PRIORITY	TITLE	DEFINITION
0	PREVENTION	These species are not currently known in the IPMA or region but are present in neighbouring areas or are likely to be introduced. The focus for these species is education and awareness with the goal of prevention. If the species are detected, Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) reporting and action protocols are to be followed. Note that <u>Provincial EDRR</u> species (<u>PEDRR</u>) are managed solely by the Province and all observations should be reported to EKISC or MFLNRORD immediately.
1	REGIONAL EDRR (REDRR)/ Eradication	 These species Include both: New incursions and high-risk invasive plant species that are extremely limited in extent (i.e., have less than 10 sites) in the entire EKISC region (these are Regional EDRR [REDRR] species) Species that are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may include new incursions, high-risk species that are extremely limited in extent, or species that pose a particularly significant threat and eradication is achievable. The management objective is eradication. Note that Provincial EDRR species (PEDRR) are managed solely by the Province and all observations should be reported to EKISC or MFLNRORD immediately.
2	ANNUAL CONTROL	These species are known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may have been present for a relatively long period. The management objective is to monitor and treat species to decrease further spread outside of established areas.
3	CONTAINMENT	These species are abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but have not infested all habitats. The goal is to contain and not allow further spread. Management efforts may be delineated by containment lines which may be based on geographic (i.e., a specific region) or jurisdictional boundaries (i.e., private land). Some of these species have biocontrol agents available (in BC) which may be useful within the containment line.
4	ESTABLISHED: BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH	These are widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control and/or have relatively low impact. Land managers may choose to treat these species at high priority sites (i.e., valuable wildlife habitat, restoration sites, etc.) based on specific land management objectives. Some of these species have biological control agents available.



5

INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION There is insufficient information for recommended control efforts for these species. Further research is required in order to determine their distribution, impacts, potential for spread, and/or feasibility of control.

EKISC Invasive Plant Priority by Invasive Plant Management Area 2021



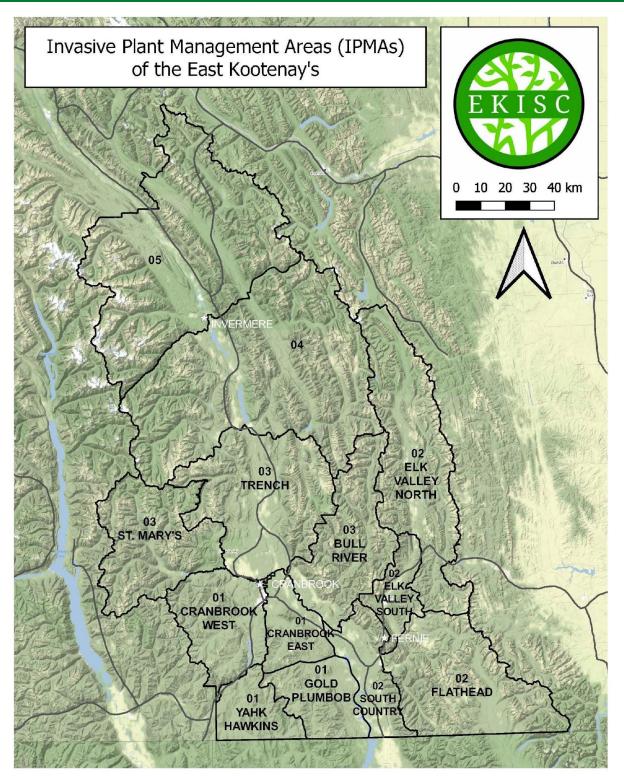


Figure 1. EKISC Invasive Plant Management Areas (IPMAs). EKISC has 5 IPMA's: IPMA's 1, 2 and 3 are further divided, totaling 13 IPMAs.



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 Koocanusa.

South: The TransCanada Pipeline RoW.

