

YAMPA RIVER LEAFY SPURGE PROJECT

A

REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP TO CONTROL AND MANAGE

LEAFY SPURGE ALONG THE YAMPA RIVER

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

December 14, 2015

Updated August 4, 2016

Updated August 24, 2017

PROBLEM

Leafy spurge is a Colorado designated List “B” noxious weed. List B species fall under a statewide management plan designed to stop the continued spread of the species. Leafy spurge reproduces both by roots, which can spread 15 feet per year and reach nearly 30 feet in length. It also spreads by seeds which in riparian habitats, can spread downstream when the seeds are broadcast. Leafy spurge seeds can be broadcast up to 25 feet. Leafy spurge is an extremely aggressive invasive weed that can out-compete native vegetation, which may result in a monoculture. Over 2 million acres of ranch land in Montana and North Dakota have become agriculturally unproductive due to leafy spurge.

Leafy spurge is having enormous economic impact on western states. Montana, North and South Dakota, and Wyoming together spend approximately \$144 million per year on leafy spurge control. In these states over 2,000,000 acres of once prime agricultural land is now not only difficult to farm or ranch but difficult to sell. Land that has been invaded with leafy spurge has a decreased market value because of the plants detrimental ecological effects, as well as, the costs associated with control.

In Northwestern Colorado, the primary riparian infestation is concentrated in a 15 mile reach of the Yampa River. This infestation is present in an almost continuous state on both banks of the Yampa River in western Routt County and eastern Moffat County. However it is evident that this invasive weed is spreading throughout the watershed. Leafy spurge infestations are being observed as far upstream as above Stagecoach Reservoir and State Park and downstream in Dinosaur National Monument due to river born seeds approximately 100 river miles from the primary infestation. In 2016, during a leafy spurge exploration river trip through the Little

Upper Yampa Canyon, 32 river-miles downstream from Craig, CO, leafy spurge was observed in an almost continuous infestation along this reach of the Yampa River.

In 2017 the Little Yampa Canyon was again surveyed and the leafy spurge infestations were observed as far as the Duffy Mountain boat ramp. Also, on a river trip a leafy spurge infestations were observed on the Little Snake River from Baggs, WY to its confluence with the Yampa River. In Dinosaur National Monument the Park Service's Weed Warrior Program observed and hand pulled increasing infestations even in the back water channels of Island Park in Utah.

While County Weed Supervisors and agricultural producers have had success eradicating and controlling infestations on upland sites using the herbicide Tordon, invasions along the riparian corridor are more difficult to manage due to restrictions on the use of chemicals. If the infestation of leafy spurge is not controlled, agricultural lands will be devalued, wildlife and native plant communities will be displaced and public lands will be degraded. The effects of leafy spurge could have devastating impacts, not only on the riparian environment but also the agricultural economy of the region.

HISTORY

About 40 years ago leafy spurge was introduced into the Yampa River watershed just west of Hayden, Colorado. Whether the original source of contamination was hay equipment brought into the area from Utah or road building equipment working on US 40 is unknown, but both occurred at approximately the time that leafy spurge was first observed.

This outbreak once concentrated in the riparian areas of the Yampa River in western Routt County and eastern Moffat County for approximately 15 miles has now spread along the Yampa River as far as Dinosaur National Monument and is being observed in irrigation ditches and tributaries of the Yampa River

In 2015 partners in Routt and Moffat Counties came together to form the Yampa River Leafy Spurge Project (YRLSP) to combat a growing leafy spurge infestation in the Yampa River Watershed.

PREVIOUS EFFORTS

After the initial infestation spread from private land, Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) which owns an adjacent wildlife area and the Routt County Weed Program (RCWP) began treatment

in the area West of Hayden around 1986. The infestation in this area has been designated a containment area by RCWP.

Colorado Parks and Wildlife, formerly Colorado Division of Wildlife, has attempted control of leafy spurge through all possible control methods (chemical, biological, and mechanical) on the Yampa River State Wildlife Area. CPW has sprayed chemicals in-house (spring/summer application of Tordon and fall application of Plateau), has contracted spraying through RCWP, and incorporates herbicide spraying through the agricultural lease by the lessee. Sheep grazing has been utilized in the past but with limited success due to the significant presence of mosquitoes. Mechanical cutting of leafy spurge with weed eaters and waders was used early on but with limited success as well. Leafy spurge beetles have also been released on the State Wildlife Area and did show signs of success but it is believed they were washed away or drowned during high runoff years. During the summer of 2015 herbicides were sprayed and beetles were released on the Yampa River State Wildlife Area.

