

## APPENDIX A

### FRPA Regulation Species Recommended for FSP Inclusion by Former Coastal Forest District & BEC Zone

Former Forest District	FRPA Species of Concern / Applicable BEC Zone (and specific areas of concern within BEC zone)
<b>Campbell River</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dalmatian toadflax<sup>B</sup> <i>Linaria dalmatica</i> / CDF</li> <li>2. Diffuse knapweed<sup>B</sup> <i>Centaurea diffusa</i> / CDF</li> <li>3. Giant knotweed <i>Polygonum sachalinense</i> / CDF, CWH, MH</li> <li>4. Gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i> / CDF</li> <li>5. Hoary alyssum <i>Berteroa incana</i> / CDF</li> <li>6. Japanese knotweed <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> / CDF, CWH, MH</li> <li>7. Leafy spurge<sup>B</sup> <i>Euphorbia esula</i> / CDF</li> <li>8. Meadow hawkweed <i>Hieracium pilosella</i> / CDF</li> <li>9. Meadow knapweed<sup>B</sup> <i>Centaurea pratensis</i> / CDF &amp; CWH (near Comox)</li> <li>10. Orange hawkweed <i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> / CWH</li> <li>11. Purple loosestrife<sup>B</sup> <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> / CDF &amp; CWH (near Comox &amp; Campbell River)</li> <li>12. Scotch broom <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> / CDF, CWH &amp; MH</li> <li>13. Spotted knapweed<sup>B</sup> <i>Centaurea maculosa</i> / CDF</li> <li>14. Sulphur cinquefoil <i>Potentilla recta</i> / CDF</li> <li>15. Tansy ragwort<sup>B</sup> <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> / CDF &amp; CWH (near Sayward)</li> <li>16. Yellow Iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> / CDF &amp; CWH (near Comox and Campbell River)</li> </ol>
<b>Chilliwack</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Baby's breath <i>Gypsophila paniculata</i> / IDF (between Lillooet &amp; Boston Bar)</li> <li>2. Blueweed <i>Echium vulgare</i> / IDF &amp; CWH</li> <li>3. Dalmatian toadflax<sup>B</sup> <i>Linaria dalmatica</i> / IDF</li> <li>4. Diffuse knapweed<sup>B</sup> <i>Centaurea diffusa</i> / IDF</li> <li>5. Giant knotweed <i>Polygonum sachalinense</i> / CWH, MH</li> <li>6. Hoary alyssum <i>Berteroa incana</i> / IDF</li> <li>7. Hound's-tongue<sup>B</sup> <i>Cynoglossum officinale</i> / IDF (between Lytton &amp; Boston Bar)</li> <li>8. Japanese knotweed <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> / CWH, MH</li> <li>9. Leafy spurge<sup>B</sup> <i>Euphorbia esula</i> / IDF</li> <li>10. Meadow hawkweed <i>Hieracium pilosella</i> / IDF &amp; CWH</li> <li>11. Orange hawkweed <i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> / IDF &amp; CWH</li> <li>12. Purple loosestrife<sup>B</sup> <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> / CDF &amp; CWH (near Fraser Valley)</li> <li>13. Scotch broom <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> / CWH &amp; MH</li> <li>14. Spotted knapweed<sup>B</sup> <i>Centaurea maculosa</i> / IDF</li> <li>15. Sulphur cinquefoil <i>Potentilla recta</i> / IDF</li> <li>16. Tansy ragwort<sup>B</sup> <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> / CWH near Fraser Valley)</li> <li>17. Yellow Iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> / CWH (near Fraser Valley)</li> </ol>
<b>Haida Gwaii</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Giant knotweed <i>Polygonum sachalinense</i> / CWH, MH</li> <li>2. Japanese knotweed <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> / CWH, MH</li> <li>3. Marsh thistle <i>Cirsium palustre</i> / CWH, MH (near Eden Lake)</li> <li>4. Orange hawkweed <i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> / CWH (near Skidigate &amp; Port Clements)</li> <li>5. Scotch broom <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> / CWH &amp; MH</li> </ol>
<b>North Coast</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Giant knotweed <i>Polygonum sachalinense</i> / CWH, MH</li> <li>2. Japanese knotweed <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> / CWH, MH</li> <li>3. Marsh thistle <i>Cirsium palustre</i> / CWH, MH</li> <li>4. Orange hawkweed <i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> / CWH</li> <li>5. Scotch broom <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> / CWH &amp; MH</li> </ol>

