



PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT



Invasive Plant Program Strategic Plan and Profile 2026

Current as of January 14, 2026

diverse. vast. abundant.

Table of Contents

PRRD STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS.....	4
Sociocultural.....	5
Why Care About Invasive Plants?	5
Legislation, Compliance & Enforcement.....	5
Legislation Involved	5
Compliance and Enforcement Regime	7
Invasive Plant Committees of the Peace River Regional District	7
Structure	7
Area of Operations.....	8
Membership.....	8
Invasive Plant Management Strategies	9
Management Strategy Overview	9
Site Prioritization.....	10
IPCPRRD Treatment Matrix and Thresholds	10
Implementing Invasive Plant Management Strategies.....	10
Prevention.....	11
Reporting Invasive Plants.....	12
Eradication, Containment, Rehabilitation, and Inventory.....	13
Invasive Plant Program Annual Work Plan	13
Planning.....	13
Inventory and Surveys	14
Treatment	14
Treatment Monitoring	14
Data Entry	14
Education and Awareness.....	14
Coordination and Partnership Building	14
Provincial EDRR Support	15
Report Invasives Verification	15
Reporting and Data Management	15
Special Projects	15
Plant Species Invasiveness within the Peace River Regional District	16
Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR)	16
Provincially Regulated Species.....	16
Non-legislated Regional Invasive Plants of Concern.....	16
Education and Awareness and Native Plants of Concern.....	16

List of Tables

Table 1	Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR).....	17
Table 2	Provincially Regulated Species.....	18
Table 3	Non-legislated Regional Invasive Plants of Concern.....	20
Table 4	Education and Awareness and Native Plants of Concern.....	21

List of Appendices

Appendix 1	Terms of Reference for the Strategic Plan and Profile of the Invasive Plants Monitoring Committee	22
Appendix 2	Terms of Reference for the Invasive Plant Committee of the Peace River Regional District	23
Appendix 3	History of Weed Control in the Peace River Regional District.....	24
Appendix 4	Site Prioritization, Treatment Matrix and Thresholds	27
Appendix 5	Noxious Weeds in Alberta.....	29

PRRD STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS



Our Role:

The PRRD plays a vital role in providing a variety of regional, subregional and local services that are valued by our residents and contribute to a high quality of life. We collaborate with other local governments, First Nations, agencies and volunteer organizations to deliver services and address challenges and needs in the region. As a regional government, we provide leadership and use our influential, collective voice to advocate on behalf of our residents, businesses and industry in support of a prosperous economy, a healthy natural environment and resilient, inclusive and livable communities.



Our Commitments:

As we fulfill our obligations and responsibilities as a regional government, the PRRD will:



COMMUNICATE AND ENGAGE with our residents and stakeholders.



COLLABORATE AND COOPERATE with our partners.



Be **CONSISTENT** in the application of our policies and decisions.



Our Goal:

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

Sociocultural

Why Care About Invasive Plants?

A **weed** is any plant growing where it is not wanted, often competing with cultivated plants. In British Columbia, invasive plants are species that are not native to the province, or are outside of their natural distribution, and can negatively impact British Columbia's environment, people and/or economy. (IMISWG 2014). Once established, invasive plants can:

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

Noxious weeds are invasive plants referred to in the provincial *Weed Control Act 2024*. Noxious weeds are also referred to by local government bylaws. Legislation requires that all occupiers of land manage infestations of noxious weeds, as they negatively affect our economic, environmental and social values. The *Weed Control Regulation* outlines noxious weeds throughout British Columbia as well as regionally specific noxious weeds. Only plants listed within the *Weed Control Regulations* are enforceable through the *Weed Control Act* and the PRRD Invasive Plant Control Amendment Bylaw No. 2482, 2022.

In addition to the Provincially listed species, the PRRD provides information for other invasive plants that are currently a concern for the PRRD, including native plants that trouble the agriculture sector. These plants are listed to assist land managers working within the PRRD, focusing on invasive plants of concern within the region, detailed information. Identification and management strategies for each plant can be found in the **PRRD Profile of Invasive Plant Species** document on the PRRD website.