The Routt County Weed Program (RCWP) has cooperated with CPW over several years to control leafy spurge near the site of the original infestation and CPW has now taken over the treatment at that site. RCWP had a program in place for several years to provide weed control services to private landowners which included leafy spurge treatment. When sufficient private contractors began doing business in the county these private land contracts ended.

This effort has had limited success for various reasons: the riparian nature of the area, insufficient staff and funding, flea beetle mortality, and herbicide label restrictions for the most effective herbicides for leafy spurge. The continued use of certain chemicals in some areas has even destroyed much of the native vegetation and grasses.

The RCWP has treated leafy spurge infestations from Toponas to the Wyoming border and at isolated locations between with success. RCWP treats any leafy spurge infestation outside of the West Routt containment area as a target for eradication at the earliest possible date. It has been the specific policy of the RCWP since 2009 to act immediately on leafy spurge infestations outside the containment area.

Moffat County Pest and Weed Management (MCPWM) has over the years worked in partnership with private land owners to spray the leafy spurge infestations from the Routt County line to the mouth of Duffy Canyon the beginning of the Little Yampa Canyon which is located south of Craig, CO. MCPWM also has cooperative weed agreements to address leafy spurge with Colorado Board of Land Commissioners, CDOT and BLM

In 1995 the Yampa River Weed Management Area Plan was created by Routt and Moffat Counties "...because of concern about spreading populations of leafy spurge and other noxious

weeds in the area.” This Plan attempted to address “jurisdictional boundaries that are barriers to weed management programs... ”. The Plan recognized that “to be successful in controlling these weeds, all landowners must be in agreement and sign off on the Weed Management Plan”. The project area was along the Yampa River “just west of the Town of Hayden to the south of the city of Craig.” After some initial efforts this Plan faltered due to lack of interest and effective organization

Under NRCS leadership several landowners in Routt County have participated in Farm Bill programs to address leafy spurge infestations on private lands. A combination of chemical techniques, as well as, biological control methods have been used with mixed success. Site specific combinations of pest prevention, pest avoidance, pest monitoring and finally pest suppression strategies are taken into account with each Integrated Pest Management Plan aimed at addressing leafy spurge.

In Moffat County NRCS and Colorado First Conservation District have disseminated information to the public regarding this leafy spurge infestation at workshops and at their annual meetings.

CHALLENGES

Routt and Moffat Counties, private landowners, and Colorado Parks and Wildlife have known and understood for at least 30 years the environmental implications of this infestation of leafy spurge on both agricultural and public lands; wildlife; and riparian habitats of the Yampa River. The following are the main challenges faced by the Yampa River Leafy Spurge Project (YRLSP):

1. The Yampa River is unique in the Western United States; it has no major dams and flows with a nearly natural hydrograph for its entire length from the Flat Tops to the confluence with the Green River in Dinosaur National Monument. The natural processes of a free-flowing river have preserved increasingly rare stands of native vegetation. The Yampa River has ideal natural habitats for listed Endangered fish species including the razorback sucker and the Colorado River pikeminnow. Also, along the Yampa River corridor from the Carpenter Ranch (above Hayden) to South Beach (below Craig) there is critical habitat for the recently listed (Threatened) yellow-billed cuckoo. The Yampa River’s high-quality riparian habitat supports a diverse array of numerous native bird and mammal species. With the present extent of the leafy spurge infestation and the recent observations that this infestation is spreading along the Yampa River including into the LittleYampa Canyon, and the increasing presence of leafy spurge on multiple sandbars and back water channels in Dinosaur National Monument provide ample evidence that opportunities to address the threat to the Yampa River will diminish with each passing year, unless immediate and coordinated action is taken.

In order to access and treat the infestation along the Yampa River and its tributaries, a river-mobile spray system should be devised and outfitted.

2. This infestation of leafy spurge is mainly in the tributaries, back waters, irrigation ditches, and riparian areas of the Yampa River. The riparian nature poses special challenges because of seasonal inundation, proximity to water, and mixed jurisdiction along the Yampa River floodplain. Some of the chemicals used to treat leafy spurge are not effective in wet areas, and others are restricted for use around water bodies. Other chemicals not only destroy woody vegetation like the native cottonwood forests which are prevalent in the area but also native grasses that might compete with leafy spurge.

