



**PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT  
STRATEGIC PLAN and PROFILE OF INVASIVE PLANTS  
MONITORING COMMITTEE MEETING**

**A G E N D A**

for the meeting to be held on Tuesday, April 5, 2017  
at the Regional District offices, **1981 Alaska Avenue, Dawson Creek, BC**  
commencing at 10:00 am

---

**Conference call: 1-877-385-4099    Participant ID: 8353633#**

1. **Call to Order:**
2. **Election of Chair/Vice-Chair:**
3. **Notice of New Business:**
4. **Adoption of the Agenda:**
5. **Adoption of Minutes:**
  - M-1 Strategic Plan and Profile of Invasive Plants Monitoring Committee Meeting Minutes of November 2, 2016
6. **Business Arising from the Minutes:**
7. **Delegation:**

**11:00 am** D-1 Bill and Jane Farney, on behalf of the Peace Forage Seed Association re: GE Alfalfa in the Peace Block.

**1:30 pm** D-2 by teleconference - Jodi Romyn, Invasive Species Council of BC (ISCBC) re: new position to provide training sessions for Invasive Species Management.
8. **Reports:**
  - R-1 Report re: expansion of Invasive Plant Program to include methods for composting bagged invasive plants.
  - R-2 2016 Annual Report
  - R-3 2017 Invasive Plant Program – Strategic Plan and Profile – for review.
  - R-4 2017 Profile of Invasive Plant Species within the PRRD – for review.  
(attached separately)
9. **New Business:**
  - NB-1 Neighbourhood Invasive Plant Cost Share Program – comments and feedback
  - NB-2 Support for a risk assessment analysis for Wild Caraway.

9. **New Business:** (continued)

NB-3 Committee member's thoughts on the process for documenting removal and disposal of invasive garden plants to qualify for the \$20 GC to their chosen garden centre?

- (a) should they have to fill out an application form? (would include species and preferred garden centre of choice);
- (b) should there be a pre-inspection or are photo's with a physical location sufficient?
- (c) should we trade the bagged plant for the GC and then the PRRD dispose of the plant?
- (d) What is the maximum number of plants per garden that we will trade?

10. **Items for Information**

I-1 IPC Monitoring Committee Terms of Reference

11. **Adjournment:**



## PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT

### Strategic Plan and Profile of Invasive Plant Monitoring Committee Meeting Minutes

DATE: Tuesday, November 2, 2016

PLACE: Regional District offices, Dawson Creek, BC

PRESENT: Director Leonard Hiebert, Electoral Area 'D', Meeting Chair  
Director Karen Goodings, Electoral Area 'B'  
Director Brad Sperling, Electoral Area 'C'  
Art Seidl, Peace River Regional Cattlemen's Association  
Mike Pangman, MGP Contracting  
Jackie Caldwell, Conuma Coal  
Fernie May Garbitt, Sauleteau First Nations, 10:20 am  
Lori Vickers, Ministry of Agriculture  
Jennifer White, Saddle Hills County, Alberta  
Elaine Armagost, Saddle Hills County, Alberta  
Paul Hawkins, Louisiana Pacific  
Sherri Connolly, BC Timber Sales  
Ben Rauscher, BC Oil and Gas Commission  
Glen Holmes, ARC Resources  
Jim Chramosta, Shell  
Brian Stratuliak, Peace River Regional Cattlemen's Association  
Ella Head, District of Tumbler Ridge  
Eric Weetman, Caribou Road Services  
Raylene Otto, Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure  
Scott Travis, City of Fort St. John  
Chris Murphy, City of Fort St. John  
Sheena Briggs, Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resources, 1:05 pm

#### By teleconference

Manny Mariotto, Ministry of Environment  
Katharine Capot-Blanc, Northern Rockies IPC  
Stacy Hammond  
Mike D'Aloia, Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resources

#### Staff

Paulo Eichelberger, General Manager of Environmental Services  
Kari Bondaroff, Manager of Invasive Plant Program  
Suzanne Garrett, Corporate Services Coordinator

- 1) Call to Order: The meeting was called to order at 10:00 a.m.
- 2) Adoption of the Agenda: MOVED by Director Goodings, SECONDED by Art Seidl, that the Strategic Plan and Profile of Invasive Plant Monitoring Committee meeting agenda for the November 2, 2016 meeting, including additional items for the agenda, be adopted as amended:
- Notice of New Business:**
- Adoption of the Minutes:**  
M-1 Strategic Plan and Profile of Invasive Plants Monitoring Committee Meeting  
Minutes of April 5, 2016
- Business Arising from the Minutes:**

April 5, 2017

2) Adoption of the  
Agenda (cont'd)**Correspondence:**

C-1 April 11, 2016 letter from the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations regarding invasive plant treatment activities and monitoring.

**Reports:**

R-1 2016 Contractor Report – Mike Pangman, Area Controller

R-2 2016 Field Season activities: Compliance and Enforcement; Education and Awareness; Invasive Plant bins; and provincial efficacy monitoring

R-3 Roundtable 2016 Agency Program reports:

Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations – handout  
BC Hydro; Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure; rancher program;  
aboriginal groups; oil and gas sectors; other agencies

**New Business:**

NB-1 2016 Strategic Plant and Profile – any suggested changes for 2017

NB-2 2016 Profile of Invasive Plant Species within the PRRD – feedback

**Items for Information**

I-1 IPC Monitoring Committee Terms of Reference

**Adjournment:**

CARRIED.

**ADOPTION OF MINUTES:**3) M-1 SPPIPMC  
Mtg. Min. of Apr 5,  
2016

MOVED by Director Sperling, SECONDED by Ben Rauscher,  
that the Strategic Plan and Profile of Invasive Plant Monitoring Committee Meeting  
minutes of April 5, 2016 be adopted.

CARRIED.

**BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES:**4) BA-1 re: NB-3  
Hawkweed

Members were advised that the hawkweed infestation along a 10 kilometre stretch  
of the Alaska Highway right-of-way has been successfully addressed. Upon request  
from the Department of Transportation the site will be monitored in 2017.

**REPORTS:**5) R-1 re: 2016  
Contractor reportMr. Pangman, PRRD Area Controller

- Third and final year of contract
- Discovered two more species, Big Head Knapweed at the Hudson's Hope solid waste site and Chicory at the Chetwynd landfill, both sites treated
- Category A species treated included Russian Thistle, Common Tansy, Orange and Yellow Hawkweed, Burdock
- Category B species treated included Scentless Chamomile, Tall/Meadow Buttercup, Oxeye Daisy, Kochia, Canada Thistle and Common Toadflax
- Manual Treatments – Category A – Spotted Knapweed and Burdock; Category B – Oxeye Daisy, Tall/Meadow Buttercup, Canada Thistle, Scentless Chamomile.

6) R-2 re: 2016  
RD ProgramKari Bondaroff, Manager of Invasive Plants

- 2016 was filled with upgrades to the program, improvements to outreach materials, increased participation in invasive plant disposal, coordination with PRRD staff and increased efficiencies for site monitoring and coordination between provincial government and the PRRD.

## 6) R-2 continued

- Introduction of Play-Clean-Go and free disposal of handpicked invasive plants increased education and outreach.
- 2016 work plan – 95% of priorities were accomplished
- New programs for 2017 include Healthy Lawn Tips, Character development – agriculture, youth, industry, residential, horticulture and recreationist – 52 playing cards and teaching materials
- Invasive plant material disposed of increased from 7,500 kg to 14,940 kg, bins at landfills opened up to commercial and residential users.

### Discussion:

- Agriculture Advisory Committee recommended that bins be placed at all manned transfer stations.
- Concern was expressed with respect to the size of the PL6 bins, what happens when the bins are the full?
- Bin rental is \$100 per month; \$90 tipping fee paid for by the PRRD
- Another concern, bags could split or fall off the vehicle, could result in the spread of more weed seeds
- A report is being prepared taking into account costs and pros/cons of the program

## 7) R-3 Agency Program Reports

### Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations FLNRO (handout)

- 2016 was a challenging year – weather impacts
- FLNRO and Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure coordinated with the PRRD to determine a plan for survey and treatment of yellow and orange hawkweeds to prevent spread into agricultural areas
- Scentless chamomile and Canada Thistle were treated near agricultural areas
- Increased monitoring and data checking occurred to ensure quality work was completed
- FLNRO fund a rancher contract in the Sunset Prairie Community Pasture – this contract had the pasture treat FLNRO priority species and permitted the pasture to treat Canada Thistle at their own cost
- Contractors completed 1108 surveys on 583 sites and 649 treatments on 377 sites

A member inquired if the location of the bio-control sites had been GPS'd, to ensure they are not accidentally treated with chemicals. It was noted that most sites have been. The site in East Pine had to be moved as a result of public complaints. It was suggested that signage be erected indicating that bio-control is taking place at each of the sites for educational purposes.

### Rancher Program

- Biggest challenge with the program is the amount of paper work and the time it takes to complete, not user friendly, has a negative effect. Have been advised that ministry is looking at streamlining the program for next year.
- Sunset Community Pasture engaged in their second year of the Rancher Contract program. To date, approximately 75 ha. of Bull and Creeping (Canada Thistle) have been treated within the pasture as a result of the contract.

### Louisiana Pacific

- Burdock treated in Groundbirch.

## 7) R-3 Agency Program Reports (continued)

### Saulteau First Nations

- Oil and gas engaged more this year, reviewed chemical treatment plan
- Picked bags of Scentless Chamomile, Canada Thistle will be sprayed next year

### Ministry of Agriculture

- Rancher contracts – grazing leases
- Rancher Lone Prairie area has been successful in getting cows to eat other weeds
- Market Feasibility Study - weed free forage program, will have more information at next meeting

### BC Oil and Gas Commission

- Revised OGC invasive plant list to target plants on the EDRR list
- Section 33 BCOGC identifies plants by order, however oil and gas operators decide which plants at sites are treated.
- list will be forwarded to the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP), before year end, for approval.

### Caribou Road Services

- Increasing awareness with respect to cleaning equipment

### Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure

- inventory not complete 95% accuracy
- 31 gravel pits surveyed or treated,
- floods hampered weed control
- Hawkweed, treated all rights-of-way

Clayhurst – spotted knapweed site, it was noted that due to the flooding this season the site could not be accessed for monitoring purposes.

### City of Fort St. John

- dealing with established seed banks,
- public complaints/service requests are dealt with, but City has limited resources
- interested in bio-control

- 8) Recess                      The meeting recessed at 12:00 pm  
9) Reconvene                The meeting reconvened at 1:00 pm

## 10) R-3 Agency Program Reports (continued)

### Saddle Hills County

- apply herbicide on 1/3 of the right-of-way, unless there is a “do not spray agreement”
- employ staff to inspect oil and gas, CNR, etc.
- sprayed 500 ha, 436 inspections were conducted,
- budget, \$1 million for all agricultural programs, covers Hwy 49 to north of Hwy 59 and north to Peace River
- County takes care of roads, grass on roadsides
- Monitors/inspects for crop diseases such as black leg and clubroot
- Developing a bylaw “all vehicles must be washed” to stop spread of weed seeds
- Have developed a good relationship with CNR, obtain permission to inspect track right-of-ways

**NEW BUSINESS:**

11) NB-1/NB-2 Plan and Profile Members were encouraged to review and forward comments and/or suggested changes to the “Strategic Plan and Profile” and the “Profile of Invasive Plant Species within the PRRD” [Kari.Bondaroff@prrd.bc.ca](mailto:Kari.Bondaroff@prrd.bc.ca) by February 28, 2017. Revisions will be compiled into the document for Committee review at the spring meeting.

Documents can be found at: <http://prrd.bc.ca/services/invasive-plants/> under Important Links.

Discussion ensued regarding “Kochia” and should it be listed. It was noted that Kochia is on the Category B list. However it is not listed on the provincial list. It is treated when found, the site in Cecil Lake is being monitored.

12) NB-3 Next meeting – scheduled for 10:00 am, April 5, 2017

13) Adjournment MOVED by Art Seidl, SECONDED by Lori Vickers, that the meeting be adjourned.

CARRIED.

The meeting adjourned at 1:35 pm

---

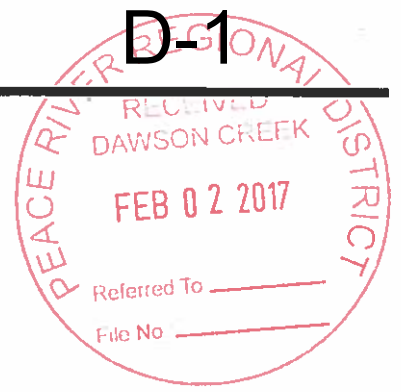
Leonard Hiebert  
Chair

---

Suzanne Garrett  
Corporate Services Coordinator

D-1

**From:** Kari Bondaroff  
**Sent:** February-02-17 2:04 PM  
**To:** coordinator@peaceforageseed.ca  
**Cc:** PRRD\_Internal  
**Subject:** GE Alfalfa



Hi Talon,

First of all, I would like to apologize for the errors located within the letter that you received. This is the first that I am being made aware of this issue and so, I would like to engage further in discussions around the concerns when you have time.

