

EKISC Invasive Plant Priority by Invasive Plant Management Area 2021

PRIORITY	TITLE	DEFINITION
0	Prevention	These species are not currently known in the IPMA or region but are present in neighbouring areas or are likely to be introduced. The focus for these species is education and awareness with the goal of prevention. If the species are detected, Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) reporting and action protocols are to be followed. Note that <u>Provincial EDRR</u> species (<u>PEDRR</u>) are managed solely by the Province and all observations should be reported to EKISC or MFLNRORD
		immediately.
1	REGIONAL EDRR (REDRR)/ Eradication	 These species Include both: New incursions and high-risk invasive plant species that are extremely limited in extent (i.e., have less than 10 sites) in the entire EKISC region (these are Regional EDRR [REDRR] species) Species that are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may include new incursions, high-risk species that are extremely limited in extent, or species that pose a particularly significant threat and eradication is achievable. The management objective is eradication. Note that Provincial EDRR
		species (<u>PEDRR</u>) are managed solely by the Province and all observations should be reported to EKISC or MFLNRORD immediately.
2	ANNUAL CONTROL	These species are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may have been present for a relatively long period. The management objective is to monitor and treat species to decrease further spread outside of established areas.
3	CONTAINMENT	These species are abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but have not infested all habitats. The goal is to contain and not allow further spread. Management efforts may be 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., valuable 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.



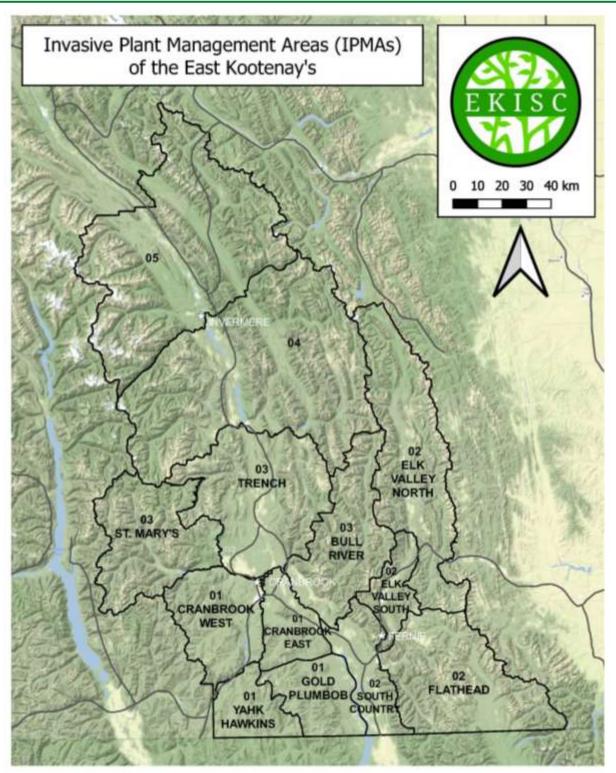


Figure 1. EKISC Invasive Plant Management Areas (IPMAs). EKISC has 5 IPMA's: IPMA's 1, 2 and 3 are further divided, totaling 13 IPMAs.

Russian knapweed



IPMA 01: Cranbrook East

North: The St. Mary's River.

Baby's breath

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 currently known in the IPMA or region but are present in neighbouring areas or are likely to be introduced. If the species are detected, Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) reporting and action protocols are to be followed.

Bighead knapweed (REDRR)	Marsh plume thistle	Rush skeletonweed (REDRR)
Black henbane (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Meadow clary (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Scotch broom
Black knapweed	Meadow knapweed	Scotch thistle (REDRR)
Black locust	Nodding thistle	Tansy ragwort
Caraway	North Africa grass	Teasel (REDRR)
Common bugloss	Perennial pepperweed (PEDRR)	Velvetleaf
Field scabious (REDRR)	Poison Hemlock	Wild four o'clock
Flowering rush (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Policeman's helmet (REDRR)	Wild parsnip (REDRR)
Garlic mustard	Plumeless thistle	Wood Sage
Himalayan blackberry	Purple loosestrife (REDRR)	Yellow flag iris (REDRR)
Hoary cress	Queen Anne's lace	Yellow starthistle (<u>PEDRR</u>)
Knotweed spp.		

PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area [REDRR]). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.

Flat peavine	Hoary alyssum	Leafyspurge	
PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL – These species are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may have			
been present for a relatively long period	 The management objective is to monitor 	and treat species to decrease	
further spread outside of established ar	eas.		

Scentless chamomile

 Common tansy
 PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – These species are abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but have not infested all habitats. The goal is to contain and not allow further spread. Management efforts may be delineated by containment lines, and some of these species have biocontrol agents available.

Blueweed	Chicory	Russian thistle	
Diffuseknapweed	Orangehawkweed	St. John's wort (biocontrol)	
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. Some of			
these species have biological control	agents available.		
Annualsowthistle	Hound's tongue (biocontrol)	Sulphurcinquefoil	
Burdock	Oxeye daisy	Wormwood	
Canada thistle (biocontrol)	Perennial sowthistle	Yellow/common toadflax	
Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol)	Spotted knapweed (biocontrol)	Yellow hawkweed spp.	
PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFOR	MATION – There is insufficient information or	n the distribution, impacts and	
	the following species. Further information is r		
Et al al la tra alcuna da l	NATU VILLAN	De com De clas	

Field bindweed Milkvetch spp. Dames Rocket
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IPMA 01: Cranbrook West

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 - These species are not currently known in the IPMA or region but are present in neighbouring areas or are likely to be introduced. If the species are detected, Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) reporting and action protocols are to be followed.

Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Black henbane (<u>PEDRR</u>) Black knapweed Black locust Common bugloss Field scabious (REDRR)	North Africa grass Meadow clary (<u>PEDRR</u>) Meadow knapweed Nodding thistle Perennial pepperweed (<u>PEDRR</u>) Poison Hemlock	Rush skeletonweed (REDRR) Scotch broom Scotch thistle (REDRR) Tansy ragwort Teasel (REDRR) Velvetleaf		
Flowering rush (<u>PEDRR</u>) Garlic mustard Himalayan blackberry Knotweed spp. Marsh plume thistle	Policeman's helmet (REDRR) Plumeless thistle Purple loosestrife (REDRR) Queen Anne's lace e species are known in the IPMA but with	Wild four o'clock Wild parsnip (REDRR) Wood sage Yellow starthisle (<u>PEDRR</u>)		
	he EKISC area [REDRR]). May include new			
Caraway Hoary alyssum	Hoary cress Flat peavine	Leafy spurge Yellow flag iris (REDRR)		
PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL – These species are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may have been present for a relatively long period. The management objective is to monitor and treat species to decrease further spread outside of established areas.				
Baby's breath Blueweed	Diffuse knapweed	Russian knapweed		
PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – These species are abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but have not infested all habitats. The goal is to contain and not allow further spread. Management efforts may be delineated by containment lines, and some of these species have biocontrol agents available.				
Common tansy Chicory	Orange hawkweed Scentless chamomile	St. John's wort (biocontrol)		
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. Some of these species have biological control agents available.				
Annualsowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol) Hound's tongue (biocontrol)	Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle Russian thistle Spotted knapweed (biocontrol)	Sulphurcinquefoil 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 01: Yahk-Hawkins

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

PREVENTION WATCHLIST - These species are not currently known in the IPMA or region but are present in			
	e introduced. If the species are detected	, Early Detection Rapid Response	
(EDRR) reporting and action protoco	ols are to be followed.		
Baby's breath	Knotweed spp.	Russian knapweed	
Bighead knapweed (REDRR)	Leafy spurge	Russian thistle	
Black henbane (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Marsh plume thistle	Queen Anne's lace	
Black knapweed	Meadow clary (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Scotch broom	
Black locust	Meadowknapweed	Scotch thistle (REDRR)	
Caraway	Nodding thistle	Tansyragwort	
Common bugloss	North Africa grass	Teasel (REDRR)	
Field scabious (REDRR)	Perennial pepperweed (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Velvetleaf	
Flat peavine	Poison Hemlock	Wild four o'clock	
Flowering rush (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Policeman's helmet (REDRR)	Wild parsnip (REDRR)	
Garlic mustard	Plumeless thistle	Wood sage	
Himalayan blackberry	Purple loosestrife (REDRR)	Yellow flag iris (REDRR)	
Hoary Cress	Rush skeletonweed (REDRR)	Yellow starthisle (PEDRR)	
	e species are known in the IPMA but with		
	he EKISC area [REDRR]). May include new	incursions, or species that pose a	
particularly significant threat. Eradio	cation is the objective.		
Hoary alyssum			
PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL	- These species are known in the IPMA bu	it with limited distribution and may	
have been present for a relatively long period. The management objective is to monitor and treat species to			
decrease further spread outside of established areas.			
Blueweed	Common tansy	Orangehawkweed	
Chicory	Diffuseknapweed	Scentless chamomile	
,			
PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – These species are abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but have not infested			
	nd not allow further spread. Management	efforts may be delineated by	
containment lines, and some species	s have biocontrol agents available.		
Spotted knapweed (biocontrol)	Sulphur cinquefoil	Yellow hawkweed spp.	
St. John's wort (biocontrol)			
· · · · · ·	NTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH	- Widespread species that are beyond	
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCO	DNTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH		
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCO landscape-level control or have relative	ely low impact. Treat based on specific land		
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCO landscape-level control or have relative species have biological control agents	rely low impact. Treat based on specific land available.	management objectives. Some of these	
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCO landscape-level control or have relativ species have biological control agents Annual sowthistle	rely low impact. Treat based on specific land available. Hound's tongue (biocontrol)	e management objectives. Some of these Perennial sowthistle	
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCO landscape-level control or have relativ species have biological control agents Annual sowthistle Burdock	rely low impact. Treat based on specific land available. Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy	management objectives. Some of these	
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCO landscape-level control or have relativ species have biological control agents Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol)	vely low impact. Treat based on specific land available. Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Yellow/common toadflax	Perennial sowthistle Wormwood	
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCO landscape-level control or have relative species have biological control agents Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORmation	rely low impact. Treat based on specific land available. Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Yellow/common toadflax RMATION – There is insufficient informat	A management objectives. Some of these Perennial sowthistle Wormwood ion on the distribution, impacts and	
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCO landscape-level control or have relative species have biological control agents Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORmation	vely low impact. Treat based on specific land available. Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Yellow/common toadflax	A management objectives. Some of these Perennial sowthistle Wormwood ion on the distribution, impacts and	
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCO landscape-level control or have relative species have biological control agents Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORM	rely low impact. Treat based on specific land available. Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Yellow/common toadflax RMATION – There is insufficient informat	A management objectives. Some of these Perennial sowthistle Wormwood ion on the distribution, impacts and	



IPMA 01: Gold Plumbob

North: The TransCanada Pipeline RoW. West: The west boundary of the Gold-Plumbob Range Unit. East: Lake Koocanusa. South: The US border.

