

CITY OF ASPEN NOXIOUS VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN



**CITY OF ASPEN PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT
DIVISION OF OPEN SPACE AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

City of Aspen Noxious Vegetation Management Plan

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Mission Statement:

The vitality of the native ecosystem is and has long been a major concern for the citizens of Aspen and the entire Roaring Fork Valley. This native ecosystem is being threatened daily by the invasion of non-native noxious vegetation. The implementation and maintenance of an Integrated Pest Management Plan is critical.

The prolific rate of expansion of these noxious plants creates the greatest challenge for all land stewards. When left unchecked, these plants degrade the overall health of a parcel of land by displacing the beneficial native plants, significantly degrading wildlife habitat, reducing the economic vitality of land, and the voracious sequestering of nutrients and water. Some infestations can permanently damage plant communities or eliminate their associations all together. Generally plants that are recognized as noxious weeds have adaptations which allow the plant to spread and establish communities very rapidly or the ability for seeds to remain viable for years to decades, when unchecked the rate of spread can easily achieve acres per year.

It has been and will continue to be the intent of the City of Aspen to maintain a Noxious Vegetation Management Plan to curb the spread of noxious vegetation within our community. This daunting task must be met with the same vigor that the pest themselves are using to occupy our beautiful environment. If left unchecked the eventual spread of these plants will be such that their control or eradication would become economically unrealistic.

Purpose of the Plan:

The purpose of the City of Aspen Noxious Vegetation Management Plan is to provide the citizens of Aspen with the information needed to properly manage recognized noxious vegetation that presents a threat to the long- term sustainability of the ecosystem and the economic value of lands within the City of Aspen. This plan implements the mandates set forth in the Colorado Noxious Weed Act by detailing integrated management techniques for selected noxious plants. These options may include control techniques, preventative measures, stewardship practices, and education. It is critical that during the implementation of this management plan that the course of the least environmental impact be selected when possible. Finally, this plan will emphasize that controlling the spread of noxious vegetation can only be successful with the cooperation of private landowners and it is their responsibility to utilize integrated pest management, and the responsibility of the local government to ensure that these plants are actively managed.

Enactment Authority:

The State of Colorado first enacted the Colorado Weed Management Act (C.R.S. 35-5.5-101 through 119) into law in 1990 and later amended the document in 1996 and 2003. Currently this law is referenced as the Colorado Noxious Weed Act and states that noxious vegetation poses a threat to the natural resources of Colorado. The Act also directs “that all the lands of the state of Colorado, whether in private or public ownership, are protected by and subject to the jurisdiction of a local government empowered to manage undesirable plants as designated by the state of Colorado and the local governing body”. In conjunction with drafting this plan a weed list has also been composed, and a Weed Management Plan has been designed with these specific weeds in mind.

This plan also identifies a means for the City of Aspen to assist private landowners with the design of and strategies for their own management plans.

The City of Aspen has in place an ordinance of the Municipal Code (13.12.010-030) that provides authority for weed control within the City of Aspen. This ordinance states that weeds constitute a hazard and shall be removed from all tracts of land within the City of Aspen. This includes areas in alleyways, adjacent to sidewalks, or within open areas. The City of Aspen City Manager or his authorized agent may give the recorded owner of a lot or parcel of land a written notice to remove the offensive vegetation within fifteen (15) days of the notice. If this notice of removal is ignored or the work fails to be completed within twenty (20) days then the City of Aspen may remove all such vegetation and shall charge the entire cost of such removal and associated inspection and incidental costs to the property owner. In order to collect these funds in the event that the owner refuses to pay such assessed charges the county treasurer will be notified and the owner will be placed on the tax list and collected in the same manner as other taxes.

City of Aspen Noxious Weed List:

The City of Aspen has adopted the Noxious Weed List that has been published by the Colorado Department of Agriculture. This list contains over seventy (70) plants that are considered for eradication or to control the rate of spread. The City of Aspen Parks and Recreation Department recognizes that any of these plant species should be eradicated or a reasonable effort to contain the plant must be made. Therefore the City of Aspen has duplicated the three categories that are published by the State of Colorado and will enforce similar strategies for the control of these noxious weeds.

Category I

The first list will be referred to as Category I within this Plan. All populations of the plants listed in Category I must be eradicated prior to the development of seed. These populations shall also be mapped and notification made to the Colorado State Weed Coordinator within one year of the first detection. These plants have not been detected within the City Limits and therefore it is critical to identify any outbreak and immediately and aggressively eradicate the entire population.

The following list identifies Category I plant species:

African Rue (Peganum harmala)	Medusahead (Taeniatherum caput-medusae)
Camelthorn (Alhagi pseudalhagi)	Myrtle spurge (Euphorbia mysinites)
Common crupina (Crupina vulgaris)	Orange hawkweed (Hieracium aurantiacum)
Cypress spurge (Euphorbia cyparissias)	Purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria)
Dyer's woad (Isatis tinctoria)	Rush skeletonweed (Chondrilla juncea)
Giant salvinia (Salvinia aethiopsis)	Sericea lespedeza (Lespedeza cuneata)
Hydrilla (Hydrilla verticillata)	Squarrose knapweed (Centaurea virgata)
Meadow Knapweed (Centaurea pratensis)	Tansy ragwort (Senecio jacobaea)
Mediterranean sage (Salvia aethiopsis)	Yellow starthistle (Centaurea solstitialis)

Category II

The second list will be referred to as Category II within this Plan. All populations of the plants listed in Category II must be controlled in order to minimize the spread of these noxious plants. Several of these species have already established considerable populations within the City as well as throughout the Valley. These species are generally plants that attract a great deal of attention, primarily due to the fact that they are recognized as weeds, and are the species that currently

represent the greatest potential to impact the native ecosystems around Aspen. Thus the reduction and containment of all known populations will be actively enforced.

