

# 2023 Weed & Pest Cost Share Program

The chemicals purchased  
through this program must be  
used for A & B weed species  
list inside brochure and/or  
Ground Squirrels

## Rio Blanco County "List A" Noxious Weed Species

Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)\*  
Elongated mustard (*Brassica elongata*)\*  
Giant reed (*Arundo donax*)  
Hairy willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*)\*  
Meadow knapweed (*Centaurea x moncktonii*)  
Rush skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea*)\*  
Yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)

## Rio Blanco County "List B" Noxious Weed Species

Black henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*)  
Bouncingbet (*Saponaria officinalis*)\*  
Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)  
Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)  
Chinese clematis (*Clematis orientalis*)  
Dalmatian toadflax, broad-leaved (*Linaria dalmatica*)  
Dalmatian toadflax, narrow-leaved (*Linaria genistifolia*)  
Dame's rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*)  
Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*)  
Hoary cress (*Lepidium draba*)  
Houndstongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*)  
Jointed goatgrass (*Aegilops cylindrica*)  
Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)  
Mayweed chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*)\*  
Moth mullein (*Verbascum blattaria*)\*  
Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)  
Oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*)  
Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)  
Plumeless thistle (*Carduus acanthoides*)  
Russian knapweed (*Rhaponticum repens*)  
Russian-olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)  
Salt cedar (*Tamarix. ramosissima*)  
Salt cedar (*T. chinensis*)  
Scentless chamomile (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*)\*  
Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)  
Scotch thistle (*O. tauricum*)  
Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe* ssp. *micranthos*)  
Spotted x diffuse knapweed hybrid (*Centaurea x psammogena*)  
Sulfur cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*)  
Wild caraway (*Carum carvi*)\*  
Yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*)  
Yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)  
Yellow x Dalmatian toadflax hybrid (*Linaria vulgaris* x *L. dalmatica*)

## INFORMATION

This program was developed for the Rio Blanco County landowners' interests regarding the need for weed and pest control assistance.

### INFORMATION FOR TREATING WEEDS

- Timing is critical when treating noxious weeds because they take up the chemical better at different stages of growth.
- For large infestations of noxious weeds it is best to start spray treatments from the outside edges and work to the middle of the infestation to keep it contained to the original area.
- Retreatments are usually required to eradicate the noxious weeds, generally several treatments per year or over several years. On a large infestation a four year program is usually required to complete the task.
- It is important to monitor and assess areas to identify noxious weeds and the potential for the weeds to spread into larger infestations.

### INFORMATION FOR TREATING SQUIRRELS

- Early spring is a good time to use a fumigant, especially when there is a little snow still left on the ground because it makes it easier to find the "active" holes. The squirrels come out in early spring and if a fumigant can be used it will kill the squirrels underground where they won't pose a threat to predators that feed on them.
- If using a Squirrel bait it should be applied in early spring before the grass comes up, and pre-baiting with a grain of the same kind that is used in the poison bait, (oats, wheat, milo) is recommended prior to using the poison Squirrel bait. Squirrels will generally not eat the grain well after they have a source of green grass to feed on.

This program funding is made available through a Colorado State Conservation Board grant. Expiration 10/1/23. Funds are limited.