Any new project will have to rely on research to identify the appropriate chemicals to use in the different habitats that are located within the project area; the most effective timing of treatments; and opportunities for use of integrated methods (e.g., Rx grazing).

An example would be WIN-PST, which is a science based pesticide environmental risk screening tool, which can be used to evaluate the potential for pesticides to move with water and eroded soil/organic matter and affect non-targeted organisms. NRCS partners have access to this tool for considering environmental risks and making recommendations. Long term human and fish toxicity data and ratings are included in WIN-PST reports, as well as, other mitigation tools.

In order to manage leafy spurge in riparian habitats there needs to be extensive research performed by our federal and state agencies and cooperating academic entities.

3. Biocontrol has been tried in the past. The Black-dot flea beetle (*Apthona*) was released and seemed to have some affect before they were flooded out in the spring runoff and disappeared.

The project will have to establish its own nursery for flea beetles to be used in the various environments. The copper spurge flea beetle has been recommended by Dr. George Beck as perhaps the best insect bio control for leafy spurge in areas with wet soils.

In the summer of 2016 flea beetles were released on two sites on the CPW State Wildlife Area west of Hayden, CO by Colorado Department Insectary staff from Grand Junction in cooperation with CPW, RCWP, MCWPM, and Routt County Colorado Extension Program. It is planned that these beetles will be able to be harvested and moved to other sites in two years. These sites along with five sites in Moffat County and others established in 2017 with adequate monitoring will give an indication whether biocontrol can be an effective method of control.

4. In the past, sheep have been tried but during the wet season the mosquitoes were so bad that the sheep and herders were driven off.

In order to choose the correct integrated treatment program available, current research will need to be reviewed. Also, mosquito control will have to be part of any targeted grazing component of an integrated weed management plan for leafy spurge in the riparian corridor.

5. Most of the land in the project area is privately owned. Due to the high number of different landowners, it has been difficult in the past to notify, coordinate and maintain interest over a long period of time. Most of the affected lands are in agricultural production, including ranching and hay production.

An example of the difficulty of obtaining the participation of private landowners was The Colorado Headwaters Invasives Partnership of the Yampa and Green Rivers of 2008 (CHIP). The CHIP, with its long-term primary objective to control tamarisk and Russian olive along the Yampa and Green Rivers, had limited success outside of Dinosaur National Monument due to the fact that private landowners could not be persuaded that tamarisk and Russian olive were a real problem. Even with total funding from the project sponsors landowner interest was limited.

The Routt and Moffat County Weed Programs have had success in the past working with landowners on leafy spurge because there is a tangible impact from infestations. However, it will be necessary to create an outreach program to all private land owners along the more than 100 miles of project area.

In 2016 through a Colorado Department of Agricultural Weed Fund Grant the Yampa River Leafy Spurge Project (YRLSP) hired a Private Landowner Coordinator who contacted the landowners along the Yampa River in both Routt and Moffat County. He provided the landowners with information on the YRLSP and on the problem of leafy spurge in Northwest Colorado.

The Yampa River Leafy Spurge Project has the opportunity to bring together a diverse group of partners, and to find a coordinated treatment that would work in these riparian areas which could be used as a model in similar riparian environments.

6. The leafy spurge infestation is migrating up the tributaries and irrigation ditches from the Yampa River. The infestation has been observed 4 to 5 miles up Elkhead Creek and in the Fortification Creek drainage in Moffat County. This migration into upland areas could eventually impact sage grouse habitat. This migration along waterways, along with the natural transport of leafy spurge seeds by wildlife, livestock, and humans could negatively impact efforts for sage

grouse recovery. If not addressed and controlled leafy spurge could impact the sagebrush understory which is vital to the Colorado Sage Grouse Recovery Plan and derail efforts to stop the US Fish and Wildlife Service from listing sage grouse as an Endangered Species.

The Yampa River Leafy Spurge Project has the opportunity not only to control leafy spurge in the primary infestation area but also to treat outlying infestations before there is an impact to sage grouse habitat.

THE YAMPA RIVER LEAFY SPURGE PROJECT AREA

The primary project area is the lands adjacent to the Yampa River from the Town of Hayden, Colorado to the confluence of the Yampa River with the Green River in Dinosaur National Monument. This has been designated the leafy spurge Focus Area by the YRLSP.

