



PRIORITY	TITLE	DEFINITION
0	PREVENTION	<p>These species are not currently known in the IPMA or region but are present in neighbouring areas or are likely to be introduced. The focus for these species is education and awareness with the goal of prevention. If the species are detected, Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) reporting and action protocols are to be followed.</p> <p>Note that <a href="#">Provincial EDRR</a> species (<u>PEDRR</u>) are managed solely by the Province and all observations should be reported to EKISC or MFLNRORD immediately.</p>
1	REGIONAL EDRR (REDRR)/ Eradication	<p>These species include both:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New incursions and high-risk invasive plant species that are extremely limited in extent (i.e., have less than 10 sites) in the entire EKISC region (these are Regional EDRR [REDRR] species)</li> <li>- Species that are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may include new incursions, high-risk species that are extremely limited in extent, or species that pose a particularly significant threat and eradication is achievable.</li> </ul> <p>The management objective is eradication. Note that <a href="#">Provincial EDRR</a> species (<u>PEDRR</u>) are managed solely by the Province and all observations should be reported to EKISC or MFLNRORD immediately.</p>
2	ANNUAL CONTROL	<p>These species are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may have been present for a relatively long period. The management objective is to monitor and treat species to decrease further spread outside of established areas.</p>
3	CONTAINMENT	<p>These species are abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but have not infested all habitats. The goal is to contain and not allow further spread. Management efforts may be delineated by containment lines which may be based on geographic (i.e., a specific region) or jurisdictional boundaries (i.e., private land). Some of these species have biocontrol agents available (in BC) which may be useful within the containment line.</p>
4	ESTABLISHED: BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH	<p>These are widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control and/or have relatively low impact. Land managers may choose to treat these species at high priority sites (i.e., valuable wildlife habitat, restoration sites, etc.) based on specific land management objectives. Some of these species have biological control agents available.</p>



<p><b>5</b>      <b>INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION</b></p>	<p>There is insufficient information for recommended control efforts for these species. Further research is required in order to determine their distribution, impacts, potential for spread, and/or feasibility of control.</p>
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**EKISC Invasive Plant Priority by Invasive Plant Management Area 2021**