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

PREVENTION WATCHLIST - Not currently known in the IPMA or region but are present in neighbouring areas			
	species are detected, Early Detection Ra		
action protocols are to be followed.			
Bighead knapweed (REDRR)	Knotweed spp.	Queen Anne's lace	
Black henbane (PEDRR)	Leafyspurge	Russian knapweed	
Black knapweed	Marsh plume thistle	Scotch broom	
Black locust	Meadow clary (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Scotch thistle (REDRR)	
Common bugloss	Meadowknapweed	Tansy ragwort	
Field scabious (REDRR)	Nodding thistle	Teasel (REDRR)	
Flat peavine	North Africa grass	Velvetleaf	
Flowering rush (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Perennial pepperweed (PEDRR)	Wild four o'clock	
Garlic mustard	Poison Hemlock	Wild parsnip (REDRR)	
Himalayan blackberry	Policeman's helmet (REDRR)	Wood sage	
Hoary alyssum	Plumeless thistle	Yellow flag iris (REDRR)	
Hoary cress	Purple loosestrife (REDRR)	Yellow starthisle (<u>PEDRR</u>)	
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - Thes	e species are known in the IPMA but with	n limited distribution (or are	
	s across the EKISC area [REDRR]). May inc	clude new incursions, or species that	
pose a particularly significant threat	. Eradication is the objective.		
Caraway	Rush skeletonweed (REDRR)		
PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL – Known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may have been			
present for a relatively long period.	The management objective is to monitor	and treat species to decrease	
further spread outside of establishe	d areas.		
Common tansy	Russian thistle	Scentless chamomile	
Baby's breath			
PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT - At	undant in certain portions of the IPMA b	ut have not infested all habitats. The	
goal is to contain and not allow further spread. Management efforts may be delineated by containment lines,			
and some species have biocontrol a	gents available.		
Blueweed	Diffuse Knapweed	Spotted knapweed (biocontrol)	
Chicory	Orange hawkweed		
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCO	ONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) – Widespread species that are	
beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives.			
Some of these species have biological control agents available.			
Annualsowthistle	Hound's tongue (biocontrol)	Sulphurcinquefoil	
Burdock	Oxeye daisy	Wormwood	
Canada thistle (biocontrol)	Perennial sowthistle	Yellow/common toadflax	
Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol)	St. John's wort (biocontrol)	Yellow hawkweed spp.	
PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFO	RMATION – There is insufficient informat	tion 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

North: NE boundary of Upper Sand Creek Range along height of land until 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 Wigwam River west to the northern point of the Grasmere Range Unit. Follow height of land south to 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.

Table 5: South Country Sub-IPMA	invasive Plants Priority List	
PREVENTION WATCHLIST - Not	currently known in the IPMA or region b	ut are present in neighbouring areas or
are likely to be introduced. If the s	pecies are detected, Early Detection Rapi	id Response (EDRR) reporting and action
protocols are to be followed.		
Black henbane (<u>PEDRR</u>) Black knapweed Black locust Common bugloss Field scabious (REDRR) Flowering rush (<u>PEDRR</u>) Garlic mustard Himalayan blackberry Hoary cress Knotweed spp.	Marsh plume thistle Meadow clary (<u>PEDRR</u>) Meadow knapweed Nodding thistle Perennial pepperweed (<u>PEDRR</u>) Poison Hemlock Policeman's helmet (REDRR) Plumeless thistle Purple loosestrife (REDRR) Queen Anne's lace	Scotch broom Tansy ragwort Teasel (REDRR) Velvetleaf Wild four o'clock Wild parsnip (REDRR) Wood sage Yellow flag iris (REDRR) Yellow starthisle (<u>PEDRR</u>)
	ese species are known in the IPMA but wit the EKISC area [REDRR]). May include new ication is the objective. Hoary alyssum Leafy spurge	
	 Known in the IPMA but with limited dis nagement objective is to monitor and tre 	
Baby's breath	Common tansy	Russian Thistle
Caraway	Russian knapweed	Scentless chamomile
	bundant in certain portions of the IPMA I ther spread. Management efforts may be ts available. Diffuse knapweed	
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOC landscape-level control or have relat	CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH	
species have biological control agent		in management objectives. Some of these
	s available.	
species have biological control agent		Sulphurcinquefoil Wormwood
species have biological control agent Annual sowthistle	s available. Hound's tongue (biocontrol)	Sulphurcinquefoil
species have biological control agent Annualsowthistle Burdock	s available. Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy	Sulphurcinquefoil Wormwood
species have biological control agent Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol)	s available. Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle	Sulphurcinquefoil Wormwood Yellow/common toadflax
species have biological control agent Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Chicory Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol)	s available. Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) St. John's wort (biocontrol)	Sulphurcinquefoil Wormwood Yellow/common toadflax Yellow hawkweed spp.
species have biological control agent Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Chicory Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol) PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFO	s available. Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle Spotted knapweed (biocontrol)	Sulphur cinquefoil Wormwood Yellow/common toadflax Yellow hawkweed spp.
species have biological control agent Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Chicory Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol) PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFO	s available. Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) St. John's wort (biocontrol) PRMATION – There is insufficient information	Sulphur cinquefoil Wormwood Yellow/common toadflax Yellow hawkweed spp. ation on the distribution, impacts and



