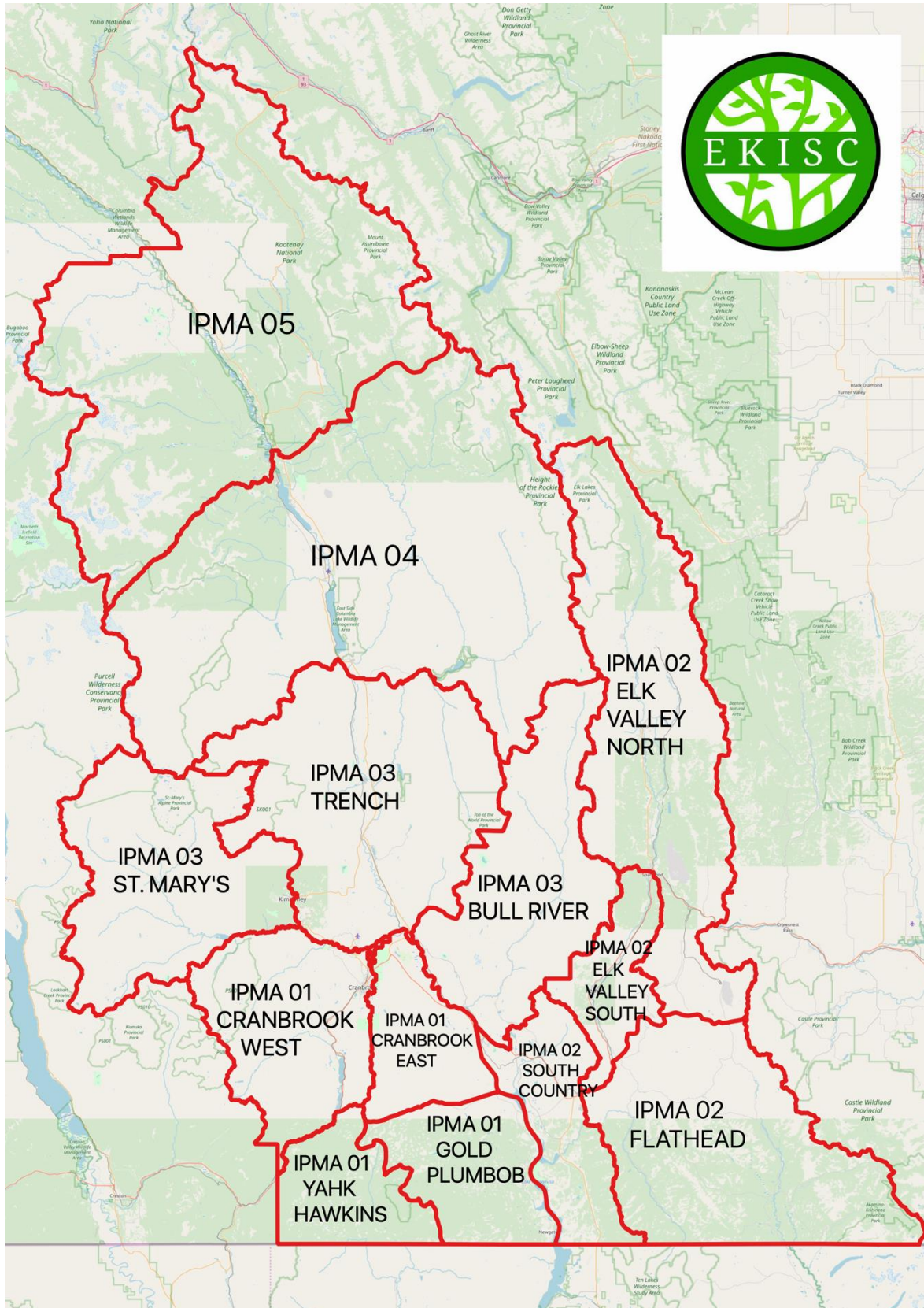


2020 Invasive Plant Priority List by IPMA

PRIORITY	TITLE	DEFINITION
0*	PREVENTION WATCHLIST	These species are not currently known 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.
0		These species are not currently known in this IPMA but may occur in the EKISC region. May include historic plant sites. 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**	REGIONAL EDRR	These species include brand new incursions and high-risk invasive plant species that are extremely limited in extent (i.e. have less than 10 very small sites) in the entire EKISC region. The management objective is eradication. Regional EDRR species do not include Provincial Prohibited Species.
1	ERADICATION	These species are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may include new incursions, high-risk invasive plant species that are extremely limited in extent, or species that pose a particularly significant threat and all known locations within the IPMA are targeted for treatment. The management objective for these species within the IPMA is eradication.
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 species to decrease further spread.
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 (in BC) 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 recommended control efforts for these species. Further research is required in order to determine their distribution, impacts, potential for spread and/or feasibility of control.

INVASIVE PLANT MANAGEMENT AREAS (IPMAs)



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

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 - Caraway - Common bugloss - Field scabious - Flowering rush* - Garlic mustard* - Gorse* - Himalayan blackberry* - Hoary cress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knotweed spp. - Marsh plume thistle* - Meadow clary - Meadow knapweed - Nodding thistle* - Perennial pepperweed - Poison Hemlock - Policeman’s helmet - Plumeless thistle* - Purple loosestrife - Puncturevine* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Queen Anne’s lace* - Rush skeletonweed - Scotch broom* - Tansy ragwort* - Teasel* - Velvetleaf* - Wild four o’clock* - Wild Parsnip - Woodland Sage - Yellow Flag Iris - Yellow starthistle*
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area**). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bighead Knapweed ** - Flat peavine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hoary alyssum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leafy spurge
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"> - 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 - Orange hawkweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Russian thistle - 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.		
<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"> - 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"> - Dames Rocket

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

PREVENTION 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 - Common bugloss - Field scabious - Flowering rush* - Garlic mustard* - Gorse* - Himalayan blackberry* - Knotweed spp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marsh plume thistle* - Meadow clary - Meadow knapweed - Nodding thistle - Perennial pepperweed - Poison Hemlock - Policeman’s helmet - Plumeless thistle* - Purple loosestrife - Puncturevine* - Queen Anne’s lace* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rush skeletonweed - Scotch broom* - Tansy ragwort* - Teasel - Velvetleaf* - Wild four o’clock* - Wild Parsnip - Woodland sage - Yellow Flag Iris - Yellow starthistle*