<b>North Island-Central Coast</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Blueweed <i>Echium vulgare</i> / CWH (near Hagensborg)</li> <li>2. Giant knotweed <i>Polygonum sachalinense</i> / CWH, MH</li> <li>3. Japanese knotweed <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> / CWH, MH</li> <li>4. Orange hawkweed <i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> / CWH</li> <li>5. Scotch broom <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> / CWH &amp; MH</li> </ol>
<b>South Island</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dalmatian toadflax<sup>B</sup> <i>Linaria dalmatica</i> / CDF</li> <li>2. Diffuse knapweed<sup>B</sup> <i>Centaurea diffusa</i> / CDF</li> <li>3. Giant knotweed <i>Polygonum sachalinense</i> / CDF, CWH, MH</li> <li>4. Gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i> / CDF &amp; CWH (near Nanaimo, Port Alberni &amp; Sooke)</li> <li>5. Hoary Alyssum <i>Berteroa incana</i> / CDF</li> <li>6. Japanese knotweed <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> / CDF, CWH, MH</li> <li>7. Leafy spurge<sup>B</sup> <i>Euphorbia esula</i> / CDF</li> <li>8. Meadow hawkweed <i>Hieracium pilosella</i> / CDF</li> <li>9. Meadow knapweed<sup>B</sup> <i>Centaurea pratensis</i> / CDF &amp; CWH (near Port Alberni, Bowser)</li> <li>10. Orange hawkweed <i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> / CDF</li> <li>11. Purple loosestrife<sup>B</sup> <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> / CDF &amp; CWH (near Port Alberni)</li> <li>12. Scentless chamomile <i>Matricaria maritima</i> / CDF</li> <li>13. Scotch broom <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> / CDF, CWH &amp; MH</li> <li>14. Spotted knapweed<sup>B</sup> <i>Centaurea maculosa</i> / CDF</li> <li>15. Sulphur cinquefoil <i>Potentilla recta</i> / CDF</li> <li>16. Tansy ragwort<sup>B</sup> <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> / CDF &amp; CWH (near Sooke)</li> <li>17. Teasel <i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> / CDF (near Yellow Point, Duncan &amp; Salt Spring Island)</li> <li>18. Yellow Iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> / CDF &amp; CWH (near Victoria, Port Alberni &amp; Lake Cowichan)</li> <li>19. Yellow toadflax<sup>B</sup> <i>Linaria vulgaris</i> / CDF (near Shawnigan Lake)</li> </ol>
<b>Squamish</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Blueweed <i>Echium vulgare</i> / IDF &amp; CWH</li> <li>2. Dalmatian toadflax<sup>B</sup> <i>Linaria dalmatica</i> / IDF &amp; CWH (near Pemberton)</li> <li>3. Diffuse knapweed<sup>B</sup> <i>Centaurea diffusa</i> / IDF &amp; CWH (near Pemberton)</li> <li>4. Giant knotweed <i>Polygonum sachalinense</i> / CWH, MH</li> <li>5. Hoary Alyssum <i>Berteroa incana</i> / IDF &amp; CWH (near Pemberton)</li> <li>6. Japanese knotweed <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> / CDF, CWH, MH</li> <li>7. Meadow hawkweed <i>Hieracium pilosella</i> / IDF, CWH &amp; MH</li> <li>8. Orange hawkweed <i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> / IDF, CWH &amp; MH</li> <li>9. Scentless chamomile <i>Matricaria maritima</i> / IDF &amp; CWH (near Pemberton)</li> <li>10. Scotch broom <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> / CWH &amp; MH</li> <li>11. Spotted knapweed<sup>B</sup> <i>Centaurea maculosa</i> / IDF</li> <li>12. Sulphur cinquefoil <i>Potentilla recta</i> / IDF &amp; CWH (near Pemberton)</li> <li>13. Yellow toadflax<sup>B</sup> <i>Linaria vulgaris</i> / IDF &amp; CWH (near Pemberton)</li> </ol>
<b>Sunshine Coast</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dalmatian toadflax<sup>B</sup> <i>Linaria dalmatica</i> / CDF</li> <li>2. Giant knotweed <i>Polygonum sachalinense</i> / CDF, CWH, MH</li> <li>3. Leafy spurge<sup>B</sup> <i>Euphorbia esula</i> / CDF</li> <li>4. Meadow knapweed<sup>B</sup> <i>Centaurea pratensis</i> / CDF</li> <li>5. Orange hawkweed <i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> / CDF</li> <li>6. Scotch broom <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> / CDF, CWH &amp; MH</li> <li>7. Spotted knapweed<sup>B</sup> <i>Centaurea maculosa</i> / CDF</li> <li>8. Tansy ragwort<sup>B</sup> <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> / CDF</li> </ol>