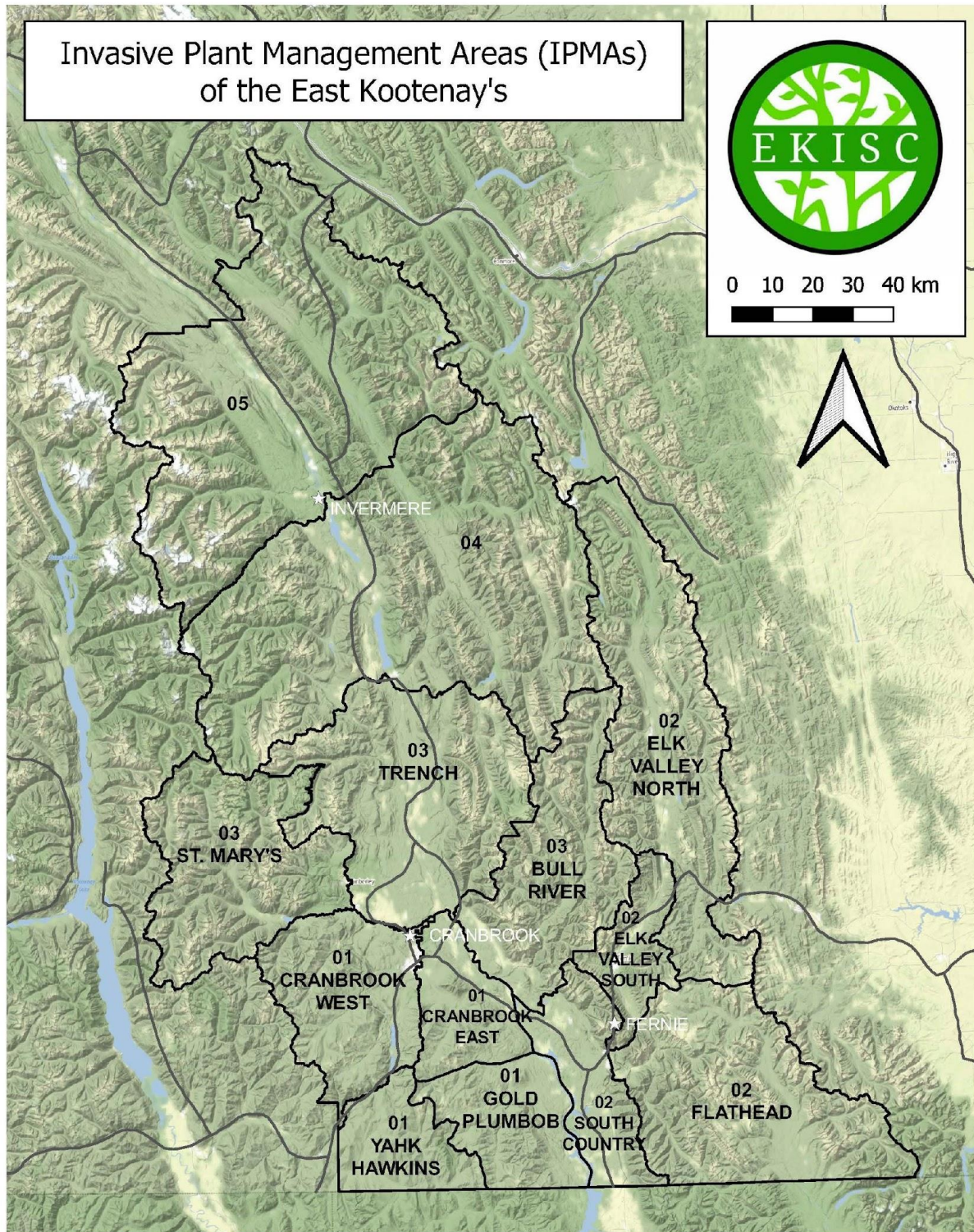


Figure 1. EKISC Invasive Plant Management Areas (IPMAs). EKISC has 5 IPMA's: IPMA's 1, 2 and 3 are further divided, totaling 13 IPMAs.



## IPMA 01: Cranbrook East

**North:** The St. Mary’s River.

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

**East:** The Kootenay River and Lake Kooanusua.

**South:** The TransCanada Pipeline RoW.

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

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



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

### IPMA 01: Cranbrook West

**North:** The St. Mary's River.

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

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

**South:** The Moyie River.

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

<b>PREVENTION WATCHLIST</b> - These species are not currently known in the IPMA or region but are present in neighbouring areas or are likely to be introduced. If the species are detected, Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) reporting and action protocols are to be followed.		
Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Black henbane (PEDRR) Black knapweed Black locust Common bugloss Field scabious (REDRR) Flowering rush (PEDRR) Garlic mustard Himalayan blackberry Knotweed spp. Marsh plume thistle	North Africa grass Meadow clary (PEDRR) Meadow knapweed Nodding thistle Perennial pepperweed (PEDRR) Poison Hemlock Policeman's helmet (REDRR) Plumeless thistle Purple loosestrife (REDRR) Queen Anne's lace	Rush skeletonweed (REDRR) Scotch broom Scotch thistle (REDRR) Tansy ragwort Teasel (REDRR) Velvetleaf Wild four o'clock Wild parsnip (REDRR) Wood sage Yellow starthistle (PEDRR)
<b>PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION</b> - These species are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area [REDRR]). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.		
Caraway Hoary alyssum	Hoary cress Flat peavine	Leafy spurge Yellow flag iris (REDRR)
<b>PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL</b> – These species are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may have been present for a relatively long period. The management objective is to monitor and treat species to decrease further spread outside of established areas.		
Baby's breath	Diffuse knapweed	Russian knapweed