Legislation, Compliance & Enforcement

Legislation Involved

Invasive plant management is enforced by federal and provincial legislation, and through local bylaws. The PRRD supports the legislation as outlined by the Provincial Government.

The Provincial Government is responsible for:

- a. Administering and enforcing provincial invasive species legislation;
- b. Developing new and updating existing Provincial Acts, Regulations, Policy and Procedures;
- c. Developing, implementing and monitoring a BC early detection and rapid response plan;
- d. Coordinating and implementing provincial level strategic planning and management activities:
 -  Determining shared priorities and strategic direction across agencies;
 -  Developing and maintaining the Provincial Government Invasive Species Strategic Plan;
 -  Encouraging and supporting a coordinated approach for delivery on all lands.
- e. Maintaining a strong and effective Inter-Ministry Invasive Species Working Group.

The PRRD is responsible for:

- a. Using enabling regulations through the provincial *Weed Control Act*, *Community Charter Act*, or *Local Government Act* to adopt invasive species control functions including:
 -  Developing and implementing local bylaws and regulations;
 -  Using provincial legislation for invasive species enforcement; and
- b. Considering invasive species management priorities in the development of key local strategic plans and policies.

In the PRRD, there are two main pieces of legislation used to manage invasive plants: the PRRD Invasive Plant Control Amendment Bylaw No. 2482, 2022, which is enforced on privately owned lands, and the *Weed Control Act* and its regulations, which are enforceable on both publicly and privately owned lands. The owner or occupier of real property must control any listed invasive plants on the property.

The Weed Control Act, section 2 states:

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

Bylaw No. 2482, section 3 states:

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

Compliance and Enforcement Regime

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

1. Outreach and Education
2. Warning Notice
3. Report the infestation through the Report All Poachers and Polluters program and/or refer the file to Ministry-appointed Compliance and Enforcement Officer

C&E decisions rely on reports from stakeholders, Report Invasives and Invasives BC data, and physical evidence collected during the inspection process. To remain objective in decisions, the PRRD relies on the detailed policies and procedures outlined in the Compliance and Enforcement Manual.

Invasive Plant Committees of the Peace River Regional District

Structure

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

The SPPIP is comprised of stakeholders and individuals, interested in invasive plant management within the Regional District. The terms of reference for this committee found are in Appendix 1. There are no requirements for this committee to meet on an annual basis. Information relevant to the regional invasive plant program can be shared with the membership and feedback and information may be shared with the PRRD for consideration.

The IPCRRD is a Regional Board Advisory Committee with three directors appointed by the Chair of the Regional Board. The General Manager of Environmental Services and the Manager of Environmental Services support the IPCRRD and together consider issues that affect the constituents within the Regional District and provide operational direction for the invasive plant program. The terms of reference for this committee are in Appendix 2. This committee meets on an annual basis to review the annual report, recommend the annual strategic plan, and recommend the budget for Regional Board adoption.

Area of Operations

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



Ministry of Forests



Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship



Mining and Critical Minerals



BC Energy Regulator



Ministry of Environment and Parks



Ministry of Transportation and Transit

Membership

Membership for the SPPIP is open to the public and there is no membership fee. To become a member, send an email to: environmental.services@prrd.bc.ca. This group represents all perspectives and land-related perspectives including and not limited to:



Concerned citizens



All levels of government (*federal, provincial, interprovincial, & local*)



Environmental and ecological organizations



Local communities in the Region



Industrial and resource sector (*forestry, mining, & oil & gas*)



Youth groups and educational organizations



Horticulture/gardening clubs and organizations



Guide outfitters, trappers, tourism, clubs and organizations



Agriculture producers, Agri-business and support companies



Utilities and Transportation



Regional Invasive Organizations

Members are encouraged to share relevant invasive plant information with the PRRD regarding regional invasive plant works, management strategies, new invaders and to request educational materials.