In response to your request the PRRD does not designate any plants as noxious weeds for the BC Peace. In order to gain Provincial support for this matter, the Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations is the direct avenue you should take for action. At this time, the bylaws within the PRRD align with the provinces guidelines and thus fall under the invasive plant category. Our strategic plan and profile of the invasive plant program categorize invasive plants within our region for compliance and enforcement efforts. Perhaps Bill or Jane Farney should join us as a delegation to the next Invasive Plant Meeting scheduled for April 5 at 10:00am?

I am in the office today and tomorrow if you would like to discuss over the phone,

Kari Bondaroff | Invasive Plant Program Manager  
Direct: 250-784-3227 | Cell: 250-219-4807 | [kari.bondaroff@prrd.bc.ca](mailto:kari.bondaroff@prrd.bc.ca)  
PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT | Box 810, 1981 Alaska Highway Avenue, Dawson Creek, BC V1G 4H8  
Toll Free: (24 hrs): 1-800-670-7773 | Office: 250-784-3200 | Fax: 250-784-3201 | [www.prrd.bc.ca](http://www.prrd.bc.ca)



PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT



**IMPORTANT:** The information transmitted herein is confidential and may contain privileged or personal information. It is intended solely for the person or entity to which it is addressed. Any review, re-transmission, dissemination, taking of any action in reliance upon, or other use of this information by persons or entities other than the intended recipient is prohibited. If you received this in error, please notify the sender and delete or destroy all digital and printed copies.

April 5, 2017



**Suzanne Garrett**

---

**From:** Talon Gauthier <coordinator@peaceforageseed.ca>  
**Sent:** February-02-17 12:25 PM  
**To:** Suzanne Garrett  
**Cc:** Bill Farney  
**Subject:** Help establishing a GE Alfalfa free AB & BC Peace Region  
**Attachments:** L\_PRFSAsupport GMO .pdf



Hello Suzanne

Our association has been working closely with municipalities in the AB Peace Region to develop a genetically engineered alfalfa free zone in the AB Peace. We would really like to expand into the BC Peace but are unsure of the process to do this. I have cc'd our contractors, Bill and Jane Farney, as they have undertaken this huge task and would be able to answer any specifics you may have.

Can you please either:

- explain how we would go about classifying GE alfalfa as a noxious weed for the BC Peace or developing a bylaw that prohibits anyone from seeding and growing it?
- or point us in the direction of the person we should be working with

I am not sure what the correct process is. I had sent a letter to the Agriculture Advisory Committee in the Fall of 2015 looking for support to keep our region GE alfalfa free until our international markets accept it. We received a letter of support back from the regional district (attached). This is now a followup action of the letter we received.

Thank you so much for your help on this matter.

Talon Gauthier  
PRFSA General Manager  
904-102 Ave  
Dawson Creek, BC  
V1G 2B7  
1 877 630 2198



## PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT

Office of: the Chair

email: [coordinator@peaceforageseed.ca](mailto:coordinator@peaceforageseed.ca)

December 4, 2015

Ms. Talon Gauthier, General Manager  
Peace Region Forage Seed Association  
904 – 102<sup>nd</sup> Avenue,  
Dawson Creek, BC V1G 2B7

Dear Ms. Talon:

### Re: Genetically Modified Alfalfa

At its November 26, 2016 meeting the Board of the Peace River Regional District received a recommendation from its Agriculture Advisory Committee (AAC) with regard to your letter of November 2, 2015 and position statements surrounding genetically modified alfalfa.

The Regional Board resolved that a letter be forwarded to the Peace Region Forage Seed Association in support of your organizations efforts to stop the introduction and importing of genetically modified alfalfa into the Peace Region of British Columbia and Alberta in order to preserve international forage seed markets for local producers.

Yours truly,

Lori Ackerman  
Chair

c.c. [info@bcgrain.com](mailto:info@bcgrain.com)

**diverse. vast. abundant.**

**PLEASE REPLY TO:**



Box 810, 1981 Alaska Ave, Dawson Creek, BC V1G 4H8 Tel: (250) 784-3200 or (800) 670-7773 Fax: (250) 784-3201 Email: [prrd.dc@prrd.bc.ca](mailto:prrd.dc@prrd.bc.ca)  
9505 100 St, Fort St. John, BC V1J 4N4 Tel: (250) 785-8084 Fax: (250) 785-1125 Email: [prrd.fsj@prrd.bc.ca](mailto:prrd.fsj@prrd.bc.ca)

At the February 21, 2017 Agriculture Advisory Committee meeting the following resolution was passed:

“That the following be referred to the Strategic Plan and Profile of Invasive Plant Monitoring Committee meeting scheduled for April 5, 2017, for further discussion and recommendation:

*“That the invasive plant education program be expanded to include methods for composting bagged invasive plants.”*

The recommendation was approved by Regional Board at its meeting held on March 9, 2017.

April 5, 2017



# Peace River Regional District REPORT

To: Bruce Simard, GM of Development Services

Date: January 4, 2017

From: Kari Bondaroff, Manager of Invasive Plants

**Subject: Composting of Bagged Invasive Plants**

---

## RECOMMENDATION(S):

That the AAC recommendation from November 2016 be brought forward as a topic for discussion at the 2017 Spring Invasive Plant Strategic Plan Committee Meeting for further discussion and recommendations.

## BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:

At the November 2016 meeting the AAC made the following recommendation which was then endorsed by the Regional Board in December 2016.

*“That the Agriculture Advisory Committee recommends to the Regional Board that the invasive plant education program be expanded to include methods for composting bagged invasive plants.”*

This recommendation was forwarded to the PRRD Manager of Invasive Plants for consideration and action. Upon review, this report from the Manager of Invasive Plants recommends an alternate approach to first refer the matter to the Invasive Plant Strategic Plan Committee. Reasons are provided below.

There is very little concrete information and research on this technique for properly disposing of invasive plant material as there are so many factors to consider when handling the “solarizing” material. The following article, <http://bcinvasives.ca/news-events/media/articles/fall-garden-clean-up-proper-disposal-of-invasive-plants/> is from the Invasive Species Council of BC. It deems composting as a non-recommended avenue for disposal and recommends landfill disposal. The more the bagged invasive plant materials get moved, there is increased risk of tearing and spreading of viable invasive plant material. There are too many variables involved and at this point, and without concrete scientific information on all of our different invasive plant species and their reactions to this method, this could create confusion and misguidance of best management practices. The below information is the common information found when researching the topic.

In addition, the Solid Waste Committee has recommended that a cost-benefit analysis of placement of invasive plant disposal bins be completed. On completion, the report will be presented to the committee for further recommendations.

## Composting

Composting of invasive plants must be done with **extreme care**. These aggressive plants can take root in compost. Species such as knotweed, morning glory (bindweed), sheep sorrel, ivy, several kinds of grasses, and many other plants can re-sprout from their roots or stems in the compost pile. Do not compost any invasive plants unless you know there is no viable (living) plant material left. Use another technique to render the plants nonviable before composting.

Keep this in mind when you dispose of the annual plants in your planters and hanging baskets. Improper disposal of garden waste can result in undesirable ornamental plants moving into natural areas or parks adjacent to your property.

Closely examine plants before composting and avoid composting seeds. The majority of composting practices and processes often do not reach and maintain the temperatures needed to assure the destruction of all viable seeds; this is particularly the case with backyard composts. A study by Agriculture Canada indicated that some species of weeds, including wild mustard and stork's-bill, were killed early in the composting process, with the temperature held at just 39 degrees Celsius for a week – a fairly low temperature for compost piles, which should be generating temperatures of 55-60 degrees Celsius. However, a graduate student in Washington recently showed that temperatures in excess of 100 degrees Celsius were required to effectively destroy the seeds of Dalmatian toadflax.

### **Bagging, tarping and drying**

Bagging (also known as solarization) is a suitable technique for plants with softer tissue. Use heavy black or clear plastic bags (contractor grade), making sure that no parts of the plants poke through. Allow the bags to sit in the sun for several weeks and on dark pavement for the best effect. Tarping and drying is another method that can be effective if done correctly. Plant material should be piled on a sheet of plastic and covered with a tarp, fastening the tarp to the ground and monitoring it for escapes. Let the material dry for several weeks, or until it is clearly nonviable.

### **OPTIONS:**

### **STRATEGIC PLAN RELEVANCE:**

### **FINANCIAL CONSIDERATION(S):**

### **COMMUNICATIONS CONSIDERATION(S):**

### **OTHER CONSIDERATION(S):**

Attachments:

<http://bcinvasives.ca/news-events/media/articles/fall-garden-clean-up-proper-disposal-of-invasive-plants/>

## Fall Garden Clean-Up: Proper Disposal of Invasive Plants



With the onset of cooler temperatures, it's time to prepare the garden for winter. It's important to plan ahead and dispose of invasive plants and seeds hidden in leftover hanging baskets, planters, and yard debris. By using proper removal methods, home gardeners can anticipate a healthy, invasive-free garden in the spring while protecting nearby ecosystems.

### **1. Trash / Landfill**

Use heavy trash bags to gather all invasive plants and plant parts, making sure that no parts of the plants poke through, and cinch the bag securely. This waste should include contents of annual planters and hanging baskets, since many flower mixes sold in stores contain invasive seeds. Be sure to use the right type of bag required for yard waste (curb-side removal) in your municipality.

If you prefer to take a load of yard waste to the local landfill, bag all vegetation that may contain invasive plants, and cover with a tarp on-route. Inform the landfill operator that you have invasive plants and not simple yard waste; there may be a specific location for this harmful debris, which is typically buried or incinerated. Some regional districts waive the tipping fees for disposal of invasive plants.

### **2. Burn**

Incineration of invasive plants is best left to the landfill; invasive plants with airborne seeds may disperse with the hot air created by the fire, and temperatures needed to destroy seeds varies between species. There may also be burning restrictions to consider.

That said, where safe and legal (get a permit if required), a significant volume of invasive plant debris can be destroyed with a burn pile. Be sure to dispose of the debris remaining on the site after a burn, as this may still contain viable seeds. Douse the embers thoroughly after the pile has burned down completely. An open area of dirt or sand is best, keeping away from buildings and vegetation, or anything flammable. Note that not all invasive plants should be burned; never burn poison ivy or poison oak, which release volatile oils that are harmful if inhaled.

### **3. Compost - Not recommended**

Although composting tends to be the first method gardeners choose to dispose garden waste, it is not recommended for invasive plants. In some commercial facilities with specific invasive plants, they may be able to achieve the right temperature for the required duration to ensure that all seeds are not viable. This is hard to achieve in the average backyard compost in BC, even when the pile is covered.

### **4. Bury**

Another way to dispose of some unwanted plant species, is to dig a deep pit (at least three feet deep) and bury them in an area that is unlikely to be disturbed. Cover and weigh down the spot with a board, stones, or old tires. Over time the debris will rot and break down, losing volume. At which point more plant waste can be added.

### **Ways to Prevent Invasive Plant Spread:**

- Scout property regularly for invasive plants, and remove them before they become widespread.
- After proper disposal, replace them with a more desirable species; disturbed soil creates prime conditions for the invader to return.
- Take care not to ‘recycle’ garden debris into a park or natural area. This introduces plants that aggressively smother the vegetation that wildlife depend upon for survival, and otherwise harms the aesthetics of shared parks and green spaces.
- Rinse grass cuttings from the lawnmower before taking it to another location, such as a summer cottage, to prevent spreading seeds.

When removing invasive plants, keep in mind how easily they can spread to new areas through their cuttings and seeds, and plan their disposal carefully. Become aware of local program and options for disposal by contacting your regional district.

Sources: City of Coquitlam; Capital Regional District; City of Nanaimo; and Cariboo Regional District; Okanagan and Similkameen Invasive Species Society (OASISS); Invasive Species Council of Metro Vancouver (ISCMV).

<http://bcinvasives.ca/news-events/media/articles/fall-garden-clean-up-proper-disposal-of-invasive-plants/>



PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT

# Invasive Plant Program 2016 Annual Report



Residential Willy



Recreation Pete



Little Girl Grace



Industry Kelsey



Agriculture Kyle

diverse. vast. abundant.



**Table of Contents**

A Letter from the Program Manager..... 3

2016 Invasive Plant Program Work Plan Priorities and Results..... 4

    Planning..... 4

    Inventory and Surveys ..... 5

    Treatment ..... 5

    Treatment Monitoring..... 5

    Data Entry..... 6

    Education and Awareness ..... 6

    Coordination and Partnership Building ..... 8

    Leveraging Additional Resources.....10

    Provincial EDRR Support.....10

    Report a Weed Verification .....10

    Reporting and Data Management .....11

    Other Program Activities .....12

    Compliance and Enforcement.....13

    Special Projects .....13

Thank-you Funders.....14

## A Letter from the Program Manager

2016 was filled with upgrades to program, improvements to outreach materials, increased participation in invasive plant dumping, increased coordination within PRRD staff, and increased efficiencies for site monitoring and coordination between Provincial governments and the PRRD. Denise Booy focused her time on creating a comprehensive, legal flow chart for compliance and enforcement activities, as well as established organized protocols for filing and information management. Additionally, Denise spent the summer months monitoring weed reports, monitoring efficacy treatments of PRRD sites, and monitoring efficacy treatments as per the contract with MoTI. Unfortunately, in September of 2016, Denise Booy moved on and is now employed with FLNRO in Dawson Creek.

