

2018 INVASIVE PLANT PRIORITY LISTS BY IPMA

PRIORITY	TITLE	DEFINITION
0	EDRR PREVENTION WATCHLIST	These species are not currently known in this IPMA, but may occur in the EKISC region. The focus for these species is prevention, education and awareness. EDRR reporting and action protocols are to be followed if these species are found.
1	ERADICATION	These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution. These species may be relatively new to the IPMA. Eradication is the objective.
2	ANNUAL CONTROL	These species are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution. These species may have been present for a relatively long period. The management objective is to monitor and treat to decrease the further spread of the species.
3	CONTAINMENT	These species are abundant (with no expectation of eradication) in certain portions of the IPMA but have limited distribution in other portions. Management efforts are delineated by containment lines which may be based on geographic (i.e. a specific region) or jurisdictional boundaries (i.e. private land). Some of these species have biocontrol agents available which may be useful within the containment line.
4	ESTABLISHED: BIOCONTROL OR SITE SPECIFIC APPROACH	These are widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control and/or have relatively low impact. Land managers may choose to treat these species at high priority sites (i.e. wildlife habitat, restoration sites, etc.) based on specific land management objectives. Some of these species have biological control agents available.
5	INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION	There is insufficient information for these species on their distribution, impacts, potential for spread and/or feasibility of control. In some cases, species have also been classified in one of the other categories because enough is know about their distribution. They also appear in this category because further information is still required.

IPMA 01: CRANBROOK EAST SUB-IPMA

North: The St. Mary’s River.

West: The eastern edge of private land on east side of Mission road, cross the Cranbrook overpass on the north side and continue south along the eastern municipal boundary of Cranbrook, and follow south along the Peavine Range and Gold-Plumbob Range Unit’s east boundaries ending at the TCPL RoW.

East: The Kootenay River and Lake Koocanusa.

South: The TransCanada Pipeline RoW.

Table 1: Cranbrook East Sub-IPMA Invasive Plants Priority List

EDRR PREVENTION WATCHLIST – These Species are not yet found in the IPMA (and may also not be known in the EKISC region*). Follow EDRR reporting and action protocols.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Black henbane - Black knapweed - Black locus - Common bugloss - Field scabious - Flowering rush* - Garlic mustard* - Gorse* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Himalayan blackberry* - Knotweed spp. - Marsh plume thistle* - Meadow clary - Meadow knapweed - Nodding thistle* - Perennial pepperweed - Policeman’s helmet - Plumless thistle* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purple loosestrife - Puncturevine* - Queen Anne’s lace* - Rush skeletonweed - Scotch broom* - Tansy ragwort* - Teasel* - Velvetleaf* - Wild four o’clock* - Yellow starthistle*
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution. These species may be relatively new to the IPMA. Eradication is the objective.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bighead knapweed - Caraway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flat peavine - Hoary alyssum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hoary cress - Leafy spurge - Wood sage
PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL – Species known in IPMA but with very limited distribution. Enter inventory data, report and treat or monitor annually.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baby’s breath - Common tansy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orange hawkweed - Scentless chamomile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Russian knapweed
PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – Site specific approach used. Enter inventory data, report and treat all sites outside containment lines. Some of these species have biocontrol available which can be used within the containment line (BC).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blueweed - Diffuse knapweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chicory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Russian thistle
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual sowthistle - Burdock - Canada thistle - Dalmatian toadflax 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hound’s tongue - Oxeye Daisy - Perennial sowthistle - Spotted knapweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - St. John’s wort - Sulphur cinquefoil - Wormwood - Yellow/common toadflax - Yellow hawkweed spp.
PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field Bindweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Milkvetch spp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -

IPMA 01: CRANBROOK WEST SUB-IPMA

North: The St. Mary’s River.

West: The RDEK west boundary between East and Central Kootenay’s.