Invasive Plant Management Strategies

Management Strategy Overview

The invasive plant strategy is designed with the following five components for all PRRD-owned and operated lands:



- Prevention
- Eradication/Suppression
- Containment/Rehabilitation
- Restoration/Surveying
- Compliance

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

Many invasive plant species are or could establish themselves in the region. Given the resources available, it would not be feasible to eliminate all occurrences of each species. Therefore, a system has been developed to guide and prioritize management efforts. The prioritization system involves a decision-making grid or matrix of three (3) plant **invasiveness categories** and four (4) **site conditions** as described in Table 1 in Appendix 4.

The *Weed Control Regulation* as well as the Provincial Early Detection Rapid Response program should be reviewed upon identification of the invader species to ensure that proper protocols and management practices are being followed. The information can be found here: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/plants-animals-ecosystems/invasive-species/edrr>

Site Prioritization

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

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

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

IPCPRRD Treatment Matrix and Thresholds

Tables 2 and 3 in Appendix 4 utilize the site priority categorization laid out in Table 1 with the invasive plant categorizations, such as Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR), Provincially legislated, regional plants of concern (not legislated) and native plants considered to be an issue, to determine treatment thresholds for regional infestations.

Implementing Invasive Plant Management Strategies

The following actions are undertaken to implement the IPCPRRD Strategies:

-  Sharing information and collaborating with adjacent local governments;
-  Compiling current data on distribution of priority invasive species for the local area;
-  Operating regional invasive plant management programs;
-  Providing responsible options for invasive plant disposal solutions within the region;
-  Collaborating on identifying local priority invasive plant issues during development applications;
-  Providing or supporting training opportunities for local government staff to increase internal knowledge;

-  Providing financial, advisory and technical support for collaborative delivery of management programs;
-  Providing educational materials on invasive plants to regional residents;
-  Encouraging the public to report invasive plant sightings through the Report Invasives app;
-  Replying to invasive plant-related communications promptly and provide information regarding economic, social and environmental threats, and available integrated pest management and compliance and enforcement options; and

-  Supporting EDRR initiatives at the federal, provincial and regional levels.

Prevention

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

-  Farming and grazing practices that prevent invasive plant establishment;
-  Seeding all disturbances as quickly as possible using native and agronomic seed choices on a site by site basis using the Peace Forage Seeding Tool: <https://upick.beefresearch.ca>;
-  Use of local clean or weed free seed, referring to the Certificate of Seed Analysis and adherence to the *Seed Act*;
-  Inter-ministry Invasive Species Working Group Early Detection Rapid Response Plan: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/plants-animals-and-ecosystems/invasive-species/guidance-resources/final_imiswg_bc_is_edrr_plan_nov_2014.pdf;
-  Implementing best practices based on various industries within the region, such as cleaning equipment between sites, tarping or covering grain, hay and other agriculture loads when transporting and harvesting hay;
-  Using locally grown weed free forage when taking livestock into the wilderness;
-  Using locally grown weed free straw for rehabilitation and rehab of erosion areas;
-  Controlling invasive plants at chronic sources of seed and spread vectors; and
-  Informing the public through the land development process about the importance of invasive plant management.

Reporting Invasive Plants

To ensure that appropriate and timely action is taken regarding invasive plants, it is important to understand the steps to report an infestation. Take note of any changes in the plant composition in areas of concern. Change in plant composition can often indicate the presence of an invasive plant. These sightings must be reported to the appropriate jurisdiction for treatment. Be aware that native and rare plants, like some invasive plants, may appear sporadically. Some of these plants may be listed as “Species at Risk”. More information on Species at Risk can be found here: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/plants-animals-ecosystems/species-ecosystems-at-risk>.

There are many ways to report invasive plants. To ensure correct in-person identification, collect the plant, including the roots, and press them in a book. Bagged samples wilt quickly and are difficult to identify. Photographs are excellent; take time to ensure the plant is on a plain background such as the hood of a truck and to note the size and location of the infestation.