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area**). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Caraway - Hoary alyssum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hoary cress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leafy spurge
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 - Blueweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diffuse knapweed - Flat peavine 	<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"> - Common tansy - Chicory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orange hawkweed - Scentless chamomile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual sowthistle - Burdock - Canada thistle - Dalmatian toadflax - Hound’s tongue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oxeye Daisy - Perennial sowthistle - Russian thistle - Spotted knapweed - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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"> - Dames Rocket

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

<p>PREVENTION WATCHLIST - Not currently known in this IPMA (and may also not be known in the EKISC region*). Follow EDRR reporting and action protocols.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hoary cress - Knotweed spp. - Leafy spurge - Marsh plume thistle* - Meadow clary - Meadow knapweed - Nodding thistle - Perennial pepperweed - Poison Hemlock - Policeman’s helmet - Plumeless thistle* - Purple loosestrife - Puncturevine* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rushskeletonweed - Russian knapweed - Russian thistle - Queen Anne’s lace* - Scotch broom* - Tansy ragwort* - Teasel - Velvetleaf* - Wild four o’clock* - Wild Parsnip - Woodland sage - Yellow Flag Iris - Yellow starthistle*
<p>PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area**). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hoary Alyssum 		
<p>PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL – Species known in IPMA but with very limited distribution. Enter inventory data, report and treat or monitor annually.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blueweed - Chicory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Common tansy - Diffuse knapweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orange hawkweed - Scentless Chamomile
<p>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).</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Burdock - Spotted knapweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - St. John’s wort - Sulphur cinquefoil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wormwood - Yellow hawkweed spp
<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 - Canada thistle - Dalmatian Toadflax 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hound’s tongue - Oxeye Daisy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yellow/common toadflax - Perennial sowthistle
<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"> - Dames Rocket

IPMA 01: GOLD-PLUMBOB SUB-IPMA

North: The TransCanada Pipeline RoW.