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

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

Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Black henbane (<u>PEDRR</u>) Black knapweed Black locust Caraway Common bugloss Field scabious (REDRR) Flowering rush (<u>PEDRR</u>) Garlic mustard Himalayan blackberry Hoary cress Knotweed spp. Knotweed spp.	Marsh plume thistle Meadow clary (<u>PEDRR</u>) Meadow knapweed Nodding thistle North Africa grass Perennial pepperweed (<u>PEDRR</u>) 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 (<u>PEDRR</u>)
	cies are known in the IPMA but with limited dis ea [REDRR]). May include new incursions, or spe tive.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Flat peavine	Hoary alyssum	Leafy spurge
	se species are known in the IPMA but with limit nanagement objective is to monitor and treat sp	
Baby's breath Common tansy	Scentless chamomile	Russian knapweed
	pecies are abundant in certain portions of the II low further spread. Management efforts may be ol agents available.	
Blueweed Diffuse knapweed	Chicory Orange hawkweed	St. John's wort (biocontrol)



	ROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) – Wides low impact. Treat based on specific land manag ilable.	
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.
PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMA for spread and/or control of the following	FION – There is insufficient information on the species. Further information is required.	distribution, impacts and potential
Field bindweed	Milkvetch spp.	Dames Rocket

IPMA 01: Cranbrook West

North: The St. Mary's River.

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

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

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

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

Bighead knapweed (REDRR)	North Africa grass	Rush skeletonweed (REDRR)
Black henbane (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Meadow clary (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Scotch broom
Black knapweed	Meadow knapweed	Scotch thistle (REDRR)
Black locust	Nodding thistle	Tansy ragwort
Common bugloss	Perennial pepperweed (PEDRR)	Teasel (REDRR)
Field scabious (REDRR)	Poison Hemlock	Velvetleaf
Flowering rush (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Policeman's helmet (REDRR)	Wild four o'clock
Garlic mustard	Plumeless thistle	Wild parsnip (REDRR)
Himalayan blackberry	Purple loosestrife (REDRR)	Wood sage
Knotweed spp.	Queen Anne's lace	Yellow starthisle (<u>PEDRR</u>)
Marsh plume thistle		
	species are known in the IPMA but with limit	
	C area [REDRR]). May include new incursions,	, or species that pose a particularly
significant threat. Eradication is the o	bjective.	
Caraway	Hoary cress	Leafy spurge
Hoary alyssum	Flat peavine	Yellow flag iris (REDRR)
PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL -	These species are known in the IPMA but with	th limited distribution and may have
been present for a relatively long peri	od. The management objective is to monitor	and treat species to decrease further
spread outside of established areas.		
Baby's breath	Diffuse knapweed	Russian knapweed



	e species are abundant in certain portions o t allow further spread. Management efforts ntrol agents available.	
Blueweed Common tansy Chicory	Orange hawkweed Scentless chamomile	St. John's wort (biocontrol)
	NTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) — Y ely low impact. Treat based on specific land 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.
	MATION – There is insufficient information or ring species. Further information is required.	
Field bindweed	Milkvetch spp.	Dames Rocket

IPMA 01: Yahk-Hawkins

North: The Moyie River and south boundary of the Peavine Range Unit.West: The RDEK division between East and Central Kootenays.East: The west extent of the Gold-Plumbob Range Unit.South: The USA border.

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

PREVENTION WATCHLIST - These species are not currently known in the IPMA or region but are present in 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.

protocols are to be followed.		
Baby's breath Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Black henbane (<u>PEDRR</u>) Black knapweed Black locust Caraway Common bugloss Field scabious (REDRR) Flat peavine Flowering rush (<u>PEDRR</u>) Garlic mustard Himalayan blackberry Hoary Cress	Knotweed spp. Leafy spurge Marsh plume thistle Meadow clary (<u>PEDRR</u>) Meadow knapweed Nodding thistle North Africa grass Perennial pepperweed (<u>PEDRR</u>) 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 starthisle (<u>PEDRR</u>)
	species are known in the IPMA but with limi area [REDRR]). May include new incursions jective.	
Hoary alyssum		



	These species are known in the IPMA but wi le management objective is to monitor and t	
Blueweed	Common tansy Diffuse knapweed	Orange hawkweed Scentless chamomile
	se species are abundant in certain portions c t allow further spread. Management efforts nts available.	
Chicory	Spotted knapweed (biocontrol)	St. John's wort (biocontrol)
	NTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) – ely low impact. Treat based on specific land 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
	MATION – There is insufficient information ving 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