The following actions are ways that invasive plants within the PRRD can be identified and reported:



Report the plant to the province through the Report All Poachers and Polluters (RAPP) Line: 1-877-952-RAPP (7277), online through the RAPP form:

<https://forms.gov.bc.ca/environment/rapp/>, or by email to invasive.plants@gov.bc.ca



Download and report through the free Report Invasives BC app:



<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/plants-animals-ecosystems/invasive-species/reporting-invasive-species>



Email the scan of the plant, pictures, description and location to: environmental.services@prrd.bc.ca



Bring a sample sealed in a clear bag to the Peace River Regional District Office



Call the PRRD office at 250-784-3200 or toll-free at 1-800-670-7773

Write a letter to the Invasive Plant Program, Box 810, Dawson Creek BC, V1G 4H8

Eradication, Containment, Rehabilitation, and Inventory

1. Canada’s invasive species strategy:
https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2014/ec/CW66-394-2004-eng.pdf
2. The Invasive Species Strategy for BC:
<https://bcinvasives.ca/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Invasive-Species-Strategy-for-British-Columbia-2024-2028-WEB.pdf>
3. The Provincial Inter-Ministry Invasive Species Working Group strategy:
https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/plants-animals-and-ecosystems/invasive-species/imiswg/prov_is_strategy.pdf

Federal, provincial, and regional EDRR strategies must be activated promptly. For Provincial EDRR species, the plant must be reported to the Province of BC via the Report Invasives mobile application, by email to invasive.plants@gov.bc.ca, or through the RAPP program’s phone number (1-877-952-RAPP (7277)) or online form: <https://forms.gov.bc.ca/environment/rapp/>. Alternatively, EDRR species can be reported to the PRRD’s invasive plant program, and the details will be forwarded to the appropriate Provincial or Federal EDRR contact. Following initial containment and eradication steps, a management strategy with the land occupier must be prepared and followed annually.

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

Invasive Plant Program Annual Work Plan

Planning

-  Update the list of PRRD-owned/occupied properties and cross-reference the properties for historical invasive plant infestation using the Report Invasives data.
-  Create a schedule of treatment months to ensure proper timing of treatment.
-  Inventory current outreach materials and update/purchase as required.

Inventory and Surveys

-  Visit one-third of PRRD owned/occupied sites.

Treatment

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

Treatment Monitoring

-  Conduct invasive plant monitoring as part of scheduled facility and site inspections outlined in the PRRD Inspection policy.

Data Entry

-  Enter 100% of inventory, survey, or treatment documentation into the InvasivesBC database.

Education and Awareness

-  Offer Regional support to stakeholders through invasive plant ID, outreach materials, integrated pest management planning information and best management practices.
-  Utilize “Weedy Wednesday” Facebook posts to promote events, highlight invasive plant species and offer information about integrated pest management techniques.
-  Update educational materials to reflect the provincially regulated species.
-  Purchase and/or share new educational materials as they become available and if they are applicable within the PRRD.
-  Attend professional development activities pertaining to Invasive Plants and or new treatments.
-  Develop new and useful materials to deliver to PRRD residents.

Coordination and Partnership Building

-  Hold one IPCPRRD meeting in January 2026.
-  Continue to support the ISCBC programs.
-  Participate in provincial coordination meetings and interprovincial meetings as requested and applicable.
-  Continue to partner with industry to promote best management practices by offering plant identification resources and offering free commercial dumping of invasive plants at regional landfills.

-  Continue to work with all levels of government and municipalities to increase awareness of invasive plant species through sharing of outreach materials.
-  Provide invasive plant control and awareness grants to regional First Nations interested in prevention and control of invasive plant infestations in their communities.
-  Share annual reports and strategic plans with the SPIPP committee members and encourage their sharing of information on annual activities and newly identified invasive plants in the region.

Provincial EDRR Support

-  Support the efforts of the Provincial EDRR program in verifying reported infestations and coordinating any further actions required, as requested.

Report Invasives Verification



-  Promote the Report Invasives app through PRRD communications.
-  All invasive plant reports received by the PRRD will receive follow-up within five working days of the report.