In order to address this leafy spurge infestation and manage leafy spurge in Northwest Colorado, RCWP and MCPWM have designated all of Routt and Moffat Counties as the leafy spurge Management Plan Area.

There are also secondary areas that the YRLSP will need to address :

1. In 2015 a 25-acre leafy spurge infestation was discovered on private lands ¼ mile off the Yampa River upstream of Stagecoach Reservoir and State Park. The location of this infestation, along with other infestations in the area, could cause a downstream problem in this stretch of the Yampa River.

2. The major tributaries and creeks of the Yampa River and connecting waterways from upstream of Stagecoach Reservoir to its confluence with the Green River i.e. Elkhead Creek, Fortification Creek, and Anderson Hole and Tepee Draw in Dinosaur National Monument.

In 2016 and the spring of 2017 BLM and Moffat Weed and Pest with the assistance of a private contractor treated the leafy spurge infestations in Tepee Draw. Some of the treatment had to be accomplished by horseback. As with all leafy spurge infestations it will take at least three consecutive years of treatment to discern the extent of the management of this noxious weed.

3. In Maybell, CO an extensive agricultural area in Moffat County, the Maybell Ditch is increasingly an area of leafy spurge infestation due to the Yampa River.

YAMPA RIVER LEAFY SPURGE PROJECT PARTNERS

Executive Committee

Routt County Commissioners

RC Weed Supervisor

Moffat County Commissioners
Moffat County Weed and Pest Manager
Colorado First Conservation District
Yampa Valley Community Ag Alliance Routt County Landowner
Moffat County Landowner
Little Snake BLM
Dinosaur National Monument
Colorado Parks and Wildlife
Yampa River System Legacy Partnership
Northwest Colorado Citizen Representative

Advisory Committee

CSU RC Extension
RC Weed Board
Natural Resources Conservation Service
CO Dept of AG/Weed Coordinator
CO State Board of Land Commissioners
The Nature Conservancy
Friends of the Yampa

Need to Outreach to the following:

RC Conservation District
CSU MC Extension
CO Dept of Transportation
CSU
CO Dept of Natural Resources
Colorado Water Conservation Board
Yampa/White/Green Roundtable
City of Steamboat Springs
City of Craig
Town of Hayden
Representative of Maybell
Union Pacific Railroad
The Tamarisk Coalition

YAMPA RIVER LEAFY SPURGE PROJECT GOALS

The primary goal of the project is to manage this leafy spurge infestation and reduce its area to a manageable threshold level.

The long-term goal is to contribute knowledge necessary to effectively manage leafy spurge in riparian habitats associated with the Yampa River and its tributaries and to develop and implement a long-term monitoring and management strategy that will remove the leafy spurge threat to the agricultural and ecological health of the Yampa Valley in Moffat and Routt Counties.

A corollary goal of the YRLSP project will be to create a model for the long-term control of leafy spurge in riparian areas incorporating an integrated multi-agency weed management strategy that could be replicated elsewhere in Colorado or in other riparian areas in the Western United States.

YAMPA RIVER LEAFY SPURGE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (from the 10-Year Plan created in June 2017 as part of the Colorado Department of Agricultural Weed Fund Grant of 2016)

Note: This 10-Year Plan can only be accomplished with an increase in funding levels.

Year 1 (2016- 2017): General Management Area

- A. Monitor both counties to identify existing leafy spurge populations in General Management Area as part of ongoing county weed program activities.
- B. Treat all newly identified infestations in Routt County which lie outside the existing containment area west of Hayden.
- C. Monitor known infestations within containment area and encourage land owners to treat.
- D. Continue to monitor and treat leafy spurge anywhere it is found in county road ROWs as part of ongoing Routt County Weed Program activities.
- E. Provide outreach with promotional materials and educational opportunities in Routt and Moffat Counties in coordination with CSU / County Extension offices and Community Agriculture Alliance
- F. Continue GPS mapping of all infestations

Year 1 (2016-2017) Focus Area: Riparian Corridor

- A. Colorado Parks and Wildlife continues to treat leafy spurge at fishing access site, south of US 40, west of Hayden.