East: The eastern edge of private land on east side of Mission road, cross the Cranbrook overpass on the north side and continue south along the eastern municipal boundary of Cranbrook, and follow south along the Peavine Range Unit’s east boundary which ties into Hwy #3 on the south end of Moyie Lake.

South: The Moyie River.

Table 2: Cranbrook West Sub-IPMA Invasive Plants Priority List

EDRR WATCHLIST - Not currently known in this IPMA (and may also not be known in the EKISC region*). Follow EDRR reporting and action protocols.		
- Bighead knapweed	- Hoary cress	- Puncturevine*
- Black henbane	- Knotweed spp.	- Queen Anne’s lace*
- Black knapweed	- Marsh plume thistle*	- Rush skeletonweed
- Black locus	- Meadow clary	- Scotch broom*
- Common bugloss	- Meadow knapweed	- Tansy ragwort*
- Field scabious	- Nodding thistle*	- Teasel*
- Flowering rush*	- Perennial pepperweed	- Velvetleaf*
- Garlic mustard*	- Policeman’s helmet	- Wild four o’clock*
- Gorse*	- Plumless thistle*	- Wood sage
- Himalayan blackberry*	- Purple loosestrife	- Yellow starthistle*
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution. These species may be relatively new to the IPMA. Eradication is the objective.		
- Caraway	- Hoary alyssum	- Leafy spurge
- Flat peavine		
PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL – Species known in IPMA but with very limited distribution. Enter inventory data, report and treat or monitor annually.		
- Baby’s breath	- Diffuse knapweed	- Russian knapweed
- Blueweed	- Orange hawkweed	
PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – Site specific approach used. Enter inventory data, report and treat all sites outside containment lines. Some of these species have biocontrol available which can be used within the containment line (BC).		
- Common tansy	- Chicory	- Scentless chamomile
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives.		
- Annual sowthistle	- Oxeye Daisy	- St. John’s wort
- Burdock	- Perennial sowthistle	- Wormwood
- Canada thistle	- Russian thistle	- Yellow/common toadflax
- Dalmatian toadflax	- Spotted knapweed	- Yellow hawkweed spp.
- Hound’s tongue	- Sulphur cinquefoil	
PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		
- Field Bindweed	- Milkvetch spp.	-

IPMA 01: YAHK-HAWKINS SUB-IPMA

North: The Moyie River and south boundary of the Peavine Range Unit.

West: The RDEK division between East and Central Kootenays.

East: The west extent of the Gold-Plumbob Range Unit.

South: The USA border.

Table 3: Yahk-Hawkins Sub-IPMA Invasive Plants Priority List

EDRR WATCHLIST - Not currently known in this IPMA (and may also not be known in the EKISC region*). Follow EDRR reporting and action protocols.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baby's breath - Bighead knapweed - Black henbane - Black knapweed - Black locus - Caraway - Common bugloss - Diffuse knapweed - Field scabious - Flat peavine - Flowering rush* - Garlic mustard* - Gorse* - Himalayan blackberry* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hoary alyssum - Hoary cress - Knotweed spp. - Leafy spurge - Marsh plume thistle* - Meadow clary - Meadow knapweed - Nodding thistle* - Perennial pepperweed - Policeman's helmet - Plumless thistle* - Purple loosestrife - Puncturevine* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rush skeletonweed - Russian knapweed - Russian thistle - Queen Anne's lace* - Scotch broom* - Tansy ragwort* - Teasel* - Velvetleaf* - Wild four o'clock* - Wood sage - Yellow starthistle*
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution. These species may be relatively new to the IPMA. Eradication is the objective.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blueweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scentless chamomile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -
PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL – Species known in IPMA but with very limited distribution. Enter inventory data, report and treat or monitor annually.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Common tansy - Chicory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orange hawkweed - Spotted knapweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - St. John's wort - Wormwood
PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – Site specific approach used. Enter inventory data, report and treat all sites outside containment lines. Some of these species have biocontrol available which can be used within the containment line (BC).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Burdock - Canada thistle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dalmatian toadflax - Sulphur cinquefoil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yellow hawkweed spp
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual sowthistle - Hound's tongue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oxeye Daisy - Perennial sowthistle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yellow/common toadflax
PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field Bindweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Milkvetch spp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -

IPMA 01: GOLD-PLUMBOB SUB-IPMA

North: The TransCanada Pipeline RoW.

