

**DEIM SUBDIVISION  
NOXIOUS WEED MANAGMENT PLAN**

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PREPARED FOR:

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## **Noxious Weed Management Plan**

This document has been prepared to provide guidance for long term maintenance and control of Noxious Weeds.

### **Summary of Proposed Subdivision**

Deim Subdivision is a proposed residential development on 35.05 acres consisting of 4 rural residential lots. The only earthwork proposed will be typical single-family residential development which falls under the County BESQCP permit. The site lies in Section 30 of Township 11 South, Range 65 West.

#### **A. Vegetation and Wildlife**

##### **a. Vegetation**

The terrain generally slopes to the north and east with slopes ranging from 2% to 14%. The vegetation is foothills grasslands (72.6%). There are no irrigation facilities, utilities or other encumbrance that affect the drainage of this site.

##### **b. Wildlife**

Wildlife consists primarily of small prairie animals. The parcel has not been identified as Prebles Meadow Jumping Mouse habitat. The application includes a Wildlife Study for reference.

#### **B. Noxious Weeds**

At the time of preparation of this document, there are no known citations written for this project site for the presence of noxious weeds. However, proper planning and maintenance will control the possibility of Noxious Weeds. Both the developer short term and future property owner should keep in contact with El Paso County representatives to maintain awareness concerning noxious weeds in El Paso County.

Noxious weeds known to exist in El Paso County is shown below. This list is taken from the El Paso County Noxious Weeds and Control Methods document published by the Environmental Division of the Parks and Community Services Department. This document identifies each plant with a photo and provides effective control measures.

List A:

Hairy willow-herb

Dyer's woad

Knotweeds: Giant, Japanese & Bohemian

Myrtle spurge

Orange hawkweed

Purple loosestrife

Yellow flag iris

List B:

Bouncingbet

Bull thistle

Canada thistle  
Chinese clematis  
Common teasel  
Dalmatian toadflax  
Diffuse knapweed  
Hoary cress  
(whitetop)  
Houndstongue  
Leafy spurge  
Musk thistle  
Perennial pepperweed  
Russian knapweed  
Russian olive  
Scentless chamomile  
Scotch thistle  
Spotted knapweed  
Tamarisk (Salt cedar)  
Yellow toadflax

List C:

Chicory  
Common burdock  
Common mullein  
Poison hemlock

During development while land is temporarily vacant and after development there is potential for proliferation of noxious weeds if not addressed properly. It should be noted that individual property owners may not maintain the area included within the dam conservation easement area. Only the easement holder, and their assigns, may maintain this area.

### **C. Management Procedures**

Reference should be made to the El Paso County Noxious Weed Management Plan approved by the Board of County Commissioners on December 28, 2017 (and amended thereto). This plan serves as guidance and a starting point for identifying and managing noxious weeds on this project.

By following these steps and utilizing science-based methods, a noxious weed management plan can effectively prevent the introduction and spread of invasive plant species, protecting the environment, economy, and human health.

A noxious weed management plan is crucial for land development to prevent the spread of invasive species and maintain ecological balance.

#### **Step 1: Identify Noxious Weeds**

- Conduct a thorough survey of the land to identify noxious weeds, including their species, distribution, and population density.
- Consult with local land managers, extension specialists, and weed control specialists for guidance on control methods and local concerns.

## Step 2: Develop a Control Strategy

- Based on the survey results, develop a control strategy that includes a combination of methods such as:
  - Burn and reseed in the first year.
  - Spot treat remaining plants with herbicides in the second year.
  - Change to fall grazing and restrict vehicle use in the area.
- Consider the specific needs of the land, including soil type, climate, and vegetation, when selecting control methods.

## Step 3: Implement Control Measures

- Implement the control strategy, taking care to follow local regulations and guidelines.
- Monitor the effectiveness of the control measures and adjust as needed.

## Step 4: Restore the Land

- After performing weed control, restore the land to its natural state by replanting native vegetation and improving soil health.
- Consider using beneficial insects to control noxious weeds, such as biological control agents.

## Step 5: Maintain the Land

- Regularly monitor the land for signs of noxious weed re-infestation and take prompt action to control any new outbreaks.
- Continue to maintain the land through regular maintenance and management practices, such as mowing and grazing.

Implementation of this plan will effectively manage noxious weeds and maintain a healthy, sustainable environment within this development.