IPMA 02: Flathead

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 the IPMA or region but are present in neighbouring areas or are likely to be introduced. If the species are detected, Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) reporting and action protocols are to be followed. Baby's breath Hoary cress Russian knapweed Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Knotweed spp. Russian thistle Black henbane (PEDRR) Marsh plume thistle Scotch broom Black knapweed Meadow clary (PEDRR) Scotch thistle (REDRR) Black locust Meadowknapweed **Tansy ragwort** Teasel (REDRR) **Common bugloss** Nodding thistle Field scabious (REDRR) Perennial pepperweed (PEDRR) Velvetleaf Policeman's helmet (REDRR) Wild four o'clock **Flat peavine** Flowering rush (PEDRR) Wild parsnip (REDRR) **Poison Hemlock** Garlic mustard Plumeless thistle Wood sage Yellow flag iris (REDRR) Himalayan blackberry Purple loosestrife (REDRR) Hoary alyssum Queen Anne's lace Yellow starthisle (PEDRR) PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area [REDRR]). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective. Rush skeletonweed (REDRR) Leafy spurge **PRIORITY 2.** ANNUAL CONTROL – Known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may have been present for a relatively long period. The management objective is to monitor and treat species to decrease further spread outside of established areas. Orange hawkweed Blueweed Common tansy Caraway **Diffuse knapweed** Scentless chamomile PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – Abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but have not infested all habitats. The goal is to contain and not allow further spread. Management efforts may be delineated by containment lines, and some species have biocontrol agents available. Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) Chicory Sulphurcinquefoil Hound's tongue (biocontrol) St. John's wort (biocontrol) 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. Annualsowthistle Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol) Wormwood Burdock Oxeve daisy Yellow/common toadflax Canada thistle (biocontrol) Perennialsowthistle

PRIORTY 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: Elk Valley North

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.

PREVENTION WATCHLIST - Not currently known in the IPMA or region but are present in neighbouring areas or are likely to be introduced. If the species are detected, Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) reporting and action protocols are to be followed. Baby's breath Knotweed spp. **Russian knapweed** Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Leafy spurge **Russian thistle** Black henbane (<u>PEDRR</u>) Marsh plume thistle Scotch broom Black knapweed Meadow clary (PEDRR) Scotch thistle (REDRR) Black locust Meadowknapweed Tansv ragwort Nodding thistle Teasel (REDRR) Common bugloss Field scabious (REDRR) Perennial pepperweed (PEDRR) Velvetleaf Policeman's helmet (REDRR) **Flat** peavine Wild four o'clock Flowering rush (PEDRR) Poison Hemlock Wild parsnip (REDRR) Garlic mustard **Plumeless thistle** Wood sage Himalayan blackberry Purple loosestrife (REDRR) Yellow flag iris (REDRR) Yellow starthisle (PEDRR) Hoary alyssum Queen Anne's lace Hoary cress Rush skeletonweed (REDRR) PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These species are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area [REDRR]). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective. **PRIORITY 2.** ANNUAL CONTROL – Known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may have been present for a relatively long period. The management objective is to monitor and treat species to decrease further spread outside of established areas. Caraway **Diffuse knapweed** St. John's wort (biocontrol) **Common Tansy** Orange hawkweed **PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT** – Abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but have not infested all habitats. The goal is to contain and not allow further spread. Management efforts may be delineated by containment lines, and some species have biocontrol agents available. Blueweed Scentless chamomile Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) 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. Some of these species have biological control agents available. Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol) Annualsowthistle Sulphurcinquefoil Burdock Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Wormwood Canada thistle (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Yellow/common toadflax Chicorv Perennial sowthistle 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: Elk Valley South

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
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PREVENTION WATCHLIST - Not c	urrently known in the IPMA or region but	are present in neighbouring areas or
are likely to be introduced. If the sp	ecies are detected, Early Detection Rapid	Response (EDRR) reporting and
action protocols are to be followed.		
Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Black henbane (<u>PEDRR</u>) Black knapweed Black locust Common bugloss Field scabious (REDRR) Flowering rush (<u>PEDRR</u>) Garlic mustard Himalayan blackberry Hoary cress	Marsh plume thistle Meadow clary (<u>PEDRR</u>) Nodding thistle Perennial pepperweed (<u>PEDRR</u>) Policeman's helmet (REDRR) Poison Hemlock Plumeless thistle Purple loosestrife (REDRR) Queen Anne's lace Rush skeletonweed (REDRR)	Russian thistle Scotch broom Scotch thistle (REDRR) Tansy ragwort Teasel (REDRR) Velvetleaf Wild four o'clock Wood sage Yellow flag iris (REDRR) Yellow starthisle (<u>PEDRR</u>)
Leafyspurge	Russian knapweed	
	e species are known in the IPMA but with ne EKISC area [REDRR]). May include new ration is the objective.	
Hoary alyssum Knotweed spp.	Meadow knapweed	Wild parsnip (REDRR)
	- Known in the IPMA but with limited dist agement objective is to monitor and trea	
Baby's breath Common tansy	Diffuse knapweed Flat peavine	St. John's wort (biocontrol) Orange hawkweed
goal is to contain and not allow furth some species have biocontrol agents	undant in certain portions of the IPMA bu her spread. Management efforts may be d s available.	
Blueweed	Scentless chamomile	
landscape-level control or have relativ species have biological control agents		management objectives. Some of these
Annualsowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Caraway Chicory	Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol) Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle Spotted knapweed (biocontrol)	Sulphurcinquefoil Wormwood Yellow/common toadflax Yellow hawkweed spp.
	MATION – There is insufficient informati f the following species. Further informatio	



IPMA 03: Trench

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 Bull River Range Unit continuing north to IPMA 04.