West: The west boundary of the Gold-Plumbob Range Unit.

East: Lake Koocanusa.

South: The USA border.

Table 4: Gold-Plumbob Sub-IPMA Invasive Plants Priority List

EDRR WATCHLIST - Not currently known in this IPMA (and may also not be known in the EKISC region*). Follow EDRR reporting and action protocols.		
- Bighead knapweed	- Hoary alyssum	- Puncturevine*
- Black henbane	- Hoary cress	- Queen Anne’s lace*
- Black knapweed	- Knotweed spp.	- Russian knapweed
- Black locus	- Leafy spurge	- Russian thistle
- Caraway	- Marsh plume thistle*	- Scotch broom*
- Common bugloss	- Meadow clary	- Tansy ragwort*
- Field scabious	- Meadow knapweed	- Teasel*
- Flat peavine	- Nodding thistle*	- Velvetleaf*
- Flowering rush*	- Perennial pepperweed	- Wild four o’clock*
- Garlic mustard*	- Policeman’s helmet	- Yellow starthistle*
- Gorse*	- Plumless thistle*	
- Himalayan blackberry*	- Purple loosestrife	
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution. These species may be relatively new to the IPMA. Eradication is the objective.		
- Rush skeletonweed	- Wood sage	-
PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL – Species known in IPMA but with very limited distribution. Enter inventory data, report and treat or monitor annually.		
- Baby’s breath	- Orange hawkweed	- Scentless chamomile
- Common tansy		
PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – Site specific approach used. Enter inventory data, report and treat all sites outside containment areas. Some of these species have biocontrol available which can be used within the containment area .		
- Blueweed	- Diffuse Knapweed	- Spotted knapweed
- Chicory		
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives.		
- Annual sowthistle	- Hound’s tongue	- Sulphur cinquefoil
- Burdock	- Oxeye Daisy	- Wormwood
- Canada thistle	- Perennial sowthistle	- Yellow/common toadflax
- Dalmatian toadflax	- St. John’s wort	- Yellow hawkweed spp.
PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		

- Field Bindweed	- Milkvetch spp.	-
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IPMA 2: SOUTH COUNTRY SUB-IPMA

North: NE boundary of Upper Sand Creek Range along height of land until it meets IPMA 03 southern boundary

East: The Elk River will be the northeast boundary of the Sub-IPMA boundary starting just south of the Morrissey turn off of Hwy #3 and going south until it meets with the Wigwam River. Follow the Wigwam River West to the northern point of the Grasmere Range Unit. Follow the height of land south to the US border.

South: The north-northwest boundary near Lake Koocanusa will be Highway #3 from Wardner bridge to the point where IPMA 03 south boundary turns north.

West: The west boundary is Lake Koocanusa from the US border north to Wardner bridge.

NOTE: Highway #3 from the Wardner bridge to Elko Hill Top Rest Area will be within this sub-IPMA. Treatment will include both sides of the highway.

