

Noxious Weed Management

If you have pulled field bindweed from your garden or farm equipment; or “goathead” thorns out of a bike tire or a dog’s paw; or been scratched by Russian-olive or tamarisk while walking along a stream, you’ve run into noxious weeds.

Noxious weeds in Colorado reduce agricultural productivity; diminish habitat for wildlife; overrun our recreation areas; and contribute to wildfire and soil erosion.



Common Teasel

Found in every county of the state, and covering thousands of acres, these invasive plants have begun to meet their match in the form of local, state and federal noxious weed management partnerships and programs.

The Colorado Noxious Weed Act governs how these plants are to be controlled, and places the responsibility for keeping our lands free of weeds – and from spreading to our neighbors’ property - on all landowners and managers in the state. The Act also provides the tools to administer weed management programs at the local level.



The Department of Agriculture's Noxious Weed Program coordinates the response of local entities and collaborates with other state agencies and federal land managers. We provide funding in the form of competitive grants to counties, cities and towns, conservation districts and non-governmental organizations to carry out weed management projects across the state.

Visit the Noxious Weed Program's website to:

- Find out how to contact your local weed supervisor;
- Identify and report noxious weeds;
- View maps of weed distribution around the state;
- Access publications and other resources; and
- Learn about funding opportunities for local and regional noxious weed management projects.



Releasing biocontrol insects on Dalmatian toadflax

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