The following list identifies Category II plant species:

Absinth wormwood (<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>)	Musk thistle (<i>Carduus nutans</i>)
Black henbane (<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>)	Oxeye daisy (<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>)
Bouncingbet (<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>)	Perennial pepperweed (<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>)
Bull thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>)	Plumless thistle (<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>)
Canada thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	
Chinese clematis (<i>Clematis orientalis</i>)	Quackgrass (<i>Elytrigia repens</i>)
Common tansy (<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>)	Redstem filaree (<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>)
Common teasel (<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>)	Russian knapweed (<i>Acroptilon repens</i>)
Corn chamomile (<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>)	Russian olive (<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>)
Cutleaf teasel (<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>)	Salt cedar (<i>Tamarix chinensis</i> <i>parvifolia, ramosissima</i>)
Dalmation toadflax (<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>)	Scentless chamomile (<i>Matricaria perforata</i>)
Dalmation toadflax, Narrowleaf (<i>Linaria genistifolia</i>)	Scotch thistle (<i>Onopordum acanthium, tauricum</i>)
Dame's Rocket (<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>)	Spotted knapweed (<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>)
Diffuse knapweed (<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>)	Spurred anoda (<i>Anoda cristata</i>)
Eurasian watermillfoil (<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>)	Sulfur cinquefoil (<i>Potentilla recta</i>)
Hoary cress (<i>Cardaria draba</i>)	Venice mallow (<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>)
Houndstounge (<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>)	Wild caraway (<i>Carum carvi</i>)
Leafy spurge (<i>Euphorbia esula</i>)	Yellow nutsedge (<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>)
Mayweed chamomile (<i>Anthemis cotula</i>)	Yellow toadflax (<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>)
Moth mullein (<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>)	

Category III

The third list will be referred to as Category III within this Plan. All populations of the plants listed in Category III must be controlled in order to minimize the spread of these noxious plants. If the property owner is willing to permit the use of their lands for research, educational, and biological control resources in cooperation with the State and the States weed advisory committee then populations will be permitted to remain. This agreement shall be coordinated through the City of Aspen Parks and Recreation Department and will be subject to the needs referenced above.

The following list identifies Category III plant species:

Chicory (<i>Cichorium intybus</i>)	Johnsongrass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)
Common burdock (<i>Arctium minus</i>)	Jointed goatgrass (<i>Aegilops cylindrical</i>)
Common mullein (<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>)	Perennial sowthistle (<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>)
Common St. Johnswort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)	Poison hemlock (<i>Conium maculatum</i>)
Downy brome (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>)	Puncture vine (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)
Field bindweed (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>)	Velvetleaf (<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>)
Halogeton (<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>)	Wild proso millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)

Definitions:

“State” – Refers to the State of Colorado Department of Agriculture.

“Population” – Refers to a group of designated noxious plants of the same species occupying a specific geographic area and capable of interbreeding.

“City” – Refers to the City of Aspen.

“IPM” – Refers to the practice of integrated pest management, specifically meaning using a variety of techniques to control a population of noxious plants.

“Plan” – Refers to the City of Aspen’s Integrated Pest Management Plan.

“Outbreak” – Refers to a newly discovered population of noxious plants.

“Valley” – Refers to the communities within the Roaring Fork Valley.

“HOA” – Refers to a Home Owners Association.

“Seedbed” – Refers to seed that has been deposited on or incorporated into the soil surrounding a population.

“MSDS” – Refers to the Materials Safety Data Sheets that describe the particular chemical make up, the proper storage, use, disposal, and potential health risks associated with a particular compound.

CITY OF ASPEN INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The City of Aspen has created an Integrated Pest Management Plan in order to effectively and efficiently control noxious vegetation throughout the City of Aspen. This plan is intended to give direction on where, when, and how the Parks and Recreation Department will implement control measures. The primary concentration of this plan relates to City of Aspen owned or operated parcels however; this plan also provides strategies on how control on private parcels can be accomplished. It is of the utmost concern that the City of Aspen maintains an aggressive noxious vegetation management plan to ensure that populations of weeds are effectively controlled. The City of Aspen is situated on the Urban Interface and a lack of control of weed populations would eventually mean the spread of these species into the native ecosystem. This spread can and has greatly reduced native landscapes, displaced forage and browse available to large ungulates and other herbivores, as well as creating a nuisance to residents and visitors alike.

CONTROL METHODS

The City of Aspen Weed Management Plan combines the following control methods: mechanical, biological, cultural, and chemical. This strategy is commonly referred to as Integrated Pest Management (IPM). Using this strategy will yield the best results in terms of restored land and minimal impact to the environment while still aggressively reducing weed populations. Involving the community through effective outreach programs, inspecting, and recording the severity of the problem will also be important in gaining control of noxious vegetation in the City of Aspen.

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

A strong emphasis of the City of Aspen's management plan is utilizing biological control, which entails releasing a plant's natural enemy into an area of infestation. Several areas in the City of Aspen have been identified as having potential for biological control. These areas will be used as experimental plots to determine the effectiveness of this sort of treatment within City boundaries. It is essential that an area of infestation be severe and of sufficient acreage to support a colony of introduced organisms. This has not always been the case on City test plots; however, with the expanded availability of different types of these organisms the City of Aspen feels that this program should be actively pursued wherever possible. Several control areas may lend themselves well to this type of control due to their proximity to water or proximity to other sensitive areas such as parks or schools. Continued discussion with insectaries will be required to determine what is the adequate population size to support the release of various organisms. After this determination is made the purchase and release of such an organism will be coordinated.

MECHANICAL CONTROL

It is important in any integrated weed management plan to use all the tools at one's disposal and the shovel, sickle scythe and thick leather gloves definitely are part of this plan. Mechanical control can be effective on certain species when done correctly. Volunteers are an essential part of the success of mechanical control. However, it is critical that the species to be controlled has been identified correctly, and that mechanical removal is an appropriate control measure. Several species that are common within the City Limits should not be mechanically removed due to the fact that this activity will actually stimulate the plant to regenerate or propagate additional plants. In this type of situation the best measure may be to decrease the amounts of seed being deposited by harvesting the flowers prior to the final stages of seed development.