Table 9: Trench Sub-IPMA Invasive Plants Priority List

PREVENTION WATCHLIST - Not of	currently known in the IPMA or region bu	It are present in neighbouring areas or
	ecies are detected, Early Detection Rapi	
action protocols are to be followed		
Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Black henbane (<u>PEDRR</u>) Black knapweed Black locust Caraway Common bugloss Field scabious (REDRR) Flat peavine Flowering rush (<u>PEDRR</u>) Garlic mustard	Himalayan blackberry Knotweed spp. Marsh plume thistle Meadow clary (<u>PEDRR</u>) Meadow knapweed Nodding thistle Perennial pepperweed (<u>PEDRR</u>) Plumeless thistle Poison Hemlock	Queen Anne's lace Scotch broom Scotch thistle (REDRR) Tansy ragwort Teasel (REDRR) Velvetleaf Wild four o'clock Yellow flag iris (REDRR) Yellow starthisle (<u>PEDRR</u>)
	se species are known in the IPMA but wit	
EDRR species with <10 sites across t particularly significant threat. Eradi	he EKISC area [REDRR]). May include nev cation is the objective.	v incursions, or species that pose a
Hoary alyssum Hoary cress Leafy spurge	Policeman's helmet (REDRR) Purple loosestrife (REDRR) Rush skeletonweed (REDRR)	Wild parsnip (REDRR) Wood sage
	 Known in the IPMA but with limited dis nagement objective is to monitor and treat 	
Common tansy	Scentless chamomile	
	bundant in certain portions of the IPMA b her spread. Management efforts may be s available.	
Blueweed Diffuse knapweed	Orange hawkweed St. John's wort (biocontrol)	Russian Knapweed Russian thistle
	ONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH vely low impact. Treat based on specific lan available.	
Annual sowthistle Baby's Breath Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Chicory	Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol) Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle Sulphur cinquefoil	Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) Yellow/common toadflax Wormwood Yellow hawkweed spp.
	RMATION – There is insufficient informa of the following species. Further informati	
Field bindweed	Milkvetch spp.	Dames Rocket
	1	1



IPMA 03: St. Mary's

This sub-IPMA encompasses all of the Upper St. Mary's Range Unit; including Kimberley and Marysville. **North:** Boundary contrinues 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 the IPMA or region but are present in neighbouring areas or are likely to be introduced. If the species are detected, Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) reporting and action protocols are to be followed

action protocols are to be followed.		
Bighead knapweed (REDRR)	Leafy spurge	Rush skeletonweed (REDRR)
Black henbane (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Marsh plume thistle	Russian thistle
Black knapweed	Meadow clary (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Scotch broom
Black locust	Meadowknapweed	Scotch thistle (REDRR)
Caraway	Nodding thistle	Tansyragwort
Common bugloss	Perennial pepperweed (PEDRR)	Teasel (REDRR)
Field scabious (REDRR)	Poison Hemlock	Velvetleaf
Flowering rush (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Policeman's helmet (REDRR)	Wild four o'clock
Garlic mustard	Plumeless thistle	Wild parsnip (REDRR)
Himalayan blackberry	Purple loosestrife (REDRR)	Wood sage
Hoary alyssum	Queen Anne's lace	Yellow flag iris (REDRR)
Hoary cress	Russian knapweed	Yellow starthisle (<u>PEDRR</u>)
Knotweed spp.		
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - These	e species are known in the IPMA but with	limited distribution (or are Regional
EDRR species with <10 sites across the	e EKISC area [REDRR]). May include new	incursions, or species that pose a
particularly significant threat. Eradic	ation is the objective.	
	l • Known in the IPMA but with limited disti	sibution and may have been present
	agement objective is to monitor and treat	
outside of established areas.		species to decrease further spread
Baby's Breath	Diffuse knapweed	Scentless chamomile
Blueweed	Flat peavine	St. John's wort (biocontrol)
Common tansy		
PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – Ab	undant in certain portions of the IPMA bu	t have not infested all habitats. The
	er spread. Management efforts may be d	elineated by containment lines, and
some species have biocontrol agents	available.	
Orange hawkweed		
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCO	NTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH)	- Widespread species that are beyond
landscape-level control or have relative	ely low impact. Treat based on specific land	management objectives. Some of these
species have biological control agents	available.	
Annualsowthistle	Hound's tongue (biocontrol)	Sulphur cinque foil
Burdock	Oxeye daisy	Yellow/common toadflax
Canada thistle (biocontrol)	Perennial sowthistle	Yellow hawkweed spp.
Chicory	Spotted knapweed (biocontrol)	Wormwood
Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol)		
PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFOR		
	IVIATION – There is insufficient information	on on the distribution impacts and

	potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		
ĺ	Field bindweed	Milkvetch spp.	Dames Rocket