Reporting and Data Management

-  Provide updates to the PRRD Board on operational program activities, as requested.
-  Compile a 2026 annual report.
-  Maintain the Strategic Plan and Profile to reflect current operations and Provincial legislation.
-  Post operational plans on the PRRD website for shareholders to utilize.
-  Follow all policies and procedures set by the Regional Board.

Special Projects

-  Relaunch the Destroy Daisy and Eye on Hawkweeds campaigns to increase public awareness of these invasive plants.
-  Utilize the two field services seasonal staff for the field season from May 1 – Nov 30, 2026, to assist with the implementation of the program in coordination with the workplan of the Community Services Department.
-  Provide free invasive plant dumping for all users (residential and commercial) at all manned transfer stations and landfills within the PRRD.
-  Strengthen partnerships with neighbouring First Nation communities through collaboration and support for invasive plant management and control.

Plant Species Invasiveness within the Peace River Regional District

Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR)

EDRR species are a significant threat and are often new to the area. The management objective is eradication. This list includes brand-new incursions and high-risk invasive plant species that are extremely limited in extent (i.e., have less than 10 very small sites) in the area under consideration. The BC government invasive species early detection and rapid response activities are guided by the BC Invasive Species Early Detection Rapid Response Plan. The plan provides detailed direction on the decisions and actions required to address new incursions anywhere in BC. The most current version can be found here:

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/plants-animals-and-ecosystems/invasive-species/guidance-resources/final_imiswg_bc_is_edrr_plan_nov_2014.pdf. The most current list of

Provincial Priority Invasive Species can be found here:
https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/plants-animals-and-ecosystems/invasive-species/publications/provincial_priority_is_list.pdf.

Note that the PRRD's Invasive Plant Program is focused on invasive plants.

Provincially Regulated Species

These invasive plants are highly competitive, can spread rapidly, and pose a significant threat. They have been aggressively managed over time, and their populations are minimal at the community level. These plants require continued persistent treatment over time to achieve eradication and are subject to action via compliance and enforcement efforts and may result in warning tickets and financial penalties.

Non-legislated Regional Invasive Plants of Concern

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

Education and Awareness and Native Plants of Concern

These plants impact the agriculture industry. This includes native plants that are poisonous, difficult to control or cause harm to livestock.

Table 1 –Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR)

These are subject to change on an on-going basis. This list is current as of July 2025.

PREVENTION

PROVINCIAL EDRR

/ African rue (<i>Peganum harmala</i>)	/ Black henbane (<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>)
/ Camelthorn (<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>)	/ Brazilian Elodea/Waterweed (<i>Egeria densa</i>)
/ Common crupina (<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>)	/ Broom, French (<i>Genista monspessulana</i>)
/ Cordgrass, smooth (<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>)	/ Cordgrass, dense-flower (<i>Spartina densiflora</i>)
/ Halogeton/Saltlover (<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>)	/ Cordgrass, salt meadow (<i>Spartina patens</i>)
/ Hydrilla (<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>)	/ Cordgrass, Common/English (<i>Spartina anglica</i>)
/ Iberian starthistle (<i>Centaurea iberica</i>)	/ Dyer’s woad (<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>)
/ Italian thistle (<i>Carduus pycnophalus</i>)	/ Eggleaf spurge (<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>)
/ Johnsongrass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)	/ European common reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>)
/ Kudzu (<i>Pueraria montana var. lobate</i>)	/ Flowering rush (<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>)
/ Mediterranean sage (<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>)	/ Giant reed (<i>Arundo donax</i>)
/ Medusahead (<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>)	/ Goatsrue (<i>Galega officinalis</i>)
/ Purple nutsedge (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>)	/ Jointed goatgrass (<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>)
/ Purple starthistle (<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>)	/ Mouse-ear hawkweed (<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>)
/ Red bartsia (<i>Odontites serotina</i>)	/ Paterson’s Curse (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>)
/ Silverleaf nightshade (<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>)	/ Perennial pepperweed (<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>)
/ Slender/Meadow foxtail (<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>)	/ Slender false brome (<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>)
/ Slenderflower thistle (<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>)	/ Water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>)
/ Spring milletgrass (<i>Milium vernale</i>)	/ Water lettuce (<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>)
/ Spurge flax (<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>)	/ Yellow floating heart (<i>Nymphoides pelata</i>)
/ Squarrose knapweed (<i>Centaurea virgate spp. Squarrose</i>)	
/ Syrian bean-caper (<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>)	
/ Texas blueweed (<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>)	
/ Water soldier (<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>)	
/ Yellow starthistle (<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>)	

