requirements set forth in this Part 4 for the management of all List B species, the following conditions also apply for Spotted knapweed:
- A. Elimination of all populations is required prior to seed development in 2006 in all Colorado counties except for La Plata County.
 - B. Except as otherwise specified in this plan, elimination of all populations in La Plata County must be completed prior to seed development in 2006 for all land outside the boundaries of an area demarcated by State Highway 160 on the north, County Roads 141 and 136 on the east, a line drawn from East to West connecting County Road 136 where it joins State Highway 140 and the La Plata River, the La Plata River on the west from this line to its confluence with Cherry Creek, and Cherry Creek on the west until it meets State Highway 160. For all land within these boundaries, suppression is the specified management objective (see Rule 4.7.6, Figure 8).
 - C. All populations in this state that are within 15 feet from the edge of any public road and any immediately adjacent area used for parking must be eliminated prior to seed development in 2005.
 - D. The prescribed integrated management techniques for the eradication of designated populations are limited to the use of herbicides approved by the Commissioner, and hand pulling, digging, or other mechanical techniques approved by the Commissioner.
 - E. Prescribed integrated management techniques do not include the use of: (1) any bio-control agents or; (2) any herbicides, cultural techniques, or mechanical techniques other than those approved by the Commissioner.
 - F. Seed longevity is estimated to be at least fifteen years. Infested sites must be monitored for at least fifteen years after the populations have been eliminated and treatments must be repeated when necessary to prevent flowering and development of seed.

See Figure 8, following page

Spotted knapweed

La Plata County

Figure 8



ATTACHMENT H

Notice of Inspection Letter

La Plata County Weed Office
2500 Main
Durango, Colorado 81301

[Click **here** and type recipient's address]

[Date]

RE: Notice of the need to inspect Property for the presence of Noxious Weeds

Dear Landowner:

La Plata County controlled noxious weeds along the county road in front of this parcel on: _____ DATE _____. If you see any other county listed weeds that were missed by us and need controlled in this area please contact us.

A noxious weed, _____, has been sighted or is suspected to be present on your property at _____.

_____ This weed is on the La Plata County Noxious Weed List and must, by law (Colorado Revised Statutes 35-5.5), be controlled. An identification card is enclosed for your information.

Under provision of the Colorado Weed Management Act (C.R.S. 35-5.5-109), this letter is to serve as notice that an inspection to determine the location of this noxious weed on property that is owned and/or occupied by you and located at _____, will be conducted on _____ at _____ AM/PM. If you wish to be present at the time of inspection and this time is not convenient for you, please call Rod Cook at 970-247-2308 to change the time and/or date.

A Cost-Share Program is available through La Plata County to assist landowners with noxious weed control. The County will reimburse 50% of the cost of herbicide up to \$500 per landowner per year. An application can be obtained from this office upon request or printed from the La Plata County Weeds Website www.lpcweeds.org

Please respond within 10 days of receipt of this letter to acknowledge permission to enter the property for the stated purpose of a Noxious Weed Inspection. Failure to comply with this request may result in elevated enforcement action including the County performing the weed control and billing you for the full cost plus up to 20% for inspection and other costs.

We anticipate and would appreciate your full cooperation. If you have additional questions, please call me at 970-247-2308.

Thank you for your attention to this matter and for your cooperation in controlling noxious weeds in La Plata County.

Sincerely,

Rod Cook
County Weed Manager

ATTACHMENT I

Notice of the Presence of Noxious Weeds

La Plata County Weed Office
2500 Main
Durango, Colorado 81301
970-247-2308

NAME
ADDRESS
DATE

Re: Notice of the Presence of Noxious Weeds

Dear Landowner:

La Plata County controlled noxious weeds along the county road in front of this parcel on: _____DATE_____. If you see any other county listed weeds that were missed by us and need controlled in this same area please contact us.