- B. Identify private lands within the focus area and contact landowners to acquire permission to treat
- C. Release insects (mix of Apthona flea beetles) to establish leafy spurge flea beetle nurseries
- D. Identify Sites in Routt County and Moffat County for contractors to treat Leafy spurge with site appropriate herbicides. Funds available \$20,000 from CDA Grant .
 - a. Moffat County site is Tee Pee Draw; Funds allocated, \$9,500
 - b. Routt County Riparian / floodplain sites adjacent to Parks and Wildlife Access site south of US 40 Rest Area west of Hayden: Funds allocated, \$9,500

YEAR 2 (2017-2018): GENERAL MANAGEMENT AREA

- A. Continue to manage leafy spurge under existing List B management plans throughout Routt and Moffat Counties as part of the Routt County Weed Program and the Moffat County Weed and Pest Program.
- B. Continue to acquire mapping data, monitor known infestations and treat within the budgetary and time constraints of the county weed programs.
- C. Consider possible sites for Apthona releases as insects are available.
- D. Provide outreach with promotional materials and educational opportunities in Routt and Moffat Counties in coordination with CSU / County Extension offices and Community Agriculture Alliance
- E. Form a Financial Committee to: research long-term funding opportunities to support leafy spurge management; hire a Project Coordinator; and fully fund this integrated multi-year management plan.

YEAR 2 (2017-2018): FOCUS AREA: RIPARIAN CORRIDOR

- A. Retreatment of areas treated with 2016 CDA funds is the priority for use of 2017 CDA Weed Fund Grant. \$10,000 funds available
 - a. Moffat County: Treat Tee Pee Draw with the \$10,000
 - b. Routt County: Treat sites initially treated in June 2017 with Taylor Grazing Funds
- B. Work in conjunction with river users and organizations to refine riverside mapping as time, personnel and opportunity are available.
- C. Continue to cooperate with Dinosaur National Monument, the BLM and Colorado Parks and Wildlife to encourage continued efforts for leafy spurge control on landscapes under their management i.e. Dinosaur National

Monument; Little Yampa Canyon; CPW Parks and Wildlife Areas and Yampa River Access sites; and Little Snake River

- D. Evaluate future funding opportunities, especially those associated with maintain or restoring the health of river systems.

NOTE: THE YAMPA RIVER LEAFY SPURGE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION IS CONTINGENT ON OBTAINING THE NECESSARY FUNDS FOR CARRYING OUT THE 10-YEAR PLAN. WITHOUT NEW FUNDING SOURCES ROUTT COUNTY WEED PROGRAM, MOFFAT COUNTY WEED AND PEST MANAGEMENT, BLM, CPW, AND DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT WILL ONLY BE ABLE TO MANAGE THE LEAFY SPURGE INFESTATIONS UNDER EXISTING BUDGET CONSTRAINTS.

YEAR 3 (2019) THROUGH YEAR 10 (2026): GENERAL MANAGEMENT AREA

- A. Routt County Weed Program and Moffat County Weed Pest Program continue to manage Leafy spurge throughout the two county region according to their existing weed plans and in accordance with their funding and staffing levels.
- B. Acquisition of new mapping information as observations are made in normal program activities.
- C. Volunteers will be sought to assist in monitoring and mapping activities
- D. County weed programs will continue to provide outreach and educational materials and opportunities to area citizens.
- E. Weed program supervisors will continue to work with volunteers to monitor, collect and redistribute insects from the Apthona nurseries to appropriate new release sites.

YEAR 3 (2019) THROUGH YEAR 10 (2026): FOCUS AREA: RIPARIAN CORRIDOR

- A. Routt County: Monitor riparian sites treated in 2017 and 2018.
- B. Moffat County: Monitor Tee Pee Draw, treated in 2017 and 2018.
- C. The treated sites will be evaluated for treatment effectiveness and decisions made for continued treatment or to apply any available funds to new treatment sites.
- D. New treatment sites will only be considered if funding is available to support an effective (multi-year) treatment plan. Note: It is necessary to treat sites for at least three years to ensure management of leafy spurge.
- E. The established Apthona nurseries will be monitored, collections made, new release sites identified and insects released as part of Weed Program, CSU Extension and volunteer collaboration. This activity will depend on and require the collaboration of all three entities.