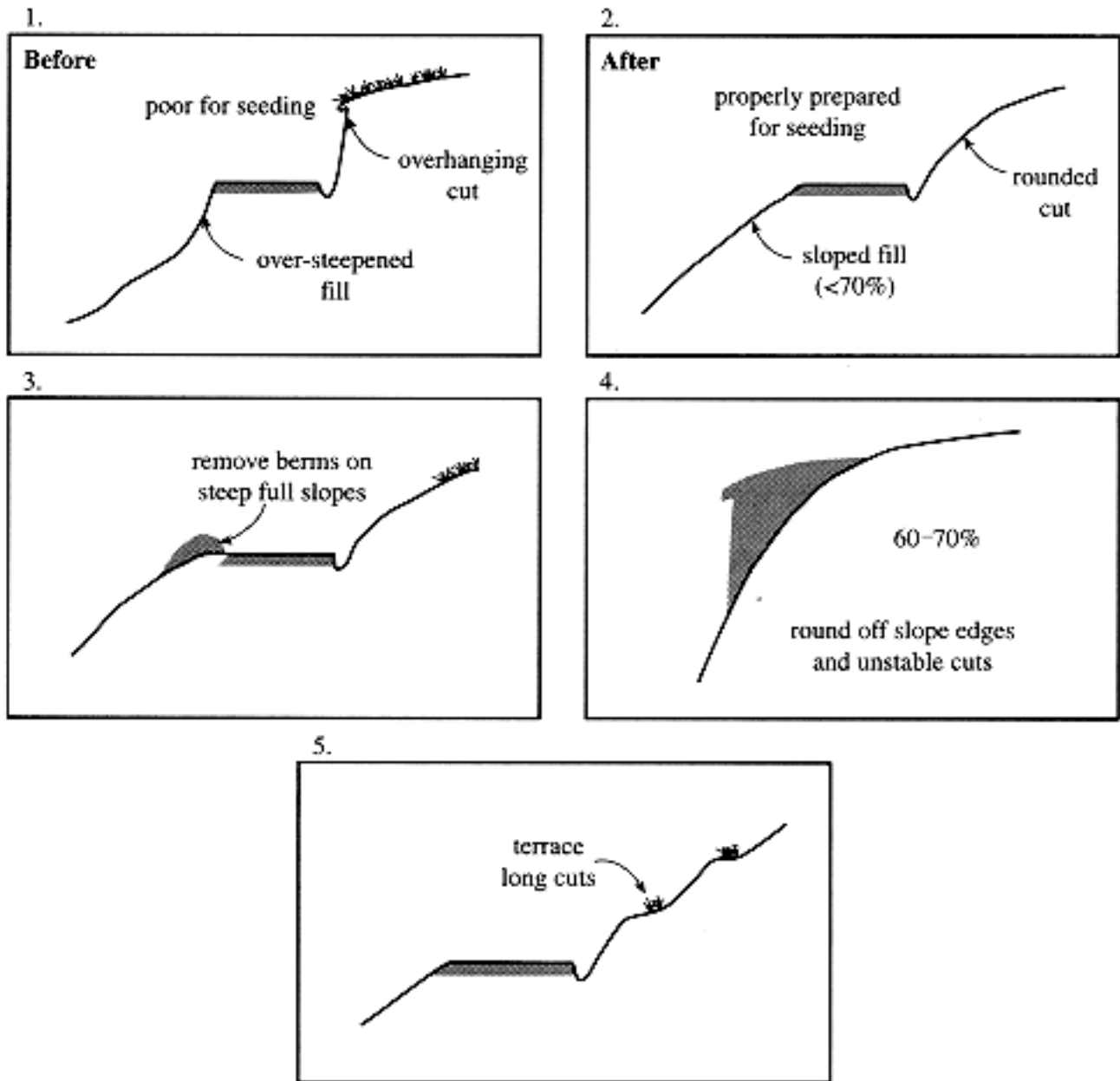
<sup>B</sup> bio-control agents either have been released for landscape-level control or are available to do so