Upon inspection, a noxious weed(s), _____, has/have been positively identified on your property at _____. This weed is on the La Plata County Noxious Weed List and must, by law (Colorado Revised Statutes 35-5.5), be controlled. Under provision of the Colorado Weed Management Act (C.R.S. 35-5.5-109), this letter is to serve as notice that a noxious weed has been found on property that is owned and/or occupied by you and located at _____. Colorado State Law requires that you control this weed by using the methods recommended by the County Weed Manager. (See attached recommendations.) The literature attached outlines effective methods for controlling this weed. If you wish to submit an alternate plan, you must submit it to me within 10 days of receipt of this notice. Your plan must have effective and acceptable methods for controlling the noxious weed in question. Alternately, you may request that an arbitration panel selected by the County develop a management plan (C.R.S. 35-5.5-109(4)(b)). **Costs for the arbitration panel will be billed to you at \$150 per hour with a \$300 minimum charge and will be due and payable immediately after your meeting with them.** The decision of the arbitration panel shall be final.

A Cost-Share Program is available through La Plata County to assist landowners with noxious weed control. The County will reimburse 50% of the cost of herbicide up to \$500 per landowner per year. An application can be obtained from this office or printed from the La Plata County Weeds Website, www.lpcweeds.org.

Please be advised that if you do not control the noxious weeds on your property by _____, or have an approved management plan in place by this

date, I will ask the Board of County Commissioners of La Plata County for permission to enter the property to use one of the methods mentioned in the attached literature to control the weeds. If you have not complied, this matter may be scheduled for a public hearing with the Board of County Commissioners. Failure to comply with the noxious weed management plan may result in elevated enforcement action including the county performing the weed control. Treatment will be at your expense, as provided in C.R.S. 35-5.5-109(5a), plus up to 20% for inspection and other costs. If you do not pay the bill sent to you by the county within 30 days, it is possible that a priority lien will be placed on your property in accordance with C.R.S. 35-5.5-109(5a)(II) in order to recover costs.

I would be glad to answer any questions you may have regarding control of noxious weeds on this property. I am also available to assist you in developing a weed management plan for the property. Please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

Rod Cook
County Weed Manager

Thank you for your cooperation in controlling noxious weeds in La Plata County.

ATTACHMENT J

**Landowner or Occupant Response Letter and Weed Management Plan
(To Be Submitted Within 10 Days)**

Notification Date: DATE OF NOTICE LETTER

La Plata County Weed Office
Attn: Weed Manager
2500 Main Avenue
Durango, CO 81301

Name: NAME OF PERSON(S) ON NOTICE LETTER

Re: PROPERTY DESCRIPTION OR PARCEL NUMBER

Dear County Weed Manager:

I/We have received your notice regarding the observation of the Noxious Weed(s) NAME OF WEED(S) on the above-referenced property.

By signing and returning this document to you within ten (10) days of the date of the Notice, I/we hereby submit the attached weed management plan and schedule for completion of the plan:

Signature(s): _____

Mailing Address: _____

ATTACHMENT K

Affidavit for the Court of Non-Compliance with Notice Letter
Request for Right of Entry to Control Noxious Weeds Warrant

STATE OF COLORADO)
)
) ss. Case #
)

AFFIDAVIT

I, _____, being first duly sworn, do depose and say:

1. I am duly authorized and an acting La Plata County Weed Inspector charged in my official capacity with the inspection for compliance and enforcement of C.R.S. § 35-5.5-101, et seq., in full force and effect at all times material herein.
2. On (date), I observed the premises at [Landowner’s and/or Occupant’s Address] in unincorporated La Plata County. Based on my inspection, I formed the reasonable belief that the premise was in violation of the Colorado Noxious Weed Act.
3. On (date), I duly served written notice of inspection on (Landowner’s and/or Occupant’s Name) by certified mail and regular mail at _____ of the violation of the Colorado Noxious Weed Act. The Notice Letter advised the Landowner and/or Occupant that the noxious weed [NAME OF WEED] was observed on the premises and that the Weed Office would seek entry onto the premises to control the noxious weed unless an acceptable management plan or request for arbitration was submitted to the Weed Office, or the noxious weed controlled, within ten (10) days.
4. On [DATE] I re-inspected the premises and determined the property was still in violation of the Colorado Noxious Weed Act.
5. More than ten (10) days have passed from the date of the Notice Letter, and the Landowner and/or Occupant has not submitted an acceptable management plan, or request for arbitration.
6. The undersigned requests that a resolution issue granting the Weed Office or its designee right of entry onto the premises for the limited purpose of controlling the noxious weed [NAME OF WEED], as permitted by the Colorado Noxious Weed Act.

