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Noxious Weed Management Plan

Greaves Pinery Subdivision

MVE Project No. 61233

August 31, 2026

PCD File No.

Prepared for
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Introduction and Purpose

Noxious Weeds in El Paso County and the State of Colorado are certain non-indigenous plants which are designated by the state and/or the county and determined to be a threat to environmental, agricultural, recreational and economic resources. The presence of Noxious Weeds degrades wildlife habitat and diminishes the robustness of native plant species. Certain Noxious Weeds are harmful for livestock and cultivated crops. Noxious Weeds are detrimental to healthy ecosystems, endangering recreational and agricultural activities. Uncontrolled Noxious Weed populations can easily spread thereby imposing significant costs of time and resources to other properties and communities.

Noxious Weeds are regulated in the State of Colorado under the "Colorado Noxious Weed Act" (Colorado Revised Statute 35-5.5-103), which governs the designation of Noxious Weeds and sets forth responsibilities for government entities private landowners regarding management of Noxious Weeds. The act establishes the categorization of Noxious Weeds into Lists A, B and C which determines the extent of control and treatment required for each Noxious Weed Species. El Paso County has adopted the Noxious Weed Management Plan by Board of County Commissioners approval of September 27, 2022. Additionally, the El Paso County Parks and Community Services Department, Environmental Division has prepared the Noxious Weeds and Control Methods information booklet (2024) to aid in identification and management of Noxious Weeds within the county.

EPC requires that specified residential projects submit a Noxious Weed Management Plan during the subdivision application process. The purpose of this document is to provide a project-site-specific document to provide guidance for long term maintenance and control of Noxious Weeds. This Plan is intended to align with the requirements contained in the EPC Noxious Weed Management Plan which provides guidelines for control and treatment of noxious weeds found in the County. No infrastructure construction or over-lot grading is anticipated for the development of the subdivision since the proposed project consists of three large lot residential home sites which are adjacent to currently existing public roadway. However, this Plan provides methods to prevent and control the spread of noxious weeds by the future homeowners for maintenance of the private properties.

General Location and Project Description

The proposed Greaves Pinery Subdivision site 9.093± acres and is zoned RR-5 (Residential Rural (5 Acres). There is a zone-change application being reviewed concurrently by El Paso County, requesting the zone be changed to Residential Rural 2.5 acre lots. The property is the former location of a single-family residence with an existing gravel driveway which was burned down in the Black Forest fire and the debris has been scraped and removed from the site. The proposed Greaves Pinery Subdivision includes 3 rural residential lots, gravel driveways, well and septic systems. The proposed three lots of the subdivision are each 3.03+/- acres in area. The existing

site topography slopes to the south-west with grades that range from 6% to 40% and south-easterly with grades that range from 6% to 20%.

M.V.E., Inc. personnel visited the site on September 1, 2026, to observe current general conditions of the site and to look for noxious weeds. The site has groundcover in good to fair condition consisting of native grasses and plants, along with some non-native species. Few trees are scattered across the site while many were damaged or killed by the 2013 large scale fire. Numerous trees still remain and thrive across the northern portion of the property.

Site Vegetation

According to EPA's "Level III and IV Ecoregions of the Conterminous United States" map, the project area is located within the Pine-Oak Woodlands Level IV Ecoregion in Colorado. The Pine-Oak Woodlands is composed of both oakbrush/oak woodlands and ponderosa woodlands, interspersed with grasslands forming a mosaic as commonly seen in the Black Forest area. Dominant species typical of the ecoregion include ponderosa pine, Gambel oak, mountain mahogany, three-leaf sumac, and other shrubs; grasslands are dominated by little bluestem, switchgrass, yellow Indiangrass, prairie Junegrass, mountain muhly, and various fescues and wheatgrasses. The site supports all of these species to some degree, but trees consist predominantly of ponderosa pine with variable understory of grasses and plants listed above.