## Appendix B

### Coastal Grass Seeding Technical Advice for Preventing Invasive Plant Spread & Providing Erosion Control

**A. Site Preparation/Scarification** - a well-prepared seedbed is vital in providing the best germination potential; complete with the objectives of the Site Plan in mind.

- use excavator bucket teeth to scarify/rip any compacted soil that has occurred as a result or repeated traffic during resource extraction, to a depth of ~ 50 cm (in soils that are neither too stony or wet)
- create a evenly rough surface suitable to accept subsequent seeding/fertilization treatment(s)
- ensure natural drainage patterns are maintained
- using an excavator with a thumb, place coarse woody debris (including non-merchantable logs and stumps) sporadically across site to provide protection from erosion until vegetation is established
- prepare cut slopes for re-vegetation as follows:



Source: Forest Practices Code Soil Rehabilitation Guidebook, 1997

## B. Grass Seeding

### 1. Ordering

- use native grass seed where there are immediate high value ecological or conservation values to protect
- use agronomic grass seed where there are no immediate high value ecological or conservation values to protect (i.e. the landscape is largely modified already, such as a roadside)
- if an agronomic seed mixture is ordered, ensure that it is of a grade that limits the potential introduction of weed seeds i.e. a minimum of Common No. 1 Forage Mixture or better.
- order seed that contains pre-inoculated legumes (e.g. clovers) with nitrogen-fixing bacteria
- note that individual species in a seed mixture are presented by % of total weight and % of total seed count; typically the former is what manufacturers require in order to place an order
- the following companies specialize in grass seed, fertilizers, tackifiers and mulches for purposes of site reclamation:

#### **For CDF, CWH and MH BEC zones:**

- PICKSEED Canada – <http://www.pickseed.com/WCanada/index.html> , contact Don Biggin, P.Ag (Abbotsford)
- TerraLink Horticulture Inc./Richardson Seed - <http://www.store.tlhort.com/default.aspx> , contact Richard McFarlane (Abbotsford)
- Quality Seeds West - <http://www.qualityseedswest.com/>, Bill Awmack P.Ag, (Langley)
- Western Seed & Erosion Ltd - <http://www.westernseedanderosion.ca/> , contact Russ Paton (Langley)
- Premier Pacific Seeds Ltd. <http://www.premierpacificseeds.com/> , contact David Wall (Surrey)

#### **For IDF BEC zone:**

- Purity Feed Company - <http://www.purityfeed.com/>, contact Robson Rogan (Kamloops)