Table 5: South Country Sub-IPMA Invasive Plants Priority List

EDRR WATCHLIST - Not currently known in this IPMA (and may also not be known in the EKISC region*). Follow EDRR reporting and action protocols.		
- Black henbane - Black knapweed - Black locus - Common bugloss - Field scabious - Flowering rush* - Garlic mustard* - Gorse* - Himalayan blackberry*	- Hoary cress - Knotweed spp. - Marsh plume thistle* - Meadow clary - Nodding thistle* - Perennial pepperweed - Policeman’s helmet - Plumless thistle* - Purple loosestrife	- Puncturevine* - Queen Anne’s lace* - Russian thistle - Scotch broom* - Tansy ragwort* - Teasel* - Velvetleaf* - Wild four o’clock* - Wood sage - Yellow starthistle*
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution. These species may be relatively new to the IPMA. Eradication is the objective.		
- Baby’s breath - Bighead knapweed - Caraway - Common tansy	- Flat peavine - Hoary alyssum - Leafy spurge	- Meadow knapweed - Rush skeletonweed - Scentless chamomile
PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL – Species known in IPMA but with very limited distribution. Enter inventory data, report and treat or monitor annually.		
- Orange hawkweed	- Russian knapweed	-
PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – Site specific approach used. Enter inventory data, report and treat all sites outside containment lines. Some of these species have biocontrol available which can be used within the containment line (BC).		
- Blueweed	- Diffuse knapweed	- Spotted knapweed
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives.		
- Annual sowthistle	- Hound’s tongue	- Sulphur cinquefoil

- Burdock	- Oxeye Daisy	- Wormwood
- Canada thistle	- Perennial sowthistle	- Yellow/common toadflax
- Chicory	- St. John's wort	- Yellow hawkweed spp.
- Dalmatian toadflax		
PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		
- Field Bindweed	- Milkvetch spp.	-

IPMA 02: FLATHEAD SUB-IPMA

North, NE and West: Following BC Hydro transmission line from East of Elko to where the line crosses the Elk river (south of Morrissey). The West boundary follows the conservation property east boundary to the crossing of the Lodgepole Creek. The Lodgepole creek will be the dividing line between the South country & Flathead.

East: The Alberta Border.

South: The US Border.

Table 6: Flathead Sub-IPMA Invasive Plants Priority List

EDRR WATCHLIST - Not currently known in this IPMA (and may also not be known in the EKISC region*). Follow EDRR reporting and action protocols.		
- Baby's breath	- Himalayan blackberry*	- Puncturevine*
- Bighead knapweed	- Hoary alyssum	- Queen Anne's lace*
- Black henbane	- Hoary cress	- Russian knapweed
- Black knapweed	- Knotweed spp.	-
- Black locus	- Leafy spurge	- Russian thistle
- Caraway	- Marsh plume thistle*	- Scotch broom*
- Common bugloss	- Meadow clary	- Tansy ragwort*
- Field scabious	- Meadow knapweed	- Teasel*
- Flat peavine	- Nodding thistle*	- Velvetleaf*
- Flowering rush*	- Perennial pepperweed	- Wild four o'clock*
- Garlic mustard*	- Policeman's helmet	- Wood sage
- Gorse*	- Plumless thistle*	- Yellow starthistle*
	- Purple loosestrife	
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution. These species may be relatively new to the IPMA. Eradication is the objective.		
- Common tansy	Orange hawkweed	- Rush skeletonweed
PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL – Species known in IPMA but with very limited distribution. Enter inventory data, report and treat or monitor annually.		
- Blueweed	- Scentless chamomile	- St. John's wort
- Diffuse knapweed		
PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – Site specific approach used. Enter inventory data, report and treat all sites outside containment lines. Some of these species have biocontrol available which can be used within the containment line (BC).		
- Annual sowthistle	- Hound's tongue	- Sulphur cinquefoil
- Burdock	- Oxeye Daisy	- Wormwood
- Canada thistle	- Perennial sowthistle	- Yellow/common toadflax
- Chicory	- Spotted knapweed	- Yellow hawkweed spp.
- Dalmatian toadflax		

PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives.		
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PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		
- Field Bindweed	- Milkvetch spp.	-

IPMA 2: ELK VALLEY NORTH SUB-IPMA

North and West: Boundaries are the Eastern edge of IPMA 03-Bull River boundary and IPMA 04.