Noxious Weeds observed on the site are Common mullien (Verbascum thapsus), a List C species dispersed throughout the site, but heavily concentrated adjacent to the public roadway, and Yellow toadflax (Linaria vulgaris), a List B species .

Wildlife

Wildlife on the site consists primarily of mule deer, small animals, and birds. The site is not located within a known occupied range of Prebles Meadow Jumping Mouse or in any of the designated Prebles Meadow Jumping Mouse floodplain or creek buffer areas.

Noxious Weeds

Common mullein is a biennial plant originating in Eurasia. It can be found in disturbed areas, preferring dry, stony soil. It produces seeds, up to 250,000 per plant, which can remain viable in the soil for over 80 years. Common mullein has yellow, saucer-shaped flowers attached to stem with oblong, wooly, leaves having a rounded tip. The stems are erect and rigid up to 6 feet tall covered with wooly hairs.

Yellow toadflax is a perennial plant with an extensive creeping root system that reproduces vegetatively and is also a prolific seed producer. It is well adapted to moist or dry sites and is found in all soil types. Very competitive due to early spring emergence from vegetative buds on root stock. Result of herbicide control can be highly variable. Known to be mildly poisonous to

cattle but has little effect to sheep or goats. Yellow toadflax has Snapdragon-like, bright yellow flowers with orange centers, long spur and narrow, linear leaves, 1 to 2 inches long. The stems are woody at the base and smooth toward the top, 1 to 3 feet tall.

Noxious Weed Management Procedures

Since no subdivision infrastructure or overlot grading is planned on this subdivision site, there are no construction phase or post-construction phase measures recommended. It is anticipated that the future lot owners will treat all noxious or weedy species within the site and will endeavor to maintain a low level of all weeds as part of the normal home upkeep and ownership responsibilities.

Prevention is the highest priority weed management technique. Strategies to prevent the introduction of noxious weeds include identifying and eradicating small infestations, monitoring and evaluating to prevent recurrence, revegetating and reclaiming disturbed sites with appropriate native plants and grasses.

It is recommended that the lot owners employ all of the Integrated Weed Management (IWM) treatment methods to control the noxious weeds on the site in accordance with the adopted El Paso County Noxious Weed Management Plan (2022). These IWM methods are:

Cultural: Establishing healthy native or other desirable vegetation. Methods include proper grazing management (prevention of overgrazing), re-vegetating or re-seeding, fertilizing, and irrigation.

• Biological: The use of organisms such as insects, diseases, and grazing animals to control noxious weeds; useful for large, heavily infested areas. Not an effective method when eradication is the objective but can be used to reduce the impact and dominance of noxious weeds.

• Mechanical: Manual or mechanical means to remove, kill, injure, or alter growing conditions of unwanted plants. Methods include mowing, hand-pulling, tilling, mulching, cutting, and clipping seed heads.

• Chemical: The use of herbicides to suppress or kill noxious weeds by disrupting biochemical processes unique to plants.

Additional recommended procedures include early Spring hand-pulling of new seedlings and rosettes, early Summer clipping flower and seed heads, regular mowing, mulching, cutting, early Fall use of herbicides by a Licensed operator and annual monitoring to evaluate progress. Information on controlling the two specific noxious weed species found on the site is included in the appendix. Other species may appear on the site for which the referenced sources can provide control recommendations.

References

Colorado Department of Agriculture. (2026, August 31). *Colorado Department of Agriculture*. Retrieved from Noxious Weed Species in Colorado: https://ag.colorado.gov/conservation/noxious-weeds/colorado-noxious-weed-list

Colorado Noxious Weed Act, C.R.S. 35-5.5-103 (Colorado General Assembly 1990).