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

East: Lake Koochanusa.

South: The US border.

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

PREVENTION 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 - Flat peavine - Flowering rush* - Garlic mustard* - Gorse* - Himalayan blackberry* - Hoary alyssum	- Hoary cress - Knotweed spp. - Leafy spurge - Marsh plume thistle* - Meadow clary - Meadow knapweed - Nodding thistle - Perennial pepperweed - Poison Hemlock - Policeman's helmet - Plumeless thistle* - Purple loosestrife	- Puncturevine* - Queen Anne's lace* - Russian knapweed - Scotch broom* - Tansy ragwort* - Teasel - Velvetleaf* - Wild four o'clock* - Wild Parsnip - Woodland sage - Yellow Flag Iris - Yellow starthistle*
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area**). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.		
- Caraway	- Rushskeletonweed	
PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL – Species known in IPMA but with very limited distribution. Enter inventory data, report and treat or monitor annually.		
- Common tansy - Baby's breath	- Russian thistle	- 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 - Chicory	- Diffuse Knapweed - 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 - Perennial sowthistle - 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.		
- Field Bindweed	- Milkvetch spp.	- Dames Rocket

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 Kocanusa will be Highway #3 from Wardner bridge to the point where IPMA 03 south boundary turns north.

West: The west boundary is Lake Kocanusa 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

PREVENTION 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 locust - Common bugloss - Field scabious - Flowering rush* - Garlic mustard* - Gorse* - Himalayan blackberry* - Hoary cress	- Knotweed spp. - Marsh plume thistle* - Meadow clary - Meadow knapweed - Nodding thistle - Perennial pepperweed - Poison Hemlock - Policeman's helmet - Plumeless thistle* - Purple loosestrife - Puncturevine*	- Queen Anne's lace* - Scotch broom* - Tansy ragwort* - Teasel* - Velvetleaf* - Wild four o'clock* - Wild Parsnip - Woodland sage - Yellow Flag Iris - Yellow starthistle*
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area**). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.		
- Bighead knapweed** - Flat peavine	- Hoary alyssum - Leafy spurge	- Rush skeletonweed
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 - Caraway	- Common tansy - Russian knapweed	- Russian Thistle - 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	- Diffuse knapweed	- Orange hawkweed
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 - Spotted knapweed - 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.		
- Field Bindweed	- Milkvetch spp.	- Dames Rocket

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 sub-IPMAs.

East: The Alberta Border.

South: The US Border.

Table 6: Flathead Sub-IPMA Invasive Plants Priority List

PREVENTION 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 - Common bugloss - Field scabious - Flat peavine - Flowering rush* - Garlic mustard* - Gorse* - Himalayan blackberry* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hoary alyssum - Hoary cress - Knotweed spp. - Marsh plume thistle* - Meadow clary - Meadow knapweed - Nodding thistle - Perennial pepperweed - Policeman's helmet - Poison Hemlock - Plumeless thistle* - Purple loosestrife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Puncturevine* - Queen Anne's lace* - Russian knapweed - Russian thistle - Scotch broom* - Tansy ragwort* - Teasel - Velvetleaf* - Wild four o'clock* - Wild Parsnip - Woodland sage - Yellow Flag Iris - Yellow starthistle*
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area**). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leafy spurge 		
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 - Caraway - Common tansy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diffuse knapweed - Orange hawkweed - Rush skeletonweed 	<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).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual sowthistle - Burdock - Canada thistle - Chicory 	<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 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"> - 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.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field Bindweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Milkvetch spp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dames Rocket