### 2. Applying Seed Using Conventional Methods:

#### a) **Hand Broadcast Seeding:**

- for flat or gently sloping areas e.g. <50%
- rotary "belly grinder" seeders can allow for seeding of 1 ha in an hour or less (but walking speed, cranking speed and spill rate dictate the application rate and area coverage)
- there is a natural tendency is to seed too heavily
- steps:
  - i. calibrate the seeder by testing a known weight of seed on a small patch typical of the area to be seeded
  - ii. start with a small seeder orifice (usually scaled with numbers) and walk at a pace that can be sustained for the entire seeding operation
  - iii. observe swath width and plan a route to allow for overlap to ensure complete coverage
  - iv. calibrate
  - v. spread seed and fertilizer separately

b) **Hydroseeding** (with tackifier):

- grass seed is applied to a site in a slurry to slopes > 60%, where the surface is rough, the soil medium is still not compacted, and aeration and water percolation are all conducive to seed germination and plant development e.g. immediately after road construction
- requires tackifier for sloped or erosion prone terrain which can constitute 40-60% of the total cost of treatment; the tackifier is added to a grass seed slurry to stick the seed to the soil during germination

c) **Helicopter Seeding:**

- for inaccessible gentle to moderate benches along steep slopes
- either dry seed or hydroseed is deposited on site using a spreader bucket slung from a helicopter
- generally - dry seed abandoned roads with pulled-up fills (if they are not too steep and not easily hand seeded) and hydro seed landslides

d) **Tips:**

- seed weight, seed quality, seedbed characteristics, climate, erosion potential, soil type and application method all affect the seeding application rate for a particular site
- application rates, whether by hand, hydro-seeding or helicopter generally vary from 40-100 kg/ha (or 35-88 lbs/acre), depending on which species constitute the seed mixture; hence follow the manufacturer's specifications.
- grass seed costs represent a small portion of the total cost of re-vegetation so using minimal rates is generally not a good way to save money.
- monitor for at least one growing season after re-vegetation treatment and re-applied if necessary to ensure establishment.

3. **Timing of Seeding:**

- spring (mid-March to early June) – best
- fall (late August to early October, but after soil is moist) – acceptable
- summer – only in emergencies (noting that at least 30 days are needed before first heavy rains)

## C. Fertilizers

1. **Formulations:**

- apply fertilizer concurrently with grass seeding, but as a separate application, noting too much fertilizer can burn grass seed
- use 16-32-6 (N-P-K) formulations on nutrient poor sites
- use 18-18-18 (N-P-K) formulations in mesic to nutrient rich sites

2. **Application Rates:**

- for 18-18-18 (N-P-K) formulations on typical sites (e.g. moderate/mesic soil fertility levels)
- use 200 kg/ha (or 176 lbs/acre) for initial establishment of agronomic-dominated mixtures
- use 250 kg/ha (or 220 lbs/acre) for native grass seed mixtures or where soils are nutrient poor

### 3. Tips:

- to prevent corrosion, rinse the metal parts of rotary seeder after applying fertilizer
- do not apply fertilizer within 3 meters of watercourses
- follow-up with a fertilizer application using a lower application rate within three to five years after seeding to maintain the vigour of grasses and legumes at critical erosion control locations, or on severely degraded soils
- *when* fertilizer is applied (i.e. time of the year) can be more important than the *amount* of fertilizer used

### D. Mulches

- are proven beneficial in establishing vegetation from seed as it conserves moisture, increases soil fertility, insulates soil from extreme sun exposure, minimizes raindrop impact, prevents soil crusting and reduces the velocity of surface water flow which may carry away seed, fertilizer and soil
- apply only to highly erodible sands, silts and silty clay textured soils, as it adds considerable cost to re-vegetation treatment
- use 3-5 cm layer (1-2") of fine organic mulches (e.g. compost or shredded leaves) or a 7-10 cm layer (3-4") of wood chips at ~ 1200 kg/ha (or 1058 lbs/acre).