Table 2 - Provincially Regulated Species

Common Name	Latin Name
Annual Sow Thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Bohemian Knotweed	<i>Fallopia x bohemica</i>
Burdock	<i>Arctium spp.)</i>
Bur Chervil	<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>
Canada Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Common Crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
Common Reed	<i>Phragmites australis subspecies australis</i>
Common Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
Dalmatian Toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>
Dense-flowered Cordgrass	<i>Spartina densiflora</i>
Diffuse Knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
Dodder	<i>Cuscuta spp</i>
English Cordgrass	<i>Spartina anglica</i>
Flowering Rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>
Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
Giant Knotweed	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>
Giant Mannagrass/Reed Sweetgrass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Green Foxtail	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Himalayan Knotweed	<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>
Hound's-tongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
Jointed Goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Leafy Spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Milk Thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
Night-flowering catchfly	<i>Silene noctiflora</i>
North Africa Grass	<i>Ventenata dubia</i>
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)</i>
Perennial Sow Thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Purple Nutsedge	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>
Rush Skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Russian Thistle	<i>Salsola kali</i>
Saltmeadow Cordgrass	<i>Spartina patens</i>
Scentless Chamomile	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>
Smooth Cordgrass	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>

Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
Tansy Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Tartary Buckwheat	<i>Fagopyrum tataricum</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
White Cockle	<i>Lychnis alba</i>
Wild Oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Wild Mustard	<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>
Yellow Flag Iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Yellow Nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Yellow Starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>

Table 3 - Non-legislated Regional Invasive Plants of Concern

Common Name	Latin Name
Baby's breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
Big Head knapweed	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>
Blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Brown knapweed	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>
Cheat grass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Comfrey	<i>Symphytum spp</i>
Common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgar</i>
Creeping bell flower	<i>Campunaula rapunculoides</i>
Cypress spurge	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>
Field Scabious /Blue button	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>
Himalayan balsam/Policeman's Helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
Hoary alyssum	<i>Bereroa incana</i>
Hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
Marsh plume thistle	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>
Meadow goat's-beard or salsify	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>
Mountain bluet	<i>Centaurea montana</i>
Nodding thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Orange hawkweed	<i>Heiracium aurantiacum</i>
Plumeless thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Queen Anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Invasive yellow hawkweeds	<i>Pilosella spp.</i>
Tall/Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
St. John's Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Sulphur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>
Wild Chervil	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris (L.)</i>
Wild parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>
Wormwood/Absinthium	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
Yellow archangel	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>

Table 4 - Education and Awareness and Native Plants of Concern

Common Name	Latin Name
American dragonhead	<i>Dracocephalum parviflorum</i>
Arrow Grass	<i>Triglochin maritime</i>
Bladder campion	<i>Silene cucubalus</i>
Bluebur western	<i>Lappula spp</i>
Bull thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Chickweed, mouse eared	<i>Cerastium spp.</i>
Corn spurry	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dame's rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>
Foxtail barley (native)	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Hawksbeard, narrowleaf	<i>Crepis tectorum</i>
Hemp nettle	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>
Lamb's quarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Mallow	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Mustard, dog	<i>Eruscastrum gallicum</i>
Pineapple weed	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Sea Buckthorn	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>
Shasta daisy	<i>Leucanthemum x superbum</i>
Sheep sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Smartweed	<i>Polygonum spp.</i>
Stinking mayweed, dog	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Stinkweed or pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Stork's bill	<i>Erodium spp.</i>
Tarweed (native)	<i>Madia glomerata</i>
Western water hemlock (native)	<i>Cicuta douglasii</i>
Wild caraway	<i>Carum carvi</i>
Yellow clematis	<i>Clematis tangutica</i>

APPENDIX 1:

Terms of Reference for the Strategic Plan and Profile of Invasive Plants Monitoring Committee (March 2014)

Chair: Director Leonard Hiebert, Appointed by the Committee in 2025.

