

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. |



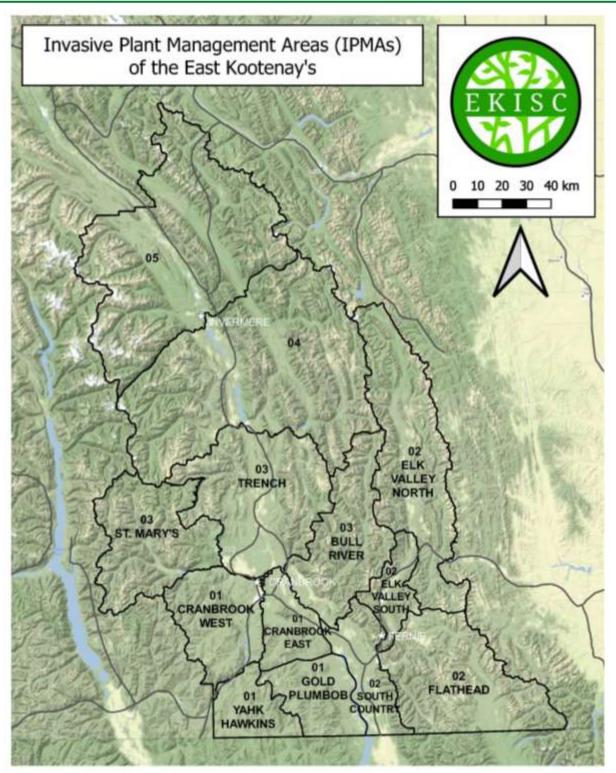


Figure 1. EKISC Invasive Plant Management Areas (IPMAs). EKISC has 5 IPMA's: IPMA's 1, 2 and 3 are further divided, totaling 13 IPMAs.

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 |
|--|
|--|



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 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|

| 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. |
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