## Appendix C

### Commercially Available Grass Seed Mixture Constituents by Terrestrial Coastal BEC Zones

(Bolded species should constitute the greatest percentage by weight e.g. >20%)

\* Manivalde (Many) Vaartnou Ph.D., P.Ag. is gratefully acknowledged for his advice and peer-review of this document \*

BEC Zone	Recommended <u>Native</u> Seed Mixture Constituents	Recommended <u>Agronomic</u> Seed Mixture Constituents
<b>IDFww</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Junegrass<sup>B</sup> <i>Koeleria macrantha</i></li> <li>➤ Rocky Mountain fescue<sup>B</sup> <i>Festuca saximontana</i></li> <li>➤ Idaho fescue<sup>B</sup> <i>Festuca idahoensis ssp. idahoensis</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Annual rye<sup>B</sup> <i>Lolium multiflorum</i></li> <li>➤ Perennial rye<sup>B</sup> <i>Lolium perenne</i></li> <li>➤ Hard fescue<sup>B</sup> <i>Festuca trachyphylla</i></li> <li>➤ Red fescue<sup>S</sup> <i>Festuca rubra</i></li> </ul>
<b>CDFmm</b> <i>(Garry Oak Ecosystems only)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Roemer's fescue<sup>B</sup> <i>Festuca idahoensis ssp. roemeri</i></li> <li>➤ California oatgrass<sup>B</sup> <i>Danthonia californica</i></li> <li>➤ California brome<sup>B</sup> <i>Bromus carinatus</i></li> <li>➤ Blue wildrye<sup>B</sup> <i>Elymus glaucus</i></li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">- No legumes to be included</p>	N/A
<b>CDFmm</b> <i>(excluding Garry Oak Ecosystems)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ California brome<sup>B</sup> <i>Bromus carinatus</i></li> <li>➤ Blue wildrye<sup>B</sup> <i>Elymus glaucus</i></li> <li>➤ Native red fescue<sup>S</sup> <i>Festuca rubra ssp. arenicola</i></li> <li>➤ Canada bluegrass<sup>S</sup> <i>Poa compressa</i></li> <li>➤ Spike bentgrass<sup>S</sup> <i>Agrostis exarata</i></li> <li>➤ Hair bentgrass<sup>B</sup> <i>Agrostis scabra</i></li> <li>➤ Tufted hairgrass<sup>B</sup> <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i></li> <li>➤ Slender hairgrass<sup>B</sup> <i>Deschampsia elongata</i></li> <li>➤ Poverty oatgrass<sup>B</sup> <i>Danthonia spicata</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Red fescue<sup>S</sup> <i>Festuca rubra</i></li> <li>➤ Red top<sup>S</sup> <i>Agrostis gigantea</i></li> <li>➤ Perennial rye<sup>B</sup> <i>Lolium perenne</i></li> <li>➤ Annual rye<sup>B</sup> <i>Lolium multiflorum</i></li> <li>➤ Alsike clover<sup>L</sup> <i>Trifolium hybridum</i></li> <li>➤ Red clover<sup>L</sup> <i>Trifolium pratense</i></li> <li>➤ White clover<sup>L</sup> <i>Trifolium repens</i></li> </ul>
<b>CWH "dry"</b> <i>(subzones: xm, ds, dm, ms, mm, ws)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Same as immediately above, <u>except</u>:</li> <li>1. Replace <b>California brome</b> <i>Bromus carinatus</i><sup>B</sup> with <b>Alaska brome</b> <i>Bromus sitchensis</i><sup>B</sup></li> <li>2. On wet sites, <b>Alaska brome</b> <i>Bromus sitchensis</i><sup>B</sup> is reduced to 25% by weight and Tufted hairgrass<sup>B</sup> <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> is increased to 10% by weight.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Red fescue<sup>S</sup> <i>Festuca rubra</i></li> <li>➤ Red top<sup>S</sup> <i>Agrostis gigantea</i></li> <li>➤ Perennial rye<sup>B</sup> <i>Lolium perenne</i></li> <li>➤ Annual rye<sup>B</sup> <i>Lolium multiflorum</i></li> <li>➤ Alsike clover<sup>L</sup> <i>Trifolium hybridum</i></li> <li>➤ Red clover<sup>L</sup> <i>Trifolium pratense</i></li> <li>➤ White clover<sup>L</sup> <i>Trifolium repens</i></li> </ul>
<b>CWH "wet"</b> <i>(subzones: wm, vm, wh, vh)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Same as immediately above, <u>except</u>:</li> <li>1. Replace <b>Native red fescue</b> <i>Festuca rubra</i><sup>S</sup> <u>ssp. arenicola</u> (e.g. 20%) with <b>Native red fescue</b> <i>Festuca rubra</i><sup>S</sup> <u>ssp. pruinosa</u> (e.g. 20%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Red fescue<sup>S</sup> <i>Festuca rubra</i></li> <li>➤ Red top<sup>S</sup> <i>Agrostis gigantea</i></li> <li>➤ Alsike clover<sup>L</sup> <i>Trifolium hybridum</i></li> <li>➤ Red clover<sup>L</sup> <i>Trifolium pratense</i></li> <li>➤ White clover<sup>L</sup> <i>Trifolium repens</i></li> </ul>
<b>MH</b> <i>(subzones: mm, wh)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Native red fescue<sup>S</sup> <i>Festuca rubra ssp. pruinosa</i></li> <li>➤ Alaska brome<sup>B</sup> <i>Bromus sitchensis</i></li> <li>➤ Blue wildrye<sup>B</sup> <i>Elymus glaucus</i></li> <li>➤ Tufted hairgrass<sup>B</sup> <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Red fescue<sup>S</sup> <i>Festuca rubra</i></li> <li>➤ Red top<sup>S</sup> <i>Agrostis gigantea</i></li> <li>➤ Alsike clover<sup>L</sup> <i>Trifolium hybridum</i></li> <li>➤ Red clover<sup>L</sup> <i>Trifolium pratense</i></li> <li>➤ White clover<sup>L</sup> <i>Trifolium repens</i></li> </ul>