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

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



	species are known in the IPMA but with limi area [REDRR]). May include new incursions, jective.	
Caraway	Rush skeletonweed (REDRR)	
	Known in the IPMA but with limited distribut nt objective is to monitor and treat species t	
Baby's breath	Common tansy	Scentless chamomile
	ndant in certain portions of the IPMA but ha d. Management efforts may be delineated b	
Blueweed Chicory	Diffuse Knapweed Orange hawkweed	Spotted knapweed (biocontrol)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) — N ely low impact. Treat based on specific land gents 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.
	MATION – There is insufficient information of the following species. Further information is	
Field bindweed	Milkvetch spp.	Dames Rocket

IPMA 2: South Country

North: NE boundary of Upper Sand Creek Range along height of land until IPMA 03 southern boundary.
East: The Elk River will be the northeast boundary of the Sub-IPMA boundary starting just south of the Morrissey turn off of Hwy #3 and going south until it meets with the Wigwam River. Follow Wigwam River west to the northern point of the Grasmere Range Unit. Follow height of land south to US border.
South: The north-northwest boundary near Lake Koocanusa will be Highway #3 from Wardner bridge to the point where IPMA 03 south boundary turns north.

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

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

PREVENTION WATCHLIST - Not currently known in the IPMA or region 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.



Black henbane (<u>PEDRR</u>) Black knapweed Black locust Common bugloss Field scabious (REDRR) Flowering rush (<u>PEDRR</u>) Garlic mustard Himalayan blackberry Hoary cress Knotweed spp.	Marsh plume thistle Meadow clary (<u>PEDRR</u>) Meadow knapweed Nodding thistle Perennial pepperweed (<u>PEDRR</u>) Poison Hemlock Policeman's helmet (REDRR) Plumeless thistle Purple loosestrife (REDRR) Queen Anne's lace	Scotch broom Tansy ragwort Teasel (REDRR) Velvetleaf Wild four o'clock Wild parsnip (REDRR) Wood sage Yellow flag iris (REDRR) Yellow starthisle (<u>PEDRR</u>)
	species are known in the IPMA but with limi area [REDRR]). May include new incursions, iective.	
Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Flat peavine	Hoary alyssum Leafy spurge	Rush skeletonweed (REDRR) Scotch thistle (REDRR)
	Known in the IPMA but with limited distribut nt objective is to monitor and treat species t	
Baby's breath Caraway	Common tansy Russian knapweed	Russian Thistle Scentless chamomile
	ndant in certain portions of the IPMA but ha Management efforts may be delineated by c	
Blueweed	Diffuse knapweed	Orange hawkweed
	NTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) – New Second Secon	
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.
	/IATION – There is insufficient information of ing 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.