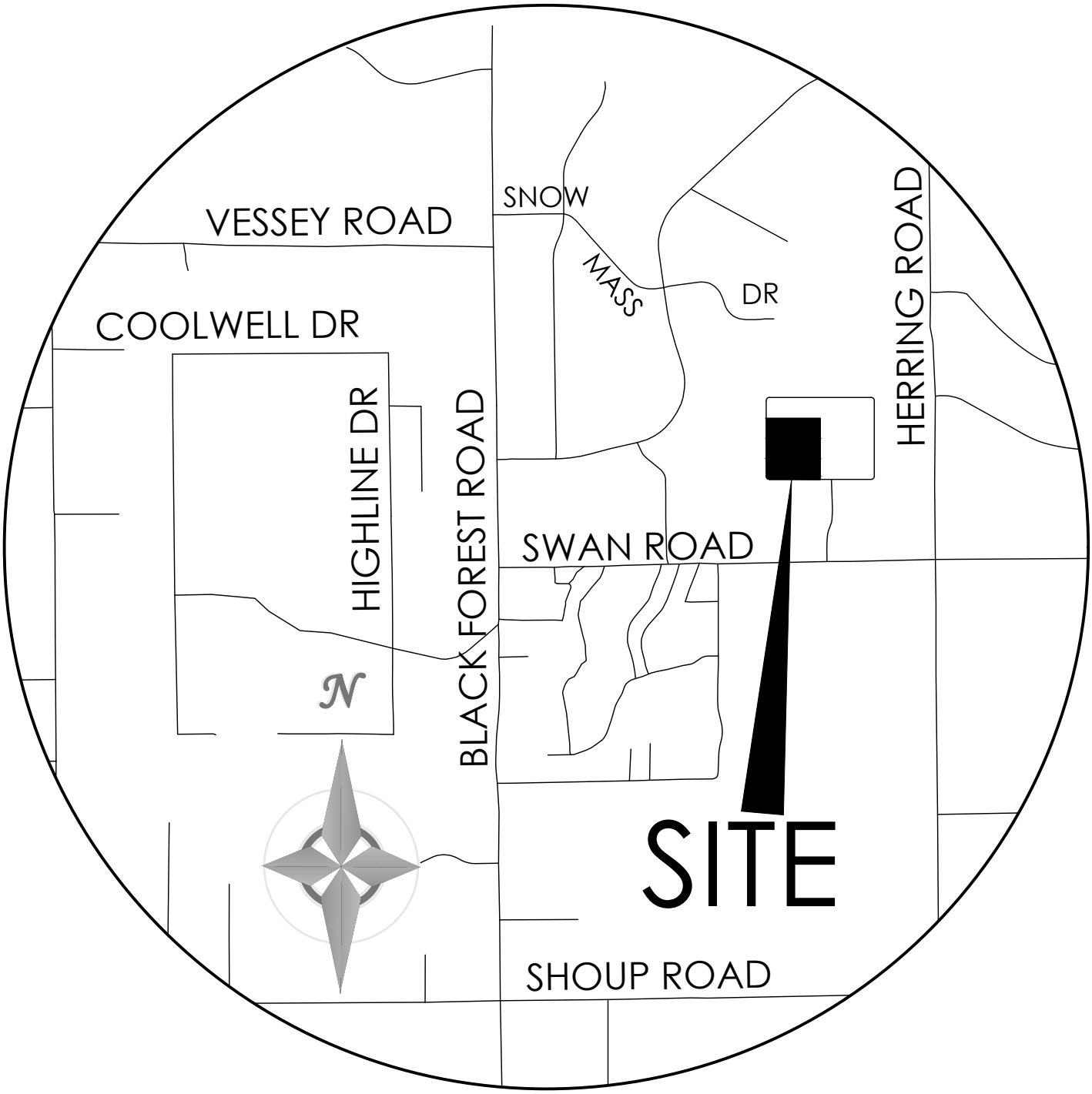
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El Paso County, Colorado. (2022). *Noxious Weed Management Plan.* El Paso County, Colorado.