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

PREVENTION 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 - Common bugloss - Field scabious - Flat peavine - 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 - Poison Hemlock - Plumeless thistle* - Purple loosestrife - Puncturevine* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Queen Anne's lace* - Rush skeletonweed - Russian knapweed - Russian thistle - Scotch broom* - Tansy ragwort* - Teasel* - Velvetleaf* - Wild four o'clock* - Wild Parsnip - Woodland sage - Yellow Flag Iris - Yellow starthistle*
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area**). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.		
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"> - Caraway - Common Tansy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diffuse knapweed - Orange hawkweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blueweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scentless chamomile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual sowthistle - Burdock - Canada thistle - Chicory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dalmatian toadflax - Hound's tongue - Oxeye Daisy - Perennial sowthistle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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"> - Dames Rocket

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

PREVENTION 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 locust - Common bugloss - Field scabious - Flowering rush* - Garlic mustard* - Gorse* - Himalayan blackberry* - Hoary alyssum - Hoary cress - Leafy spurge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marsh plume thistle* - Meadow clary - Meadow knapweed - Nodding thistle - Perennial pepperweed - Policeman's helmet - Poison Hemlock - Plumeless thistle* - Purple loosestrife - Puncturevine* - Queen Anne's lace* - Rush skeletonweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Russian knapweed - Russian thistle - Scotch broom* - Tansy ragwort* - Teasel - Velvetleaf* - Wild four o'clock* - Wild Parsnip - Woodland sage - Yellow Flag Iris - Yellow starthistle*
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area**). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knotweed spp.** 		
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"> - Diffuse knapweed - Flat peavine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orange hawkweed - 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).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blueweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Burdock - Canada thistle - Caraway - Chicory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dalmatian toadflax - Hound's tongue - Oxeye Daisy - Perennial sowthistle - Spotted knapweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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"> - Dames Rocket

IPMA 03: TRENCH SUB-IPMA

North: This Sub-IPMA 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

PREVENTION 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 - Flat peavine - Flowering rush* - Garlic mustard* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gorse* - Himalayan blackberry* - Knotweed spp. - Marsh plume thistle* - Meadow clary - Meadow knapweed - Nodding thistle - Perennial pepperweed - Plumeless thistle* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poison Hemlock - Puncturevine* - Queen Anne’s lace* - Scotch broom* - Tansy ragwort* - Teasel - Velvetleaf* - Wild four o’clock* - Yellow Flag Iris - Yellow starthistle*
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area**). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hoary alyssum - Hoary cress - Leafy spurge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policeman’s helmet** - Purple loosestrife** - Rushskeletonweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wild parsnip** - 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"> - Common tansy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scentless chamomile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yellow Devil 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).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blueweed - Diffuse knapweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orange hawkweed - St. John’s wort 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Russian Knapweed - 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 - Baby’s Breath - Burdock - Canada thistle - Chicory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dalmatian toadflax - Hound’s tongue - Oxeye Daisy - Perennial sowthistle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field Bindweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Milkvetch spp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dames Rocket

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.

North: Boundary continues to St Mary’s Alpine Provincial Park.

South: Boundary bordered by IPMA 01 West Cranbrook.

East: 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.

West: Central Kootenay boundary.

