

Noxious Weeds are weeds that have been deemed invasive and are dangerous to a certain area or to animals. These weeds are usually aggressive and can take over an area if not controlled with the correct procedures. Noxious weeds are spreading throughout the state at an alarming rate. They are displacing native plants, wild flowers and tillable soil. Noxious weed seeds stick to animal coats, clothing and vehicles. Wind and erosion are also to blame for the spread of weed seed and invasion of other areas. There are over 300 weeds on the State Noxious Weed List. In Dolores County, there is a Mandatory Weed Control District. This organization is responsible for the control of noxious weeds in all of the county.



*Somewhere special ...*  
Dolores County

**Call or Email  
Dove Creek  
Mandatory Weed  
Control District  
to find out more  
about Noxious Weed  
Control.**

**PHONE:**

**970-677-2283**

**or Email:**

**dcweed@fone.net**

**"NOXIOUS WEED"**  
is defined as an alien plant  
(non-native). They are  
invasive and can be poisonous  
to livestock or wildlife.

Revised 01/2020

# **Dolores County Weed Program**

**970-677-2283  
dcweed@fone.net**

**Check out the  
Colorado Department of Ag  
website:**

<https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/sites/default/files/NoxiousWeedList.pdf>

**for the A, B, and C  
noxious weed list.  
There is also a  
mobile app  
available now!**

**Cleaning equipment before moving to another field helps prevent spreading noxious weeds.**



## Leafy Spurge

### Leafy Spurge

(*Euphorbia esula*)

Perennial - grows up to 3 ft. reproduces by vigorous rootstalks and seed. Capsules explode when dry, often projecting seeds as far as 15 feet. Seed may be viable in the soil for up to 8 years. It has been reported to cause severe irritation of the mouth and digestive tract in cattle which may result in death.

## Canada Thistle



### Canada Thistle

(*Cirsium arvense*)

is a perennial broadleaved weed with creeping roots that extend up to 17 feet (5m) horizontally and 20 feet (6m) deep. The stem is slightly hairy when young and grows hairier with age. Canada thistle leaves are stalkless, they are alternate and oblong. It can survive in many types of soil and under a wide range of moisture and soil conditions. Canada thistle is most competitive on deep, productive, well-aerated soils that do not become too warm. It also grows in non-cultivated areas, such as in waste places and along roadsides.

## Musk Thistle

### Musk Thistle

(*Carduus Nutans*)

is a biennial weed, although occasionally it is an annual. Because musk thistle reproduces solely from seed, the key for successful management is to prevent seed production. Musk Thistle stems grow to be 0.5 - 2 meters tall. It's rosettes are usually large and compact with a large, corky taproot that is hollow near the crown. Leaves have a consistent shape, sometimes expressing a frosted appearance around the leaf margins, and often have a cream-colored midrib. Musk Thistle grows well in pasture land because it is well drained soil. Meadows, prairies, grassy balds, and other open areas are also susceptible to invasion.



## Ox-eye Daisy

### Ox-eye Daisy

(*Leucanthemum vulgare*)

is a widespread flowering plant native to Europe and the temperate regions of Asia and an introduced plant to North America, Australia and New Zealand. It is one of a number of family of Asteraceae plants to be called "daisy" and has the additional vernacular names: common daisy, dog daisy and moon daisy. *L. Vulgare* is a typical grassland perennial wildflower, growing in a variety of plant communities including meadows and fields, under scrub and open-canopy forests and in disturbed areas.



## Houndstongue

### Houndstongue

(*Cynoglossum Officinale*)

is a toxic biennial plant introduced from Europe. Like other members of the Borage family, houndstongue is rough in texture and produces flowers in long, coiled stalks. First year plants form a rosette of long, rough, hairy, tongue-shaped leaves. Second year plants are 1 to 4 feet tall with stout, upright stems. Leaves alternate, long and narrow, smaller higher up the stem, 1 to 3 inches wide, rough, hairy, lacking teeth and lobes, with distinctive veins. It is usually found in pastures, along roadsides, forest rangelands, abandoned fields and disturbed habitats. In addition to being a nuisance to recreationalists due to its bur-like seeds, houndstongue is toxic and has the potential to poison domestic animals and wildlife that might graze on this plant or eat it mixed in with hay.