The introduction of playcleango and free dumping allowed for increased education and outreach. In addition, these programs allowed for increase partnerships and coordination amongst PRRD staff. Character development is expected to be completed by December 2016. This introduction will allow for proactive lessons on behavior change programs while utilizing real examples to show how our actions affect the landscape. Requests for information, resources, and plant ID continue to be a large portion of the PRRD activities.

Our education and outreach activities including invasive plant identification, compliance and enforcement tactics, integrated pest management planning, ecosystems and biodiversity, and best management practices. In addition, local weed pulls were offered and once again, Saulteau First Nations made wonderful progress in hand-pulling scentless chamomile from their high traffic areas.

Compliance and enforcement issues were address in a timely manner and included the receipt of weed reports, communication with the appropriate land occupant, and dialogues around appropriate action.

The Invasive Plant program is grateful for the continued efforts of the many different organizations, youth groups, professional organizations, industrial sectors, First Nations communities, and government representatives.
















I look forward to a new and exciting year in 2017,














**Together • Prevent • Report**
































Kari Bondaroff, P.Ag




















2016 Invasive Plant Program Work Plan Priorities and Results














Priorities	Results
<p><b>Planning</b></p>	
<p> Prioritize the 113 PRRD owned/occupied properties using the IAPP data for reported invasive plant species infestations.</p>	<p> Updated the list of current PRRD sites and found 98 actual treatment sites as some of the sites are combined.</p> <p> All sites underwent survey and up to 4 treatments in 2016.</p> <p> In total there has been found to be 101 PRRD occupied lands to be scheduled for the 2017 treatment year.</p> <p> 68 sites received treatment, 33 sites are weed free.</p>
<p> Create a schedule of treatment months to ensure proper timing of treatment.</p>	<p> Treatments occurred from June-September.</p> <p> 2016 was difficult to schedule as the weather was very wet and windy throughout the treatment months.</p> <p> All areas in need of treatments within the 2016 year were completed by the Area Controller.</p>
<p> Evaluate the PRRD IAPP data for invasive species infestations and outline sensitive areas that need to be visited in 2016.</p>	<p> Planning sessions occurred between FLNRO (MoTI represented through FLNRO), M.Ag, and PRRD in February/March to outline areas in need of high priority treatments.</p> <p> The PRRD sites received 100% treatment for any plants found within the Strategic Plan and Profile.</p>
<p> Inventory current outreach materials and update/purchase as required.</p>	<p> Materials were purchased as required (workbooks, air fresheners, playcleango signage, weed warrior wagons, plantwise).</p> <p> Currently in the process of developing more carabiners for 2017.</p>

<b>Inventory and Surveys</b>	
 Site visits required for all 113 PRRD owned/occupied lands.	 Contractor visited 112 sites.  PRRD updating current PRRD sites as there have been changes to ownership/occupancy throughout the past 3 years of treatment contract.
 Survey of historical Regional EDRR sites.	 Due to poor weather, this activity has been pushed back to 2017.
<b>Treatment</b>	
 Treat all invasive species surveyed/inventoried on PRRD owned/occupied lands using the designated three pass system.	 All PRRD sites were visited and infested sites were treated 1-4 times as per requirements.
<b>Treatment Monitoring</b>	
 As this is the 3 <sup>rd</sup> year of the Area Controllers contract, 100% of the PRRD sites will be monitored for treatment in 2016.	 35 sites out of 68 treated sites were monitored for treatment efficacy in 2016 due to time restrictions and weather conditions.
 The PRRD has offered its services to conduct treatment monitoring for the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure and the Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations. Contract negotiations are to occur prior to May 2016. All monitoring will be completed as per the contract agreement.	 166 sites were monitored for treatment efficacy as per the contract.  These sites were spread within the boundaries of the PRRD as well as 11 sites within the Northern Rockies Municipality.  All required documentation has been submitted to the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure as per the contract.











<p><b>Data Entry</b></p>	
<p> 100% of inventory, survey, or treatment documentation will be entered into IAPP within 3 working days of completing the data collection.</p>	<p> 90% of the time this was accomplished, however, at times of good weather, data entry was unable to be completed within this time frame.</p>
<p><b>Education and Awareness</b></p>	
<p> Continue to support the Peace River Forage Association’s quarterly seminars.</p>	<p> PRRD held an information session at the June 17 event.</p>
<p> Continue to promote the activities of teaching livestock to eat weeds through research, outreach articles, and knowledge transfer.</p>	<p> Training and integrated approaches for the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of the program occurred in May and June.</p> <p> Two new participants entered into the program. One participant required assistance, second participant participated solely.</p> <p> New addition of differentiated species added to the training spectrum including buckbrush and rose.</p>
<p> Continue to offer Regional support to stakeholders through invasive plant ID, outreach materials, integrated pest management planning, and best management practices.</p>	<p> Outreach materials were distributed to many different locations throughout the PRRD in February and March.</p> <p> Locations such as libraries, city/village/municipal offices, and garden centres received information to distribute.</p>
<p> Attend local events that promote environmental health and sustainability including regional fall fairs, 4-H events, local garden tours, career fair days, and science fairs.</p>	<p> PRRD staff attended the regional science fair, north peace 4-H achievement days, DC horticulture society meetings, career days in DC and FSJ.</p>
<p> Continue to engage youth in biodiversity and ecological sustainability activities that</p>	<p> Classes in both Dawson Creek and Fort St. John were visited in 2016 with targeted activities including plant ID and ecological impact of IP.</p>
















<p>focus on the prevention and awareness of invasive plant infestations.</p>	
<p> Continue to utilize “Weedy Wednesday” Facebook posts to promote events, highlight invasive plant species, and offer information about integrated pest management techniques.</p>	<p> 62 Facebook posts have been made with an average of 1023 views.</p> <p> These posts are on a variety of topics including programs, events, IP identification and treatment options.</p>
<p> Continue to conduct presentations on issues and knowledge obtained within the PRRD with shareholders. These presentations may include but are not exclusive to Facebook posts, physical presentations, seminars, and YouTube videos.</p>	<p> Information, resources, lessons, presentation, and activities are shared upon request.</p>
<p> Educational materials will be replaced upon depletion of resources.</p>	<p> Ongoing – boot brushes, air fresheners, plantwise, and playcleango materials are well stocked.</p>
<p> New educational materials will be purchased as they come available and if they are applicable within the PRRD.</p>	<p> New materials for 2016 include: playcleango boot cleaning stations (19), boot brushes, air fresheners, weed warrior wagons, character development (playing cards almost completed).</p>
<p> PRRD staff will continue to attend professional development activities as per their work plans.</p>	<p> Attended 2016 ISCBC AGM and forum, SPARKS conference, Strategic Marketing Management, Human Resource Management courses.</p>
<p> PRRD staff will continue to develop new and useful materials to deliver to PRRD residents.</p>	<p> Character development and new playing cards for behavior changes and advertisement of PRRD supported programs.</p> <p> Weed wagon punch-outs and support and participation in the PRRD activity book completed.</p>












<p><b>Coordination and Partnership Building</b></p>	
<p> Hold two IPCPRD and SPPIPMC meetings.</p>	<p> Meeting held April 5 and Nov 2.</p>
<p> Engage a minimum of two First Nations Partnerships in activities such as Weed ID, community weed pulls, or treatment of existing infestations.</p>	<p> Community weed pull held August 18 at Saulteau FN, weather permitting treatment of Canada thistle to occur in the fall of 2016 (did not occur).</p>
<p> Attend the 2016 ISCBC AGM and Forum.</p>	<p> Denise Booy attended.</p>
<p> Continue to support the ISCBC programs.</p>	<p> Plantwise, Don't let it loose, Clean Drain Dry, PlayCleanGo all communicated through the PRRD.</p>
<p> Continue to participate in the monthly provincial coordinator calls, and quarterly ISCBC board member meetings.</p>	<p> All ISCBC Board Member meetings attended.</p> <p> Majority of Coordinator calls are pertaining to IP species that are not currently present within the PRRD.</p> <p> Attendance has been as per the agenda and topics to be discussed.</p>
<p> Continue to actively participate in the teaching livestock to eat weeds project in partnership with the Peace River Forage Association and Ministry of Agriculture through a financial donation and staff resources.</p>	<p> Staff participated in phase 2 of this project in May, June, and August of 2016.</p> <p> \$5000 was offered in support of IP research and development to the Peace River Forage Association.</p>
<p> Continue to partner with industry to promote Best Management practices by offering plant identification resources, offering free commercial dumping at the three local landfills, and partnering in outreach events.</p>	<p> Free dumping was offered at the three landfills this season (North Peace, Bessborough, and Chetwynd) for both residential and commercial users.</p> <p> An increase in plant material was received as the weight increased from 7500 kg to 14940kg.</p> <p> Invasive plant information was distributed at the activities hosted at the local transfer stations and landfills this 2016 year.</p>












<p> Continue to promote and support the local Rancher contracts offered by the Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations to enable local crown grazing occupants to treat high priority and other regionally listed invasive plant species.</p>	<p> One rancher contract was again held between FLNRO and Sunset Community Pasture.</p> <p> Due to early arrival of snow, sites were unable to be monitored and are scheduled for efficacy monitoring in the spring of 2017.</p>
<p> Continue to work with local governments and municipalities increase residents awareness of invasive plant species through joint inspections and sharing of outreach materials.</p>	<p> Due to time restrictions and ultimately staffing, the PRRD was unable to support the municipalities in C&amp; E activities but was able to offer outreach materials as requested.</p>
<p> Launch PlayCleanGo.org in partnership with PRRD parks, BC Parks, and the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource operations to expand the education and outreach programs to include users of local parks and trails located in areas that have identified invasive plant infestations.</p>	<p> 19 boot brush stations were built.</p> <p> BC parks signage are built and awaiting FN approval for distribution.</p> <p> Flatbed pools, Hudson’s Hope Dinosaur lakes, Blackfoot park, Minaker park, Montney park, North West Mounted Police Trail, Sundance and Spencer Tuck parks, Wapiti Lake, Radar Lake, Bear Mountain ski trails, Bear Mountain wind park, and Bear Mountain community forest were all hosts to the signage.</p>
<p> Host an outreach event in partnership with PRRD parks staff at Blackfoot Regional Park.</p>	<p> This event was held July 30.</p>
<p> Increase awareness of the “Grow Me Instead/Plantwise Program” through local nursery visits, delivery of outreach materials.</p>	<p> Plantwise and Grow Me Instead documentation as well as the PRRD plants document were distributed to Garden centres in Dawson Creek and Fort St. John.</p>



<p><b>Leveraging Additional Resources</b></p>	
<p> Additional financial resources will be received from the Ministry of Transportation. This will cover the cost of monitoring treatments conducted by MoTI and FLNRO contractors within the three PRRD Invasive Plant Management Areas.</p>	<p> A \$25,000 contract was negotiated between the PRRD and MoTI for efficacy monitoring of IP treatments within the Pine Pass, South Peace, and North Peace invasive plant management areas as well as the Northern Rockies Municipality.</p>
<p> Staff will continue to work with and support the Peace River Forage Association leverage funds to increase the capacity of the teaching livestock to eat weeds project.</p>	<p> A funding proposal was submitted to IAF for funding, however, was rejected for the 2016 year.</p> <p> A letter of support was written in support of this project.</p>
<p><b>Provincial EDRR Support</b></p>	
<p> When requested, invasive plant program staff will support the efforts of the Provincial EDRR staff in verifying reported infestations and coordinating any further actions required.</p>	<p> None requested within the 2016 season.</p>
<p><b>Report-A-Weed Verification</b></p>	
<p> When requested, invasive plant program staff will support the efforts of the Provincial Invasive Plant Specialist in verifying reported infestations and coordinating any further actions required.</p>	<p> Within the efficacy monitoring, FLRNO requested three sites to be checked for infestation size verification.</p> <p> Common tansy site reported in Pink Mountain through the report a weed app was treated within 5 days of the notification.</p>

<p> Staff will continue to promote the Report-A-Weed app through communications within the PRRD.</p>	<p> The report a weed app is listed within the Strategic plan and profile of the Invasive Plant program.</p>
<p> All invasive plant reports received within the office of the PRRD will receive follow-up within 3 working days of receipt. Any follow-up required will follow the policies and procedures outlined in the C&amp;E manual.</p>	<p> Procedures were followed according to the C&amp;E manual and documentation of communications was made.</p>
<p><b>Reporting and Data Management</b></p>	
<p> When requested, invasive plant program staff will provide updates to the PRRD Board on operational activities conducted by the program.</p>	<p> As per requests.</p>
<p> An annual report will be conducted for the 2016 year.</p>	<p> Completed March 2017.</p>
<p> Any and all reporting requirements as per contract agreements will be met by or before the outlined due dates.</p>	<p> All requirements completed and submitted as per contractual agreements between the PRRD and MoTI.</p>
<p> IAPP data will be handled with utmost care to prevent potential errors.</p>	<p> IAPP data has been double checked and any errors corrected or passed on for correction.</p> <p> At this point, all data is found to be accurate.</p>
<p> PRRD invasive plant staff will enter IAPP data for other jurisdictions as per their request.</p>	<p> None requested in 2016.</p>