IPMA 03: Bull River

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 c	urrently known in the IPMA or region bu	t are present in neighbouring areas or
	ecies are detected, Early Detection Rapic	
action protocols are to be followed.		
Bighead knapweed (REDRR)	Knotweed spp.	Rush skeletonweed (REDRR)
Black henbane (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Marsh plume thistle	Scotch broom
Black knapweed	Meadow clary (PEDRR)	Scotch thistle (REDRR)
Black locust	Meadowknapweed	Tansyragwort
Common bugloss	Nodding thistle	Teasel (REDRR)
Field scabious (REDRR)	Perennial pepperweed (PEDRR)	Velvetleaf
Flat peavine	Policeman's helmet (REDRR)	Wild four o'clock
Flowering rush (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Poison Hemlock	Wild parsnip (REDRR)
Garlic mustard	Plumeless thistle	Wood sage
Himalayan blackberry	Purple loosestrife (REDRR)	Yellow flag iris (REDRR)
Hoary cress	Queen Anne's lace	Yellow starthisle (<u>PEDRR</u>)
-		
	e species are known in the IPMA but with	
	he EKISC area [REDRR]). May include new	incursions, or species that pose a
particularly significant threat. Eradio	cation is the objective.	
Hoary alyssum	Common tansy	Scentless chamomile
Caraway	Leafy spurge	
PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL	– Known in the IPMA but with limited dis	tribution and may have been present
	agement objective is to monitor and trea	
outside of established areas.	<u> </u>	
Baby's breath	Orange hawkweed	Russian Thistle
PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT - At	bundant in certain portions of the IPMA b	ut have not infested all habitats. The
	her spread. Management efforts may be	
some species have biocontrol agents		
Blueweed	Diffuseknapweed	St. John's wort (biocontrol)
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCO	ONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) – Widespread species that are beyond
	vely low impact. Treat based on specific land	
species have biological control agents		
Annualsowthistle	Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol)	Spotted knapweed (biocontrol)
Burdock		Yellow/common toadflax
	Oxeye daisy	-
Canada thistle (biocontrol)	Perennial sowthistle	Wormwood
Canada thistle (biocontrol) Chicory		-
Canada thistle (biocontrol) Chicory Hound's tongue (biocontrol)	Perennial sowthistle Sulphur cinquefoil	Wormwood Yellow hawkweed spp.
Canada thistle (biocontrol) Chicory Hound's tongue (biocontrol)	Perennial sowthistle	Wormwood Yellow hawkweed spp.
Canada thistle (biocontrol) Chicory Hound's tongue (biocontrol) PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFOR	Perennial sowthistle Sulphur cinquefoil	Wormwood Yellow hawkweed spp. tion on the distribution, impacts and



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 WATCHEST - Not	currently known in the IPMA or region	but are present in neighbouring areas o
		apid Response (EDRR) reporting and actio
protocols are to be followed.		
Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Black knapweed Black locust Caraway Common bugloss Flat peavine Flowering rush (<u>PEDRR</u>) Garlic mustard	Marsh plume thistle Meadow clary (<u>PEDRR</u>) Meadow knapweed Nodding thistle Policeman's helmet (REDRR) Poison Hemlock Plumeless thistle Purple loosestrife (REDRR)	Scotch thistle (REDRR) Tansy ragwort Teasel (REDRR) Velvetleaf Wild four o'clock Wild parsnip (REDRR) Wood sage Yellow flag iris (REDRR)
Himalayan blackberry Knotweed spp.	Queen Anne's lace Scotch broom	Yellow starthisle (<u>PEDRR</u>)
	the EKISC area [REDRR]). May include r	with limited distribution (or are Regional new incursions, or species that pose a
Black henbane (<u>PEDRR</u>) Field scabious (REDRR)	Hoary alyssum Hoary cress	Perennial pepperweed (<u>PEDRR</u>) Rush skeletonweed (REDRR)
	— Known in the IPMA but with limited gement objective is to monitor and trea	distribution and may have been present
		t species to decrease further spread
outside of established areas. Blueweed	Leafy Spurge Orange hawkweed	Scentless chamomile
outside of established areas. Blueweed Common tansy PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A goal is to contain and not allow fur	Leafy Spurge Orange hawkweed bundant in certain portions of the IPM, ther spread. Management efforts may b	
outside of established areas. Blueweed Common tansy PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A	Leafy Spurge Orange hawkweed bundant in certain portions of the IPM, ther spread. Management efforts may b	Scentless chamomile A but have not infested all habitats. The
outside of established areas. Blueweed Commontansy PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A goal is to contain and not allow fur some species have biocontrol agen Baby's Breath Diffuse knapweed PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOC landscape-level control or have relat	Leafy Spurge Orange hawkweed bundant in certain portions of the IPM, ther spread. Management efforts may in ts available. Russian knapweed CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROA ively low impact. Treat based on specific	Scentless chamomile A but have not infested all habitats. The be delineated by containment lines, and