CHEMICAL CONTROL

The chemical herbicides that are used by this program are selected for their phytotoxicity to the target species and used at the lowest possible effective rates. These herbicides are only applied only to the target species (not broadcast or boom spraying), and are short-lived in the environment. Chemicals are alternated to prevent resistance and are applied using all commonly accepted safety precautions. These guidelines help assure the public that all chemical use associated with this program is undertaken in strict accordance with all local, state, and federal regulations with particular respect for public safety. The City of Aspen regularly researches new formulations and combinations of chemicals that may provide better control of specific plant species. This method of control is not intended to be a high priority, however, is necessary in several situations. All MSDS materials are provided within this document as a reference.

CULTURAL CONTROL

Cultural control means creating an environment more favorable to desirable vegetation rather than weeds. Choosing the species most suited to that area, planting them correctly, fertilizing, mulching with weed-free certified straw or some type of inert material like a wood fiber mulch, and providing irrigation will do wonders in preventing weed seed germination. Simply discouraging unnecessary disturbance of soil is also effective because any disturbed soil will always be an area of new weed infestation. This plan combines aggressive restoration methods with other control methods and actively manages the vegetation rather than just killing weeds and hoping that the desired vegetation will establish itself.

LEGAL CONTROL

It is very effective in controlling weeds to have the ability to place a fine or assessment against a property owner who has proven to be uncooperative in controlling a weed problem on their private land. Reference the enactment authority portion of this document for the process that has been detailed by the City of Aspen.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT/ EDUCATION/PUBLIC AWARENESS

The residents of the City of Aspen need to be active partners in this effort to help ensure its success. Volunteer workdays are very effective in getting the public involved and educated about the issue of weed management. If the public is knowledgeable about the problem and its solutions, the long-term success of this program is helped immensely. Volunteer days, articles in the paper, presentations and other outreach efforts will be key components of this plan.

OUTREACH AND PRIVATE LAND WEED CONTROL

The City of Aspen will provide all landowners with information concerning the identification and control methods for all weeds within a particular parcel at the request of the owner. The City of Aspen will also actively identify parcels of land that require such management and assist the owner in establishing a strategy for the control of noxious vegetation. This identification may come in various forms such as site visits at the request of an owner, public complaints generated by neighbors or other members of the public, or through various neighborhood inspections that are conducted on a regular basis. Upon recognition of the need for active management the City of Aspen will detail control methods with the owner of the parcel and establish a timeline for effective control. It will then be the responsibility of the owner to contract the control of all noxious

vegetation within the property boundaries. The contracts will vary depending on the level of infestation, plant species, and type of control method used.

It is the intent of this program to serve as a reference source to assist in weed control programs on private land in the City of Aspen. There are many homeowners and homeowners' associations that do have effective programs in place, but there are others that could use some encouragement, education, and guidance. The City of Aspen will establish a partnership with all major HOA's to encourage property owners to realize the potential and realized concerns regarding the spread of noxious vegetation. In order to become more proactive in the control of weedy plant species the City of Aspen Parks and Recreation Department will identify methods to control weeds during all new construction including single-family residence and Planned Unit Developments.

Outreach models will be developed at the request of a HOA or in conjunction with the design review process. These plans will require that the HOA or developer provide the City of Aspen with recent and accurate survey information to facilitate the mapping of all populations within the property. The City of Aspen will then conduct site visits with a representative from the HOA or development company to identify these areas and to address any concerns or potential difficulties in regards to the identification, control, or migration of the identified pests. At this time rehabilitation measures will also be discussed and these discussions are intended to provide information concerning the reestablishment of native and or desirable vegetation in areas that noxious vegetation is eradicated. This step is critical for the long-term control of noxious vegetation because areas left devoid of vegetation are very likely to have regeneration of noxious vegetation from an existing seedbed or from seed dispersed by other means that will defeat the purpose of the control methods.

MAPPING AND INVENTORY

It is very helpful to record where the noxious weeds are and their current levels of infestation. A good map will show this information in a concise, clear manner and will serve as a reference by which to judge the effectiveness of the weed management plan. GPS data capture and mapping will be used to make this plan more effective. Well-placed photo points will also provide a very accurate inventory.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION AND CERTIFICATION

The City of Aspen is committed to gaining control of the noxious vegetation problem on its property and private lands in the City limits. The City of Aspen Parks and Recreation Department administers the program and has on staff a vegetation management coordinator to design and facilitate the program as described above. This program also has on staff additional specialists who are highly trained in restoration techniques including vegetation management and native area reclamation. Certification for the applicators of this program has been attained only after extensive experience and training in pesticide safety, environmental concerns, pest recognition and biology, pesticide characteristics, equipment calibration and use, application techniques and laws and regulations.

2007 ANNUAL PLAN

I. Public Outreach/Educational Programs

- A. Compose two newspaper articles per month from May to September. Weed related articles will also be submitted by Pitkin County on alternate weeks to provide a weekly reminder/resource for the public. These articles will consist of weed identification strategies, control methods, names and numbers of available professional contacts for support, and other topics as necessary.
- B. Complete TV show on City matters related to weed management and other topics related to the City of Aspen's natural resources.
- C. Create a comprehensive web page that citizens can reference. This page will contain information regarding weed identification, pictures, control strategies, weed reporting documents, and professional contacts.
- D. Conduct two 'weed walks' during peak times of the spring and summer. These walks will be advertised with that week's previous newspaper article. The walks will be open to the public and will be conducted on open space/trails areas within the City of Aspen. Professional staff will be available to field any and all questions.
- E. Make the City's weed management plan available on-line as a pdf download. In addition, the plant descriptions section of the weed plan will be made available to the public on-line and as a hand out hard copy at the Parks Department office.
- F. Representative noxious weeds found in Aspen will be pulled, pressed, mounted, and displayed in the Parks Department office for in-house and public educational purposes.
- G. The existing weed management plan will be updated to include new GPS/GIS maps, newly found weeds and infested areas, and cutting edge scientific control methods previously not found. This program will also research scientific studies regarding the most environmentally friendly chemical control methods for noxious weeds.