<p> The Strategic Plan and Profile will be maintained to reflect current operations and will be approved by the IPCPRRD committee following the spring meeting.</p>	<p> Suggestions for improvements and updates will be requested at the November 2, 2016 meeting.</p> <p> Any changes will be made prior to the spring 2017 meeting.</p>
<p> All manuals, policies and procedures, and operational plans will be posted on the PRRD website for shareholders to utilize.</p>	<p> Completed March 2016.</p>
<p><b>Other program Activities</b></p>	
<p> All requests for support from the Invasive Plant Program staff will be reviewed and conducted as per the discretion of the IPCPRRD committee members.</p>	<p> IP staff requested to assist in the Emergency operations centre.</p> <p> IP staff requested to investigate the predator loss program.</p> <p> IP staff requested to participate in the introduction of the livestock emergency evacuation plan.</p>
<p> When requested, invasive plant program staff will participate in research trials that have the potential to increase the resources available to PRRD land occupiers in preventing, controlling, suppressing, or eradicating invasive plants.</p>	<p> Staff participated in the livestock and weeds research program.</p>

<p><b>Compliance and Enforcement</b></p>	
<p> Appointed Weed Officer and Weed Inspectors of the PRRD will follow all policies and procedures outlined by Provincial Legislation, Local Legislation, and the C&amp;E policies and procedures manual.</p>	<p> Throughout the 2016 season, Denise Booy, Kari Bondaroff, Jeff Rahn, and Mike Pangman were appointed by the board as weed officers and inspectors.</p> <p> At this time, Denise Booy, and Jeff Rahn have been removed and Paulo Eichelberger has been added.</p>
<p><b>Special Projects</b></p>	
<p> New programs to be added to the Invasive Plant Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PlayCleanGo.org</li> <li>• Healthy Lawn Tips</li> <li>• Character development - Agriculture, youth, Industry, residential, horticulture, &amp; recreationist.</li> <li>○ 52 Cartoons will be created utilizing characters in a manner that brings awareness to invasive plants and the compliance and enforcement activities of the PRRD.</li> </ul>	<p> PlayCleanGo program has been launched.</p> <p> Character development is close to being completed with the 52 playing cards and teaching materials being close to completion as well.</p> <p> Healthy lawn tips was delayed to allow for character development and will proceed in the 2017 year.</p>
<p> Free invasive plant dumping for all users (residential and commercial) is now available at the three local landfills.</p>	<p> This year saw an increase from 7500 kg to 14940 kg of invasive plant material disposed of from 2015-2016.</p>
<p> When requested, invasive plant program staff will assist with the conduction of certification inspections of the local seed cleaning plants for operational compliance and efficacy of seed cleaning facilities.</p>	<p> No formal certification was requested for 2016.</p>

## Thank You Funders

Ministry of **Forests, Lands and  
Natural Resource Operations**



R-3



PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT

Invasive Plant Program  
Strategic Plan and Profile  
2017



diverse. vast. abundant.

## Table of Contents

<b>PRRD Vision, Mission, Values &amp; Goals</b> .....	4
<b>Sociocultural</b> .....	5
Why Care About Invasive Plants? .....	5
<b>Legislation, Compliance &amp; Enforcement</b> .....	5
Legislation Involved .....	6
Compliance and Enforcement Regime?.....	6
<b>Invasive Plant Committees of the Peace River Regional District</b> .....	7
Structure .....	7
Area of Operations.....	7
Membership.....	8
<b>Invasive Plant Management Strategies</b> .....	9
Management Strategy Overview .....	9
Site Prioritization.....	10
IPCPRRD Treatment Matrix and Thresholds .....	10
<b>Implementing Invasive Plant Management Strategies</b> .....	11
Prevention.....	11
Reporting Invasive Plants.....	12
Eradication, Containment, Rehabilitation and Inventory.....	12
<b>2016 Invasive Plant Program Work Plan</b> .....	14
Planning.....	14
Inventory and Surveys .....	14
Treatment .....	14
Treatment Monitoring .....	14
Data Entry .....	14
Education and Awareness.....	14
Coordination and Partnership Building .....	15
Leveraging Additional Resources .....	16
Provincial EDRR Support .....	16
Report-A-Weed Verification .....	16
Reporting and Data Management .....	17
Other program Activities .....	17
Compliance and Enforcement .....	17
Special Projects .....	17
<b>Plant Species Invasiveness within the Peace River Regional District</b> .....	18
Regional Early Detection Rapid Response (REDRR).....	18
Category A.....	18
Category B.....	18
Education and Awareness List .....	18

## List of Tables

<b>Table 1</b>	Site Prioritization .....	30
<b>Table 2</b>	IPCPRRD Treatment Matrix .....	30
<b>Table 3</b>	Program Thresholds .....	31
<b>Table 4</b>	Regional Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR).....	19
<b>Table 5</b>	Category A - High Priority for Eradication and Containment.....	20
<b>Table 6</b>	Category B - Medium Priority for Eradication and Containment.....	21
<b>Table 7</b>	Education and Awareness List.....	22

## List of Appendices

<b>Appendix 1</b>	Stakeholders and Members of the Strategic Plan and Profile of the Invasive Plants Monitoring Committee.....	23
<b>Appendix 2</b>	Terms of Reference for the Strategic Plan and Profile of the Invasive Plants Monitoring Committee.....	25
<b>Appendix 3</b>	Terms of Reference for the Invasive Plant Committee .....	26
<b>Appendix 4</b>	History of Weed Control in the Peace River Regional District .....	27
<b>Appendix 5</b>	Site Prioritization, Treatment Matrix and Thresholds.....	30
<b>Appendix 6</b>	BC Provincially Prohibited Weeds .....	32
<b>Appendix 7</b>	Noxious Weeds in Alberta .....	34



## PRRD Vision, Mission, Values & Goals



**Vision:** A strong, diverse and sustainable Peace River Region inspired by innovative leadership that promotes livable and safe communities and a healthy natural environment.



**Mission:** To work together to enhance the spirit, traditions and diversity of the Peace River Region and to support a high quality of life for its residents.



**Values:**

*Accountability* - Taking ownership and accepting responsibility for making decisions and following up with implementation of those decisions.

*Cooperation* - Willing to work together and support one another.

*Credibility* - Ensuring the business of the Region is transparent and believable.

*Fairness* - Acting in an unbiased way, with a sense of fair play.

*Honesty* - Practicing sincerity, genuineness and frankness when making decisions.

*Integrity* - Making decisions for and acting in the best interests of the Region.

*Leadership* - Making sound decisions today and demonstrating vision while focusing on the future.

*Respect* - Showing consideration for people, lands and governing bodies.

*Trust* - Ensuring confidence in one another.









**Goal:** The Invasive Plant Program's goal is to protect our economy, environment and social values from invasive plants and to ensure that existing infestations are managed using an integrated pest management approach.

## Sociocultural

### Why Care About Invasive Plants?

A **weed** is defined as a plant growing where it isn't wanted. In British Columbia, **invasive plants** have been defined as non-native (alien) plants whose introduction into BC cause, or are likely to cause, economic or environmental damage, or harm to human health (IMISWG 2011). They are plants that originated elsewhere and are often introduced unintentionally to our area, arriving without the natural predators that kept them in check in their native homelands. Once here, they have the ability to establish easily, expand exponentially and can quickly colonize an area.

Once established, invasive plants can:

-  Endanger public health & safety by increasing allergies & by having toxic properties harming humans, pets, livestock, & wildlife.
-  Outcompete native vegetation & destroy natural habitats.
-  Reduce agriculture forage yields & hay quality.
-  Increase wildfire hazards & interfere with regeneration of forests.
-  Decrease land values & impact recreation areas.
-  Accelerate soil erosion & cause stream sedimentation with negative impacts to water quality.

**Noxious weeds** are invasive plants referred to in the *Provincial Weed Control Act*. Noxious weeds are also referred to in local government bylaws. Legislation requires that all occupiers of lands manage infestations of invasive plants, as they negatively affect our economic, environmental and social values. The provincial invasive plant list can be found in Appendix 6.

All invasive plants that are currently a concern for the PRRD are listed in the four categories outlined in the Plant Species Invasiveness within the PRRD section starting on page 18. The lists also contain native plants that may plague the agriculture sector. To ensure proper identification and management strategies are used by those who discover them, detailed information about each plant can be found in the **Plants 2016** document located on the PRRD website.

## Legislation, Compliance & Enforcement

### Legislation Involved

Invasive plant management is enforced by federal and provincial legislation, as well as through local bylaw. In the PRRD, there are two main pieces of legislation used to enforce invasive plants: the PRRD Invasive Plants Bylaw No. 2121, 2014, and the *Weed Control Act* and its regulations. It is the responsibility of the owner or occupier to control any invasive plants growing on their property.

*The Weed Control Act*, section 2 states:



“An Occupier must control noxious weeds growing or located on land and premises and on any other property located on land and premises, occupied by that person.”

*Bylaw No. 2121*, section 3 states:



“No person who is an Owner or Occupier of Real Property shall allow any Invasive Plant or Noxious Weed to grow on that Real Property”

The General Manager of Environmental Services, the Invasive Plant Manager, the Invasive Plant Coordinator, and the Area Controller are all designated as Weed Inspectors / Weed Control Officers, and are responsible for enforcing these two pieces of legislation.

### Compliance and Enforcement Regime?

The Invasive Plant Program strives to ensure their compliance & enforcement (C&E) model is fair, objective, & transparent. The progressive model consists of 4 steps:



Outreach and Education



Warning Notice



Monetary Penalty



Weed Notice

C&E decisions rely on weed reports from stakeholders, Invasive Alien Plant Program (IAPP) data, and physical evidence collected through the inspection process. In order to remain objective in decision making, the C&E manual with detailed policies and procedures is utilized. For additional information on the programs C&E policies and procedures, refer to the supplemental C&E Manual located on the PRRD website at: <http://prrd.bc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016-CE-Manual.pdf>

## Invasive Plant Committees of the Peace River Regional District

### Structure

The Invasive Plant Program is a division of the PRRD's Environmental Services Department. The program has two separate committees that provide advice and direction to operational aspects, the Strategic Plan and Profile of Invasive Plants Monitoring Committee (SPPIPMC), and the Invasive Plant Committee of the Peace River Regional District (IPCRRD), respectfully.

The SPPIPMC is comprised of stakeholders and individuals, listed in Appendix 1, interested in invasive plant management within the Regional District. The terms of reference for this committee can be found in Appendix 2.

The IPCRRD is a Regional Board Advisory Committee with three directors appointed by the Chair of the Regional Board. The General Manager of Environmental Services and the Manager of Invasive Plants support the IPCRRD, and together consider issues which affect the constituents within the Regional District and provide operational direction for the invasive plant program. The terms of reference for this committee can be found in Appendix 3.

Both committee's hold meetings in the spring and fall. In the fall, members report their activities and bring forward any new invaders found in the Region. The annual report, circulated early in the New Year, lists the plants and provides information for further discussion. During the spring meeting, the proposed changes are reviewed, changes to the strategic plan are made, and the updated strategic plan is presented to the Board for adoption. The early history of the program and strategies are available in Appendix 4.

### Area of Operations

The Strategic Plan's area of operation covers BC east of the Rocky Mountains to the Alberta border, and north from Kakwa Provincial Park to the 58<sup>th</sup> parallel, just south of Fort Nelson. The area covers both private and Crown Land, and is divided into 3 Invasive Plant Management Areas (IPMA): North Peace, South Peace, and Pine Pass. The provincial government agencies which have jurisdiction over the Crown land portion include:



Ministry of Forest Lands and Natural Resource Operations (*Northeast Region / Peace District*)



Ministry of Environment / BC Parks (*Peace Region*)



Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (*Peace Region*)



Oil and Gas Commission



Ministry of Energy and Mines

## Membership

Membership in the Strategic Plan and Profile of Invasive Plants Monitoring Committee (SPPIPMC) is open to all and there is no membership fee. To become a member, send an email to: [prrd.dc@prrd.bc.ca](mailto:prrd.dc@prrd.bc.ca).

This group represents all perspectives and land-related vantage points including, but not limited to:

-  Concerned citizens
-  All levels of government (*federal, provincial, & local*)
-  Environmental & ecological organizations
-  Local & aboriginal communities in the Region
-  Industrial & resource sector (*forestry, mining, & oil & gas*)
-  Youth groups & educational organizations
-  Horticulture / gardening clubs & organizations
-  Guide outfitters, trappers, tourism, clubs & organizations
-  Agriculture produces, Agri-business, & support companies
-  Utilities & Transpiration
-  BC's Regional Invasive Organization

## Invasive Plant Management Strategies

### Management Strategy Overview

The invasive plant strategy has the following five components:



- Prevention
- Eradication / Suppression
- Containment / Rehabilitation
- Rehabilitation / Surveying
- Compliance & Enforcement.

The most effective and efficient management of invasive plants is to **prevent** them from arriving. After invasive plants have arrived, the most efficient and effective management strategy is to **eradicate** them before they become well established through early detection and rapid response. If establishment occurs and the invasive plant population expands, the population should be contained until eradication strategies can be initiated. A long term goal of decreasing the infestation annually important. Containment involves aggressive management of high vectors of spread within the defined infestation as well as any satellite infestations outside of the containment area. Infestations should be managed with an integrated pest management approach which may include mechanical, chemical or biological techniques. For species that have established at the landscape level, the focus is on **surveying** to determine which sites have the highest likelihood and value for **rehabilitation** and which species and sites are suitable for biocontrol release.