By: _____
LA PLATA COUNTY WEED INSPECTOR
(Weed Inspector’s Name)

Subscribed and sworn to before the undersigned notary by:
_____, on this ____ day of _____, 200__.

(Name) Notary Public

My Commission Expires: _____

ATTACHMENT L

Letter Advising Landowner and/or Occupant of Weed Office Application for
Right of Entry to Control Noxious Weeds

[LETTERHEAD]

DATE

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY, STATE, ZIP

RE: Notice of Noxious Weeds

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION [TAPN # and legal description]

Dear Landowner and/or Occupant:

By letter dated _____, the Weed Office advised you of an infestation of the Noxious Weed _____ on your property. You had ten days from the date of receipt of the notice letter to comply with the terms of the notice, submit an acceptable weed management plan to the Weed Office, or request an arbitration panel to determine a final management plan. As of this date, you have failed to comply with the terms of the notice letter or respond to the Weed Office with a management plan or request for arbitration.

Please be advised that the Weed Office has applied for Right of Entry from the County Court to enter your property and eradicate the Noxious Weed(s) _____. If Right of Entry is granted, the Board of County Commissioners is entitled to assess the costs of eradicating the Noxious Weed, including up to twenty (20) percent for inspection and other incidental costs. Such assessment shall be a lien against the property in accordance with C.R.S. § 35-5.5-109(5) until paid by the Landowner and/or Occupant.

To contact a Weed Office agent, call (970) 247-2308 during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Please leave a message if we are unavailable to take your call.

ATTACHMENT M

Resolution Granting Right of Entry Based on Affidavit of Weed Office
Resolution Granting La Plata County Weed Office or its Designee Right of Entry
Onto Property to Control Noxious Weeds

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of the State of Colorado has determined that noxious weeds have become a threat to the natural resources of Colorado and that an organized and coordinated effort must be made to stop the spread of noxious weeds; and

WHEREAS, the Colorado Noxious Weed Act, C.R.S. §35-5.5.101 et seq. (“Act”) empowers local governments to manage undesirable plants designated by the state of Colorado and the local governing body; and

WHEREAS, under authority of the Act, La Plata County has adopted a Noxious Weed Management plan that develops and oversees plans for the control of noxious weeds and permits the county, through its agents and employees, to enter upon any premises, whether public or private for the purpose of inspecting, providing for, and compelling the management of noxious weeds; and

WHEREAS, the La Plata County Weed Office has identified an infestation of _____ the _____ Noxious Weed(s) _____ on property located at _____, in unincorporated La Plata County; and

WHEREAS, the Weed Office has given written notice to the Landowner and/or Occupant of the property of the violation of the Colorado Noxious Weed Act. The Notice Letter gave the Landowner and/or Occupant ten (10) days to comply with the Notice or request a hearing before the Board of County Commissioners; and

WHEREAS, more than ten (10) days have passed since the Notice was issued and the Landowner and/or Occupant has failed to comply with the Notice or request a hearing before the Board of County Commissioners; and

WHEREAS, the Weed Office has requested Right of Entry from the Board of County Commissioners to enter the property for the limited purpose of managing the Noxious Weed _____.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Board of County Commissioners, County of La Plata, hereby finds that:

(1) Adequate notice of the noxious weed infestation has been given to the landowner and/or tenant; and,