II. Action Plan for Weed Control

- A. Conduct new surveys of all City of Aspen lands where noxious weeds have been historically found. These methods will entail weed identification, digital photography of the weed and area, GPS surveying, and GIS mapping.
- B. Implement training for technicians working in the field utilizing the State of Colorado Department of Agriculture's technician training guidelines.
- C. Provide a uniform document to the Parks Department staff that will allow them to submit ,to the City Forester, locations of possible weed problems. This document will also serve as a record of any weed control task performed by personnel outside the natural resources staff.

- D. Carry out the implementation schedule found within this document.
- E. Contact Pitkin County and coordinate efforts in areas where management overlap has occurred in the past. Maps will be made and shared with our in-house staff, Pitkin County staff, and our contracted weed manager.
- F. Declare areas that will be worked by our contracted weed control company. The areas and implementation schedules can be found with this document.
- G. Revisit the control sites at the end of the season (early fall) and determine next year's control methods and strategies according to the success of this year's efforts. These site visits will also include the use of the gps unit to delineate successful control areas.

III. Program Management

- A. Provide ongoing direction and strategies for field staff and contracted weed manager to increase efficiency and effectiveness of control operations.
- B. Attend weed management seminars provided through the International Society of Arboriculture as well as other professional organizations. Knowledge gained will then be shared with Parks Department staff.
- C. Maintain to the highest level of integrity all equipment used in our weed control efforts. Records will be kept of repair needs as well as regular maintenance checks performed.
- D. The chemical storage facility will be held to the standards set by the Colorado Department of Agriculture. All chemicals used in our operation will be kept in their original manufacturer's containers and will not remain in storage past their recommended shelf life. All MSDS and labels will be available to staff and will be found in a known location at the Parks Department.
- E. Weed control records, including mechanical and chemical, will be kept by the City Forester.
- F. Create maps and a narrative for City Council that shows the status and the position of our weed management plan.
- G. The qualified supervisor license held by the City Forester will be maintained by acquiring continuing education credits as required by the Colorado Department of Agriculture.
- H. Current GIS maps will be compared with historic maps to monitor success of our weed management program.
- I. In the fall of 2007, devise the implementation plan for 2008.

Weed Management Implementation Schedule for 2007

In-House Operations

Site	Target Species	Control Method	Date of Control
Holy Cross	White Chamomile	Mechanical & Chemical--Transline	Enter 5-1-07 Control by 8-1-07
	Sweet Clover	Mechanical & Chemical--Transline	
Ute Cemetery/Park/ Trailhead	Yellow Toadflax	Chemical—Milestone & Escort	Enter 5-1-07 Control by 9-30-07
	Plumeless thistle	Chemical—Milestone & Escort (rosettes) & Mechanical	
	Houndstongue	Chemical--Milestone (rosettes) & Mechanical (flower stage)	
	Tansy	Chemical--Milestone	
	Yellow clover	Chemical--Milestone	
	Oxeye daisy	Chemical--Milestone	
Garish Park	Yellow Toadflax	Chemical-- Milestone & Escort	Enter 7-1-07 Control by 9-30-07
	Thistle	Chemical-- Milestone & Escort (rosettes) & Mechanical	
Herron Park	Canada thistle	Chemical-- Milestone & Escort (rosettes) & Mechanical (flower stage)	Enter 5-1-07 Control by 8-1-07
	Absinth wormwood	Chemical--Milestone	
	Tansy	Chemical--Milestone	
	Plumeless thistle	Chemical-- Milestone & Escort (rosettes) & Mechanical	
	Dame's Rocket	Chemical--Transline (rosettes) & Mechanical (flower stage)	
	Field Bindweed	Chemical--Transline or Rodeo (flowering stage)	
	Houndstongue	Chemical--Tordon (rosettes) & Mechanical (flower stage)	
Snyder Park	Tansy	Chemical--Milestone	Enter 5-15-07 Control by 9-30-07
	Yellow Toadflax	Chemical-- Milestone & Escort	
Rio Grande Park	Canada thistle	Chemical-- Milestone & Escort (rosettes) & Mechanical (flower stage)	Enter 5-15-07 Control by 9-30-07
	Yellow Toadflax	Chemical-- Milestone & Escort	
	Chamomile	Chemical--Escort	
	Oxeye daisy	Chemical--Milestone	
	Houndstongue	Chemical--Milestone (rosettes) & Mechanical	
	Plumeless thistle	Chemical-- Milestone & Escort (rosettes) & Mechanical	
John Denver Sanct.	Houndstongue	Chemical--Milestone (rosettes) & Mechanical (flower stage)	Enter 6-1-07 Control by 9-30-07
	Yellow clover	Chemical--Milestone	
	Chamomile	Chemical--Escort	
Marolt Wetlands	Chamomile	Chemical--Rodeo	Enter 5-1-07 Control by 7-1-07
	Plumeless Thistle	Chemical--Rodeo & Mechanical	
	Oxeye daisy	Chemical--Rodeo	
	Field bindweed	Chemical--Rodeo	
Maroon Crk Wetland	Plumeless Thistle	Chemical--Rodeo & Mechanical	Enter 5-1-07 Control by 7-1-07
	Yellow toadflax	Chemical--Rodeo	
	Houndstongue	Chemical--Rodeo & Mechanical	
	Burdock	Chemical--Rodeo & Mechanical	
	Chamomile	Chemical--Rodeo	
Trails System	Yellow toadflax	Chemical-- Milestone & Escort	Enter 5-1-07 Control by 9-30-07
	Plumeless Thistle	Chemical-- Milestone & Escort (rosettes) & Mechanical	
	Canada Thistle	Chemical-- Milestone & Escort (rosettes) & Mechanical (flower stage)	
	Musk Thistle	Chemical-- Milestone & Escort (rosettes) & Mechanical	
	Chamomile	Chemical--Escort	
	Leafy spurge	Chemical-- Milestone & Escort	
	Houndstongue	Chemical--Milestone (rosettes) & Mechanical	
	Dame's Rocket	Chemical--Transline (rosettes) & Mechanical (flower stage)	
	Tansy	Chemical--Milestone	
	Burdock	Chemical--Milestone	
	Oxeye daisy	Chemical--Milestone	
	Field bindweed	Chemical--Roundup	
	Absinth wormwood	Chemical--Milestone	