able 6: Flathead Sub-IPMA Invasi	ve Plants Priority List	
PREVENTION WATCHLIST - Not	currently known in the IPMA or region but a	are present in neighbouring areas or are
likely to be introduced. If the specie	es are detected, Early Detection Rapid Resp	onse (EDRR) reporting and action protocols
are to be followed.		
Baby's breath	Hoary cress	Russian knapweed
Bighead knapweed (REDRR)	Knotweed spp.	Russian thistle
Black henbane (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Marsh plume thistle	Scotch broom
Black knapweed	Meadow clary (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Scotch thistle (REDRR)
Black locust	Meadow knapweed	Tansy ragwort
Common bugloss	Nodding thistle	Teasel (REDRR)
Field scabious (REDRR)	Perennial pepperweed (PEDRR)	Velvetleaf
Flat peavine	Policeman's helmet (REDRR)	Wild four o'clock
Flowering rush (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Poison Hemlock	Wild parsnip (REDRR)
Garlic mustard	Plumeless thistle	Wood sage
Himalayan blackberry	Purple loosestrife (REDRR)	Yellow flag iris (REDRR)
Hoary alyssum	Queen Anne's lace	Yellow starthisle (<u>PEDRR</u>)
	Queen Anne 5 luce	ienow startiniste (<u>i Ebitit</u>)
PRIORITY 1 FRADICATION - The	ese species are known in the IPMA but with	limited distribution (or are Regional EDPR
	(ISC area [REDRR]). May include new incurs	
significant threat. Eradication is the		ions, of species that pose a particularly
Significant Infeat, Fradication is the	e objective.	
	Rush skeletonweed (REDRR)	
Leafy spurge	Rush skeletonweed (REDRR)	
Leafy spurge		ribution and may have been present for a
Leafy spurge PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROI	– Known in the IPMA but with limited dist	
Leafy spurge PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROI		
Leafy spurge PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL relatively long period. The manage established areas.	– Known in the IPMA but with limited dist ment objective is to monitor and treat spec	ies to decrease further spread outside of
Leafy spurge PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL relatively long period. The manage established areas. Blueweed	– Known in the IPMA but with limited dist ment objective is to monitor and treat spec Common tansy	ies to decrease further spread outside of Orange hawkweed
Leafy spurge PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL relatively long period. The manage established areas.	– Known in the IPMA but with limited dist ment objective is to monitor and treat spec	ies to decrease further spread outside of
Leafy spurge PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL relatively long period. The manage established areas. Blueweed	– Known in the IPMA but with limited dist ment objective is to monitor and treat spec Common tansy	ies to decrease further spread outside of Orange hawkweed
Leafy spurge PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL relatively long period. The manage established areas. Blueweed Caraway	– Known in the IPMA but with limited dist ment objective is to monitor and treat spec Common tansy Diffuse knapweed	ies to decrease further spread outside of Orange hawkweed Scentless chamomile
Leafy spurge PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL relatively long period. The manage established areas. Blueweed Caraway PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A	– Known in the IPMA but with limited dist ment objective is to monitor and treat spec Common tansy Diffuse knapweed	ies to decrease further spread outside of Orange hawkweed Scentless chamomile t have not infested all habitats. The goal is t
Leafy spurge PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL relatively long period. The manage established areas. Blueweed Caraway PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A contain and not allow further spread	– Known in the IPMA but with limited dist ment objective is to monitor and treat spec Common tansy Diffuse knapweed	ies to decrease further spread outside of Orange hawkweed Scentless chamomile
Leafy spurge PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL relatively long period. The manage established areas. Blueweed Caraway PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A	– Known in the IPMA but with limited dist ment objective is to monitor and treat spec Common tansy Diffuse knapweed	ies to decrease further spread outside of Orange hawkweed Scentless chamomile t have not infested all habitats. The goal is t
Leafy spurge PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL relatively long period. The manage established areas. Blueweed Caraway PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A contain and not allow further spread	– Known in the IPMA but with limited dist ment objective is to monitor and treat spec Common tansy Diffuse knapweed	ies to decrease further spread outside of Orange hawkweed Scentless chamomile t have not infested all habitats. The goal is t
Leafy spurge PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL relatively long period. The manage established areas. Blueweed Caraway PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A contain and not allow further spread biocontrol agents available.	– Known in the IPMA but with limited dist ment objective is to monitor and treat spec Common tansy Diffuse knapweed	ies to decrease further spread outside of Orange hawkweed Scentless chamomile It have not infested all habitats. The goal is t by containment lines, and some species hav
Leafy spurge PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL relatively long period. The manage established areas. Blueweed Caraway PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A contain and not allow further spread biocontrol agents available. Chicory	L – Known in the IPMA but with limited dist ment objective is to monitor and treat spec Common tansy Diffuse knapweed Abundant in certain portions of the IPMA bu ad. Management efforts may be delineated Spotted knapweed (biocontrol)	ies to decrease further spread outside of Orange hawkweed Scentless chamomile It have not infested all habitats. The goal is t by containment lines, and some species hav St. John's wort (biocontrol)
Leafy spurge PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL relatively long period. The manage established areas. Blueweed Caraway PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A contain and not allow further spread biocontrol agents available. Chicory PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIO	– Known in the IPMA but with limited dist ment objective is to monitor and treat spec Common tansy Diffuse knapweed bundant in certain portions of the IPMA bu ad. Management efforts may be delineated Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH	ies to decrease further spread outside of Orange hawkweed Scentless chamomile It have not infested all habitats. The goal is t by containment lines, and some species hav St. John's wort (biocontrol)