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Exhibit A	Vicinity Map
Exhibit B	Site Map
Exhibit C	Control Procedures for Observed Noxious Weeds
Exhibit D	CSU Herbicide Recommendations

Exhibit A Vicinity Map



VICINITY MAP

NOT TO SCALE

Exhibit B Site Map

UNPLATTED
TSN: 5205400008
NAP

UNPLATTED
TSN: 5205400016
NAP

UNPLATTED
TSN: 5205400038
NAP

UNPLATTED
TSN: 5205400033
NAP

UNPLATTED
TSN: 5205400040
NAP

UNPLATTED
TSN: 5205400034
NAP

UNPLATTED
TSN: 5205400018
NAP

N 88°52'38" E, 628.67'

209.64'

209.69'

(N 78°04'39" E, 213.47')

209.34'

(100.00')

20' PUDE (TYP)

7530

7540

(N 50°26'33" E, 78.38')

(100.00')

(N 24°45'55" E, 80.00')

N 01°06'12" W, 329.79'

(N 69°45'55" E, 120.00')

7520

7525

10' PUDE (TYP)

10' PUDE (TYP)

7535

7530

7535

20' PUDE (TYP)

7535

LOT 1
132,024 ± SF
3.03 ± AC

N 01°06'50" W, 629.41'

LOT 2
132,024 ± SF
3.03 ± AC

N 01°06'50" W, 629.64'

LOT 3
132,024 ± SF
3.03 ± AC

7530

7525

S 01°10'27" E, 629.67'

7530

7525

WELL

7530

20' PUDE (TYP)

7520

10' PUDE (TYP)

10' PUDE (TYP)

7525

7520

7515

SEPTIC

7515

7510

20' PUDE (TYP)

7515

7510

7505

209.76'

209.69'

210.01'

S 88°53'10" W, 629.45'

Greaves Pinery Subdivision
August 31, 2026

Exhibit C Control Procedures for Observed Noxious Weeds

Common mullein

Colorado Department of Agriculture

305 Interlocken Pkwy
Broomfield, CO 80021

(303) 869-9030
weeds@state.co.us







Key ID Points

Updated on:
08/09

Identification and Management



Identification and Impacts

Common mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*) is a biennial forb native to Europe and Asia. The first year of the plant it produces a basal rosette. Basal rosettes can grow to 30 inches in diameter. The leaves are light-green in color and are covered in fine soft hairs. The woolly leaves are alternate and overlapping each other and can grow over a foot long. In spring of the second year the plant bolts an erect stem, that grows 2 to 6 feet tall. The flowers of the plant are borne in terminal spikes. These terminal spikes may reach up to 20 inches in length. The flowers are sulfur-yellow in color and have five petals. The flowers range from 3/4 of an inch to 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Numerous two chambered fruits produce 100,000 to 250,000 seeds per plant. Flowering and seed production typical occur from June to August. The plant has a deep taproot along with a fiberous root system.

Habitats for Common mullein are roadsides, waste places, right-of-ways, pastures, hay fields, and abandoned lands. It prefers gravelly soil types, but can grow in other soil types. Livestock will avoid eating Common mullein, due to the hairy leaves of the plants. The plants were originally introduced as a medicinal plant. The Europeans used the flowers for tea, and the leaves for many remedies like burns and rashes. Both the Europeans and the Indians smoked the dried leaves to treat bronchitis.

The key to effective control of Common mullein is preventing the production of seeds. This plant is difficult to control due to the large amount of seed produced and seed bank left in the soil. Mechanical, cultural, biological and chemical treatments can be successful if utilized together in an integrated weed management plan. Details on the back of this sheet can help to create a management plan compatible with your site ecology.

Common mullein is designated as a "List C" species on the Colorado Noxious Weed Act. It is required to be either eradicated, contained, or suppressed depending on the local jurisdictions managing this species. For more information, visit www.colorado.gov/ag/weeds or call the State Weed Coordinator at the Colorado Department of Agriculture, Conservation Services Division, 303-239-4100.



Photos © All Photos from Kelly Uhing, Department of Agriculture; Except Bottom left Mary Ellen (Mel) Harte, United States

Verbascum thapsus

Management Recommendations

Common mullein



CULTURAL
Cultural control can be effective in assistance with other treatment options. Once the parent plants have been removed, cultivating the area with desirable grasses and forbs may outcompete Common mullein seedlings. For specific seed recommendations contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Services for seed mixes.