Hwy 82 ROW (Maroon Crk Bridge to Castle Crk Brdg)	Canada Thistle Houndstongue Musk Thistle Burdock	Chemical-- Milestone & Escort (rosettes) & Mechanical (flower stage) Chemical--Milestone (rosettes) & Mechanical Chemical--Milestone (rosettes) & Mechanical Chemical--Milestone	Enter 6-1-07 Control by 7-30-07
Hwy 82 ROW (Maroon Crk Bridge to Castle Crk Brdg)	Plumeless Thistle Chamomile Oxeye daisy Tansy Field bindweed	Chemical-- Milestone & Escort (rosettes) & Mechanical Chemical--Escort Chemical--Milestone Chemical--Milestone Chemical--Roundup	Enter 6-1-07 Control by 7-30-07
Hwy 82 ROW New Entrance to Aspen	Yellow clover Mustard Chamomile Thistle	Chemical--Milestone Chemical--Escort Chemical-- Milestone & Escort (rosettes) & Mechanical	Enter 5-15-07 Control by 7-30-07
Koch Park	Yellow toadflax Tansy Oxeye daisy Yellow clover	Chemical-- Milestone & Escort Chemical--Milestone Chemical--Milestone Chemical--Milestone	Enter 7-1-07 Control by 9-30-07
Hwy 82 Roundabout Pedestrian bridges High school trail	Mustard Yellow clover Thistle Chamomile	Chemical--Milestone Chemical-- Milestone & Escort (rosettes) & Mechanical Chemical--Escort	Enter 6-1-07 Control by 8-1-07
Islein & Rotary Parks	Mustard Yellow clover Thistle Chamomile	Chemical--Milestone Chemical--Milestone Chemical-- Milestone & Escort (rosettes) & Mechanical Chemical--Escort	Enter 5-15-07 Control by 8-1-07
James H. Smith OS	Plumeless thistle Canada thistle Tansy Yellow toadflax	Chemical-- Milestone & Escort n (rosettes) & Mechanical Chemical-- Milestone & Escort (rosettes) & Mechanical Chemical--Milestone Chemical-- Milestone & Escort	Enter 6-1-07 Control by 8-30-07
Waite/Robison Park	Tansy Houndstongue Thistle	Chemical--Milestone Chemical--Milestone (rosettes) & Mechanical Chemical-- Milestone & Escort (rosettes) & Mechanical	Enter 5-15-07 Control by 7-1-07
Maroon Crk OS	Houndstongue Canada thistle Burdock Chamomile Plumeless thistle Yellow toadflax	Chemical--Milestone (rosettes) & Mechanical Chemical-- Milestone & Escort (rosettes) & Mechanical Chemical--Milestone Chemical--Escort Chemical-- Milestone & Escort (rosettes) & Mechanical Chemical-- Milestone & Escort	Enter 5-15-07 Control by 7-15-07
Mollie Gibson Park	Yellow clover Thistle	Chemical--Milestone Chemical-- Milestone & Escort (rosettes) & Mechanical	Enter 6-1-07 Control by 7-15-07
Meadows Lot 4	Thistle	Chemical-- Milestone & Escort (rosettes) & Mechanical	Enter 6-15-07 Control by 8-1-07
Truscott Tennis Area	Plumeless thistle Yellow clover Oxeye daisy False chamomile	Chemical-- Milestone & Escort (rosettes) & Mechanical Chemical--Milestone Chemical--Milestone Chemical--Escort	Enter 6-15-07 Control by 8-1-07
Middle School Complex	Plumeless thistle False chamomile Oxeye daisy Tansy	Chemical-- Milestone & Escort (rosettes) & Mechanical Chemical--Escort Chemical--Milestone Chemical--Milestone	Enter 7-1-07 Control by 8-1-07
Barbee property	Yellow Toadflax	Chemical-- Milestone & Escort	Enter 7-1-07 Control by 9-1-07
Hummingbird Open Space	Need field survey	Determine needs based upon fieldwork	Early spring
Jenny Adair	Need field survey	This area is under construction and will need to be	

		surveyed upon completion of the project.	Fall 2007
Mills	Clover Houndstongue Plumeless thistle Foxtail barley Field Bindweed	Chemical--Milestone & Mechanical Chemical--Milestone (rosettes) & Mechanical Chemical-- Milestone & Escort (rosettes) & Mechanical Chemical--Roundup & Mechanical Chemical--Roundup	Enter 7-15-07 Control by 9-15-07
Little Cloud Park	Need field survey	Determine needs based upon fieldwork	Early spring
Mascotte 99	Need field survey	Determine needs based upon fieldwork	Early spring
Procktor	Need field survey	Determine needs based upon fieldwork	Early spring
Thomas	Need field survey	Determine needs based upon fieldwork	Early spring

Weed Management Implementation Schedule for 2007
Contracted Operations

Site	Target Species	Control Method	Date of Control
City of Aspen Streets	Canada thistle Houndstongue Musk thistle Common burdock Plumeless thistle Dame's rocket Chamomile Oxeye daisy Tansy Yellow toadflax Field bindweed Leafy spurge	Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical	Enter 6-1-07 Control by 7-30-07
Aspen Mass Open Space	Leafy spurge Plumeless thistle Common burdock Musk thistle Tansy Houndstongue	Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical	Enter 5-1-07 Control by 6-30-07
North Burlingame Open Space	Chamomile Plumeless thistle Houndstongue	Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical	Enter 6-1-07 Control by 7-30-07
South Burlingame Open Space	Chamomile Plumeless thistle Canada thistle Houndstongue	Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical	Enter 6-1-07 Control by 7-30-07
Cozy Point Open Space - North of Juniper Hill Rd & Brush Creek	Leafy spurge Houndstongue Ragweed Plumeless thistle	Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical	Enter 5-1-07 Control by 6-30-07
Lower Aspen Meadows	Canada thistle Plumeless thistle	Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical	Enter 6-1-07 Control by 7-1-07
Marolt Open Space	Musk thistle Plumeless thistle Houndstongue Chamomile Common burdock Poppies Pepperweed	Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical	Enter 5-1-07 Control by 7-30-07