There are many invasive plant species that are, or could establish themselves in the Region. It would not be feasible, given the resources available, to eliminate all occurrences of each of these species. Therefore, a system has been developed to guide and prioritize management efforts. The system involves a decision-making grid or matrix of three plant **invasiveness categories** and a range of four **site conditions** as described in Table 1. Plants are placed in categories by reviewing literature on the habitat range and aggressiveness of invasive plants, technical advice and, incorporating substantial expertise and experience of the membership.

The categories and Invasive Plant Profile are regularly reviewed and changed as new information and observations indicate a need to add a plant to any of the five categories, or to move a species up or down

the categories. In addition, the BC Provincial Prohibited Weeds list can be found in Appendix 6 for additional invasive plant species of concern.

### Site Prioritization

As well as species, the strategy considers site conditions. There are numerous factors to consider for sites. This strategy focuses on:

-  Susceptibility of sites and areas for invasion;
-  Loss or risks if invasion occurs; and,
-  Feasibility and costs of managing the species on the site.









Site conditions are divided into four groups in decreasing expected potential for control, see Table 1 in Appendix 5. Site conditions ranked #1 have the highest opportunity for control being effective. A site ranked as #4 has a much lower potential or opportunity for eradication or control. Costs are also part of this ranking where #4 has the highest cost/benefit ratio.

### IPCRRD Treatment Matrix and Thresholds

Tables 2 and 3 in Appendix 5 utilize the site priority categorization laid out in Table 1 with the invasive plant categorization to determine treatment thresholds for regional infestations.






## Implementing Invasive Plant Management Strategies

The following actions are undertaken to implement the IPCPRRD Strategies:




-  Encourage the public to report invasive plant sightings and to further engage them by replying in a timely manner and provide information regarding economic, social and environmental threats, integrated pest management and compliance and enforcement.
-  Inform the public about invasive plant programs and incorporate comments into the continuous improvement loop.
-  Assess problems and threats that various invasive plants present to the economic, social and environmental values within the area.
-  Prevent the establishment of invasive plants not currently in the region.
-  Prevent or minimize the spread of the invasive plants present in the region
-  Conduct invasive plant programs in the region based on Integrated Pest Management principles.
-  Coordinate the activities and responsibilities of the various agencies and private landowners to meet the Goals of the PRRD.
-  Facilitate EDRR initiatives at the federal, provincial and regional levels.

### Prevention

Prevention of invasive plant problems requires an aggressive outreach and education program focused on all segments of the population. Managing susceptible sites and taking actions that prevent movement of invasive plant seeds and propagules is complimentary to education. Some of the actions IPCPRRD supports and encourages are:

-  Farming and grazing practices that prevent invasive plant establishment.
-  Seeding all disturbances as quickly as per the Peace-Liard Re-Vegetation Manual found here: [http://prrd.bc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/NEIPC\\_Reveg\\_manual\\_PeaceLiard\\_April2010\\_002.pdf](http://prrd.bc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/NEIPC_Reveg_manual_PeaceLiard_April2010_002.pdf)
-  Use of local clean or weed free seed, reference to the Certificate of Seed Analysis and adherence to the *Seed Act*.
-  Inter-ministry Invasive Species Working Group Early Detection Rapid Response Plan found here: <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hra/invasive-species/edrr.htm>
-  Best practices based on various industries within the region, such as cleaning equipment between sites, tarping or covering grain, hay and other agriculture loads when transporting and harvesting hay before weed seeds are viable.











-  Using locally grown weed free forage when taking livestock into the wilderness.
-  Using locally grown weed free straw for rehabilitation and rehab of erosion areas.
-  Controlling invasive plants at chronic sources of seed and spread vectors such as gravel pits.

## Reporting Invasive Plants

In order to ensure that appropriate and timely action is taken regarding invasive plants, it is important to understand what you can do. Take note of any changes in the plant composition in areas that you frequent. Changes often indicate the presence of an invasive plant. It is imperative that these sightings be REPORTED. Be aware that native and rare plants, like some invasive plants, may appear on the landscape sporadically. Some of these may be listed as “Species at Risk”. For more information on Species at Risk: <http://www.speciesatrisk.bc.ca/>

There are many ways to report invasive plants. To ensure correct identification collect the plant, roots and press it in a book. Bagged samples wilt quickly and are difficult to identify. Photographs are excellent, but care should be taken to ensure the plant is on a plain background such as the hood of a truck. Be sure to note the size and location of the infestation.

-  Email the scan of the plant, pictures and location to [prrd.dc@prrd.bc.ca](mailto:prrd.dc@prrd.bc.ca)
-  Bring a sample to the Regional District Office
-  Fill out a form at the front counter of the Regional District Office
-  Call the PRRD office at 250-784-3200 or toll-free at 1-800-670-7773
-  Write a letter to the Invasive Plant Program, Box 810, Dawson Creek BC, V1G 4H8
-  Use your phone, go to maps and record the location, then email it to [prrd.dc@prrd.bc.ca](mailto:prrd.dc@prrd.bc.ca) along with a description of the plant / infestation
-  Download the free app: [www.reportaweedbc.ca](http://www.reportaweedbc.ca) 

## Eradication, Containment, Rehabilitation and Inventory

- 1) Canada’s invasive species strategy:  
[http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection\\_2014/ec/CW66-394-2004-eng.pdf](http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2014/ec/CW66-394-2004-eng.pdf)
- 2) The Invasive Species Council of BC’s strategy:  
[http://www.bcinvases.ca/images/stories/documents/reports/IS%20Strategy%20for%20BC%20Final%202012\\_06\\_07.pdf](http://www.bcinvases.ca/images/stories/documents/reports/IS%20Strategy%20for%20BC%20Final%202012_06_07.pdf)

3) The Provincial EDRR strategy:

<http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hra/invasive-species/edrr.htm>.

Federal, provincial and regional EDRR strategies must be activated in a timely manner. The plant must be correctly identified and samples collected, prepared and submitted to the Royal BC Museum. GPS location, photographs, sketches and notes on density and distribution of the plant must be collected. Following initial containment and eradication steps, a management strategy with the land occupier must be prepared and followed annually.

Efficient and effective management of invasive plants requires integration of awareness to prevent unintentional introduction, planning, inventory and integrated pest management treatments. Public and stakeholder support is needed to locate invasive alien plant sites, particularly remote sites started from activities like backcountry recreation, transport of industrial equipment and distribution wildlife, livestock and weather. The public is encouraged to contact the invasive plant program to report any newly arriving aggressive invasive plant.







Ministry of **Forests, Lands and  
Natural Resource Operations**



***We gratefully acknowledge the financial support of the Province of British Columbia.***

## 2017 Invasive Plant Program Work Plan


### Planning

-  Prioritize the 101 PRRD owned/occupied properties using the IAPP data for reported invasive plant species infestations.
-  Create a schedule of treatment months to ensure proper timing of treatment.
-  Evaluate the PRRD IAPP data for invasive species infestations and outline sensitive areas that need to be visited in 2017.
-  Inventory current outreach materials and update/purchase as required.



### Inventory and Surveys

-  Site visits required for 1/3 of PRRD owned/occupied lands.
-  Survey of historical Regional EDRR sites.


### Treatment

-  Treat all invasive species surveyed/inventoried on PRRD owned/occupied lands using the designated three pass system.



### Treatment Monitoring











-  As this is the 1st year of the Area Controllers contract, 80% of the PRRD sites will be monitored for treatment in 2017.
-  The PRRD has offered its services to conduct treatment monitoring for the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure and the Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations. Contract negotiations are to occur prior to May 2017. All monitoring will be completed as per the contract agreement.

### Data Entry

-  100% of inventory, survey, or treatment documentation will be entered into IAPP within 3 working days of completing the data collection.








### Education and Awareness







-  Continue to support the Peace River Forage Association's quarterly seminars.
-  Host a formal or non-formal Pesticide Applicators Course within the PRRD to include both staff and stakeholders.

-  Continue to promote the activities of teaching livestock to eat weeds through research, outreach articles, and knowledge transfer.
-  Continue to offer Regional support to stakeholders through invasive plant ID, outreach materials, integrated pest management planning, and best management practices.
-  Attend local events that promote environmental health and sustainability including regional fall fairs, 4-H events, local garden tours, career fair days, and science fairs.
-  Continue to engage youth in biodiversity and ecological sustainability activities that focus on the prevention and awareness of invasive plant infestations.
-  Continue to utilize “Weedy Wednesday” Facebook posts to promote events, highlight invasive plant species, and offer information about integrated pest management techniques.
-  Continue to conduct presentations on issues and knowledge obtained within the PRRD with shareholders. These presentations may include but are not exclusive to Facebook posts, physical presentations, seminars, and YouTube videos.
-  Educational materials will be replaced upon depletion of resources.
-  New educational materials will be purchased as they come available and if they are applicable within the PRRD.
-  PRRD staff will continue to attend professional development activities as per their work plans.
-  PRRD staff will continue to develop new and useful materials to deliver to PRRD residents.



### Coordination and Partnership Building




-  Hold two IPCPRRD and SPPIPMC meetings.
-  Engage a minimum of two First Nations Partnerships in activities such as Weed ID, community weed pulls, or treatment of existing infestations.
-  Continue to support the ISCBC programs.
-  Continue to participate in the provincial coordinator calls, and quarterly ISCBC board member meetings.
-  Continue to actively participate in the teaching livestock to eat weeds project in partnership with the Peace River Forage Association and Ministry of Agriculture through a financial donation and staff resources.
-  Continue to partner with industry to promote Best Management practices by offering plant identification resources, offering free commercial dumping at the three local landfills, and partnering in outreach events.
-  Continue to promote and support the local Rancher contracts offered by the Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations to enable local crown grazing occupants to treat high priority and other regionally listed invasive plant species.

-  Continue to work with local governments and municipalities increase residents awareness of invasive plant species through joint inspections and sharing of outreach materials.
-  Continue to support PlayCleanGo.org in partnership with PRRD parks, BC Parks, and the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource operations to expand the education and outreach programs to include users of local parks and trails located in areas that have identified invasive plant infestations.
-  Host an outreach event in partnership with PRRD parks staff.
-  Increase awareness of the “Grow Me Instead/Plantwise Program” through local nursery visits, delivery of outreach materials.
-  Initiate a Good Neighbour Cost share program which allows non-commercial residents to access between 50-75% of costs, up to \$500-\$750 of treatment or chemical costs on a one-time, pre-approved, basis.
-  Initiate a Trade-A-Weed program for gardeners that allows participants to document removal and disposal of an invasive plant from their flower garden in exchange for a \$20 gift certificate to a garden centre of their choice for the purchase of a “plantwise” perennial.




### Leveraging Additional Resources

-  Additional financial resources will be received from the Ministry of Transportation. This will cover the cost of monitoring treatments conducted by MoTI and FLNRO contractors within the three PRRD Invasive Plant Management Areas.
-  Staff will continue to work with and support the Peace River Forage Association leverage funds to increase the capacity of the teaching livestock to eat weeds project.








### Provincial EDRR Support

-  When requested, invasive plant program staff will support the efforts of the Provincial EDRR staff in verifying reported infestations and coordinating any further actions required.



### Report-A-Weed Verification

-  When requested, invasive plant program staff will support the efforts of the Provincial Invasive Plant Specialist in verifying reported infestations and coordinating any further actions required.
-  Staff will continue to promote the Report-A-Weed app through communications within the PRRD.
-  All invasive plant reports received within the office of the PRRD will receive follow-up within 3 working days of receipt. Any follow-up required will follow the policies and procedures outlined in the C&E manual.


## Reporting and Data Management

-  When requested, invasive plant program staff will provide updates to the PRRD Board on operational activities conducted by the program.
-  An annual report will be conducted for the 2017 year.
-  Any and all reporting requirements as per contract agreements will be met by or before the outlined due dates.
-  IAPP data will be handled with utmost care to prevent potential errors.
-  PRRD invasive plant staff will enter IAPP data for other jurisdictions as per their request.
-  The Strategic Plan and Profile will be maintained to reflect current operations and will be approved by the IPCPRRD committee following the spring meeting.
-  All manuals, policies and procedures, and operational plans will be posted on the PRRD website for shareholders to utilize.



## Other program Activities

-  All requests for support from the Invasive Plant Program staff will be reviewed and conducted as per the discretion of the IPCPRRD committee members.
-  When requested, invasive plant program staff will participate in research trials that have the potential to increase the resources available to PRRD land occupiers in preventing, controlling, suppressing, or eradicating invasive plants.

## Compliance and Enforcement

-  Appointed Weed Officers/Weed Inspectors of the PRRD will follow all policies and procedures outlined by Provincial Legislation, Local Legislation, and the C&E policies and procedures manual.