Dutside of established areas. Blueweed Common tansy PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A goal is to contain and not allow fur some species have biocontrol agen Baby's Breath Diffuse knapweed PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOC andscape-level control or have relat species have biological control agent Annual sowthistle	Leafy Spurge Orange hawkweed bundant in certain portions of the IPM ther spread. Management efforts may its available. Russian knapweed CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROA ively low impact. Treat based on specific is available. Hound's tongue (biocontrol)	Scentless chamomile A but have not infested all habitats. The be delineated by containment lines, and St. John's wort (biocontrol) CH) – Widespread species that are beyon land management objectives. Some of the Sulphurcinquefoil
Dutside of established areas. Blueweed Common tansy PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A goal is to contain and not allow fur some species have biocontrol agen Baby's Breath Diffuse knapweed PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOC andscape-level control or have relat species have biological control agent Annual sowthistle Burdock	Leafy Spurge Orange hawkweed bundant in certain portions of the IPM, ther spread. Management efforts may its available. Russian knapweed CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROA ively low impact. Treat based on specific is available. Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy	Scentless chamomile A but have not infested all habitats. The be delineated by containment lines, and St. John's wort (biocontrol) CH) – Widespread species that are beyon land management objectives. Some of the Sulphurcinquefoil Yellow/common toadflax
Dutside of established areas. Blueweed Common tansy PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A goal is to contain and not allow fur some species have biocontrol agen Baby's Breath Diffuse knapweed PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOC andscape-level control or have relat species have biological control agent Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol)	Leafy Spurge Orange hawkweed bundant in certain portions of the IPM, ther spread. Management efforts may its available. Russian knapweed CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROA ively low impact. Treat based on specific is available. Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle	Scentless chamomile A but have not infested all habitats. The be delineated by containment lines, and St. John's wort (biocontrol) CH) – Widespread species that are beyon land management objectives. Some of the Sulphurcinquefoil Yellow/common toadflax Yellow hawkweed spp.
outside of established areas. Blueweed Common tansy PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A goal is to contain and not allow fur some species have biocontrol ager Baby's Breath Diffuse knapweed PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOC landscape-level control or have relat species have biological control agent Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Chicory	Leafy Spurge Orange hawkweed bundant in certain portions of the IPM, ther spread. Management efforts may its available. Russian knapweed CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROA ively low impact. Treat based on specific is available. Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy	Scentless chamomile A but have not infested all habitats. The be delineated by containment lines, and St. John's wort (biocontrol) CH) – Widespread species that are beyon land management objectives. Some of the Sulphur cinquefoil Yellow/common toadflax
outside of established areas. Blueweed Common tansy PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A goal is to contain and not allow fur some species have biocontrol ager Baby's Breath Diffuse knapweed PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOC landscape-level control or have relat species have biological control agent Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Chicory Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol)	Leafy Spurge Orange hawkweed bundant in certain portions of the IPM, ther spread. Management efforts may b ts available. Russian knapweed CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROA ively low impact. Treat based on specific is available. Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle Russian thistle	Scentless chamomile A but have not infested all habitats. The be delineated by containment lines, and St. John's wort (biocontrol) CH) – Widespread species that are beyon land management objectives. Some of the Sulphurcinquefoil Yellow/common toadflax Yellow hawkweed spp. Wormwood mation on the distribution, impacts and