BIOLOGICAL
Gymnetron tetrum, a seed eating weevil, biological control has been found in eastern Washington State and is currently working on populations there. The weevil has not yet been approved for use in Colorado. Contact the Palisade Insectary of the Colorado Department of Agriculture at 970-464-7916 for more information.



MECHANICAL
Hand pull or dig when soil is moist, prior to flowering and seed production can be effective. If flowers are present, bag specimens carefully so as not to scatter any potential seeds. The key to effective control is to prevent seed production and/or spread.

Integrated Weed Management:

Preventing the establishment and the seed production of Common mullein is key to controlling populations. If the population is established, using a combination of cultural, chemical, biological and mechanical treatments can aid in suppressing population size. Since plants produce thousands of seed treatments need to occur over an extended period of time.

HERBICIDES

NOTE: The following are recommendations for herbicides that can be applied to range and pasturelands. Rates are approximate and based on equipment with an output of 30 gal/acre. Please read label for exact rates. Always read, understand, and follow the label directions. The herbicide label is the LAW!

HERBICIDE	RATE	APPLICATION TIMING
Chlorsulfuron (Telar XP)	1-3 oz/acre	Apply to rosette stages in spring or fall prior to bolting. Add non-ionic surfactant @ 0.32 oz/gal water or 1 pt/100 gal water.
2,4-D Picloram (Grazon P+D *this is a Restricted Use Pesticide*)	4 pts/acre	Apply to rosette stages in spring or fall prior to bolting. Add non-ionic surfactant @ 0.32 oz/gal water or 1 pt/100 gal water. DO NOT apply near trees/shrubs/high water table.
Picloram (Tordon 22K *this is a Restricted Use Pesticide*)	1-2 qts/acre	Apply to rosette stages to early growth stages in spring or fall. Add non-ionic surfactant @ 0.32 oz/gal water or 1 pt/100 gal water. DO NOT Apply near trees/shrubs/high water table.
Metsulfuron (Cimmaron)	1.0 oz/acre	Apply to rosette stages in spring or fall. Add non-ionic surfactant @ 0.32 oz/gal water or 1 pt/100 gal water.

Photos © Top to Bottom; Kelly Uhing, Colorado Department of Agriculture; Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org; Kelly Uhing, Colorado Department of Agriculture

COLORADO
Department of Agriculture



Yellow toadflax
Linaria vulgaris

List B Species
Help stop the spread

General Information
Yellow toadflax *(Linaria vulgaris)* is a perennial escaped ornamental in the plantain (*Plantaginaceae*) family. It commonly grows along roadsides, in vacant lots, gravel pits, fields, waste areas, rangelands, and other disturbed locations. The species is highly adaptable, thriving in both moist and dry environments and across a wide range of soil types. It can even establish itself in high-quality habitats where natural disturbances or small openings occur.

Spread
Yellow toadflax forms a widespread and robust root system, which makes controlling the plant challenging and requires a range of management strategies.

Impact
Yellow toadflax displaces desirable plants, reducing ecological diversity and rangeland value. It limits forage for livestock and some wildlife, and grazing by goats or sheep has little effect on control.

Origin
Yellow toadflax is native to the Mediterranean region.

Key ID Points
- Showy snapdragon-like flowers are bright yellow with a deep orange center with a spur as long as the entire flower.
- Stems are woody at the base and smooth toward the top.

Plant Characteristics
- Sparingly branched.
- Grows 1-3 feet tall.
- Leaves are narrow, linear and 1 to 2 inches long.
- Extensive root system.






Yellow toadflax

Linaria vulgaris continued

List B Species
Help Stop the Spread

Integrated Weed Management Recommendations

Integrate as many management strategies as possible, as two populations of yellow toadflax may respond differently to the same herbicides. Prevent seed formation and vegetative spread by roots. Controlling is expensive and difficult; prevention is the best option. Maintain healthy native landscapes, restore degraded sites, avoid soil disturbance, clean equipment, and use site-appropriate methods.