South: Junction of Hwy 43 & Hwy 3, South to the Northern border of IPMA 02 Flathead

East: Boundary is the Alberta Border.

Table 7: Elk Valley North Sub-IPMA Invasive Plants Priority List

EDRR WATCHLIST - Not currently known in this IPMA (and may also not be known in the EKISC region*). Follow EDRR reporting and action protocols.		
- Bighead knapweed	- Hoary cress	- Queen Anne’s lace*
- Black henbane	- Knotweed spp.	- Rush skeletonweed
- Black knapweed	- Leafy spurge	- Russian knapweed
- Black locus	- Marsh plume thistle*	- Russian thistle
- Common bugloss	- Meadow clary	- Scotch broom*
- Field scabious	- Meadow knapweed	- Tansy ragwort*
- Flat peavine	- Nodding thistle*	- Teasel*
- Flowering rush*	- Perennial pepperweed	- Velvetleaf*
- Garlic mustard*	- Policeman’s helmet	- Wild four o’clock*
- Gorse*	- Plumless thistle*	- Wood sage
- Himalayan blackberry*	- Purple loosestrife	- Yellow starthistle*
- Hoary alyssum	- Puncturevine*	
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution. These species may be relatively new to the IPMA. Eradication is the objective.		
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PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL – Species known in IPMA but with very limited distribution. Enter inventory data, report and treat or monitor annually.		
- Baby’s breath	- Common tansy	- St. John’s wort
- Caraway		
PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – Site specific approach used. Enter inventory data, report and treat all sites outside containment lines. Some of these species have biocontrol available which can be used within the containment line (BC).		
- Blueweed	- Orange hawkweed	- Spotted knapweed
- Diffuse knapweed	- Scentless chamomile	
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives.		
- Annual sowthistle	- Dalmatian toadflax	- Sulphur cinquefoil
- Burdock	- Hound’s tongue	- Wormwood

- Canada thistle - Chicory	- Oxeye Daisy - Perennial sowthistle	- Yellow/common toadflax - Yellow hawkweed spp.
PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		
- Field Bindweed	- Milkvetch spp.	-

IPMA 02: ELK VALLEY SOUTH SUB-IPMA

North and West: Boundaries are the Eastern edge of IPMA 03-Bull River boundary, height of land between the Bull River and the Elk Valley

South: South to the border of IPMA 02 Flathead.

East: Junction of Hwy 43 & Hwy 3.

Table 8: Elk Valley South Sub-IPMA Invasive Plants Priority List

EDRR WATCHLIST - Not currently known in this IPMA (and may also not be known in the EKISC region*). Follow EDRR reporting and action protocols.		
- Bighead knapweed - Black henbane - Black knapweed - Black locus - Common bugloss - Field scabious - Flowering rush* - Garlic mustard* - Gorse* - Himalayan blackberry*	- Hoary cress - Leafy spurge - Marsh plume thistle* - Meadow clary - Meadow knapweed - Nodding thistle* - Perennial pepperweed - Policeman’s helmet - Plumless thistle* - Purple loosestrife - Puncturevine*	- Queen Anne’s lace* - Rush skeletonweed - Russian knapweed - Russian thistle - Scotch broom* - Tansy ragwort* - Teasel* - Velvetleaf* - Wild four o’clock* - Wood sage - Yellow starthistle*
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution. These species may be relatively new to the IPMA. Eradication is the objective.		
- Baby’s breath - Hoary alyssum	- Knotweed spp.	- Flat peavine
PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL – Species known in IPMA but with very limited distribution. Enter inventory data, report and treat or monitor annually.		
- Common tansy	- Diffuse knapweed	- Scentless chamomile
PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – Site specific approach used. Enter inventory data, report and treat all sites outside containment lines. Some of these species have biocontrol available which can be used within the containment line (BC).		
- Blueweed	- Orange hawkweed	- Spotted knapweed
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives.		
- Annual sowthistle - Burdock - Canada thistle	- Dalmatian toadflax - Hound’s tongue - Oxeye Daisy	- Sulphur cinquefoil - Wormwood - Yellow/common toadflax