Goal



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

Purpose



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

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

Accountability

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

Committee Organization

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

Membership



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



Membership will be continuous

APPENDIX 2:

Terms of Reference for the Invasive Plant Committee of the Peace River Regional District

Goal



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

Purpose



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

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

Accountability and Committee Organization



The committee will be comprised of:

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



Provisions for a Standing Committee are in the PRRD Board Procedure Bylaw as amended from time to time. These provisions can be found here: <https://prrd.bc.ca/wp-content/uploads/bylaws/board-procedure-bylaw/Board-Procedure-Bylaw-No.-2490-Consolidated.pdf>.

Roles and Responsibilities



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

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

The above are intended to be reviewed annually.

APPENDIX 3:

History of Weed Control in the Peace River Regional District

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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



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



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



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



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



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

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



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



The PRRD established an invasive plant disposal pilot in 2012. Disposal bins were set up at the Chetwynd, Bessborough and North Peace landfills. The PRRD waived tipping fees for private landowners. This was a regular service for the public in the fall of 2013.



Dismantling of the NEIPC happened in fall 2011. The PRRD delivers an independent weed management program within their boundaries while continuing to collaborate with the Fort Nelson group.



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

2014-2015 The Peace River Regional District explores a Progressive Compliance and Enforcement Regime



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

-  The pooled delivery model was reviewed by the PRRD staff to ensure broad objectives of the program were being accomplished.
-  A bylaw was proposed using powers from the *Local Government Act* which will allow issuance of a warning ticket and a monetary penalty to be available as enforcement tools prior to engaging the authority of the *Weed Control Act*.
-  Education and Outreach will remain the focus of the program to achieve prevention through increased awareness.
-  The structure of the committee was altered to create a Standing Committee (IPCPRRD) to guide operational delivery of the program. Member representing stakeholders within the Region remain an integral part of the program and will continue to monitor the landscape for new species, share knowledge and have input regarding the strategic plan, the broad group is the Peace River Regional District Strategic Plan and Profile of Invasive Plants Monitoring Committee (Monitoring Committee).
-  Municipalities are supported and encouraged to partner with the Regional District for assistance in identifying invasive plants, determining appropriate treatments and to employ regulatory powers to create invasive plant bylaw.
-  Dissolution of the pooled delivery model occurred in May 2014.

2016-2019 – Efficacy Monitoring for the Province (FLNRORD and MoTI)

-  The PRRD hired 2 seasonal Invasive Plant Assistants to monitor treatments on Crown land. \$25,000 was annually paid to the PRRD to monitor 10% of treatments within the 3 IPMA's on FLNRORD and MoTT jurisdiction.
-  In 2019, a Bylaw Officer designated to Invasive Plants was hired for three months.

2020 – 2022 - Field Services Assistants

-  For the 2020-2025 seasons, two seasonal field services assistants were hired from April until November in some cases. Their main roles were to support the compliance and enforcement officer in hand-pulling invasive plants in areas of concern, such as riparian areas and on private land where residents were struggling to manage on their own and requested support. These roles were shared amongst the park's maintenance responsibilities.
-  The PRRD adopts Invasive Plant Control Amendment Bylaw No. 2482, 2022 which focuses on education and pushes compliance and enforcement of the Weed Control Act back to the Province of BC. Invasive Plant disposal sites are expanded to include invasive plant disposal at manned transfer stations with compactor bins.