	Canada thistle Field bindweed Yellow clover Tansy Ragweed Oxeye daisy	Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical	
Moore Playing Fields-native areas	Plumeless thistle Houndstongue Musk thistle	Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical	Enter 5-1-07 Control by 7-30-07
Iselin/Rotary Park	Plumeless thistle Houndstongue Field bindweed Common burdock Chamomile Yellow toadflax	Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical	Enter 6-1-07 Control by 7-30-07
Mollie Gibson Right of Way	Houndstongue Plumeless thistle Chamomile Yellow clover Field bindweed	Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical	Enter 6-1-07 Control by 7-30-07
Cozy Point Ranch Lessee	Houndstongue Common burdock Musk thistle Plumeless thistle Field bindweed Hoary cress Ragweed Pepperweed Canada thistle Tansy	Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical	Enter 6-1-07 Control by 7-30-07
City of Aspen Water Dept.	Plumeless thistle Houndstongue Clover Oxeye daisy	Mechanical only Mechanical only Mechanical only Mechanical only	Enter 6-30-07 Control by 8-30-07
Housing Dept: Marolt, 7th and Main, Senior Center	Plumeless thistle Houndstongue Clover Oxeye daisy Chamomile Musk thistle Canada thistle	Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical Mechanical & Chemical	Enter 6-1-07 Control by 7-30-07

TARGET SPECIES

Most frequently found weeds in Aspen are Plumeless Thistle, Canada Thistle, Scentless Chamomile, Oxeye Daisy, Yellow Toadflax, Houndstongue, Field Bindweed, Common Tansy, Common Burdock, and Leafy Spurge.

NOTES:

- ◆ All second-year Houndstongue should be cut and removed from all properties.
- ◆ All areas adjacent to water should be treated only mechanically or with Rodeo or another aquatic labeled pesticide.
- ◆ Restoration efforts should include weed seed depletion, cultivation, reseeding, stabilization if necessary, and certified weed-free mulch and water.
- ◆ Mechanical control includes seed head harvesting, mowing, and removal of entire plant when appropriate.
- ◆ Mechanical and biological control methods should be used whenever possible and practical.

Noxious Vegetation Descriptions

The following descriptions and photographs detail some of the more prevalent noxious plants in the Aspen area, or noxious plants that pose a serious threat if they are found within the City of Aspen. The photos following the descriptions only show the plants during the flowering stage, and maybe considerably different in appearance during the rosette or vegetative stages.

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Canada Thistle (Cirsium arvense)

Canada thistle is a member of the Aster family. Canada thistle was introduced from Europe. It is a creeping perennial, which reproduces by seeds and fleshy, horizontal roots. The erect stem is hollow, smooth and slightly hairy, 1 to 5 feet tall, simple, and branched at the top. The color is primarily lavender, pink, or purple. Canada thistle emerges in June in most parts of Pitkin County. It is one of the most widespread and economically damaging noxious weeds in Colorado. Infestations are found in cultivated fields, riparian areas, pastures, rangeland, forests, lawns and gardens, roadsides, and in waste areas. Because of its seeding habits, vigorous growth, and extensive underground root system, control or eradication is difficult.



Plumeless Thistle (Carduus acanthoides)

Plumeless thistle is a member of the Aster family. Introduced from Eurasia, it is a winter annual or biennial. This plant can be distinguished from musk thistle by its smaller flowers from ½ to 1 inch in diameter. The leaves of plumeless thistle lack the prominent white margin present on musk thistle leaves. The plant may grow to a height of 5 feet or more. Flowers are reddish-purple and are either solitary or clustered. Taproots are large and fleshy. Plumeless thistle is an extremely prolific seed producer. It is found in pastures, river valleys, and along roadsides. It is a major problem in and around the Aspen area.



Scentless Chamomile (*Matricaria perforata*)

Scentless chamomile is a member of the Aster family that was imported from Europe as an ornamental and now grows worldwide. It is an annual that grows ½ foot to 2 feet tall in a bushy shape with showy white flowers. It is nearly identical in appearance to the strong scented species, but can be easily distinguished by its lack of odor. Scentless chamomile has no forage value and can cause blistering of muzzles, irritation of mucous membranes, and skin rashes in livestock. The plant has become widely established in the City of Aspen.



Common Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)

Common tansy is a member of the Aster family. Originally imported from Europe as an ornamental, it is a perennial plant that grows from 1-½ feet to 6 feet tall with yellow button-like flowers and fern-like leaves. Reproducing by both seed and rootstock, tansy is difficult to control. Tansy is particularly aggressive when growing along irrigation ditches where it can restrict water flow.



Hoary Cress (*Cardaria draba*)

Hoary cress, also known as whitetop, is a member of the Mustard family, and was probably introduced from Europe in alfalfa seed. It is a creeping perennial, which reproduces by seed and creeping roots. The extensive root system spreads horizontally and vertically with frequent shoots arising from the rootstock. It grows erect from 10 to 18 inches high and has a gray-white colored leaf. The flowers are white and numerous in compact flattop clusters which give the plant its name. Hoary cress is one of the earliest perennial weeds to emerge in the spring, producing flowers in May or June. It grows in waste places, cultivated fields, and pastures, and is capable of vigorous growth.



Leafy Spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)

Leafy spurge, a member of the Spurge family, was introduced from Europe. It is a creeping perennial that reproduces by seed and extensive creeping roots. The roots can extend as deep as 30 feet on a plant that grows 1 to 3 feet tall, with pale green shoots and small yellow-green flowers. The plant, including the root, has milky latex that is damaging to eyes and sensitive skin. Leafy spurge is an extremely difficult plant to control because of its extensive sprouting root. It is adapted to a wide variety of habitats in the state and is very competitive with other plant species. If it becomes established in rangeland, pasture, and riparian sites, it may exclude all other vegetation due to its competitive nature. Widespread from Starwood to Lower Rio Grande Trail and Jaffee Park to Pitkin Iron Land to Hannon Creek in the Woody Creek Valley.