- F. Mapping refinements will be made as funds and time are available or if volunteers can be enlisted.
- G. Yampa River Leafy Spurge Project Committee
 - a. Will continue to assist Routt and Moffat Counties in their efforts to manage the leafy spurge infestations
 - b. Will assist the public land managers, BLM, Dinosaur National Monument, Colorado Parks and Wildlife, and the Colorado State Land Board, to prioritize the treatment and management of the leafy spurge infestations of public lands.
 - c. Will assist in the prioritization of leafy spurge treatment in the Focus Area, the riparian area of the Yampa River, in order to restrict the movement by seeds downriver into new areas, by evaluating the Yampa River downstream in 10 mile annual increments as resources are available.
 - d. If new funding sources are available priority treatment areas will be: 1. Little Yampa Canyon and downstream; and 2. The pure/dense leafy spurge infestations in the riparian areas west of Hayden that can be treated with glyphosate.
 - e. Will collaborate with Routt and Moffat Counties and the public land managers in refining this 10-year Plan
 - f. Will continue to explore outside funding sources, acknowledging that Routt and Moffat Counties have limited funds, as the only way to funding a multi-year integrated leafy spurge management plan to decrease the impact of the 100-mile infestation on the Yampa River in Northwest Colorado.

If this plan can be implemented over the ten year period a substantial level of control may be achieved in the focus area. Much of the success will depend on the funding available and continued involvement of cooperating agencies. If funding levels are inadequate, virtually all control will depend on the successful population establishment and effectiveness of our insect allies.

Yampa River Leafy Spurge Project Accomplishments

2015

Yampa River Leafy Spurge Project started as an ad hoc committee of interested parties from Routt and Moffat Counties

2016

Received a Colorado Department of Agriculture Weed Fund Grant of \$33,000 assisted by Colorado First Conservation District as the fiscal agent.

Refined and created maps of the leafy spurge infestations

Created , A Call to Action, a video showing the leafy spurge infestations on the Yampa River

Created the Yampa River Leafy Spurge web site, yampariverleafyspurgeproject.com

Approved a Support Agreement with Friends of the Yampa a 501c3 to link web sites so that the YRLSP could accept donations.

Hired a Private Landowner Coordinator to contact landowners adjacent to the Yampa River, in the Focus Area.

Treated 25 acres of a new infestation south of Stagecoach Reservoir in Routt County.

Treated the BLM area above Tepee Draw.

The National Parks Service mapped and hand-pulled the leafy spurge infestations in Dinosaur National Monument.

CPW treated the leafy spurge infestations on their lands west of Hayden, CO

Routt County Weed Program, Moffat County Weed and Pest, and CPW established two nurseries on the Yampa River State Wildlife Area

2017

Spring:

Moffat County Weed and Pest Management with the assistance of a private contractor treated by horseback hard to reach infestations in Tepee Draw above Dinosaur National Monument using CDA grant funds.

Routt County Weed Program treated 100 acres of leafy spurge in the Focus Area west of Hayden with the assistance of a private contractor using CDA grant funds.

The Yampa River Leafy Spurge Project received a 2017 CDA Weed Fund Grant of \$10,000

POSSIBLE FUTURE FUNDING SOURCES FOR THE YAMPA RIVER LEAFY SPURGE PROJECT

1. HPP: Colorado Parks and Wildlife Kris Middeldorf)
2. Taylor Grazing Act:
Routt County Weed Board (Tim Corrigan and Greg Brown)
3. RCPP, EQIP Funds, private landowner sign-up: NRCS (Kendall Smith)
4. Water Resources Grant Funding, Colorado River District, invasive weed programs are eligible. Application due in January
5. Pursue a CAP (114) for Integrated Pest Management (NRCS, Kendall Smith) ????
6. Yampa/Green/White Basin Roundtable funds from Colorado Water Conservation Board
7. Colorado Department of Agriculture, Invasive Weed Grant due in January
8. Colorado Parks and Wildlife - Wetland Wildlife Program -
<http://cpw.state.co.us/aboutus/Pages/Wetlands.aspx> - funding announcements usually come out in March.
9. Colorado State Forest Service
<http://csfs.colostate.edu/media/sites/22/2014/02/Landowner-CommunityFinancialAssistancePrograms-rev4-21-14.pdf>
10. From the CDA Noxious Weed Program site:

_____ There are several dedicated funds that annually solicit funding proposals related to weed management. Please check the pertinent websites for additional information.

- Colorado Water Conservation Board
- Colorado State Conservation Board
- Natural Resources Conservation Service
- The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation - [Pulling Together Initiative](#)
- Colorado Parks and Wildlife Habitat Partnership Program (HPP) offers grants for large scale habitat improvement
- Colorado Parks and Wildlife Wetlands Project Funding offers grants to restore enhance and create wetlands and riparian areas in Colorado.