APPENDIX 4:

Site Prioritization, Treatment Matrix, and Thresholds

Table 1. Site Prioritization

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

Table 2. IPCPRRD Treatment Matrix

Plant Species Invasiveness Category		
Site Priority	EDRR and Provincially Regulated Species	Provincially Regulated Species and Regional Plants of Concern
1		
2		
3		
4		

Table 3. Program Thresholds			
Invasive Plant Category	Site Priority	Program Level	Control Objective or Requirement
EDRR	1	EDRR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Detection Rapid Response 	Immediate eradication: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✎ Identify and eradicate the local population, prevent new invaders, see the Provincial EDRR process at https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/plants-animals-and-ecosystems/invasive-species/guidance-resources/prov_edrr_is_plan.pdf ✎ Stop the spread of recently established invaders
Provincially Regulated	1	ERADICATION and CONTAINMENT	Treatment or some form of management is mandatory: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✎ Immediate requirement to prevent newly arriving invasive plants, or those with low population, from establishing or spreading. ✎ Mid- and long-term goal is to eliminate the population from within the region.
Provincially Regulated	2		
Provincially Regulated	3		
Regional Plants of Concern	1		
Provincially Regulated	4	CONTAINMENT and REHABILITATION	Treatments are mandatory for sites outside of containment lines or where values are threatened: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✎ Within containment areas, treatments occur when protection or rehabilitation of social, environmental, or economic areas is required; or, ✎ A need is indicated and approved by funders or, ✎ Landowner or occupier has other reasons for containment or rehabilitation.
Regional Plants of concern	2		
Regional Plants of Concern	3		
Regional Plants of Concern	4	REHABILITATION and SURVEYING	Control and rehabilitation will be attempted when biological control agents are available and effective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✎ Specific issues and requests are made, whereby an analysis of risks and/or cost-benefit indicates control is required to protect or rehabilitate agriculture areas or critical habitats.

APPENDIX 5:

Noxious Weeds in Alberta

The following plants are designated as Noxious in Alberta. Control of these plants is required.

<https://www.alberta.ca/provincially-regulated-weeds.aspx>

Prohibited Noxious Weeds – Not widely distributed in Alberta

Common Name	Latin Name
Autumn olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>
Bighead knapweed	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>
Black knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Brown knapweed	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>
Common barberry	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>
Common buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>
Common crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
Common St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
Dyer's woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Eurasian water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
Flowering rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Giant hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
Giant knotweed	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>
Himalayan balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
Hoary alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>
Hybrid Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia × bohemica</i>
Hybrid knapweed	<i>Centaurea × psammogena</i>
Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
Jointed goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>
Marsh thistle	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>
Meadow hawkweed	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>
Meadow knapweed	<i>Centaurea × moncktonii</i>
Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>
Mouse-ear hawkweed	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>
Nodding thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Orange hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
Pale yellow iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Plumeless thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Red bartsia	<i>Odontites vernus</i>
Rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Russian knapweed	<i>Rhaponticum repens</i>
Salt cedar	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>
Chinese tamarisk	<i>Tamarix chinensis</i>
Smallflower tamarisk	<i>Tamarix parviflora</i>
Saltlover	<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe ssp. micranthos</i>

Squarrose knapweed	<i>Centaurea virgata ssp. squarrosa</i>
Sulphur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>
Tansy ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris / Senecio jacobaea</i>
Tyrol knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>
Yellow nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>

Noxious Weeds – Widely distributed in Alberta

Common Name	Latin Name
Black henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
Blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Broad-leaved pepper-grass	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Common baby's-breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
Common mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
Creeping bellflower	<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i>
Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>
Dame's rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
Downy brome	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Field scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>
Glove-podded hoary cress	<i>Lepidium appelianum</i>
Great burdock	<i>Arctium lappa</i>
Heart-podded hoary cress	<i>Lepidium draba</i>
Hound's-tongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
Japanese brome	<i>Bromus japonicus</i>
Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Lens-podded hoary cress	<i>Lepidium chalepense</i>
Lesser burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>
Ox-eye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Perennial sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Scentless chamomile	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>
Tall buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
White cockle	<i>Silene la</i>
Woolly burdock	<i>Arctium tomentosum</i>
Yellow clematis	<i>Clematis tangutica</i>
Yellow toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>