## Special Projects

-  New programs to be added to the Invasive Plant Program:
  - Healthy Lawn Tips
  - Character development - Agriculture, youth, Industry, residential, horticulture, & recreationist.
    - Playing cards and scenario cards are 75% completed and to be completed by December 31, 2017.
    - 2 commercials are to be created utilizing the characters in delivering best management practices for invasive plant management.
-  Free invasive plant dumping for all users (residential and commercial) will continue at the three local landfills (Bessborough, Chetwynd, and North Peace).
  - Complete a cost analysis of placing invasive plant bins at level 1 and 2 transfer stations.





Create a Request for Proposal and advertise for the Area Controller Contract for 2017.

Hire two seasonal staff for the field season from May 1 – August 31, 2017.

Support, conduct, and participate in a Pesticide Applicators Course in May, 2017 within the PRRD.

## Plant Species Invasiveness within the Peace River Regional District

### Regional Early Detection Rapid Response (REDRR)

Regional EDRR species are a significant threat and are new to the area under construction. The achievable management objective is eradication. This list includes brand new incursions and high risk invasive plant species that are extremely limited in extent (i.e. have less than 10 very small sites) in the area under consideration. Some of these species may not be present within the PRRD but are found in adjacent areas and are at risk of being introduced. See Table 4.

### Category A

These invasive plants are highly competitive, have the ability to spread rapidly and pose a significant threat. They have been aggressively managed over time and their populations are minimal at the landscape level. These plants require continued persistent treatment over time in order to achieve eradication. See Table 5.

### Category B

These plants have established themselves at the landscape level and are still aggressively treated by the agriculture sector to protect crop yields and production of other agriculture products. These plants are expected to be managed where they threaten environmental, social or economic values. See Table 6.

### Education and Awareness List

These plants plague the agriculture industry, this list includes native plants that are poisonous, difficult to control or cause harm to livestock. See Table 7.

**Table 4 - Regional Early Detection Rapid Response (REDRR)**

Common Name	Latin Name	Occurrences/Threat
Baby's breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Not present at this time
Big Head knapweed	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>	One infestation of 6 plants discovered in 2013, is a provincial EDRR species
Black Henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Sites found in Grand Prairie area.
Blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	A couple of sites present.
Bohemian knotweed	<i>Fallopia x bohemica</i>	Not present at this time
Brown knapweed	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	Exists in the NWIPC along Highway 16.
Cheat grass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Not present at this time
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	A few sites present.
Creeping bell flower	<i>Campunaula rapunculoides</i>	One small infestation discovered in 2013
Cypress spurge	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Cypress spurge is located in the Hudson's Hope area.
Field Scabious /Blue button	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	One site between Arras and Groundbirch, sold as an annual seed.
Giant knotweed	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	Not present at this time
Himalayan balsam/Policeman's Helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Horticulture plant in a few gardens in Dawson Creek. 1 new site discovered in 2014.
Himalayan knotweed	<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>	Not present at this time
Hoary alyssum	<i>Bereroa incana</i>	Sites present in the Prince George area.
Hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	None present at this time
Hound's tongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Two sites previously mis-identified.
Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	One known treated infestation.
Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	Present in Grande Prairie AB
Marsh plume thistle	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Less than 10 sites documented.
Mountain bluet	<i>Centaurea Montana</i>	Noted in horticulture settings in 2011
Nodding thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Not present at this time.
Plumeless thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	Found in Trail, BC and has biocontrol agents.
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum spp.</i>	Present in Grande Prairie AB
Rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	N sites in the PRRD to date
St. John's Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	No sites reported
Sulphur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	Not present at this time
Tansy ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaeae</i>	No sites reported
Tartary buckwheat	<i>Fagopyrum tataricum</i>	No known sites in the region
Wild parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	One small infestation discovered in 2013.



**Table 5 - Category A - High Priority for Eradication and Containment**

Common Name	Latin Name	Occurrences/Threat
Burdock	<i>Arctium spp.</i>	High priority for treatment in areas occupied by livestock.
Comfrey	<i>Symphytum spp</i>	Two sites in Chetwynd, one in Fort St. John ID'd in 2012.
Common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Likely present since homesteader times, medicinal plant used to keep insects away and induce miscarriage.
Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	Present in small patches since 1987 south of Charlie Lake. Currently there are 45 sites, largest site at the Peace Lookout 7 ha., occupying private and crown land, initial site was small, but present since 1991.
Diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	One historical site within BC HYDRO's Site C. Plant may have spread outwards, need better education around identification and reporting
Green foxtail	<i>Sertaria viridis</i>	Plant is difficult to see as it heads out later in the summer, few sporadic sites in Cecil Lake, Hudson's Hope highway, historically in Dawson Creek, Fort St. John, Chetwynd, and Taylor, and the 103 road.
Meadow goat's-beard or salsify	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Sporadic distribution.
Orange hawkweed	<i>Heiracium aurantiacum</i>	62 sites, noted since 1994, sporadic infestations in the region.
Russian thistle	<i>Salsola kali</i>	Sporadic distribution.
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea biebersteinii</i>	Hudson's hope and Clayhurst.
Invasive yellow hawkweeds	<i>Pilosella spp.</i>	Treatments have occurred since 2007. Infestations are moving up from the South.
Wild caraway	<i>Carum carvi</i>	Prevalent north of Pink Mountain, historical infestation at Site C.

**Table 6 - Category B - Medium Priority for Eradication and Containment**

Common Name	Latin Name	Occurrences/Threat
Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa Annua</i>	Present on local golf courses and worldwide on lawns.
Common toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Under biological control since the 1950's, larger patches are surveyed and treated if threatening farm land.
Creeping (Canada) thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Wide spread, are surveyed and treated if threatening farm land.
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	Historically in commercial lots, landfill sites and gas plant at Taylor, minor amounts on private land, Beatton Hills on Cecil Lake Road
Night-flowering catchfly	<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	Seeds introduced with alfalfa. Important to review seed analysis prior to purchasing seed.
Oxeye daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	Prevalent in Southern BC, Pine Pass and Hudson's Hope several sporadic infestations showing up throughout the region
Scentless chamomile	<i>Matricaria perforata</i>	Widespread in the area, rare in southern BC.
Tall/Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	First occurrence noted in 2011, species was confirmed in 2013 as <i>Ranunculus acris</i> . More infestation discovered in 2013

**Table 7 - Education and Awareness List**

Common Name	Latin Name	Occurrences/Threat
American dragonhead	<i>Dracocephalum parviflorum</i>	Native, distribution unknown
Arrow Grass	<i>Triglochin maritime</i>	Native, distribution unknown
Bladder campion	<i>Silene cucubalus</i>	Distribution unknown
Bluebur western	<i>Lappula spp</i>	Distribution unknown
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	Distribution unknown
Bull thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Widely distributed, under biocontrol.
Chickweed, mouse eared	<i>Cerastium spp.</i>	Widely distributed
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Distribution unknown
Corn spurry	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Distribution unknown
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Sporadically distributed
Dame's Rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Two garden escapes noted in 2011.
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	Distribution unknown
Foxtail barley (native)	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	Native, widely distributed
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Distribution unknown
Hawksbeard, narrowleaf	<i>Crepis tectorum</i>	Widely distributed
Hemp nettle	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	Widely distributed
Lamb's quarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Widely distributed
Mallow	<i>Malva neglecta</i>	Distribution unknown
Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Distribution unknown
Mustard, dog	<i>Eruscastrum gallicum</i>	Distribution isolated to the Kootenays
Mustards	<i>Sisymbrium spp.</i>	Distribution unknown
Pineapple weed	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>	Widely distributed
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Widely distributed
Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>	Widely distributed
Sea Buckthorn	<i>Hippophae rhamniodes</i>	Widely distributed
Shasta daisy	<i>Leucanthemum x superbum</i>	One site noted along the Murray FSR
Sheep sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Widely distributed
Smartweed	<i>Polygonum spp.</i>	Distribution unknown
Sow thistles	<i>Sonchus spp.</i>	Prevalent throughout the region.
Stinking mayweed, dog	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Introduced in seed to an isolated area.
Stinkweed or pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	Widely distributed
Stork's bill	<i>Erodium spp.</i>	Distribution unknown
Tarweed (native)	<i>Madia glomerata</i>	Native, present on the hills of the Peace
Western water hemlock	<i>Cicuta douglasii</i>	Native, very toxic.
White cockle	<i>Lychnis alba</i>	Sporadically distributed
Wild mustard	<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>	Prevalent throughout the region
Wild oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>	Widely distributed
Wormwood/Absinthium	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	Distribution unknown
Yellow clematis	<i>Clematis tangutica</i>	One site confirmed.

## APPENDIX 1:




### Stakeholders and Members of the Strategic Plan and Profile of the Invasive Plants Monitoring Committee

Chair: Director Leonard Hiebert, Appointed by the Committee in 2014.

#### **Agriculture Producer Groups**

-  BC Grain Producer's Association
-  Groundbirch Community Pasture Association
-  Peace River Organic Producers Association
-  Peace River Regional Cattlemen's Association
-  Peace River Forage Association
-  South Peace Stockmen's Association





#### **Agriculture - Other Jurisdictions**

-  Clear Hills County
-  Leduc County
-  Municipal of District Greenview
-  Saddle Hills County

#### **Communities**

-  City of Fort St. John
-  City of Dawson Creek
-  District of Chetwynd
-  District of Tumbler Ridge
-  District of Hudson's Hope
-  District of Taylor
-  Village of Pouce Coupe
-  City of Grande Prairie (Alberta)







#### **Contractors - Invasive Plants**

-  K.A.M. Ventures
-  Spectrum Resource Group Inc.
-  Sunrise Environmental Inc.
-  MGP Contracting Vegetation Management

#### **Federation of BC Naturalists**

-  Timberline Trail and Nature Club

#### **First Nations**

-  Prophet River First Nations
-  Sauteau First Nations
-  Treaty 8 Tribal Associations
-  West Moberly First Nations
-  Tsay Keh Dene Band
-  Doig River First Nations



#### **Government Partners**

-  Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
-  BC Hydro
-  BC Oil & Gas Commission
-  BC Transmission Corporation
-  Ministry of Agriculture
-  Ministry of Environment (BC Parks)






**Government Partners continued**

-  Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations
-  Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure
-  National Energy Board
-  Northwest Invasive Plant Council
-  Invasive Species Council of BC
-  Northern Rockies Invasive Plant Management Area
-  School District No. 59 and 60

**Transportation**

-  Caribou Road Services Ltd
-  Yellowhead Road and Bridge

**Oil & Gas, Forestry, Mining Industry & Related Partners**

-  Ace Vegetation Control Service Ltd.
-  Anglo American plc.
-  DOW Chemical
-  Chetwynd Mechanical Pulp
-  Encana Corporation

 **Government Partners**

-  EWD Consulting Corp.
-  Ghostpine Environmental Services Ltd.
-  Hemmera (Bear Mountain Wind Park Project)
-  Heritage North Consulting Ltd.
-  Louisiana Pacific Canada Ltd.
-  Painted Pony Petroleum Ltd.
-  Pathfinder Endeavours Ltd.
-  Peace River Coal Inc.
-  Pembina
-  Progress Energy
-  SemCAMS | Red Willow ULC
-  Shell Canada Limited
-  Spectra Energy Corp.
-  Stantec Consulting Ltd.
-  TERA Environmental Consultants
-  Tourmaline Oil Corp
-  Trend Mine | Northern Energy & Mining Inc.
-  Walter Energy

## APPENDIX 2:

### Terms of Reference for the Strategic Plan and Profile of Invasive Plants Monitoring Committee

Strategic Plan and Profile of Invasive Plants Monitoring Committee of the Peace River Regional District  
Terms of Reference March 2014.

#### Goal



To complement the **Mission, Vision and Goals** of the Regional District by: “protecting our economy, environment and social values from invasive plants and ensuring that existing infestations are managed with integrated pest management.”

#### Purpose



To act as a forum to network and provide feedback to the Invasive Plant Committee of the Peace River Regional District (IPCPRRD) regarding:

- a) the Strategic Plan and Profile of Invasive Plants
- b) the effects of noxious/invasive plants in the region
- c) advice regarding best practices for industries operating within the Region
- d) noxious/invasive plant occurrences
- e) information on matters referred by the IPCPRRD
- f) any other matters related to noxious/invasive plants

#### Accountability

- a) Roberts Rules of Order apply
- b) Recommendations will be made to the IPCPRRD as required

#### Committee Organization

- a) A Chair and Vice Chair will be appointed by the IPCPRRD
- b) Secretarial services will be provided by the PRRD
- c) Members may be chosen to form an Advisory Committee and provide technical advice

#### Membership



Membership is open to all who are interested in noxious/invasive plant management.



Membership will be continuous.

## APPENDIX 3:

### Terms of Reference for the Invasive Plant Committee

#### Goal



To complement the **Mission, Vision and Goals** of the Regional District by: “protecting our economy, environment and social values from invasive plants and ensuring that existing infestations are managed with integrated pest management.”