<sup>S</sup> = sodgrass

<sup>B</sup> = bunchgrass

<sup>L</sup> = legume

## Appendix D

### Invasive Plant Information Websites

#### **General:**

- Ministry of Forests & Range - <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hra/Plants/index.htm>
- Field Guide to Noxious & Other Selected Weeds - <http://www.agf.gov.bc.ca/cropprot/weedguid/weedguid.htm>
- Ministry of Agriculture & Lands Weed Management - <http://www.agf.gov.bc.ca/cropprot/weeds.htm>
- Invasive Plant Council of BC - <http://www.invasiveplantcouncilbc.ca/>
- Weeds BC - <http://www.weedsbc.ca/index.html>
- Invasive Plants of South western BC – <http://www.shim.bc.ca/atlasses/invasivespecies/Title.htm>
- Evergreen – <http://nativeplants.evergreen.ca/search/search-results.php?mode=guided&province=BC&type=invasive>
- Center for Invasive Plant Management - <http://www.weedcenter.org/>
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency - <http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/invenv/techrpt/summrese.shtml#a10>
- Canadian Botanical Conservation Network - [http://www.rbg.ca/cbcn/en/projects/invasives/i\\_list.html](http://www.rbg.ca/cbcn/en/projects/invasives/i_list.html)
- Weed Info.Ca <http://www.weedinfo.ca/weedIndex.php>

#### **Photo Identification:**

- E-Flora BC - <http://www.geog.ubc.ca/biodiversity/eflora/>
- University of California Plant Photo Database - <http://calphotos.berkeley.edu/flora/>
- Invasive Plants of the US - <http://www.invasive.org/weedcd/>
- Missouri Plants - [http://www.missouriplants.com/Whiteopp/Species\\_list.html](http://www.missouriplants.com/Whiteopp/Species_list.html)

**Note:** Try to obtain information sources for as close to your management area as possible. What may be invasive in one jurisdiction (or ecological unit), may not be in another. Your local weed committee representative or regional MFR Invasive Plant Specialist can help you to discern local species of importance.