- Caraway	- Perennial sowthistle	- Yellow hawkweed spp.
- Chicory	- St. John’s wort	
PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		
- Field Bindweed	- Milkvetch spp.	-

IPMA 03: TRENCH SUB-IPMA

North: This Sub-IPMA is borders to the North by Sub-IPMA 04 (Findley Cr FSR and Whiteswan FSR to Monroe Lake Recreation Site).

South: Boundary borders the Upper St. Mary’s Range Unit, Highway 95A and south

East: East side of Kimberley and Marysville municipal boundaries, the St. Mary’s River to the Kootenay River.

South and East: From the Kootenay River the South and East boundaries follow the North border of Peckham’s Lake Range Unit and the West edge of the Bull River Range Unit continuing North to IPMA 04.

Table 9: Trench Sub-IPMA Invasive Plants Priority List

EDRR WATCHLIST - Not currently known in this IPMA (and may also not be known in the EKISC region*). Follow EDRR reporting and action protocols.		
- Bighead knapweed	- Garlic mustard*	- Plumless thistle*
- Black henbane	- Gorse*Himalayan blackberry*	- Purple loosestrife
- Black knapweed	- Knotweed spp.	- Puncturevine*
- Black locus	- Marsh plume thistle*	- Queen Anne’s lace*
- Caraway	- Meadow clary	- Tansy ragwort*
- Common bugloss	- Meadow knapweed	- Teasel*
- Field scabious	- Nodding thistle*	- Velvetleaf*
- Flat peavine	- Perennial pepperweed	- Wild four o’clock*
- Flowering rush*		- Yellow starthistle*
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution. These species may be relatively new to the IPMA. Eradication is the objective.		
- Hoary alyssum	- Policeman’s helmet	- Scotch broom*
- Hoary cress	- Rush skeletonweed	- Wood sage
- Leafy spurge		
PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL – Species known in IPMA but with very limited distribution. Enter inventory data, report and treat or monitor annually.		
- Common tansy	- Yellow Devil Hawkweed	- Orange hawkweed
PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – Site specific approach used. Enter inventory data, report and treat all sites outside containment lines. Some of these species have biocontrol available which can be used within the containment line (BC).		
- Blueweed	- St. John’s wort	- Russian knapweed
- Scentless chamomile		

PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual sowthistle - Baby’s Breath - Burdock - Canada thistle - Diffuse knapweed - Hound’s tongue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dalmatian toadflax - Chicory - Oxeye Daisy - Perennial sowthistle - Sulphur cinquefoil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spotted knapweed - Russian thistle - Yellow/common toadflax - Wormwood Yellow hawkweed spp.
PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field Bindweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Milkvetch spp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -

IPMA 03: ST. MARY’S SUB-IPMA

This sub-IPMA encompasses all of the Upper St. Mary’s Range Unit; including Kimberley and Marysville Municipal boundaries. The sub-IPMA is bounded by IPMA 01 to the south, Central Kootenay boundaries to the West and the St. Mary’s Alpine Park to the North. Highway 95A will be the dividing line between the St. Mary’s and Trench Sub-IPMA’s east of Kimberley. All land to the North of Hwy 95A will be within the St. Mary’s Sub-IPMA.