#### Purpose



The general purpose of the Invasive Plant Committee of the Peace River Regional District (IPCPRD) will include, but not be limited to the following:

- To act as the conduit between the Strategic Plan and Profile of Invasive Plants Monitoring Committee (SPIP) and the Peace River Regional District Board regarding matters relating to noxious/invasive plants in the region

#### Accountability and Committee Organization



The committee will be comprised of:

- a) A minimum of three directors appointed by the Chair of the Regional Board
- b) The General Manager of Environmental Services
- c) The Manager of Invasive Plants



Provisions for a Standing Committee are provided for in By-Law No 1633, 2006 [http://prrd.bc.ca/wp-content/uploads/bylaws/peace-river-regional-district-procedure-bylaw/1633\\_2006\\_Board.pdf](http://prrd.bc.ca/wp-content/uploads/bylaws/peace-river-regional-district-procedure-bylaw/1633_2006_Board.pdf) **Roles and Responsibilities**



To ensure regulatory provisions are appropriate to program delivery and recommend amendments to the Board and staff.



Review the following annually:

- a) Strategic Plan and Profile of Invasive Plants
- b) Program delivery
- c) Compliance and Enforcement Policy
- d) Budget








## APPENDIX 4:

### History of Weed Control in the Peace River Regional District


Invasive plants were first introduced to the northeast corner of BC with the arrival of fur traders, homesteaders, and agriculture. Fur traders were expected to live off the land and developed gardens and livestock pastures around their posts. Along with the garden and forage plants, invasive alien plants were introduced. As settlement and development of agriculture, resources, transportation and utilities continued, introduction and spread of invasive alien plants occurred. Invasive alien plants or weeds have long been recognized as indicated by the *Thistle Prevention Act* of 1877 followed by the *Noxious Weed Act* of 1888.

In 1973, the *Noxious Weed Act* was replaced by the *Weed Control Act* which imposes “a duty on all land occupiers to control designated noxious plants.” It also provides for regional districts and government agencies to appoint weed inspectors; this led to the formation of the Peace River Regional District Weed Control Committee in 1973.

#### 1977-1997 – PRRD’s Weed Control Program Summary:

-  Delivered according to the *B.C. Weed Control Act* and Regulations
-  Varied from one or two inspectors and up to fourteen inspectors working in three different regions –North Peace, South Peace and West Peace
-  In the latter years, summer employees were hired to inspect within designated areas throughout the Peace, with weed notices being issued to the land occupier to control and subsequent enforcement, if there was no compliance.
-  The Ministry of Agriculture was a key player in the program, whereby the Field Crop Agrologist was required to provide the technical advice for the means of control on agriculture properties.
-  A Weed Control Committee, made up of five members, designated according to the *Weed Control Act* with various representatives from regional agriculture associations, municipalities, railways, Crown lands, and the resource sector (forestry, oil and gas) developed recommendations that guided the program.
-  Program files are archived by the Peace River Regional District (PRRD).
-  The Weed Control Program was discontinued in 1997 by the PRRD due to a lack of provincial funding.

#### 1998-2008 - Invader Weed Control Program and Weed Warrior Program

-  The Ministry of Agriculture, in conjunction with the PRRD, initiated the “***New Invader Weed Control Program***” to ensure that known sites of new invasive weed species, such as knapweeds and hawkweeds, would be controlled. It not only involved the control of invasive plants, but included



the release of biological agents for scentless chamomile, identification of weeds, displays at the local fairs, and coordinating a Weed Warrior Program.



The main objectives of the program were accomplished through contracts to appoint spray contractors and a coordinator.

### **2003-2011 – Formation of the Northeast Invasive Plant Committee (NEIPC)**



Development of a shared regional strategic plan between the Fort Nelson and Regional district boundaries resulted in the formation of NEIPC



The first “pooled resource delivery model,” established for the Pine Pass, brought together key stakeholders to integrate funding, awareness, reporting of sites, inventory work and treatments based on a common strategic approach across land jurisdictions.



This model involves the various stakeholders contributing to a funding pool that is used to integrate awareness, reporting of sites, inventories and treatments based on a strategic approach across land jurisdictions, previously managed by environmental departments within each jurisdiction.



Leveraging the success of the Pine Pass project model, the Fort Nelson Invasive Plant Management Area Steering Committee was developed to address the susceptible habitats and expansion of resource industry activities in the area.



NEIPC continued developing the pooled resource delivery model and as of 2011 there were four IPMAs: Fort Nelson, North Peace, South Peace and Pine Pass.

### **2011-2013 - Peace River Regional District: Invasive Plant Program Manager Position**



In May 2011, the PRRD created a full-time position to manage the Invasive Plant Program, under its Environmental Services function.



In the spring of 2012 an invasive plant disposal pilot was established. Disposal bins were set up at the Chetwynd, Bessborough and North Peace landfills and tipping fees were waived for private land owners. In the fall of 2013, this was made a regular service for the public.



In the fall of 2011, the Fort Nelson area was encouraged to become independent and the NEIPC was dismantled. The PRRD delivers an independent weed management program within their boundaries while continuing to collaborate with the Fort Nelson group.



In the fall of 2012, the NEIPC made a recommendation to the board of the PRRD to re-name the advisory committee to the Invasive Plant Committee of the Peace River Regional District (IPCPRRD). The recommendation was adopted.





### **2014- The Peace River Regional District explores a Progressive Compliance and Enforcement Regime**



In 2013, the Regional District’s Agriculture Advisory Committee expressed concern over invasive plants and noxious weeds on agriculture settings in 2013.














The pooled delivery model was reviewed by the PRRD staff to ensure broad objectives of the program were being accomplished.

-  A bylaw was proposed using powers from the *Local Government Act* which will allow issuance of a warning ticket and a monetary penalty to be available as enforcement tools prior to engaging the authority of the *Weed Control Act*.
-  Education and Outreach will remain the focus of the program in order to achieve prevention through increased awareness.
-  The structure of the committee was altered to create a Standing Committee (IPCRRD) to guide operational delivery of the program. Member representing stakeholders within the Region remain an integral part of the program and will continue to monitor the landscape for new species, share knowledge and have input regarding the strategic plan, the broad group is the Peace River Regional District Strategic Plan and Profile of Invasive Plants Monitoring Committee (Monitoring Committee).
-  Municipalities are supported and encouraged to partner with the Regional District for assistance in identifying invasive plants, determining appropriate treatments and to employ regulatory powers to create invasive plant bylaw

## Appendix 5:

### Site Prioritization, Treatment Matrix and Thresholds

**Table 1. Site Prioritization**

Priority/Opportunity for Control	Site condition / management intent or goal
<b>1 Extremely High</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> A relatively small infestation (up to 0.25 ha or 0.5 acre) likely to spread to large highly susceptible areas or high value crops.</li> <li> Intent is to prevent establishment or spread and to eradicate the infestation quickly and efficiently.</li> <li> Effective treatment (eradication or containment) is critical.</li> </ul>
<b>2 High</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Moderate sized infested area (0.25-0.50 ha or 1.25 ac) in susceptible areas and an expectation that control will be effective.</li> <li> Goal is to quickly reduce the population of the invasive plant, contain the infested area and reduce impacts on agriculture and susceptible habitats and ecosystems.</li> </ul>
<b>3 Moderate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Larger infested area (greater than 0.50 ha or 1.25 ac), not adjacent to agriculture or delicate habitats and ecosystems that need to be protected.</li> <li> Expectation that control will be effective.</li> <li> Goal is to contain the infestation.</li> </ul>
<b>4 Low Opportunity for Control</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Infested areas larger than 5 hectares or 12 acres where control would require high investment of resources.</li> <li> Areas are not adjacent to agriculture or susceptible high value habitats and ecosystems that need to be protected.</li> <li> Goal is to reduce the damage from the infested area, record changes to the size and ensure that all vectors of spread are treated.</li> </ul>

**Table 2. IPCPRRD Treatment Matrix**

Plant Species Invasiveness Category		
Site Priority	A	B
1		
2		
3		
4		

Table 3. Program Thresholds			
Invasive Plant Category	Site Priority	Program Level	Control Objective or Requirement
A/R-EDRR	1	REDRR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Early Detection Rapid Response</li> </ul>	Immediate Regional or local eradication: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and eradicate the local population, prevent new invaders, see the Provincial EDRR process at <a href="http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hra/invasive-species/edrr.htm">http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hra/invasive-species/edrr.htm</a></li> <li>See the regionally specific list on page 12.</li> <li>Stop the spread of recently established invaders</li> </ul>
A	1	ERADICATION <i>and</i> CONTAINMENT	Treatment or some form of management is mandatory: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediate requirement to prevent newly arriving invasive plants, or those with low population, from establishing or spreading.</li> <li>Mid and long term goal is to eliminate the population from within the region.</li> </ul>
A	2		
A	3		
B	1		
A	4	CONTAINMENT <i>and</i> REHABILITATION	Treatments are mandatory for sites outside of containment lines or where values are threatened: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within containment areas, treatments occur when protection or rehabilitation of social, environmental or economic areas is required; or,</li> <li>A need is indicated and approved by funders or,</li> <li>Land owner or occupier has other reasons for containment or rehabilitation.</li> </ul>
B	2		
B	3		
B	4	REHABILITATION <i>and</i> SURVEYING	Control and rehabilitation will be attempted when biological control agents are available and effective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specific issues and requests are made, whereby an analysis of risks and/or cost-benefit indicates control is required to protect or rehabilitate agriculture areas or critical habitats.</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX 6:

### BC Provincially Prohibited Weeds

The following invasive plant species are not present in BC or are present but extremely limited in extent, and pose a significant threat to BC's environment, economy and/or human health. These species have been identified as a result of an extensive review that considered their regulation and status in BC and bordering jurisdictions, presence elsewhere in similar environments to those that occur in BC, and listing under federal regulations. These invasive plant species are proposed BC Prohibited Weeds and candidates for the BC Early Detection Rapid Response Program.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Type
African-rue	<i>Peganum harmala</i> L.	Terrestrial
Black Henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.	Terrestrial
Brazilian Elodea/ Waterweed	<i>Egeria densa</i> Planch.	Aquatic - submerged, rooted
Camel Thorn	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i> Medik.	Terrestrial
Common Crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i> Cass.	Terrestrial
Common Reed, European	<i>Phragmites australis</i> (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud. <i>subsp. australis</i>	Semi aquatic - emergent
Cordgrass, Dense-flower	<i>Spartina densiflora</i> Brongn.	Semi-aquatic - tidal
Cordgrass, Salt Meadow	<i>Spartina patens</i> (Aiton) Muhl.	Semi-aquatic - tidal
Cordgrass, Smooth	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i> Loisel.	Semi-aquatic - tidal
Cordgrass, Common	<i>Spartina anglica</i> C.E. Hubbard	Semi-aquatic - tidal
Dyer's Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i> L.	Terrestrial
Eggleaf Spurge	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i> Griseb.	Terrestrial
False-brome, Slender	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i> (Huds.) P. Beauv.	Terrestrial
Foxtail, Slender/Meadow	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i> Huds.	Terrestrial
Goatsrue	<i>Galega officinalis</i> L.	Terrestrial
Halogeton/Saltover	<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i> (M. Bieb.) C.A. Mey.	Terrestrial
Hawkweed, Mouse-ear	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i> L.	Terrestrial
Hyacinth, Water	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> (Mart.) Solms	Aquatic - semi- emergent
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> (L. f.) Royle	Aquatic – submerged, rooted
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i> L.	Terrestrial
Jointed Goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i> Host	Terrestrial
Knapweed, Squarrose	<i>Centaurea virgata</i> Lam. ssp. <i>squarrosa</i> (Boissier) Gugler	Terrestrial
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana</i> (Lour.) Merr. var. <i>lobata</i> (Willd.) Maesen & S. Almeida	Terrestrial
Meadow Clary	<i>Salvia pratensis</i> L.	Terrestrial





### B.C. Proposed Prohibited Weeds

Common Name	Scientific Name	Type
Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i> (L.) Nevski	Terrestrial
Nightshade, Silverleaf	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> Cav.	Terrestrial
North Africa Grass	<i>Ventenata dubia</i> (Leers) Coss.	Terrestrial
Nutsedge, Purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Terrestrial
Nutsedge, Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i> L.	Terrestrial
Pepperweed, Perennial	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> L.	Terrestrial
Red Bartsia	<i>Odontites serotina</i> Dum.	Terrestrial
Reed, Giant	<i>Arundo donax</i> L.	Terrestrial
Sage, Clary	<i>Salvia sclarea</i> L.	Terrestrial
Sage, Mediterranean	<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i> L.	Terrestrial
Spring Milletgrass	<i>Milium vernale</i> M. Bieb.	Terrestrial
Spurge Flax	<i>Thymelaea passerina</i> (L.) Coss. & Germ.	Terrestrial
Starthistle, Iberian	<i>Centaurea iberica</i> Trev. ex Sprengel	Terrestrial
Starthistle, Purple	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i> L.	Terrestrial
Starthistle, Yellow	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> L.	Terrestrial
Syrian Bean-Caper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i> L.	Terrestrial
Texas Blueweed	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i> DC.	Terrestrial
Thistle, Italian	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> L.	Terrestrial
Thistle, Slenderflower	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i> W. Curtis	Terrestrial
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> Medik.	Terrestrial
Water soldier	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i> L.	Aquatic – submerged/emergent, rooted

## APPENDIX 7:

### Noxious Weeds in Alberta

The following plants are designated as Noxious in Alberta. Control of these plants is required. (All plants listed in **Bold** have been found within the County of Grande Prairie).

- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  <b>Baby's Breath, common</b>                                   |  <b>Bellflower, creeping</b>                         |
|  Bindweed, field  |  Blueweed  |
|  Brome, downy   |  Brome, Japanese                                     |
|  <b>Burdock, common (lesser)</b>                                |  <b>Burdock, great</b>                               |
|  <b>Burdock, woolly (<i>Arctium tomentosum</i>)</b>             |  <b>Buttercup, tall (<i>Ranunculus acris</i>)</b>    |
|  <b>Chamomile, scentless (<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>)</b> |  <b>Clematis, yellow (<i>Clematis tangutica</i>)</b> |
|  <b>Daisy, oxeye</b>  |  <b>Cockle, white (<i>Silene latifolia</i>)</b>      |
|  <b>Henbane, black</b>  |  <b>Dame's Rocket</b>                                |
|  <b>Hoary Cress</b>   |  <b>Hound's-tongue</b>                              |
|  Pepper-grass, broad-leaved                                   |  <b>Mullein, common</b>                            |
|  <b>Sow thistle, perennial</b>                                |  <b>Scabious, field</b>                            |
|  <b>Tansy, common</b>   |  <b>Spurge, leafy (<i>Euphorbia esala</i>)</b>     |
|  <b>Toadflax, Dalmatian</b>                                   |  <b>Thistle, Canada</b>                            |
|  |  <b>Toadflax, yellow</b>                           |

NEIGHBOURHOOD  
INVASIVE PLANT  
COST SHARE PROGRAM  
INFORMATION  
PACKAGE  
2017



PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT





## STRUGGLING TO MANAGE INVASIVE PLANTS ON YOUR PROPERTY?

Invasive plants pose a significant threat to the ecological, social, and economic values of the Peace River Regional District (PRRD). As invasive plants do not respect property boundaries and a more integrated approach is required, the Neighbourhood Invasive Plant Cost Share Program has been adopted to encourage and support invasive plant management efforts on privately owned, occupied, and managed lands. The hope is that a coordinated approach across both public and private lands will lead to greater success in the battle against invasive plants in the PRRD.

The PRRD Invasive Plant Program is proud to be able to offer a unique program for residential private lands within the PRRD. The NIPCSP will assist land owners, holders, and managers by providing the guidance, resources, and in some cases, financial support necessary to manage priority invasive plants on private lands. However, this program is not intended to fund property owners' ongoing obligation to control invasive plants as required under the Provincial *Weed Act*.

Modeled after successful programs implemented throughout the province of BC, the NIPCSP provides four unique program options to support private landowners, occupiers, and managers including:

1. **New Invaders Rebate\*** - Private land owners/occupiers/managers who have new invasive plant species identified on the **Regional Early Detection and Rapid Response (REDRR)** list or not previously found in the region can apply to be reimbursed up to 100% of the treatment costs incurred from a licensed contractor for treatment. This rebate may be offered in successive years if new invaders are identified.
2. **Cost Sharing Rebate\*** -
  - a. Private land owners/occupiers/managers that have '**Category A Species**' as identified by the PRRD can apply to be reimbursed 50-75% of the treatment costs incurred from a licensed contractor up to a maximum of \$500 to \$750. This rebate is offered for the initial year of treatment and will be offered to applicants who have not previously applied for the cost sharing rebate.
  - b. Livestock producers that have palatable **Category A and/or B Species** as identified by the PRRD can apply to be reimbursed 50% of the livestock training costs incurred from participation within the Livestock Eat Weeds program operated through the Peace River Forage Association up to a maximum of \$200. This rebate is offered for the initial year of training and will be offered to applicants who have not previously applied for the cost sharing rebate.
3. **Herbicide Rebate\*** - Private land owners/occupiers/managers can apply to be reimbursed 50% of chemical purchase, up to a maximum of \$500.00, provided **Category A and B Invasive Plant Species** are being treated.

\*Approval is necessary under each of these program options before work is initiated. The PRRD reserves the right to add or remove invasive plant species at any time. Rebates are issued at the discretion of the PRRD.



4. **Guidance, Support, Resources** – Any land owner is eligible to receive a free on-site evaluation where an Integrated Pest Management Plan can be developed. Guidance is offered and printed materials are provided. **This service is offered annually to all applicants (subject to PRRD staff availability) and is required for all successful applications.**

### WHO IS ELIGIBLE?

NIPCSP is available to non-commercial, private land owners, occupiers, and managers within the PRRD. However, in order to qualify for the New Invaders Rebate, Cost Sharing Rebate, or the Herbicide Rebate program options, private lands must:

- ✦ Contain the specified categorized invasive plants as listed below,
- ✦ Complete a **Request for Assistance** application form,
- ✦ Complete and submit an integrated pest management plan as per the **Guidance, Support, and Resources** section, and
- ✦ Undergo an on-site evaluation will be conducted by the PRRD Invasive Plant Program Staff.
- ✦ Following pre-approval of application, rebates are issued once invoices and supporting paperwork are submitted, no later than **60 days** from the approval date.

### WHEN DOES THE PROGRAM BEGIN?

The program begins on May 1<sup>st</sup> annually, with a continuous intake of applications until October 1, funding is completed, or weather conditions restrict treatment options.

### HOW MUCH FUNDING IS AVAILABLE?

Funding varies annually based on the number of new invasive species introductions and requests for assistance.

### WHAT ARE THE INVASIVE PLANTS WITHIN EACH OF THE CATEGORIES?

#### Regional Early Detection Rapid Response (REDRR)

Regional EDRR species are a significant threat and are new to the area under construction. The achievable management objective is eradication. This list includes brand new incursions and high risk invasive plant species that are extremely limited in extent (i.e. have less than 10 very small sites) in the area under consideration. Some of these species may not be present within the PRRD but are found in adjacent areas and are at risk of being introduced.

#### Category A

These invasive plants are highly competitive, have the ability to spread rapidly and pose a significant threat. They have been aggressively managed over time and their populations are minimal at the landscape level. These plants require continued persistent treatment over time in order to achieve eradication.

\*Approval is necessary under each of these program options before work is initiated. The PRRD reserves the right to add or remove invasive plant species at any time. Rebates are issued at the discretion of the PRRD.



### Category B

These plants have established themselves at the landscape level and are still aggressively treated by the agriculture sector to protect crop yields and production of other agriculture products. These plants are expected to be managed where they threaten environmental, social or economic values.

### HOW DO I APPLY?

If you are interested in the New Invaders' Rebate, Cost Sharing Rebate, or Herbicide Rebate, please fill out the form within this package. Applications can be sent to:

#### **Invasive Plant Program**

c/o Peace River Regional District

Box 810, 1981 Alaska Avenue

Dawson Creek, BC

V1G 4H8

TEL: (250)784.3200

FAX: (250)784-3201

Email: [Reception.dc@prrd.bc.ca](mailto:Reception.dc@prrd.bc.ca)

Office Hours: 8:30-4:30 Monday-Friday (closed from 12-1)

\*Approval is necessary under each of these program options before work is initiated. The PRRD reserves the right to add or remove invasive plant species at any time. Rebates are issued at the discretion of the PRRD.



## Regional Early Detection Rapid Response (REDRR)

Common Name	Latin Name
Baby's breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
Big Head knapweed	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>
Black Henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
Blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Bohemian knotweed	<i>Fallopia x bohemica</i>
Brown knapweed	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>
Cheat grass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Creeping bell flower	<i>Campunaula rapunculoides</i>
Cypress spurge	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>
Field Scabious /Blue button	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>
Giant knotweed	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>
Himalayan balsam/Policeman's Helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
Himalayan knotweed	<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>
Hoary alyssum	<i>Bereroa incana</i>
Hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
Hound's tongue	<i>Cynoglossum <u>officinale</u></i>
Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Marsh plume thistle	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>
Mountain bluet	<i>Centaurea Montana</i>
Nodding thistle	<i>Carduss nutans</i>
Plumeless thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum spp.</i>
Rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
St. John's Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Sulphur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>
Tansy ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobeeae</i>
Tartary buckwheat	<i>Fagopyrum tataricum</i>
Wild parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>

\*Approval is necessary under each of these program options before work is initiated. The PRRD reserves the right to add or remove invasive plant species at any time. Rebates are issued at the discretion of the PRRD.



## Category A - High Priority for Eradication and Containment

Common Name	Latin Name
Burdock	<i>Arctium spp.</i>
Comfrey	<i>Symphytum spp</i>
Common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgar</i>
Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>
Diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
Green foxtail	<i>Sertaria viridis</i>
Meadow goat's-beard or salsify	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>
Orange hawkweed	<i>Heiracium aurantiacum</i>
Russian thistle	<i>Salsola kali</i>
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea biebersteinii</i>
Invasive yellow hawkweeds	<i>Pilosella spp.</i>
Wild caraway	<i>Carum carvi</i>

## Category B - Medium Priority for Eradication and Containment

Common Name	Latin Name
Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa Annua</i>
Common toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
Creeping (Canada) thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Night-flowering catchfly	<i>Silene noctiflora</i>
Oxeye daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
Scentless chamomile	<i>Matricaria perforata</i>
Tall/Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>

\*Approval is necessary under each of these program options before work is initiated. The PRRD reserves the right to add or remove invasive plant species at any time. Rebates are issued at the discretion of the PRRD.



### REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

The Peace River Regional District (PRRD) has adopted the Neighbourhood Invasive Plant Cost Share Program (NIPCSP) to provide land owners, occupiers, and managers with the guidance, support, and financial assistance necessary to manage invasive plants located on privately owned, non-commercial land. Please fill in this form as the first step in applying to the program.

Electoral Area (Rural community): \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Civic Address (911): \_\_\_\_\_

Legal Description of Property: Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ DL \_\_\_\_\_  
Quarter \_\_\_\_\_ Sec \_\_\_\_\_ TWP \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_

Landowner Phone Number: Primary: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\* Note: If you are completing this form on behalf of the landowner (i.e. you are a leasee, renter, or land manager) please include your name and contact information in the box below:

Total area of property: \_\_\_\_\_ ac or ha (please circle one)

Total estimated area of invasive plant infestation: \_\_\_\_\_ ac or ha (please circle one)

Invasive plant species present: \_\_\_\_\_

New Invaders Rebate \_\_\_\_\_

Cost Sharing Rebate \_\_\_\_\_

I am applying to the following program option(s): Herbicide Rebate \_\_\_\_\_

Not sure

Please indicate if you have received assistance previously through NIPCSP, describe how you are carrying out your weed management plan and how many years of treatments remain:

\*Approval is necessary under each of these program options before work is initiated. The PRRD reserves the right to add or remove invasive plant species at any time. Rebates are issued at the discretion of the PRRD.



Additional Comments:

---

---

I have read and agree to the conditions and certify that all information provided is correct. Please sign and initial beside the appropriate conditions below.

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ If signing on behalf of the landowner (i.e. you are a leasee, renter, or land manager), your signature indicates that you have received permission from the landowner to apply and participate in the program.

\_\_\_\_ Eligibility for the program is contingent upon receiving all application forms, participation in a site visit, and completion of an Integrated Pest Management Plan.

\_\_\_\_ Program eligibility is dependent on funding availability and the ability to meet program criterion.

\_\_\_\_ Completion of this form does not guarantee funding.

\_\_\_\_ Funds are limited each year.

By checking the circle, I agree to sharing treatment records with the BC Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations, Invasive Alien Plant Program (IAPP) database.

Completed Application Forms & Supporting Documents can be sent to:

**Invasive Plant Program**

c/o Peace River Regional District

Box 810, 1981 Alaska Avenue, Dawson Creek, BC, V1G 4H8

**TEL:** (250)784.3200 **FAX:** (250)784-3201

**Email:** [Reception.dc@prrd.bc.ca](mailto:Reception.dc@prrd.bc.ca) **Office Hours:** 8:30-4:30 Monday-Friday (closed from 12-1)

\*Approval is necessary under each of these program options before work is initiated. The PRRD reserves the right to add or remove invasive plant species at any time. Rebates are issued at the discretion of the PRRD.



## Strategic Plan and Profile of Invasive Plants Monitoring Committee of the Peace River Regional District Terms of Reference

### 1. Goal

To complement the **Mission, Vision and Goals** of the Regional District by: *“protecting our economy, environment and social values from invasive plants and ensuring that existing infestations are managed with integrated pest management.”*

### 2. Purpose

To act as a forum to network and provide feedback to the Invasive Plant Committee of the Peace River Regional District (IPCPRRD) regarding:

- a. the Strategic Plan and Profile of Invasive Plants
- b. the effects of noxious/invasive plants in the region
- c. advice regarding best practices for industries operating within the Region
- d. noxious/invasive plant occurrences
- e. information on matters referred by the IPCPRRD
- f. any other matters related to noxious/invasive plants

### 3. Accountability

- a. Roberts Rules of Order apply
- b. Recommendations will be made to the IPCPRRD as required

### 4. Committee Organization

- a. A Chair and Vice Chair will be appointed by the IPCPRRD
- b. Secretarial services will be provided by the Peace River Regional District
- c. Members may be chosen to form an Advisory Committee and provide technical advice

### 5. Membership

- a. Membership is open to all who are interested in noxious/invasive plant management
- b. Membership will be continuous

Adopted by the Regional Board: February 27, 2014