Cultural

Prevent the establishment of new infestations by minimizing disturbance and seed dispersal, eliminating seed production and maintaining healthy native communities. Contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service for seed mix recommendations.



Biological

Yellow toadflax is mildly poisonous to cattle, but goats and sheep may graze plants. *Calophasia lunula*, a predatory noctuid moth, feeds on leaves and flowers. *Eteobalea intermediella*, a root boring moth and *Mecinus janthinus* a stem boring weevil are also available. For more information, contact the Palisade Insectary at 970-464-7916.



Photo © Linda WIlson, University of Idaho, Bugwood.org

Mechanical

Effective only for young seedlings or small patches in sandy or moist soils. Extract as much of the root system as possible to prevent resprouting. Repeated pulling over several years is necessary to deplete root reserves. Tilling is not recommended.



Chemical

Herbicide treatment is recommended for established populations, due to the plant's extensive root system and ability to resprout. Using a surfactant is also recommended due to the plant's waxy cuticle. Refer to the linked herbicide recommendations below for effective active ingredients, and always follow the herbicide label.

[2025 Colorado State University Herbicide Recommendations]

Colorado State University

COLORADO
Department of Agriculture
Conservation Services Division

Resources:
[County Weed Managers]
[CSU Extension Offices]
Noxious Weed Program email:
[weeds@state.co.us]

Exhibit D CSU Herbicide Recommendations

Herbicide recommendations were provided by Colorado State University scientists, industry experts and local weed managers. When possible, herbicides with varying Modes of Action were listed. Active ingredients are listed in alphabetical order. Notes may indicate that other effective herbicides exist. Consult experts such as your local county weed manager or CSU Extension office for more information.

Recommendations are for chemical treatment of Colorado's listed and regulated noxious weeds. Some species may be effectively treated with mechanical or biocontrol methods. Refer to the Fact Sheet for each species to determine other integrated pest management options.

Carefully select herbicides suitable to your land use goals. Always read, understand, and follow label directions, which details pesticide laws. The label is the Law.
(Updated September, 2025)

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

List A Species (alphabetical by common name)

African Rue (*Peganum harmala*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Hexazinone	
Imazapyr	
Metsulfuron-methyl	

Camelthorn (*Alhagi maurorum*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Metsulfuron-methyl	
Picloram	Restricted use herbicide. Must be licensed to purchase and use.
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Common Crupina (*Crupina vulgaris*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Chlorsulfuron	
Metsulfuron-methyl	
Picloram	Restricted use herbicide. Must be licensed to purchase and use..
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Cypress Spurge (*Euphorbia cyparissias*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
2,4-D	
Aminopyralid	
Quinclorac	
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Dyer's Woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
2,4-D	
Chlorsulfuron	Tank mixing with 2,4-D may increase effectiveness.
Metsulfuron-methyl	Tank mixing with 2,4-D may increase effectiveness.

Elongated Mustard (*Brassica elongata*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
2,4-D	
Chlorsulfuron	Tank mixing with 2,4-D may increase effectiveness.
Metsulfuron-methyl	Tank mixing with 2,4-D may increase effectiveness.

Flowering Rush (*Fallopia sachalinensis*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Diquat	
Imazamox	
Imazapyr	

Giant Reed (*Arundo donax*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Imazapyr	
Glyphosate	

Giant Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Diquat	
Flumioxazin	
Glyphosate	

Hairy Willow-Herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Imazamox	
Triclopyr	

Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Diquat	
Endothall	
Fluridone	
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Knotweeds (Giant, Japanese & Bohemian: *Fallopia sachalinensis, F. japonica & F. x bohemicum*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Glyphosate	
Triclopyr	

Meadow Knapweed (*Centaurea x moncktonii*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Clopyralid	
Notes: If starting to see herbicide resistance, Picloram can be applied by a licensed professional.	

Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Clopyralid	Tank mixing with 2,4-D may increase effectiveness.
Metsulfuron-methyl	Tank mixing with 2,4-D may increase effectiveness.
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Imazapic	
Indaziflam	Only effective as a pre-emergent. Tank mix with Imazapic for optimal results.

Myrtle Spurge (*Euphorbia myrsinites*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
2,4-D acid	
Quinclorac	

Orange Hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Clopyralid	

Parrotfeather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
2,4-D	
Endothall	
Imazapyr	

Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Glyphosate	
Imazamox	
Triclopyr	

Rush Skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Chlorsulfuron	Can be tank mixed with metsulfuron
Picloram	Restricted use herbicide. Must be licensed to purchase and use.

Squarrose knapweed (*Centaurea virgata*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Clopyralid	Tank mixing with 2,4-D may increase effectiveness.
Notes: If starting to see herbicide resistance, Picloram can be applied by a licensed professional.	

Tansy Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Glyphosate	
Metsulfuron-methyl	
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Ventenata grass (*Ventenata dubia*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Imazapic	
Indaziflam	Only effective as a pre-emergent. Tank mix with Imazapic for optimal results.

Yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
2,4-D	
Glyphosate	
Triclopyr	

Yellow Starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Clopyralid	Tank mixing with 2,4-D may increase effectiveness.
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	
Tank mix recommended herbicides with Indaziflam for extended seed bank control	

List B Species (alphabetical by common name)

Absinth Wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Clopyralid	
Glyphosate	

Black Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Chlorsulfuron	
Fluroxypyr	
Metsulfuron-methyl	
Notes: Tank mix recommended herbicides with Indaziflam for extended seed bank control	

Bouncingbet (*Saponaria officinalis*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Chlorsulfuron	
Sulfometuron-methyl	

Bull Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Chlorsulfuron	Best choice if treatment is being done around woody vegetation.
Clopyralid	
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Canada Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Chlorsulfuron	Best choice if treatment is being done around woody vegetation.
Clopyralid	
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Chinese clematis (*Clematis orientalis*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
2,4-D Amine	
Aminopyralid	
Imazapic	

Common Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Chlorsulfuron	
Metsulfuron-methyl	

Common & Cutleaf Teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum & D. laciniatus*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Imazapic	
Metsulfuron-methyl	
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica & L. genistifolia*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminocyclopyrachlor	
Chlorsulfuron	Can be tank mixed with metsulfuron for heightened effectiveness
Imazapic	
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Dame's Rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Imazapic	
Metsulfuron-methyl	
Triclopyr	

Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Clopyralid	Tank mixing with 2,4-D may increase effectiveness.
Notes: If starting to see herbicide resistance, Picloram can be applied by a licensed professional.	

Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
2,4-D	
Fluridone	
Imazamox	

Hoary Cress (*Lepidium draba*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Chlorsulforon	
Imazapic	
Metsulfuron-methyl	
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Houndstongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
2,4-D	
Chlorsulfuron	
Metsulfuron-methyl	Tank mixing with 2,4-D may increase effectiveness.

Jointed goatgrass (*Aegilops cylindrica*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Glyphosate	
Imazapic	
Indaziflam	Only effective as a pre-emergent. Tank mix with Imazapic for optimal results.

Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminocyclopyrachlor	
Picloram	Restricted use herbicide. Must be licensed to purchase and use.
Quinclorac	Best choice for many situations; can be used up to water's edge

Mayweed & scentless chamomile (*Anthemis cotula & Tripleurospermum inodorum*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Chlorsulfuron	
Metsulfuron-methyl	

Moth mullein (*Verbascum blattaria*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Glyphosate	
Metsulfuron-methyl	
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Chlorsulfuron	Best choice if treatment is being done around woody vegetation.
Clopyralid	
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Clopyralid	
Metsulfuron-methyl	Can be tank mixed with Chlorsulfuron
Triclopyr	
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Chlorsulfuron	
Imazapic	
Metsulfuron-methyl	

Plumeless thistle (*Carduus acanthoides*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Chlorsulfuron	Best choice if treatment is being done around woody vegetation.
Clopyralid	
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Russian knapweed (*Rhaponticum repens*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminocyclopyrachlor	
Aminopyralid	
Clopyralid	
Notes: If starting to see herbicide resistance, Picloram can be applied by a licensed professional.	

Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Glyphosate	
Imazapyr	
Triclopyr	

Salt cedar (*Tamarix chinensis & T. ramosissima*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Glyphosate	
Imazapyr	
Triclopyr	

Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium & O. tauricum*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Chlorsulfuron	
Clopyralid	Tank mixing with 2,4-D may increase effectiveness.
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe ssp. micranthos*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Clopyralid	
Notes: If starting to see herbicide resistance, Picloram can be applied by a licensed professional.	

Sulfur Cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Glyphosate	
Metsulfuron-methyl	
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Wild caraway (*Carum carvi*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
2,4-D	
Aminopyralid	
Metsulfuron-methyl	Tank mixing with 2,4-D may increase effectiveness.

Yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Glyphosate	
Halosulfuron-methyl	
Sulfentrazone	

Yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Chlorsulfuron	
Imazapyr	
Picloram	Restricted use herbicide. Must be licensed to purchase and use.

List C Species (alphabetical by common name)

Bulbous bluegrass (*Poa bulbosa*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Clethodim	
Imazapic	
Indaziflam	Only effective as a pre-emergent. Tank mix with Imazapic for optimal results.
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Chicory (*Cichorium intybus*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
2, 4-D Amine	
Aminocyclopyrachlor	
Aminopyralid	
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Common burdock (*Arctium minus*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Clopyralid	Tank mixing with 2,4-D may increase effectiveness.
Dicamba	Tank mixing with 2,4-D may increase effectiveness.

Common mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Glyphosate	
Metsulfuron-methyl	
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Common St. Johnswort (*Hypericum perforatum*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Glyphosate	
Metsulfuron-methyl	Tank mixing with 2,4-D or aminopyralid may increase effectiveness.

Downy brome, cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Glyphosate	
Imazapic	Tank mix with Indaziflam for seedbank control
Indaziflam	Only effective as a pre-emergent. Tank mix with Imazapic for optimal results.
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
2, 4-D Amine	
Glyphosate	
Quinclorac	
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Halogeton (*Halogeton glomeratus*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Chlorsulfuron	
Glyphosate	
Indaziflam	Only effective as a pre-emergent.
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Clethodim	
Glyphosate	
Imazapic	
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Perennial sowthistle (*Sonchus arvensis*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminopyralid	
Clopyralid	
Dicamba	Tank mixing with 2,4-D may increase effectiveness.

Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
2, 4-D	
Glyphosate	
Metsulfuron-methyl	Tank mixing with 2,4-D may increase effectiveness.
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Puncturevine (*Tribulus terrestris*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Chlorsulfuron	
Dicamba	Tank mixing with 2,4-D may increase effectiveness.
Glyphosate	
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Quackgrass (*Elymus repens*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Clethodim	
Glyphosate	Tank mixing with Hexazinone may increase effectiveness.
Imazapyr	
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Restem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Aminocyclopyrachlor	
Dicamba	Tank mixing with 2,4-D may increase effectiveness.
Metsulfuron-methyl	Tank mixing with 2,4-D may increase effectiveness.
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Glyphosate	
Hexazinone	Excellent control if applied in spring.
Triclopyr	
Notes: Many other effective herbicides. Consult experts for more information.	

Tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Glyphosate	
Imazapyr	
Triclopyr	

Velvetleaf (*Abutilon theophrasti*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
2, 4-D	
Dicamba	Tank mixing with 2,4-D may increase effectiveness.
Glyphosate	Tank mixing with 2,4-D may increase effectiveness.

Wild proso millet (*Panicum miliaceum*)

Suggested Herbicide Active Ingredients (in alphabetical order):	
Fenoxaprop-ethyl	
Nicosulfuron	
Topramezone	