(2) The landowner/tenant has not complied with the notice or requested a hearing within ten (10) days of the date of the Notice; and,

(3) Management of the noxious weeds by the Weed Inspector or his/her agent is likely to prevent further noxious weed infestation.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Right of Entry be issued to the La Plata County Weed Office regarding the following property for the purpose of controlling noxious weeds:

Address, City, State, Zip

Tax Assessor Parcel #: _____

authorizing the La Plata County Weed Office, or its designee, to enter on the property of Landowner and/or Occupant and eradicate the Noxious Weed(s) _____. This Right of Entry shall expire ten (10) days from date of issuance.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, per C.R.S. § 35-5.5-109(5)(a), the County shall assess all costs incurred in the eradication of the noxious weeds as well as up to twenty (20) percent for inspection and incidental costs in connection therewith, upon the lot or tract of land where the noxious weeds are located.

ATTACHMENT N

Notice of Payment Due/Notice of Potential Lien

Date: July 1, 1996

Landowner and/or Occupant
Physical Address of the Property
Tax Assessor Parcel No. _____

Dear Landowner and/or Occupant:

On (date) the La Plata County Weed Office entered the above-mentioned property to manage noxious weeds pursuant to an Order issued by the La Plata County Board of County Commissioners on (date). By statute, the County is entitled to assess all costs incurred in the management of the noxious weeds as well as up to twenty (20) percent for inspection and incidental costs in connection therewith, upon the lot or tract of land where the noxious weeds are located. C.R.S. § 35-5.5-109(5)(a). Listed below is an itemization of the costs incurred by the County for the management of noxious weeds on the above property:

Costs:

Please remit payment in the amount of \$0,000.00 payable to the La Plata County Treasurer within thirty (30) days from the date of this Notification.

Failure to pay the costs enumerated above may subject the above-mentioned property to a lien assessment. Applicable state statutes provide that any unpaid charges shall constitute a lien against the above property until paid and shall have priority over all other liens except general taxes and special assessments. Such assessment may be certified to the La Plata County Treasurer and be collected and paid in the same manner as provided for the collection of taxes. Any funds collected pursuant to this method shall be deposited in the County's weed fund or similar fund.

Please contact the Weed Office at the address listed above if you have a dispute as to the costs in this Notice. Such disputes must be received in writing by the Weed Office no later than thirty (30) days from the date of this letter.

IMPORTANT: Failure to respond to this Notification in writing will result in a lien assessment being automatically placed on the above-mentioned property.

ATTACHMENT O

**Resolution for Certification of Assessed Costs as Granted by
Local Governing Body**

**RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COUNTY TREASURER TO CERTIFY
ASSESSED COSTS BY (LANDOWNER OR OCCUPANT'S NAME) FOR THE
COLLECTION OF SUCH COSTS AS A TAX**

WHEREAS, C.R.S. §35-5.5-109(5), empowers the Board of County Commissioners or a delegated County agency to assess the whole cost upon any lot or tract of land for management of noxious weeds, including twenty percent for inspection and other incidental costs in connection therewith, where noxious weeds are located;

WHEREAS, (Landowner's and/or Occupant's Name herein "Owner" and/or "Occupant") owns and/or leases the entire property located at Section ____, Township ____, Range ____, Assessor's parcel number "_____" (City), La Plata County, Colorado;

WHEREAS, C.R.S. §35-5.5-109(5)(a)(II) provides that such cost may be certified by the County Treasurer of La Plata County upon the real property for assessment and collection in the same manner as taxes;

WHEREAS, any funds collected shall be deposited in the local governing body's weed fund or any similar fund; and

WHEREAS, based upon a report by the La Plata County Weed Office, (Landowner's and/or Occupant's Name) has violated the Colorado Noxious Weed Act, C.R.S. §35-5.5-101, et seq., governing noxious weeds, and costs were incurred in the inspection and management of noxious weeds on (Landowner's and/or Occupant's Name) real property in the following particulars:

1. On (date), pursuant to C.R.S. §35-5.5-109(1) a member of the County Weed Office in La Plata County, Colorado, discovered the above-stated property might have noxious weeds.
2. On (date), the County Weed Office sent a Notice Letter by certified mail and regular mail to (Landowner's and/or Occupant's Name) stating the existence of the noxious weed (Name of noxious weed), advising the Landowner and/or Occupant to manage the noxious weeds, and specifying the best available control methods to manage the noxious weeds.
3. Pursuant to C.R.S. §35-5.5-109 (4)(a), (Landowner and/or Occupant) had ten (10) days from the date he/she received the Notice Letter to either comply with the notice, implement the plan

developed by the arbitration panel, or request a hearing before the Board of County Commissioners.

4. On (date), being no less than ten (10) days after the Landowner and/or Occupant received his/her letter, Landowner and/or Occupant failed to comply with the notice, implement the plan developed by the arbitration panel, or request a hearing before the Board of County Commissioners.
5. On (date), the Board of County Commissioners authorized the entry of the above-stated property and the management of the named noxious weeds for the Landowner and/or Occupant's violation of the Colorado Noxious Weed Act.
6. On (date), the County Weed Office, pursuant to C.R.S. §35-5.5-109(5) successfully managed the noxious weeds on (Landowner's and/or Occupant's Name) real property.
7. On (date), costs were calculated by the Weed Office in the amount of \$ _____. In this case, total costs included:
 1. Management of Weeds \$ _____
 2. Twenty percent Inspection Costs \$ _____
 3. Incidental Costs \$ _____
8. On (date), the Weed Office sent a letter by certified mail and regular mail to Landowner and/or Occupant notifying him/her of the costs in managing the weeds and giving him/her the opportunity to dispute all costs incurred in managing the noxious weeds within thirty (30) days from the date indicated in Weed Office's letter.
9. On (date) Landowner and/or Occupant was sent a letter by certified mail and regular mail notifying him/her of this Resolution for Certification of Assessed Costs for the Management of Weeds.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the County Treasurer's Office, County of La Plata, State of Colorado, that (Landowner's and/or Occupant's Name), Landowner and/or Occupant of Section ____, Township ____, Range ____, Assessor's parcel number _____, is hereby directed to certify the assessed costs and collect such costs as a tax incurred for the management of weeds from the above named landowner and/or occupant, on the ____ day of _____, 200__, at the hour of 10:30 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard.

ATTACHMENT P

Certification of Lien

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

KNOW YE, that the County of La Plata, State of Colorado, wishing to avail itself of the provisions of C.R.S. §35-5.5-109(5)(a)(II) and the La Plata County Noxious Weed Enforcement Policy, makes the following certification of lien:

FIRST: That the name of the owner(s) of such property to be charged is:

SECOND: That the name of the person claiming the lien is the County of La Plata, State of Colorado.

THIRD: That the property be charged with such lien is described and known _____ as _____ follows:

_____ situated in the County of La Plata, State of Colorado.

FOURTH: That the said lien is for delinquent accounts due for services performed by La Plata County Weed Office, 2500 Main Avenue, Durango, CO 81301 (970) 247-2308, in the enforcement of the Colorado Noxious Weed Act and the La Plata County Noxious Weed Enforcement Policy.

FIFTH: That the total amount of indebtedness for which such lien is claimed, for the labor/services performed is, as of the date of this statement of lien,

STATE OF COLORADO

COUNTY OF LA PLATA

I, _____, Weed Manager of the County of La Plata, State of Colorado, being of lawful age and being first duly sworn upon oath do say that I have read the within certification of lien and know the contents thereof; and that the same is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Weed Manager

Subscribed and sworn before me this _____ day of _____,
20____.

Notary Public

Companion Documents:

1. Title 35, Article 5.5, Colorado Noxious Weed Act
2. 8 CCR 1206-2 Rules Pertaining to the Administration and Enforcement of the colorado Noxious Weed Act
3. La Plata County Code, Chapter 58, VEGETATION