Oxeye Daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*)

Oxeye daisy, a member of the Aster family, is a native of Eurasia. It is an erect perennial plant with white ray and yellow disk flowers, which bloom from June through August. Oxeye daisy is commonly sold in wildflower seed mixes or transplanted as an ornamental despite its tendency to crowd out more desirable vegetation.



Spotted Knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*)

Spotted knapweed is a member of the Aster family. Native to Central Europe, it is a simple perennial that reproduces from seed and forms a new shoot each year from a taproot. The plant can have one or more shoots up to 4 feet tall. Flower color is usually lavender to purple. Spotted knapweed occupies dry meadows, pastures, stony hills, roadsides, and the sandy or gravel flood plains of streams and rivers, where soils are light textured, well-drained, and receive summer precipitation. Spotted knapweed tolerates dry conditions, similar to diffuse knapweed, but will survive in higher moisture areas as well. There is a small infestation up Independence Pass above Tagert Lakes.



Musk Thistle (*Carduus nutans*)

Musk thistle is a member of the Aster family. Introduced from Eurasia, it is a winter annual or biennial which reproduces by seed. The first year's growth is a large, compact rosette from a large, fleshy, corky taproot. The second year stem is erect, spiny, 2 to 6 feet tall and branched at the top. The waxy leaves are dark green with a light green midrib and mostly white margins; flowers are purple or occasionally white. Musk thistle is also known as "nodding thistle" and is commonly found in pastures, roadsides, and waste places. It prefers moist bottomland soil, but also can be found on drier uplands. It is found primarily in Old Snowmass and along the Crystal River.



Houndstongue (Cynoglossum officinale)

Houndstongue is a member of the Borage family. It is a biennial that was introduced from Europe. It reproduces by seed and appears as a leafy rosette in its first year. The plant grows 1 ½ to 3 feet high with reddish-purple flowers. Houndstongue is commonly known as the "Velcro weed" because of its small nutlets that are rapidly spread by people, domestic animals, wildlife and vehicles. Houndstongue grows on ranges, pastures, trails and roadsides and is toxic to horses and cattle, as it contains alkaloids that may cause liver cells to stop reproducing.



Scotch Thistle (Onopordum acanthium)

Scotch thistle is a member of the Aster family. It is a biennial that was introduced from Europe or eastern Asia and can reach a height of 8 feet. The rosette forms the first year and can have leaves up to 2 feet long and 1 foot wide. The second year the plant produces flowers that are reddish-purple to violet. It is found primarily along roadsides and railroads, but can become an impassable obstacle to livestock on rangeland and pastures. It is increasing in densities throughout Pitkin County.



Dalmatian Toadflax (Linaria genistifolia)

Dalmatian toadflax is a member of the Figwort family. It was introduced as an ornamental from Europe, and can be found along Snowmass Creek Road. It is a creeping perennial with stems from 2 to 4 feet tall. The flowers are snapdragon-shaped, bright yellow, with orange centers; the leaves are waxy and heart-shaped. Dalmatian toadflax is especially well adapted to arid sites and can spread rapidly once established. Because of its deep, extensive root system and heavy seed production, this plant is difficult to manage.



Russian Knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)

Russian knapweed is a member of the Aster family introduced from Europe. It is a creeping perennial that reproduces by seed and creeping, horizontal roots. The ridged stems are stiff and 1 to 3 feet high, with thistle-like flowers that are lavender to white. It is most common in Old Snowmass and the Crystal River Valley.



Yellow Toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)

Yellow toadflax is a member of the Figwort family and is sometimes called common toadflax or butter and eggs. It was introduced from Europe as an ornamental and has now become a serious problem to rangeland and mountain meadows. It is a perennial reproducing from seed, as well as from underground rootstalk. The flowers are bright yellow with deep orange centers that resemble the snapdragon. Yellow toadflax does well in all types of soils. Its displacement of desirable grasses not only reduces ecological diversity, but also reduces rangeland value and can lead to erosion problems. Because of its early vigorous growth, extensive underground root system, and effective seed dispersal methods, yellow toadflax is difficult to control.



Downy Brome (Bromus tectorum)

Downy Brome or cheatgrass is an annual or winter annual, that can range from four to thirty inches in height. This plant aggressively reproduces from seed. The grass blades are covered with dense soft hair; these hairs can also be seen along the stems and the purplish seed heads to a much lesser extent. This grass was first introduced from the Mediterranean region and first discovered in the Denver area. It is very common to see this grass in misused pastures or rangelands, waste areas, roadsides and in cultivated crops. Although this plant is an invader it has become a staple forage for livestock in some areas. This grass generally out competes other desirable perennial grasses for moisture due to its early spring and winter growth habits. During the summer this plant quickly desiccates and becomes a fire hazard.



Dame's Rocket (Hesperis matronalis)

Dame's rocket is a member of the Mustard family and is also known as dame's violet. This native of Europe may be either a biennial or perennial, grows from 1 ½ to 4 feet tall, and has flowers ranging in color from white to pink to purple. This persistent plant is often sold in local nurseries and is found in wildflower seed mixes. As a result, it has escaped cultivation and become a problem throughout the Roaring Fork Valley, tending to invade riparian and wetland habitat.



Common Burdock (*Arctium minus*)

Common burdock is a member of the Aster family. It is an introduced biennial, which reproduces by seeds. In the first year of growth the plant forms a rosette. The second year the plant grows erect. Burdock grows to 6 feet tall, has enormous leaves and a prickly bur. The flowers are purple and white in numerous heads. Burdock grows along roadsides, ditch banks, and neglected areas. This plant is a very serious threat to sheep as the burs can significantly damage the quality of their wool.



Diffuse Knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*)

Diffuse knapweed is a member of the Aster family. Diffuse knapweed was introduced from Europe and is a biennial or short-lived perennial forb, which reproduces only by seed. The plant usually produces a single main multi-branched stem that is 1 ½ to 2 feet tall. The flower is white or pink with bracts.



Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)

Purple loosestrife is a member of the Loosestrife family. It is a perennial introduced from Europe. The erect, square stem can reach 1 ½ to 8 feet tall with magenta-colored flowers. Purple loosestrife is a highly aggressive invader species that can be found in most wetland sites throughout the state. If left unchecked, a wetland will eventually become a monoculture of loosestrife, posing a severe threat to waterfowl habitat and impeding water flow in irrigation ditches. It can be found as an ornamental plant throughout the City of Aspen.



Field Bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)

Field bindweed is a member of the Morning-glory family. This creeping perennial was introduced from Europe. It reproduces by seed and horizontal roots. The stems are 1 to 4 feet long and spread thickly over the ground or wind around erect plants or other objects. The flowers are bell- or trumpet-shaped, white or pink. Field bindweed is one of the most competitive perennial weeds and is a problem throughout Colorado. Its roots can extend 10 feet deep and a two- or three-year food supply is stored in the extensive underground root system. This makes it hard to kill by cultivation because roots will live as long as their food reserve lasts. Seeds can also stay viable in the soil for up to 40 years. It is widespread in cultivated areas, pastures, lawns, gardens, roadsides, and waste areas throughout Pitkin County.



Poison Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)

Poison hemlock is a member of the Parsnip family, introduced from Europe. It is a biennial that reproduces solely from seed. During the first year of growth a large rosette of leaves is produced; during the second year the plants bolt to produce 4 to 12 foot stems with white flowers that grow in small, erect clusters. The stem is mottled with purple spots. All parts of the plant are poisonous to humans as well as to wild and domestic animals.



Mediterranean Sage (Salvia aethiopis)

Sometimes sold as Ethiopian sage in local nurseries, Mediterranean sage is an aggressive ornamental plant that has invaded over 1,000 acres of rangeland in northern Boulder County. A member of the Mint family, this biennial was introduced from the Mediterranean and North Africa, and is recognized as a problem in many western states. In the first year, the seedling develops a rosette of large woolly leaves that are strongly aromatic. Mediterranean sage produces a profusion of showy, white flowers during the second growing season. This weed usually becomes established in sparsely vegetated land, but will readily invade rangeland in good condition. Currently not found in Pitkin County.



CITY OF ASPEN WEED COMPLAINT FORM

Complaint Location: _____

Complaint is for:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plumeless Thistle | <input type="checkbox"/> Musk Thistle | <input type="checkbox"/> Canada Thistle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bull Thistle | <input type="checkbox"/> Scentless Chamomile | <input type="checkbox"/> Oxeye Daisy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Leafy Spurge | <input type="checkbox"/> Common Burdock | <input type="checkbox"/> Houndstongue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spotted Knapweed | <input type="checkbox"/> Diffuse Knapweed | <input type="checkbox"/> Russian Knapweed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hoary Cress | <input type="checkbox"/> Scotch Thistle | <input type="checkbox"/> Poison Hemlock |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dame's Rocket | <input type="checkbox"/> Common Tansy | <input type="checkbox"/> Yellow Toadflax |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mediterranean Sage | <input type="checkbox"/> Dalmatian Toadflax | <input type="checkbox"/> Purple Loosestrife |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Field Bindweed | <input type="checkbox"/> Wild Caraway | <input type="checkbox"/> Goats Rue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sulfur Cinquefoil | <input type="checkbox"/> St. John's Wort | |

Is problem visible from the road/trail? Yes No

Nearby landmarks: _____

Access Limitations: _____

Proximity to Sensitive Areas: _____

(Water, schools, public areas)

CALLER Name: _____

Requested Anonymity

Day Phone Number: (____) _____

OWNER Name: _____

Address: _____

Day Phone Number: (____) _____

******Official Use Only ******

Call taken by: _____

Date: _____

Inspection by: _____

Date of Inspection _____

Compliance Action and Date



City of Aspen Quarterly Report Form

Reporting 1st QTR__ 2nd QTR__ 3rd QTR__ 4th QTR__

New areas of infestation found. Yes__ No__

Location(s) of Infestation: _____

Species Identified: _____

Action Taken to Date: _____

Private Property Enforcement Areas: _____

Areas Pending Action: _____

Homeowners Association Enforcement Areas: _____

Areas Pending Action: _____

Outreach Plans Maintenance: _____

New Outreach Plans Provided: _____

City of Aspen Properties Completed: ____%

Open Space Parcels Requiring Control: _____

Parks Requiring Control: _____

Facilities Requiring Control: _____

Trails Requiring Control: _____

Confirmed Complaint Areas: _____

Action Taken to Date: _____

Staff Identified Concerns: _____

City Council Identified Concerns: _____

Comments:

City of Aspen Quarterly Report Form

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Facilities Requiring Control: _____

Trails Requiring Control: _____

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City Council Identified Concerns: _____

Comments:

City of Aspen Quarterly Report Form

Reporting 1st QTR__ 2nd QTR__ 3rd QTR__ 4th QTR__

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Location(s) of Infestation: _____

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Areas Pending Action: _____

Homeowners Association Enforcement Areas: _____

Areas Pending Action: _____

Outreach Plans Maintenance: _____

New Outreach Plans Provided: _____

City of Aspen Properties Completed: ____%

Open Space Parcels Requiring Control: _____

Parks Requiring Control: _____

Facilities Requiring Control: _____

Trails Requiring Control: _____

Confirmed Complaint Areas: _____

Action Taken to Date: _____

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City Council Identified Concerns: _____

Comments:

City of Aspen Quarterly Report Form

Reporting 1st QTR__ 2nd QTR__ 3rd QTR__ 4th QTR__

New areas of infestation found. Yes__ No__

Location(s) of Infestation: _____

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Action Taken to Date: _____

Private Property Enforcement Areas: _____

Areas Pending Action: _____

Homeowners Association Enforcement Areas: _____

Areas Pending Action: _____

Outreach Plans Maintenance: _____

New Outreach Plans Provided: _____

City of Aspen Properties Completed: ____%

Open Space Parcels Requiring Control: _____

Parks Requiring Control: _____

Facilities Requiring Control: _____

Trails Requiring Control: _____

Confirmed Complaint Areas: _____

Action Taken to Date: _____

Staff Identified Concerns: _____

City Council Identified Concerns: _____

Comments:
