

TOWN OF FRASER

Noxious Weed Program

What are noxious weeds?

Useful resources:

➤➤➤ A reference guide to the most common noxious weeds found in the Town of Fraser.

Noxious weeds are more than plants out of place; they are non-native plants that disrupt our native vegetation and ecosystems, to the detriment of native wildflowers.

Noxious weeds threaten our drinking water supply, agricultural crops, pasture lands and native habitats.

They come to Colorado as seeds in ornamental planting mixes, nursery stock or hitch-hike on the undercarriage of vehicles. Originally these plants have been transported from places as far away as Europe, Asia or Africa.

Noxious weeds thrive because they have no natural controls, such as insects, and readily adapt to varied climatic conditions. Some produce more than 10,000 seeds annually, with roots up to 30 feet long.

Colorado Weed Management Assoc.
www.cwma.org

Colorado Department of Agriculture
Noxious Weed Management
www.colorado.gov/ag/weeds (photos and fact sheets)



Hoary Cress is found in Fraser.

In 2007, the Town of Fraser adopted a Noxious Weed Management Plan.

Some weeds cannot be controlled without the use of herbicides. The Town Gardener is a licensed herbicide applicator and qualified supervisor trained in the use and application of the chemicals.



More information can be found on the Town website. Go to Departments, Public Works and click on Noxious Weed Program in the left navigation panel.
www.frasercolorado.com

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A botanical print of the Common Tansy.

www.frasercolorado.com

The following are the most commonly found noxious weeds in Fraser. Please control them on your private property.



State-wide eradication of this plant is the goal.

Orange Hawkweed was last seen along the Fraser River. It must, by state law, be eradicated. Contact the Town Gardener immediately, if you see it, for plant identification verification and so the Town can prepare to control it.

It spreads by underground rhizomes, above-ground stolons and by seed. It prefers moist sites such as mountain meadows and flowers mid-June through August.

Hand pulling or digging can reduce seed production and stress the plants, but this perennial will readily grow back. The most common recommendation for control is by chemical means prior to seed production.

The State mandate is to control this beautiful, but noxious weed.

Common Tansy - Regenerating from roots, this plant is best managed by repeated mowing just before flowering and seed set. Do not hand pull; this spreads its growth. The goal is to eradicate the common tansy from the entire state by 2016. See the botanical rendering of the Common Tansy on the cover of this brochure.



This plant is often mistaken for a daisy.



Scentless Chamomile aka fern daisy, has fernlike leaves which are

odorless, (unlike the pineapple chamomile). 3/4-inch wide flowers are solitary on each stem, with rounded petals. Hand pulling can be an effective control.

Canada Thistle spreads vegetatively through creeping roots. A 1/2-inch piece of root can form a new plant! Do not hand pull. Combine mowing with herbicides to control this plant. See the State Agricultural website for photos and plant fact sheet.

Yellow Toadflax

This plant has bright yellow flowers that are like snapdragons with deep orange centers with a spur as long as the entire flower. Its stems and leaves are a waxy bluish green.



It is an escaped ornamental plant native to the Mediterranean region. It develops an extensive root system, rendering hand-pulling ineffective as it is unlikely that the entire root will be excavated, thus the plant will

continue to grow. This plant has high genetic variability and thus a variety of control chemicals are recommended to be applied at various times during the plant life cycle. See the State Ag website for fact sheet information on controlling this weed (see other side for link).

Hoary Cress is commonly known as White Top and is a member of the mustard family. Mow repeatedly during the summer and apply herbicides in the fall to control this plant. Do not hand pull. See its photo on other side

of this brochure.

Oxeye Daisy - an attractive plant often included in native seed mixes. It grows well in high elevations and quickly covers entire meadows, reducing plant diversity and pasture forage. Its leaves are lance shaped and toothed on long stems. This distinguishes it from the scentless chamomile. It is sometimes mistaken for a Shasta daisy. It can be controlled through education (folks know it is not a desirable plant in their garden) and effective treatment - in this case, hand pull and bag so seeds do not escape.



Visit the State Ag website to view photos and fact sheets for each weed.

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