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

	and the second	
		but are present in neighbouring areas or
	pecies are detected, Early Detection Ra	pid Response (EDRR) reporting and action
protocols are to be followed.		
Bighead knapweed (REDRR)	Meadow clary (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Scotch broom
Black henbane (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Nodding thistle	Scotch thistle (REDRR)
Black knapweed	Perennial pepperweed (PEDRR)	Tansyragwort
Black locust	Policeman's helmet (REDRR)	Velvetleaf
Common bugloss	Poison Hemlock	Wild four o'clock
Flowering rush (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Plumeless thistle	Wild parsnip (REDRR)
Garlic mustard	Purple loosestrife (REDRR)	Wood sage
Himalayan blackberry	Queen Anne's lace	Yellow flag iris (REDRR)
Knotweed spp.	Rush skeletonweed (REDRR)	Yellow starthisle (<u>PEDRR</u>)
Marsh plume thistle	Russian knapweed	,,
PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION - The	se species are known in the IPMA but v	vith limited distribution (or are Regional
EDRR species with <10 sites across	the EKISC area [REDRR]). May include n	ew incursions, or species that pose a
particularly significant threat. Erad	ication is the objective.	
Blueweed	Hoary alyssum	Meadow knapweed
Caraway	Flat peavine	Teasel (REDRR)
Field scabious (REDRR)		
· ·	Known in the IDNAA but with limited	distribution and may have been present fo
2 relatively long period the manage		
	gement objective is to monitor and treat	t species to decrease further spread
outside of established areas.		
	Scentless chamomile	St. John's wort (biocontrol)
outside of established areas. Hoary cress PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A	Scentless chamomile	St. John's wort (biocontrol) A but have not infested all habitats. The
outside of established areas. Hoary cress PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A	Scentless chamomile	St. John's wort (biocontrol)
outside of established areas. Hoary cress PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A	Scentless chamomile bundant in certain portions of the IPMA ther spread. Management efforts may b	St. John's wort (biocontrol) A but have not infested all habitats. The
outside of established areas. Hoary cress PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A goal is to contain and not allow fur	Scentless chamomile bundant in certain portions of the IPMA ther spread. Management efforts may b	St. John's wort (biocontrol) A but have not infested all habitats. The
outside of established areas. Hoary cress PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A goal is to contain and not allow fur some species have biocontrol agen	Scentless chamomile bundant in certain portions of the IPMA ther spread. Management efforts may b ts available.	St. John's wort (biocontrol) A but have not infested all habitats. The be delineated by containment lines, and
outside of established areas. Hoary cress PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A goal is to contain and not allow fur some species have biocontrol agen Baby's Breath Common tansy	Scentless chamomile bundant in certain portions of the IPMA ther spread. Management efforts may b ts available. Diffuse knapweed Leafy spurge	St. John's wort (biocontrol) A but have not infested all habitats. The be delineated by containment lines, and
outside of established areas. Hoary cress PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A goal is to contain and not allow fur some species have biocontrol agen Baby's Breath Common tansy PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOC	Scentless chamomile bundant in certain portions of the IPMA ther spread. Management efforts may b ts available. Diffuse knapweed Leafy spurge CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROA	St. John's wort (biocontrol) A but have not infested all habitats. The be delineated by containment lines, and Orange hawkweed
outside of established areas. Hoary cress PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A goal is to contain and not allow fur some species have biocontrol agen Baby's Breath Common tansy PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOC	Scentless chamomile bundant in certain portions of the IPMA ther spread. Management efforts may b ts available. Diffuse knapweed Leafy spurge CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROA ively low impact. Treat based on specific l	St. John's wort (biocontrol) A but have not infested all habitats. The be delineated by containment lines, and Orange hawkweed CH) – Widespread species that are beyond
outside of established areas. Hoary cress PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A goal is to contain and not allow fur some species have biocontrol agen Baby's Breath Common tansy PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOC landscape-level control or have relat	Scentless chamomile bundant in certain portions of the IPMA ther spread. Management efforts may b ts available. Diffuse knapweed Leafy spurge CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROAC ively low impact. Treat based on specific l is available.	St. John's wort (biocontrol) A but have not infested all habitats. The be delineated by containment lines, and Orange hawkweed CH) — Widespread species that are beyond and management objectives. Some of these
outside of established areas. Hoary cress PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A goal is to contain and not allow fur some species have biocontrol agen Baby's Breath Common tansy PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOC landscape-level control or have relat species have biological control agent	Scentless chamomile bundant in certain portions of the IPMA ther spread. Management efforts may be ts available. Diffuse knapweed Leafy spurge CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROAC ively low impact. Treat based on specific l is available. Hound's tongue (biocontrol)	St. John's wort (biocontrol) A but have not infested all habitats. The be delineated by containment lines, and Orange hawkweed CH) – Widespread species that are beyond and management objectives. Some of these Spotted knapweed (biocontrol)
outside of established areas. Hoary cress PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A goal is to contain and not allow fur some species have biocontrol agen Baby's Breath Common tansy PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOC landscape-level control or have relat species have biological control agent Annual sowthistle Burdock	Scentless chamomile bundant in certain portions of the IPMA ther spread. Management efforts may b ts available. Diffuse knapweed Leafy spurge CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROAC ively low impact. Treat based on specific l is available.	St. John's wort (biocontrol) A but have not infested all habitats. The be delineated by containment lines, and Orange hawkweed CH) — Widespread species that are beyond and management objectives. Some of these
outside of established areas. Hoary cress PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A goal is to contain and not allow fur some species have biocontrol agen Baby's Breath Common tansy PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOC landscape-level control or have relat species have biological control agent Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol)	Scentless chamomile bundant in certain portions of the IPMA ther spread. Management efforts may be ts available. Diffuse knapweed Leafy spurge CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROAC ively low impact. Treat based on specific l is available. Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy	St. John's wort (biocontrol) A but have not infested all habitats. The be delineated by containment lines, and Orange hawkweed CH) – Widespread species that are beyond and management objectives. Some of these Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) Wormwood Yellow/common toadflax
outside of established areas. Hoary cress PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A goal is to contain and not allow fur some species have biocontrol agen Baby's Breath Common tansy PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOC landscape-level control or have relat species have biological control agent Annual sowthistle Burdock	Scentless chamomile bundant in certain portions of the IPMA ther spread. Management efforts may be ts available. Diffuse knapweed Leafy spurge CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROA ively low impact. Treat based on specific l is available. Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle	St. John's wort (biocontrol) A but have not infested all habitats. The be delineated by containment lines, and Orange hawkweed CH) – Widespread species that are beyond and management objectives. Some of these Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) Wormwood
outside of established areas. Hoary cress PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A goal is to contain and not allow fur some species have biocontrol agen Baby's Breath Common tansy PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOC landscape-level control or have relat species have biological control agent Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Chicory Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol)	Scentless chamomile bundant in certain portions of the IPMA ther spread. Management efforts may be ts available. Diffuse knapweed Leafy spurge CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROAC ively low impact. Treat based on specific l so available. Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle Russian thistle Sulphur cinquefoil	St. John's wort (biocontrol) A but have not infested all habitats. The be delineated by containment lines, and Orange hawkweed CH) – Widespread species that are beyond and management objectives. Some of these Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) Wormwood Yellow/common toadflax Yellow hawkweed spp.
outside of established areas. Hoary cress PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A goal is to contain and not allow fur some species have biocontrol agen Baby's Breath Common tansy PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOC landscape-level control or have relat species have biological control agent Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Chicory Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol)	Scentless chamomile bundant in certain portions of the IPMA ther spread. Management efforts may be ts available. Diffuse knapweed Leafy spurge CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROAC ively low impact. Treat based on specific l is available. Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle Russian thistle	St. John's wort (biocontrol) A but have not infested all habitats. The be delineated by containment lines, and Orange hawkweed CH) – Widespread species that are beyond and management objectives. Some of these Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) Wormwood Yellow/common toadflax Yellow hawkweed spp.