Table 10: St. Mary’s Sub-IPMA Invasive Plants Priority List

EDRR WATCHLIST - Not currently known in this IPMA (and may also not be known in the EKISC region*). Follow EDRR reporting and action protocols.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bighead knapweed - Black henbane - Black knapweed - Black locus - Caraway - Common bugloss - Field scabious - Flowering rush* - Garlic mustard* - Gorse* - Himalayan blackberry* - Hoary alyssum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hoary cress - Knotweed spp. - Leafy spurge - Marsh plume thistle* - Meadow clary - Meadow knapweed - Nodding thistle* - Perennial pepperweed - Policeman’s helmet - Plumless thistle* - Purple loosestrife - Puncturevine* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Queen Anne’s lace* - Russian knapweed - Rush skeletonweed - Russian thistle - Scotch broom* - Tansy ragwort* - Teasel* - Velvetleaf* - Wild four o’clock* - Wood sage - Yellow starthistle*
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution. These species may be relatively new to the IPMA. Eradication is the objective.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baby’s Breath - Common tansy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flat peavine - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - St. John’s wort -
PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL – Species known in IPMA but with very limited distribution. Enter inventory data, report and treat or monitor annually.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blueweed - Diffuse knapweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orange hawkweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scentless chamomile -
PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – Site specific approach used. Enter inventory data, report and treat all sites outside containment lines. Some of these species have biocontrol available which can be used within the containment line (BC).		

- Burdock - Dalmatian toadflax	- Spotted knapweed	- Wormwood -
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives.		
- Annual sowthistle - Canada thistle - Chicory	- Hound’s tongue - Oxeye Daisy - Perennial sowthistle	- Sulphur cinquefoil - Yellow/common toadflax - Yellow hawkweed spp.
PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		
- Field Bindweed	- Milkvetch spp.	-

IPMA 03: BULL RIVER SUB-IPMA

North: Southern Border of IPMA 04 - Findley Cr FSR and Whiteswan FSR to Monroe Lake Recreation Site

South and East: Height of land between the Bull River and the Elk Valley

West: The boundary follows the Kootenay River to the Wildhorse Creek, the Northern edge of Peckham’s Lake Range Unit continuing North along the West boundary of the Bull River Range Unit to IPMA 04’s Southern edge.

Table 11: Bull River Sub-IPMA Invasive Plants Priority List

EDRR WATCHLIST - Not currently known in this IPMA (and may also not be known in the EKISC region*). Follow EDRR reporting and action protocols.		
- Baby’s breath - Bighead knapweed - Black henbane - Black knapweed - Black locus - Caraway - Common bugloss - Field scabious - Flat peavine - Flowering rush* - Garlic mustard* - Gorse*	- Himalayan blackberry* - Hoary alyssum - Hoary cress - Knotweed spp. - Marsh plume thistle* - Meadow clary - Meadow knapweed - Nodding thistle* - Perennial pepperweed - Policeman’s helmet - Plumless thistle*	- Purple loosestrife - Puncturevine* - Queen Anne’s lace* - Rush skeletonweed - Russian thistle - Scotch broom* - Tansy ragwort* - Teasel* - Velvetleaf* - Wild four o’clock* - Wood sage - Yellow starthistle*
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution. These species may be relatively new to the IPMA. Eradication is the objective.		
- Common tansy	- Leafy spurge	- Scentless chamomile
PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL – Species known in IPMA but with very limited distribution. Enter inventory data, report and treat or monitor annually.		
- Blueweed	- Orange hawkweed	- Russian knapweed
PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – Site specific approach used. Enter inventory data, report and treat all sites outside containment lines. Some of these species have biocontrol available which can be used within the containment line (BC).		

- Diffuse knapweed	- St. John’s wort	-
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives.		
- Annual sowthistle - Burdock - Canada thistle - Chicory - Hound’s tongue	- Dalmatian toadflax - Oxeye Daisy - Perennial sowthistle - Sulphur cinquefoil	- Spotted knapweed - Yellow/common toadflax - Wormwood - Yellow hawkweed spp.
PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		
- Field Bindweed	- Milkvetch spp.	-

IPMA 04

North boundary: Middle of Toby Creek

North East boundary: South side Black Forest to North St and height of land south of Shuswap Cr and west of Kootenay River