<b>PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT</b> – These species are abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but have not infested all habitats. The goal is to contain and not allow further spread. Management efforts may be delineated by containment lines, and some of these species have biocontrol agents available.		
Blueweed Common tansy Chicory	Orange hawkweed Scentless chamomile	St. John’s wort (biocontrol)
<b>PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH)</b> – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives. Some of these species have biological control agents available.		
Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol) Hound’s tongue (biocontrol)	Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle Russian thistle Spotted knapweed (biocontrol)	Sulphur cinquefoil Wormwood Yellow/common toadflax Yellow hawkweed spp.
<b>PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION</b> – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		
Field bindweed	Milkvetch spp.	Dames Rocket

### IPMA 01: Yahk-Hawkins

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

**West:** The RDEK division between East and Central Kootenays.

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

**South:** The USA border.

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

<b>PREVENTION WATCHLIST</b> - These species are not currently known in the IPMA or region but are present in neighbouring areas or are likely to be introduced. If the species are detected, Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) reporting and action protocols are to be followed.		
Baby’s breath Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Black henbane (PEDRR) Black knapweed Black locust Caraway Common bugloss Field scabious (REDRR) Flat peavine Flowering rush (PEDRR) Garlic mustard Himalayan blackberry Hoary Cress	Knotweed spp. Leafy spurge Marsh plume thistle Meadow clary (PEDRR) Meadow knapweed Nodding thistle North Africa grass Perennial pepperweed (PEDRR) Poison Hemlock Policeman’s helmet (REDRR) Plumeless thistle Purple loosestrife (REDRR) Rush skeletonweed (REDRR)	Russian knapweed Russian thistle Queen Anne’s lace Scotch broom Scotch thistle (REDRR) Tansy ragwort Teasel (REDRR) Velvetleaf Wild four o’clock Wild parsnip (REDRR) Wood sage Yellow flag iris (REDRR) Yellow starthistle (PEDRR)
<b>PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION</b> - These species are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area [REDRR]). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.		
Hoary alyssum		



<b>PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL</b> – These species are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may have been present for a relatively long period. The management objective is to monitor and treat species to decrease further spread outside of established areas.		
Blueweed	Common tansy Diffuse knapweed	Orange hawkweed Scentless chamomile
<b>PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT</b> – These species are abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but have not infested all habitats. The goal is to contain and not allow further spread. Management efforts may be delineated by containment lines, and some species have biocontrol agents available.		
Chicory	Spotted knapweed (biocontrol)	St. John’s wort (biocontrol)
<b>PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH)</b> – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives. Some of these species have biological control agents available.		
Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol)	Hound’s tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle	Sulphur cinquefoil Wormwood Yellow hawkweed spp. Yellow/common toadflax
<b>PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION</b> – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		
Field bindweed	Milkvetch spp.	Dames Rocket

## IPMA 01: Gold Plumbob

**North:** The TransCanada Pipeline RoW.

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

**East:** Lake Koocanusa.

**South:** The US border.

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

<b>PREVENTION WATCHLIST</b> - Not currently known in the IPMA or region but are present in neighbouring areas or are likely to be introduced. If the species are detected, Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) reporting and action protocols are to be followed.		
Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Black henbane (PEDRR) Black knapweed Black locust Common bugloss Field scabious (REDRR) Flat peavine Flowering rush (PEDRR) Garlic mustard Himalayan blackberry Hoary alyssum Hoary cress	Knotweed spp. Leafy spurge Marsh plume thistle Meadow clary (PEDRR) Meadow knapweed Nodding thistle North Africa grass Perennial pepperweed (PEDRR) Poison Hemlock Policeman’s helmet (REDRR) Plumeless thistle Purple loosestrife (REDRR)	Queen Anne’s lace Russian knapweed Scotch broom Scotch thistle (REDRR) Tansy ragwort Teasel (REDRR) Velvetleaf Wild four o’clock Wild parsnip (REDRR) Wood sage Yellow flag iris (REDRR) Yellow starthistle (PEDRR)



<b>PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION</b> - These species are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area [REDRR]). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.		
Caraway	Rush skeletonweed (REDRR)	
<b>PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL</b> – Known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may have been present for a relatively long period. The management objective is to monitor and treat species to decrease further spread outside of established areas.		
Baby’s breath	Common tansy	Scentless chamomile
<b>PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT</b> – Abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but have not infested all habitats. The goal is to contain and not allow further spread. Management efforts may be delineated by containment lines, and some species have biocontrol agents available.		
Blueweed Chicory	Diffuse Knapweed Orange hawkweed	Spotted knapweed (biocontrol)
<b>PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH)</b> – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives. Some of these species have biological control agents available.		
Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol)	Hound’s tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle Russian thistle St. John’s wort (biocontrol)	Sulphur cinquefoil Wormwood Yellow/common toadflax Yellow hawkweed spp.
<b>PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION</b> – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		
Field bindweed	Milkvetch spp.	Dames Rocket

## IPMA 2: South Country

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

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

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

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

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

<b>PREVENTION WATCHLIST</b> - Not currently known in the IPMA or region but are present in neighbouring areas or are likely to be introduced. If the species are detected, Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) reporting and action protocols are to be followed.
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Black henbane (PEDRR) Black knapweed Black locust Common bugloss Field scabious (REDRR) Flowering rush (PEDRR) Garlic mustard Himalayan blackberry Hoary cress Knotweed spp.	Marsh plume thistle Meadow clary (PEDRR) Meadow knapweed Nodding thistle Perennial pepperweed (PEDRR) Poison Hemlock Policeman's helmet (REDRR) Plumeless thistle Purple loosestrife (REDRR) Queen Anne's lace	Scotch broom Tansy ragwort Teasel (REDRR) Velvetleaf Wild four o'clock Wild parsnip (REDRR) Wood sage Yellow flag iris (REDRR) Yellow starthistle (PEDRR)
<b>PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION</b> - These species are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area [REDRR]). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.		
Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Flat peavine	Hoary alyssum Leafy spurge	Rush skeletonweed (REDRR) Scotch thistle (REDRR)
<b>PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL</b> – Known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may have been present for a relatively long period. The management objective is to monitor and treat species to decrease further spread outside of established areas.		
Baby's breath Caraway	Common tansy Russian knapweed	Russian Thistle Scentless chamomile
<b>PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT</b> – Abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but have not infested all habitats. The goal is to contain and not allow further spread. Management efforts may be delineated by containment lines, and some species have biocontrol agents available.		
Blueweed	Diffuse knapweed	Orange hawkweed
<b>PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH)</b> – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives. Some of these species have biological control agents available.		
Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Chicory Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol)	Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) St. John's wort (biocontrol)	Sulphur cinquefoil Wormwood Yellow/common toadflax Yellow hawkweed spp.
<b>PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION</b> – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		
Field bindweed	Milkvetch spp.	Dames Rocket

## IPMA 02: Flathead

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

**East:** The Alberta Border.

**South:** The US Border.



Table 6: Flathead Sub-IPMA Invasive Plants Priority List

<p><b>PREVENTION WATCHLIST</b> - Not currently known in the IPMA or region but are present in neighbouring areas or are likely to be introduced. If the species are detected, Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) reporting and action protocols are to be followed.</p>		
<p>Baby's breath Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Black henbane (PEDRR) Black knapweed Black locust Common bugloss Field scabious (REDRR) Flat peavine Flowering rush (PEDRR) Garlic mustard Himalayan blackberry Hoary alyssum</p>	<p>Hoary cress Knotweed spp. Marsh plume thistle Meadow clary (PEDRR) Meadow knapweed Nodding thistle Perennial pepperweed (PEDRR) Policeman's helmet (REDRR) Poison Hemlock Plumeless thistle Purple loosestrife (REDRR) Queen Anne's lace</p>	<p>Russian knapweed Russian thistle Scotch broom Scotch thistle (REDRR) Tansy ragwort Teasel (REDRR) Velvetleaf Wild four o'clock Wild parsnip (REDRR) Wood sage Yellow flag iris (REDRR) Yellow starthistle (PEDRR)</p>
<p><b>PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION</b> - These species are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with &lt;10 sites across the EKISC area [REDRR]). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.</p>		
<p>Leafy spurge</p>	<p>Rush skeletonweed (REDRR)</p>	
<p><b>PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL</b> – Known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may have been present for a relatively long period. The management objective is to monitor and treat species to decrease further spread outside of established areas.</p>		
<p>Blueweed Caraway</p>	<p>Common tansy Diffuse knapweed</p>	<p>Orange hawkweed Scentless chamomile</p>
<p><b>PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT</b> – Abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but have not infested all habitats. The goal is to contain and not allow further spread. Management efforts may be delineated by containment lines, and some species have biocontrol agents available.</p>		
<p>Chicory</p>	<p>Spotted knapweed (biocontrol)</p>	<p>St. John's wort (biocontrol)</p>
<p><b>PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH)</b> – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives.</p>		
<p>Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol)</p>	<p>Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol) Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle</p>	<p>Sulphur cinquefoil Wormwood Yellow hawkweed spp. Yellow/common toadflax</p>
<p><b>PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION</b> – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.</p>		
<p>Field bindweed</p>	<p>Milkvetch spp.</p>	<p>Dames Rocket</p>

## IPMA 2: Elk Valley North

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

**South:** Junction of Hwy 43 & Hwy 3, south to the northern border of IPMA 02 Flathead.



**East:** Boundary is the Alberta Border.

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

<p><b>PREVENTION WATCHLIST</b> - Not currently known in the IPMA or region but are present in neighbouring areas or are likely to be introduced. If the species are detected, Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) reporting and action protocols are to be followed.</p>		
<p>Baby's breath Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Black henbane (PEDRR) Black knapweed Black locust Common bugloss Field scabious (REDRR) Flat peavine Flowering rush (PEDRR) Garlic mustard Himalayan blackberry Hoary alyssum Hoary cress</p>	<p>Knotweed spp. Leafy spurge Marsh plume thistle Meadow clary (PEDRR) Meadow knapweed Nodding thistle Perennial pepperweed (PEDRR) Policeman's helmet (REDRR) Poison Hemlock Plumeless thistle Purple loosestrife (REDRR) Queen Anne's lace Rush skeletonweed (REDRR)</p>	<p>Russian knapweed Russian thistle Scotch broom Scotch thistle (REDRR) Tansy ragwort Teasel (REDRR) Velvetleaf Wild four o'clock Wild parsnip (REDRR) Wood sage Yellow flag iris (REDRR) Yellow starthistle (PEDRR)</p>
<p><b>PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION</b> - These species are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with &lt;10 sites across the EKISC area [REDRR]). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.</p>		
<p><b>PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL</b> – Known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may have been present for a relatively long period. The management objective is to monitor and treat species to decrease further spread outside of established areas.</p>		
<p>Caraway Common Tansy</p>	<p>Diffuse knapweed Orange hawkweed</p>	<p>St. John's wort (biocontrol)</p>
<p><b>PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT</b> – Abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but have not infested all habitats. The goal is to contain and not allow further spread. Management efforts may be delineated by containment lines, and some species have biocontrol agents available.</p>		
<p>Blueweed</p>	<p>Scentless chamomile</p>	<p>Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) Yellow hawkweed spp.</p>
<p><b>PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH)</b> – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives. Some of these species have biological control agents available.</p>		
<p>Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Chicory</p>	<p>Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol) Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle</p>	<p>Sulphur cinquefoil Wormwood Yellow/common toadflax</p>
<p><b>PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION</b> – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.</p>		
<p>Field bindweed</p>	<p>Milkvetch spp.</p>	<p>Dames Rocket</p>



## IPMA 02: Elk Valley South

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

**South:** South to the border of IPMA 02 Flathead.

**East:** Junction of Hwy 43 & Hwy 3.

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

<b>PREVENTION WATCHLIST</b> - Not currently known in the IPMA or region but are present in neighbouring areas or are likely to be introduced. If the species are detected, Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) reporting and action protocols are to be followed.		
Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Black henbane (PEDRR) Black knapweed Black locust Common bugloss Field scabious (REDRR) Flowering rush (PEDRR) Garlic mustard Himalayan blackberry Hoary cress Leafy spurge	Marsh plume thistle Meadow clary (PEDRR) Nodding thistle Perennial pepperweed (PEDRR) Policeman's helmet (REDRR) Poison Hemlock Plumeless thistle Purple loosestrife (REDRR) Queen Anne's lace Rush skeletonweed (REDRR) Russian knapweed	Russian thistle Scotch broom Scotch thistle (REDRR) Tansy ragwort Teasel (REDRR) Velvetleaf Wild four o'clock Wood sage Yellow flag iris (REDRR) Yellow starthistle (PEDRR)
<b>PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION</b> - These species are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area [REDRR]). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.		
Hoary alyssum Knotweed spp.	Meadow knapweed	Wild parsnip (REDRR)
<b>PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL</b> – Known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may have been present for a relatively long period. The management objective is to monitor and treat species to decrease further spread outside of established areas.		
Baby's breath Common tansy	Diffuse knapweed Flat peavine	St. John's wort (biocontrol) Orange hawkweed
<b>PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT</b> – Abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but have not infested all habitats. The goal is to contain and not allow further spread. Management efforts may be delineated by containment lines, and some species have biocontrol agents available.		
Blueweed	Scentless chamomile	
<b>PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH)</b> – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives. Some of these species have biological control agents available.		
Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Caraway Chicory	Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol) Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle Spotted knapweed (biocontrol)	Sulphur cinquefoil Wormwood Yellow/common toadflax Yellow hawkweed spp.



<b>PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION</b> – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		
Field bindweed	Milkvetch spp.	Dames Rocket

### IPMA 03: Trench

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

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

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

**South and East:** From the Kootenay River the south and east boundaries follow the north border of Peckham’s Lake Range Unit and the west edge of Bull River Range Unit continuing north to IPMA 04.

Table 9: Trench Sub-IPMA Invasive Plants Priority List

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



<b>PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH)</b> – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives. Some of these species have biological control agents available.		
Annual sowthistle Baby's Breath Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Chicory	Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol) Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle Russian thistle  Sulphur cinquefoil	Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) Yellow/common toadflax Wormwood Yellow hawkweed spp.
<b>PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION</b> – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		
Field bindweed	Milkvetch spp.	Dames Rocket

### IPMA 03: St. Mary's

This sub-IPMA encompasses all of the Upper St. Mary's Range Unit; including Kimberley and Marysville.

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

**South:** Boundary bordered by IPMA 01 West Cranbrook.

**East:** Highway 95A will be the dividing line between the St. Mary's and Trench Sub-IPMA's east of Kimberley.

All land to the North of Hwy 95A will be within the St. Mary's Sub-IPMA.

**West:** Central Kootenay boundary.

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

<b>PREVENTION WATCHLIST</b> - Not currently known in the IPMA or region but are present in neighbouring areas or are likely to be introduced. If the species are detected, Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) reporting and action protocols are to be followed.		
Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Black henbane (PEDRR) Black knapweed Black locust Caraway Common bugloss Field scabious (REDRR) Flowering rush (PEDRR) Garlic mustard Himalayan blackberry Hoary alyssum Hoary cress Knotweed spp.	Leafy spurge Marsh plume thistle Meadow clary (PEDRR) Meadow knapweed Nodding thistle Perennial pepperweed (PEDRR) Poison Hemlock Policeman's helmet (REDRR) Plumeless thistle Purple loosestrife (REDRR) Queen Anne's lace Russian knapweed	Rush skeletonweed (REDRR) Russian thistle Scotch broom Scotch thistle (REDRR) Tansy ragwort Teasel (REDRR) Velvetleaf Wild four o'clock Wild parsnip (REDRR) Wood sage Yellow flag iris (REDRR) Yellow starthistle (PEDRR)
<b>PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION</b> - These species are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area [REDRR]). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.		
<b>PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL</b> – Known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may have been present for a relatively long period. The management objective is to monitor and treat species to decrease further spread outside of established areas.		
Baby's Breath Common tansy	Diffuse knapweed Flat peavine	Scentless chamomile St. John's wort (biocontrol)



<b>PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT</b> – Abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but have not infested all habitats. The goal is to contain and not allow further spread. Management efforts may be delineated by containment lines, and some species have biocontrol agents available.		
Blueweed	Orange hawkweed	
<b>PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH)</b> – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives. Some of these species have biological control agents available.		
Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Chicory Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol)	Hound’s tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle Spotted knapweed (biocontrol)	Sulphur cinquefoil Yellow/common toadflax Yellow hawkweed spp. Wormwood
<b>PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION</b> – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		
Field bindweed	Milkvetch spp.	Dames Rocket

### IPMA 03: Bull River

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

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

**West:** The boundary follows the Kootenay River to the Wildhorse Creek, the northern edge of Peckham’s Lake Range Unit continuing north along the west boundary of the Bull River Range Unit to IPMA 04’s southern edge.

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

<b>PREVENTION WATCHLIST</b> - Not currently known in the IPMA or region but are present in neighbouring areas or are likely to be introduced. If the species are detected, Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) reporting and action protocols are to be followed.		
Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Black henbane (PEDRR) Black knapweed Black locust Common bugloss Field scabious (REDRR) Flat peavine Flowering rush (PEDRR) Garlic mustard Himalayan blackberry Hoary alyssum Hoary cress	Knotweed spp. Marsh plume thistle Meadow clary (PEDRR) Meadow knapweed Nodding thistle Perennial pepperweed (PEDRR) Policeman’s helmet (REDRR) Poison Hemlock Plumeless thistle Purple loosestrife (REDRR) Queen Anne’s lace	Rush skeletonweed (REDRR) Russian Knapweed Scotch broom Scotch thistle (REDRR) Tansy ragwort Teasel (REDRR) Velvetleaf Wild four o’clock Wild parsnip (REDRR) Wood sage Yellow flag iris (REDRR) Yellow starthistle (PEDRR)
<b>PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION</b> - These species are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area [REDRR]). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.		
Common tansy	Leafy spurge	Scentless chamomile
<b>PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL</b> – Known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may have been present for a relatively long period. The management objective is to monitor and treat species to decrease further spread outside of established areas.		
Baby’s breath Caraway	Orange hawkweed	



<b>PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT</b> – Abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but have not infested all habitats. The goal is to contain and not allow further spread. Management efforts may be delineated by containment lines, and some species have biocontrol agents available.		
Blueweed	Diffuse knapweed	St. John’s wort (biocontrol)
<b>PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH)</b> – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives. Some of these species have biological control agents available.		
Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Chicory Hound’s tongue (biocontrol)	Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle Russian Thistle Sulphur cinquefoil	Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) Yellow/common toadflax Wormwood Yellow hawkweed spp.
<b>PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION</b> – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		
Field bindweed	Milkvetch spp.	Dames Rocket

## IPMA 04

**North boundary:** Toby Creek FSR.

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

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

Table 12: IPMA 04 Invasive Plants Priority List

<b>PREVENTION WATCHLIST</b> - Not currently known in the IPMA or region but are present in neighbouring areas or are likely to be introduced. If the species are detected, Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) reporting and action protocols are to be followed.		
Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Black knapweed Black locust Caraway Common bugloss Flat peavine Flowering rush (PEDRR) Garlic mustard Himalayan blackberry Knotweed spp.	Marsh plume thistle Meadow clary (PEDRR) Meadow knapweed Nodding thistle Policeman’s helmet (REDRR) Poison Hemlock Plumeless thistle Purple loosestrife (REDRR) Queen Anne’s lace Scotch broom	Scotch thistle (REDRR) Tansy ragwort Teasel (REDRR) Velvetleaf Wild four o’clock Wild parsnip (REDRR) Wood sage Yellow flag iris (REDRR) Yellow starthistle (PEDRR)
<b>PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION</b> - These species are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with <10 sites across the EKISC area [REDRR]). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.		
Black henbane (PEDRR) Field scabious (REDRR)	Hoary alyssum Hoary cress	Perennial pepperweed (PEDRR) Rush skeletonweed (REDRR)





<b>PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL</b> – Known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may have been present for a relatively long period. The management objective is to monitor and treat species to decrease further spread outside of established areas.		
Blueweed Common tansy	Leafy Spurge Orange hawkweed	Scentsless chamomile
<b>PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT</b> – Abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but have not infested all habitats. The goal is to contain and not allow further spread. Management efforts may be delineated by containment lines, and some species have biocontrol agents available.		
Baby's Breath Diffuse knapweed	Russian knapweed	St. John's wort (biocontrol)
<b>PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH)</b> – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives. Some of these species have biological control agents available.		
Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Chicory Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol)	Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle Russian thistle Spotted knapweed (biocontrol)	Sulphur cinquefoil Yellow/common toadflax Yellow hawkweed spp. Wormwood
<b>PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION</b> – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		
Field bindweed	Milkvetch spp.	Dames Rocket

## IPMA 05

- North:** RDEK boundary (3.5 km north of Spillimacheen).  
**South:** Invermere west along Toby Creek FSR to the height of land.  
**East:** Kootenay National Park to Alberta border.  
**West:** Columbia-Shuswap boundary.

Table 13: IPMA 05 Invasive Plants Priority List

<b>PREVENTION WATCHLIST</b> - Not currently known in the IPMA or region but are present in neighbouring areas or are likely to be introduced. If the species are detected, Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) reporting and action protocols are to be followed.		
Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Black henbane (PEDRR) Black knapweed Black locust Common bugloss Flowering rush (PEDRR) Garlic mustard Himalayan blackberry Knotweed spp. Marsh plume thistle	Meadow clary (PEDRR) Nodding thistle Perennial pepperweed (PEDRR) Policeman's helmet (REDRR) Poison Hemlock Plumeless thistle Purple loosestrife (REDRR) Queen Anne's lace Rush skeletonweed (REDRR) Russian knapweed	Scotch broom Scotch thistle (REDRR) Tansy ragwort Velvetleaf Wild four o'clock Wild parsnip (REDRR) Wood sage Yellow flag iris (REDRR) Yellow starthistle (PEDRR)



<p><b>PRIORITY 1. ERADICATION</b> - These species are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution (or are Regional EDRR species with &lt;10 sites across the EKISC area [REDRR]). May include new incursions, or species that pose a particularly significant threat. Eradication is the objective.</p>		
Caraway Field scabious (REDRR)	Hoary alyssum Flat peavine	Meadow knapweed Teasel (REDRR)
<p><b>PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL</b> – Known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may have been present for a relatively long period. The management objective is to monitor and treat species to decrease further spread outside of established areas.</p>		
Blueweed Hoary cress	Scentless chamomile	St. John's wort (biocontrol)
<p><b>PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT</b> – Abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but have not infested all habitats. The goal is to contain and not allow further spread. Management efforts may be delineated by containment lines, and some species have biocontrol agents available.</p>		
Baby's Breath Common tansy	Diffuse knapweed Leafy spurge	Orange hawkweed
<p><b>PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH)</b> – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives. Some of these species have biological control agents available.</p>		
Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Chicory Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol)	Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle Russian thistle Sulphur cinquefoil	Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) Wormwood Yellow/common toadflax Yellow hawkweed spp.
<p><b>PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION</b> – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.</p>		
Field bindweed	Milkvetch spp.	Dames Rocket