Leafy spurge PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL relatively long period. The manage established areas. Blueweed Caraway PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A contain and not allow further spread biocontrol agents available. Chicory PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOD beyond landscape-level control or beyond landscape beyond landscape-level control or beyond landscape b	Common tansy Diffuse knapweed Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) Spotted knapweed (biocontrol)	ies to decrease further spread outside of Orange hawkweed Scentless chamomile It have not infested all habitats. The goal is t by containment lines, and some species hav St. John's wort (biocontrol)) – Widespread species that are pecific land management objectives.
Leafy spurge PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL relatively long period. The manage established areas. Blueweed Caraway PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A contain and not allow further spread biocontrol agents available. Chicory PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIO beyond landscape-level control or l Annual sowthistle	Common tansy Diffuse knapweed Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH have relatively low impact. Treat based on s Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol)	ies to decrease further spread outside of Orange hawkweed Scentless chamomile t have not infested all habitats. The goal is t by containment lines, and some species hav St. John's wort (biocontrol)) – Widespread species that are pecific land management objectives. Sulphur cinquefoil
Leafy spurge PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL relatively long period. The manage established areas. Blueweed Caraway PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A contain and not allow further spread biocontrol agents available. Chicory PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOO beyond landscape-level control or Annual sowthistle Burdock	Common tansy Diffuse knapweed Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH have relatively low impact. Treat based on s Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol) Hound's tongue (biocontrol)	 ies to decrease further spread outside of Orange hawkweed Scentless chamomile t have not infested all habitats. The goal is t by containment lines, and some species hav St. John's wort (biocontrol) i) – Widespread species that are pecific land management objectives. Sulphur cinquefoil Wormwood
Leafy spurge PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL relatively long period. The manage established areas. Blueweed Caraway PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A contain and not allow further spread biocontrol agents available. Chicory PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIO beyond landscape-level control or l Annual sowthistle	Common tansy Diffuse knapweed Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH have relatively low impact. Treat based on s Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol) Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy	 ies to decrease further spread outside of Orange hawkweed Scentless chamomile it have not infested all habitats. The goal is t by containment lines, and some species hav St. John's wort (biocontrol) - Widespread species that are pecific land management objectives. Sulphur cinquefoil Wormwood Yellow hawkweed spp.
Leafy spurge PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL relatively long period. The manage established areas. Blueweed Caraway PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A contain and not allow further spread biocontrol agents available. Chicory PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOO beyond landscape-level control or Annual sowthistle Burdock	Common tansy Diffuse knapweed Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH have relatively low impact. Treat based on s Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol) Hound's tongue (biocontrol)	 ies to decrease further spread outside of Orange hawkweed Scentless chamomile t have not infested all habitats. The goal is t by containment lines, and some species hav St. John's wort (biocontrol) i) – Widespread species that are pecific land management objectives. Sulphur cinquefoil Wormwood
Leafy spurge PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL relatively long period. The manage established areas. Blueweed Caraway PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A contain and not allow further spread biocontrol agents available. Chicory PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOD beyond landscape-level control or I Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol)	A ment objective is to monitor and treat spect Common tansy Diffuse knapweed Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH have relatively low impact. Treat based on si Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle	ies to decrease further spread outside of Orange hawkweed Scentless chamomile It have not infested all habitats. The goal is t by containment lines, and some species hav St. John's wort (biocontrol) St. John's wort (biocontrol)) – Widespread species that are pecific land management objectives. Sulphur cinquefoil Wormwood Yellow hawkweed spp. Yellow/common toadflax
Leafy spurge PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL relatively long period. The manage established areas. Blueweed Caraway PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A contain and not allow further spreas biocontrol agents available. Chicory PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOD beyond landscape-level control or Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) PRIORTY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFO	Common tansy Diffuse knapweed Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) Control OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH have relatively low impact. Treat based on s Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle RMATION – There is insufficient informati	ies to decrease further spread outside of Orange hawkweed Scentless chamomile t have not infested all habitats. The goal is t by containment lines, and some species hav St. John's wort (biocontrol) St. John's wort (biocontrol)) – Widespread species that are pecific land management objectives. Sulphur cinquefoil Wormwood Yellow hawkweed spp. Yellow/common toadflax
Leafy spurge PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL relatively long period. The manage established areas. Blueweed Caraway PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – A contain and not allow further spreas biocontrol agents available. Chicory PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOD beyond landscape-level control or Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) PRIORTY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFO	A ment objective is to monitor and treat spect Common tansy Diffuse knapweed Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH have relatively low impact. Treat based on si Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle	ies to decrease further spread outside of Orange hawkweed Scentless chamomile t have not infested all habitats. The goal is t by containment lines, and some species hav St. John's wort (biocontrol) St. John's wort (biocontrol)) – Widespread species that are pecific land management objectives. Sulphur cinquefoil Wormwood Yellow hawkweed spp. Yellow/common toadflax

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

to be introduced. If the species are be followed.	e detected, Early Detection Rapid Response (I	EDRK) reporting and action protocols are t
Baby's breath Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Black henbane (<u>PEDRR</u>) Black knapweed Black locust Common bugloss Field scabious (REDRR) Flat peavine Flowering rush (<u>PEDRR</u>) Garlic mustard Himalayan blackberry Hoary alyssum Hoary cress	Knotweed spp. Leafy spurge Marsh plume thistle Meadow clary (<u>PEDRR</u>) Meadow knapweed Nodding thistle Perennial pepperweed (<u>PEDRR</u>) Policeman's helmet (REDRR) Poison Hemlock Plumeless thistle Purple loosestrife (REDRR) Queen Anne's lace Rush skeletonweed (REDRR)	Russian 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 starthisle (<u>PEDRR</u>)
	ese species are known in the IPMA but with I KISC area [REDRR]). May include new incursio e objective.	
relatively long period. The manage	L – Known in the IPMA but with limited distr ment objective is to monitor and treat specie	
relatively long period. The manage established areas. Caraway		
relatively long period. The manage established areas. Caraway Common Tansy PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – / contain and not allow further spre	ment objective is to monitor and treat specie Diffuse knapweed	es to decrease further spread outside of St. John's wort (biocontrol)
relatively long period. The manage established areas. Caraway Common Tansy PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – / contain and not allow further spre biocontrol agents available.	Diffuse knapweed Orange hawkweed Abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but	s to decrease further spread outside of St. John's wort (biocontrol)
relatively long period. The manage established areas. Caraway Common Tansy PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – / contain and not allow further spre biocontrol agents available. Blueweed PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIO landscape-level control or have rel	Diffuse knapweed Orange hawkweed Abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but ad. Management efforts may be delineated to Scentless chamomile CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) atively low impact. Treat based on specific la	Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) Spotted species that are beyond
relatively long period. The manage established areas. Caraway Common Tansy PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – 7 contain and not allow further spre biocontrol agents available. Blueweed PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIO landscape-level control or have rel species have biological control age Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol)	Diffuse knapweed Orange hawkweed Abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but ad. Management efforts may be delineated to Scentless chamomile CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) atively low impact. Treat based on specific la	Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) Spotted species that are beyond
relatively long period. The manage established areas. Caraway Common Tansy PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – / contain and not allow further spre biocontrol agents available. Blueweed PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIO landscape-level control or have rel species have biological control age Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Chicory PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFO	Image: Second Street Diffuse is to monitor and treat species Diffuse knapweed Orange hawkweed Abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but Diffuse knapweed Abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but Diffuse knapweed Scentless chamomile Scentless chamomile CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol) Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy	St. John's wort (biocontrol) St. John's wort (biocontrol) have not infested all habitats. The goal is by containment lines, and some species has Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) Yellow hawkweed spp. Widespread species that are beyond nd management objectives. Some of thes Sulphur cinquefoil Wormwood Yellow/common toadflax on on the distribution, impacts and poten



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

to be introduced. If the species are be followed.	currently known in the IPMA or region but ar detected, Early Detection Rapid Response (E	
Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Black henbane (<u>PEDRR</u>) Black knapweed Black locust Common bugloss Field scabious (REDRR) Flowering rush (<u>PEDRR</u>) Garlic mustard Himalayan blackberry Hoary cress Leafy spurge	Marsh plume thistle Meadow clary (<u>PEDRR</u>) Nodding thistle Perennial pepperweed (<u>PEDRR</u>) Policeman's helmet (REDRR) Poison Hemlock Plumeless thistle Purple loosestrife (REDRR) Queen Anne's lace Rush skeletonweed (REDRR) Russian knapweed	Russian thistle Scotch broom Scotch thistle (REDRR) Tansy ragwort Teasel (REDRR) Velvetleaf Wild four o'clock Wood sage Yellow flag iris (REDRR) Yellow starthisle (<u>PEDRR</u>)
	ese species are known in the IPMA but with li (ISC area [REDRR]). May include new incursio objective. Meadow knapweed	
	. – Known in the IPMA but with limited distril ment objective is to monitor and treat specie	
Baby's breath Common tansy	Diffuse knapweed Flat peavine	St. John's wort (biocontrol) Orange hawkweed
	bundant in certain portions of the IPMA but Id. Management efforts may be delineated b	
Blueweed	Scentless chamomile	
•	I CONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) atively low impact. Treat based on specific lar nts 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.



PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.

Field bindweed	Milkvetch spp.	Dames Rocket

IPMA 03: Trench

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

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

East: East side of Kimberley and Marysville municipal boundaries, the St. Mary's River to the Kootenay River. **South and East:** From the Kootenay River the south and east boundaries follow the north border of Peckham's Lake Range Unit and the west edge of Bull River Range Unit continuing north to IPMA 04.

Table 9: Trench Sub-IPMA Invasive Plants Priority List

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



· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	DCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH elatively low impact. Treat based on specific la ents available.	
Annual sowthistle Baby's Breath Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Chicory	Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol) Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle Russian thistle	Spotted knapweed (biocontrol) Yellow/common toadflax Wormwood Yellow hawkweed spp.
	Sulphur cinquefoil	
PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		
Field bindweed	Milkvetch spp.	Dames Rocket

IPMA 03: St. Mary's

This sub-IPMA encompasses all of the Upper St. Mary's Range Unit; including Kimberley and Marysville. **North:** Boundary contrinues to St Mary's Alpine Provincial Park.

South: Boundary bordered by IPMA 01 West Cranbrook.

East: Highway 95A will be the dividing line between the St. Mary's and Trench Sub-IPMA's east of Kimberley. All land to the North of Hwy 95A will be within the St. Mary's Sub-IPMA.

West: Central Kootenay boundary.

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

	urrently known in the IPMA or region but ar letected, Early Detection Rapid Response (E	
Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Black henbane (<u>PEDRR</u>) Black knapweed Black locust Caraway Common bugloss Field scabious (REDRR) Flowering rush (<u>PEDRR</u>) Garlic mustard Himalayan blackberry Hoary alyssum Hoary cress Knotweed spp.	Leafy spurge Marsh plume thistle Meadow clary (<u>PEDRR</u>) Meadow knapweed Nodding thistle Perennial pepperweed (<u>PEDRR</u>) Poison Hemlock Policeman's helmet (REDRR) Plumeless thistle Purple loosestrife (REDRR) Queen Anne's lace 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 starthisle (<u>PEDRR</u>)
	e species are known in the IPMA but with li SC area [REDRR]). May include new incursic objective.	
	 Known in the IPMA but with limited distrinent objective is to monitor and treat species 	
Baby's Breath Common tansy	Diffuse knapweed Flat peavine	Scentless chamomile St. John's wort (biocontrol)



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

IPMA 03: Bull River

North: Southern border of IPMA 04 - Findley Cr FSR and Whiteswan FSR to Monroe Lake Recreation Site. **South and East:** Height of land between the Bull River and the Elk Valley.

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

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

PREVENTION WATCHLIST - Not 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)	Knotweed spp.	Rush skeletonweed (REDRR)
Black henbane (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Marsh plume thistle	Russian Knapweed
Black knapweed	Meadow clary (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Scotch broom
Black locust	Meadow knapweed	Scotch thistle (REDRR)
Common bugloss	Nodding thistle	Tansy ragwort
Field scabious (REDRR)	Perennial pepperweed (PEDRR)	Teasel (REDRR)
Flat peavine	Policeman's helmet (REDRR)	Velvetleaf
Flowering rush (<u>PEDRR</u>)	Poison Hemlock	Wild four o'clock
Garlic mustard	Plumeless thistle	Wild parsnip (REDRR)
Himalayan blackberry	Purple loosestrife (REDRR)	Wood sage
Hoary alyssum	Queen Anne's lace	Yellow flag iris (REDRR)
Hoary cress		Yellow starthisle (PEDRR)

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

Common tansy	Leafy spurge	Scentless chamomile
PRIORITY 2. ANNUAL CONTROL – Known in the IPMA but with limited distribution and may have been present for a relatively long period. The management objective is to monitor and treat species to decrease further spread outside of established areas.		
Baby's breath	Orange hawkweed	
Caraway		

	Indant in certain portions of the IPMA but ha Management efforts may be delineated by c	C
Blueweed	Diffuse knapweed	St. John's wort (biocontrol)
PRIORITY 4. ESTABLISHED (BIOCONTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) – Widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control or have relatively low impact. Treat based on specific land management objectives. Some of these species have biological control agents available.		
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.
PRIORITY 5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION – There is insufficient information on the distribution, impacts and potential for spread and/or control of the following species. Further information is required.		
Field bindweed	Milkvetch spp.	Dames Rocket

IPMA 04

North boundary: Toby Creek FSR.

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

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

Table 12: IPMA 04 Invasive Plants Priority List

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



Blueweed	Leafy Spurge	Scentless chamomile	
Common tansy	Orange hawkweed		
PRIORITY 3. CONTAINMENT – Abundant in certain portions of the IPMA but have not infested all habitats. The goal is to contain and not allow further spread. Management efforts may be delineated by containment lines, and some species have biocontrol agents available.			
Baby's Breath Diffuse knapweed	Russian knapweed	St. John's wort (biocontrol)	
landscape-level control or have relat	DNTROL OR SITE-SPECIFIC APPROACH) ively low impact. Treat based on specific la		
species have biological control agent	s avallable.		
Annual sowthistle	Hound's tongue (biocontrol)	Sulphur cinquefoil	
Annual sowthistle Burdock	Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy	Yellow/common toadflax	
Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol)	Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle	Yellow/common toadflax Yellow hawkweed spp.	
Annual sowthistle Burdock	Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy	Yellow/common toadflax	
Annual sowthistle Burdock Canada thistle (biocontrol) Chicory Dalmatian toadflax (biocontrol)	Hound's tongue (biocontrol) Oxeye daisy Perennial sowthistle Russian thistle	Yellow/common toadflax Yellow hawkweed spp. Wormwood	

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

	,	are present in neighbouring areas or are likely (EDRR) reporting and action protocols are to
Bighead knapweed (REDRR) Black henbane (<u>PEDRR</u>) Black knapweed Black locust Common bugloss Flowering rush (<u>PEDRR</u>) Garlic mustard Himalayan blackberry Knotweed spp.	Meadow clary (<u>PEDRR</u>) Nodding thistle Perennial pepperweed (<u>PEDRR</u>) Policeman's helmet (REDRR) Poison Hemlock Plumeless thistle Purple loosestrife (REDRR) Queen Anne's lace Rush skeletonweed (REDRR)	Scotch broom Scotch thistle (REDRR) Tansy ragwort Velvetleaf Wild four o'clock Wild parsnip (REDRR) Wood sage Yellow flag iris (REDRR) Yellow starthisle (PEDRR)
Marsh plume thistle	Russian knapweed	



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