South boundary: Findley Cr FSR and Whiteswan FSR to Monroe Lake Recreation Site

Table 12: IPMA 04 Invasive Plants Priority List

EDRR WATCHLIST - Not currently known in this IPMA (and may also not be known in the EKISC region*). Follow EDRR reporting and action protocols.		
- Bighead knapweed - Black knapweed - Black locus - Caraway - Common bugloss - Flat peavine - Flowering rush* - Garlic mustard* - Gorse*	- Himalayan blackberry* - Knotweed spp. - Marsh plume thistle* - Meadow clary - Meadow knapweed - Nodding thistle* - Policeman’s helmet - Plumless thistle* - Purple loosestrife	- Puncturevine* - Queen Anne’s lace* - Rush skeletonweed - Scotch broom* - Tansy ragwort* - Teasel* - Velvetleaf* - Wild four o’clock* - Wood sage - Yellow starthistle*
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution. These species may be relatively new to the IPMA. Eradication is the objective.		
- Black henbane - Field scabious	- Hoary alyssum - Hoary cress	- Orange hawkweed - Perennial pepperweed
PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL – Species known in IPMA but with very limited distribution. Enter inventory data, report and treat or monitor annually.		
- Baby’s Breath - Blueweed	- Common tansy - Leafy spurge	- Scentless chamomile
PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – Site specific approach used. Enter inventory data, report and treat all sites outside containment lines. Some of these species have biocontrol available which can be used within the containment line (BC).		
- Diffuse knapweed	- Spotted knapweed	- St. John’s wort

- Russian knapweed		
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives.		
- Annual sowthistle - Burdock - Canada thistle - Chicory - Dalmatian toadflax - Hound’s tongue	- Oxeye Daisy - Perennial sowthistle - Russian thistle - Sulphur cinquefoil - Yellow/common toadflax -	- Yellow hawkweed spp. - Wormwood
PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		
- Field Bindweed	- Milkvetch spp.	-

IPMA 05

North boundary: RDEK boundary (3.5 km north of Spillimacheen).

East boundary: Kootenay National Park to AB.

South boundary: Invermere west along Toby Creek to the height of land.

Table 13: IPMA 05 Invasive Plants Priority List

EDRR WATCHLIST - Not currently known in this IPMA (and may also not be known in the EKISC region*). Follow EDRR reporting and action protocols.		
- Bighead knapweed - Black henbane - Black knapweed - Black locus - Common bugloss - Flat peavine - Flowering rush* - Garlic mustard* - Gorse* - Hoary alyssum -	- Himalayan blackberry* - Knotweed spp. - Marsh plume thistle* - Meadow clary - Nodding thistle* - Perennial pepperweed - Policeman’s helmet - Plumless thistle* - Purple loosestrife - Puncturevine*	- Queen Anne’s lace* - Rush skeletonweed - Russian knapweed - Scotch broom* - Tansy ragwort* - Teasel* - Velvetleaf* - Wild four o’clock* - Wood sage - Yellow starthistle*
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution. These species may be relatively new to the IPMA. Eradication is the objective.		
- Blueweed - Caraway	- Field scabious - Hoary cress	- Meadow knapweed - Teasel
PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL – Species known in IPMA but with very limited distribution. Enter inventory data, report and treat or monitor annually.		
- Common tansy - Orange hawkweed	- Scentless chamomile -	- St. John’s wort
PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – Site specific approach used. Enter inventory data, report and treat all sites outside containment lines. Some of these species have biocontrol available which can be used within the containment line (BC).		
- Baby’s Breath	- Diffuse knapweed	- Leafy spurge

<p>PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual sowthistle - Burdock - Canada thistle - Chicory - Dalmatian toadflax 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hound’s tongue - Oxeye Daisy - Perennial sowthistle - Russian thistle - Sulphur cinquefoil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spotted knapweed - Wormwood - Yellow/common toadflax - Yellow hawkweed spp.
<p>PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field Bindweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Milkvetch spp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -