

North Rim Landscape Coordinated Weed Management Area

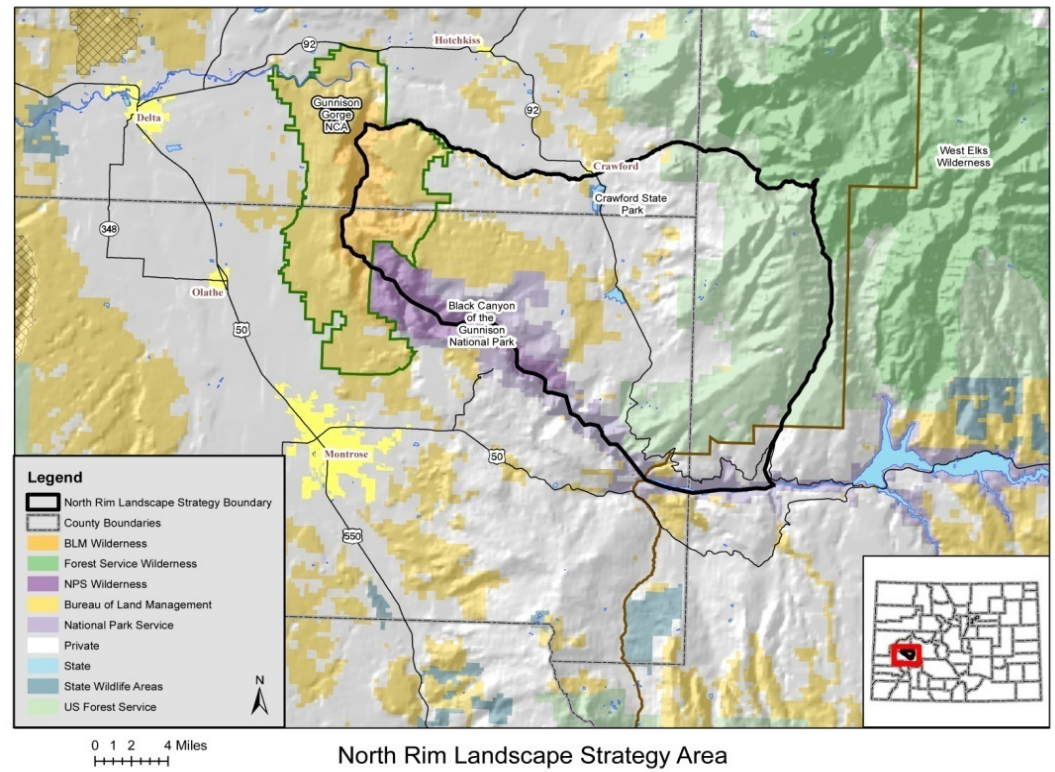
A Coordinated Weed Management Area (WMA) Plan and treatment program has been initiated for the 220,000-acre North Rim Landscape area. Partners in this effort include the Bureau of Land Management, US Forest Service, National Park Service –Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park and Curecanti National Recreation Area, Natural Resources Conservation Service, private landowners, grazing permittees, and Montrose, Delta and Gunnison Counties.

Goal:

To facilitate cooperation among all partners to prevent the introduction and spread of weeds into and within a designated Weed Management Area.

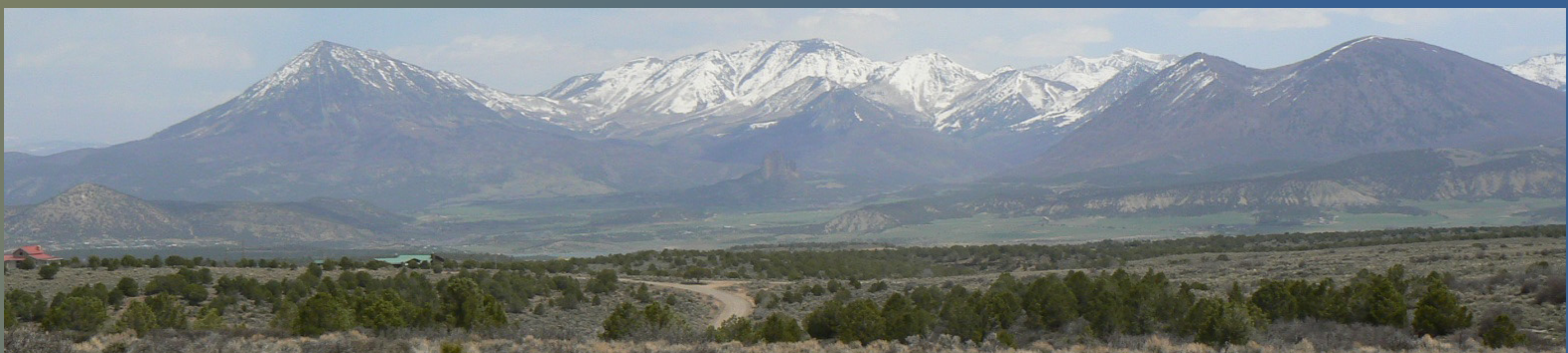
Why the North Rim area?

The North Rim area is a beautiful and important working landscape. It contains habitat for Gunnison sage-grouse populations, abundant elk herds, and numerous other wildlife, while supporting cattle grazing, agriculture, hunting and recreational activities.



Advantages of a Collaborative Weed Management Area:

- Encourages cooperation between land management agencies, local governments, landowners, and interest groups.
- Increases the effectiveness of weed management by basing control efforts on biological and geographical factors rather than land ownership divisions.
- Creates the most effective and environmentally sound weed management plan for a geographic area.
- Establishes priority weed species within the individual WMA.
- Increases public education efforts regarding the seriousness of invasive weeds.
- Facilitates the prevention of future weed infestations within the WMA.
- Combines the knowledge and resources of all the partners involved.
- Provides the ability to secure and pool funds for weed programs.



North Rim Landscape Coordinated Weed Management Area



What are invasive weeds?

Invasive weeds are plants that are "out of place". They have been introduced to locations where they do not occur naturally and have an adverse affect (either economically or ecologically) on the habitats they invade.

Why are invasive weeds a problem?

Because these plants are not native to our area, the insects, diseases and animals that would normally control them are not found here. These plants have an unnatural advantage and are able to spread at an alarming rate, crowding out the native vegetation. Once established invasive weeds are extremely difficult and expensive to combat.

What will we gain from preventing the spread of invasive weeds?

Greater carrying capacity, improved recreational experiences, healthy wildlife habitat and ecosystems, and protection and preservation of our lands for future generations.

Early Detection Program:

You will receive a \$50 reward for the detection of new infestations of these invasive weeds. Contact the UP for more details.

- Yellow star thistle
- Sulfur cinquefoil
- Leafy spurge
- Yellow toadflax



How can you participate?

- Contact the UP with information on invasive species outbreaks on your private lands (UP: 970-275-0752)
- Learn how to identify high-priority invasive weeds.
- Participate in coordinated weed treatment efforts.
- Report any sightings of new infestations to local land managers (BLM: 970-240-5300; Forest Service: 970-527-4131; National Park Service: 970-249-1914, Montrose County: 970-249-5216; Delta County: 970-872-1000)

For more information please visit us at: www.UPProject.org
or contact us at: UPProject@UPProject.org