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

PREVENTION 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 - Poison Hemlock - Policeman’s helmet - Plumeless 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* - Wild Parsnip - Woodland sage - Yellow Flag Iris - Yellow starthistle*
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area**). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.		
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 - Blueweed - Common tansy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diffuse knapweed - Flat peavine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Burdock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orange hawkweed 	
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 - Canada thistle - Chicory - Dalmatian toadflax 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hound’s tongue - Oxeye Daisy - Perennial sowthistle - Spotted knapweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field Bindweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Milkvetch spp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dames Rocket

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

PREVENTION 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 locust - Caraway - Common bugloss - Field scabious - Flat peavine - Flowering rush* - Garlic mustard* - Gorse* - Himalayan blackberry* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hoary cress - Knotweed spp. - Marsh plume thistle* - Meadow clary - Meadow knapweed - Nodding thistle* - Perennial pepperweed - Policeman’s helmet - Poison Hemlock - Plumeless thistle* - Purple loosestrife - Puncturevine* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Queen Anne’s lace* - Rush skeletonweed - Scotch broom* - Tansy ragwort* - Teasel* - Velvetleaf* - Wild four o’clock* - Wild Parsnip - Woodland sage - Yellow Flag Iris - Yellow starthistle*
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area**). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Common tansy - Hoary alyssum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leafy spurge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scentless chamomile
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orange hawkweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Russian Thistle
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diffuse knapweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual sowthistle - Burdock - Canada thistle - Chicory - Hound’s tongue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dalmatian toadflax - Oxeye Daisy - Perennial sowthistle - Sulphur cinquefoil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field Bindweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Milkvetch spp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dames Rocket

IPMA 04

North boundary: Toby Creek FSR.

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

PREVENTION 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	- Knotweed spp.	- Rushskeletonweed
- Black knapweed	- Marsh plume thistle*	- Scotch broom*
- Black locus	- Meadow clary	- Tansy ragwort*
- Caraway	- Meadow knapweed	- Teasel*
- Common bugloss	- Nodding thistle*	- Velvetleaf*
- Flat peavine	- Policeman's helmet	- Wild four o'clock*
- Flowering rush*	- Poison Hemlock	- Wild Parsnip
- Garlic mustard*	- Plumeless thistle*	- Woodland sage
- Gorse*	- Purple loosestrife	- Yellow Flag Iris
- Himalayan blackberry*	- Puncturevine*	- Yellow starthistle*
	- Queen Anne's lace*	
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area**). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.		
- Black henbane**	- Hoary Alyssum	- Perennial pepperweed**
- Field scabious**	- Hoary cress	
PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL – Species known in IPMA but with very limited distribution. Enter inventory data, report and treat or monitor annually.		
- Blueweed	- Common tansy	- Orange hawkweed
	- 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).		
- Baby's Breath	- Russian knapweed	- St. John's wort
- Diffuse 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	- Dalmatian toadflax	- Spotted knapweed
- Burdock	- Hound's tongue	- Sulphur cinquefoil
- Canada thistle	- Oxeye Daisy	- Yellow/common toadflax
- Chicory	- Perennial sowthistle	- Yellow hawkweed spp.
	- Russian thistle	- 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.	- Dames Rocket

IPMA 05

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

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

East: Kootenay National Park to Alberta border.

West: Columbia-Shuswap boundary.

Table 13: IPMA 05 Invasive Plants Priority List

PREVENTION 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 - Common bugloss - Flowering rush* - Garlic mustard* - Gorse* - Himalayan blackberry* - Knotweed spp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marsh plume thistle* - Meadow clary - Nodding thistle* - Perennial pepperweed - Policeman’s helmet - Poison Hemlock - Plumeless thistle* - Purple loosestrife - Puncturevine* - Queen Anne’s lace* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rush skeletonweed - Russian knapweed - Scotch broom* - Tansy ragwort* - Velvetleaf* - Wild four o’clock* - Wild Parsnip - Woodland sage - Yellow Flag Iris - Yellow starthistle*
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with extremely limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area**). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flat peavine - Hoary Alyssum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field scabious** - Meadow knapweed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Teasel**
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 - Caraway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hoary cress - Scentless chamomile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baby’s Breath - Common tansy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diffuse knapweed - Leafy spurge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orange hawkweed
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 - 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.
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"> - Dames Rocket