

From: Kalyn May <kmay@cariboord.ca>
Sent: March 31, 2026 4:13 PM
To: Alice Johnston <AJohnston@cariboord.ca>
Subject: RE: Invasive plants letter

MOF and MOT are our largest funders, but it is not nearly enough to allocated to all known sites within our region (for example, there is approx 12,000 records of IPs in our region and must narrow down the list to 2000-3000).

Sites with plant species of ranking 1 get 2 site visits per season (survey and treatment if plants found)

Sites with plant species of ranking 2 get 1 site visits per season (survey and treatment if plants found)

Sites with plant species of ranking 3 get 1 site visits per season as resources allow

Of the species mentioned in Chilcotin Cattlemens letter, leafy spurge, field scabious, diffuse and spotted knapweed are all considered Priority 1 in the Chilcotin. We try to manage as many burdock sites as we can. Oxeye daisy is considered established and most treatments are in gravel pits as well as adjacent to properties to landowners who are actively treating it. This goes for all priorities of IPs, but the landowner needs to let us know (and sooner than later). We don't generally treat Mullein and Meadow and Yellow Goats beard unless requested for specific high-value agriculture/forage areas.

At the moment, the list of gravel pits to be treated is TBD, there are ~367 pits, about 60 in the Chilcotin region. The ISCBC has a gravel pit management program, and we collaborate as to not overlap treatments.

On March 13th, the MOF EDRR (Early Detection Rapid Response) Specialist notified us that Black henbane is no longer on the Provincial EDRR list for the MOFs IP Program for eradication in the Prov. The majority of known sites are in the Alexis Creek area, and we are likely going to classify henbane as a Regional EDRR. This will reduce the number of site visits during the season (from 3-5 per site to 2 per site) and hopefully free up field staff to focus more on inventory and biocontrol (knapweed, toadflax, maybe Canada thistle) status in the region- both past releases and potential collection sites.

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Cariboo Regional District
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From: Bev Madley <bevmadley@gmail.com>
Sent: March 23, 2026 9:19 AM
To: Betty Anderson <banderson@cariboord.ca>
Subject: Invasive plants letter

Good morning Betty, hope this finds you well.

I have attached a letter that came out of our spring meeting for your info, and if you could bring it to one of your board meetings that would be great. We ;need more awareness, and feel more agencies need to try harder. Seem the ones doing the work are the CRD people, and we appreciate their efforts, and need more of them. Some invasives need to be placed back on the priority list, which would make a great deal more work and money needed. We think MOTI and Dawson need to do more.

Thank you Betty, any questions or concerns, or suggestion, let me know, any time.

Bev Madley

Secretary, Chilcotin Stockmen's Association

Priority Invasive Plants by Sub-Region in the Cariboo Chilcotin

Priority Ranking	Description
1 New Invaders	Newly established species, current limited distribution, or at our borders. Expected to flourish if they become established, or if not managed. Management objective is elimination.
2 Containment	Well established species in our region, but have not yet infested all potential habitats. New sites will be managed to contain them and prevent further spread.
3 Established	Common and widespread species that occupy most or all potential habitats. Widespread control of these species is not currently possible.
4 Biological Control	Well established species in our region, for which effective biocontrol agents exist.

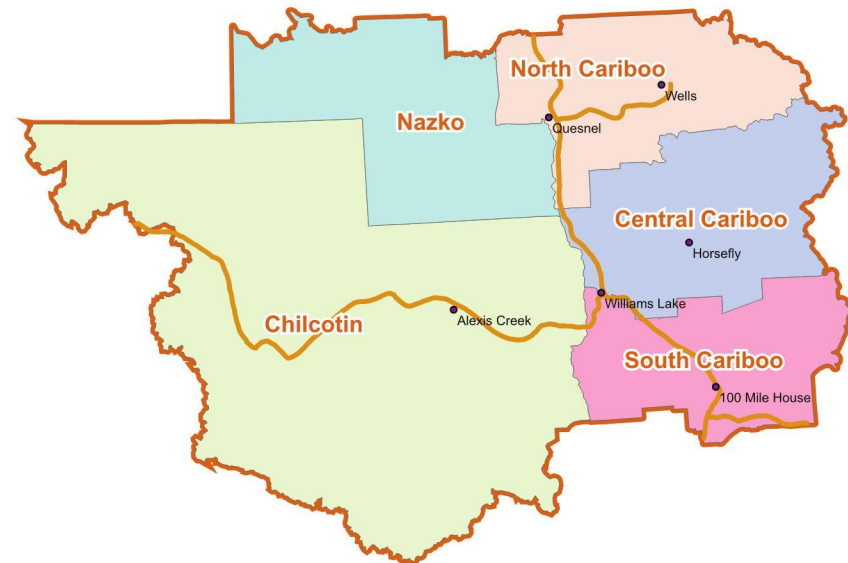
Sub-Region Name	North Cariboo	Central Cariboo	South Cariboo	Nazko	Chilcotin
Regional District Electoral Areas	A, B, C	D, F	E, G, H, L	I	J, K
Baby's-Breath	1	1	1	1	1
Black Henbane ¹	1	1	1	1	1
Blueweed	1	1	1	1	1
Burdock	3	3	3	3	2
Canada Thistle	3	3	3	3	3
Caraway	1	1	1	1	1
Common Tansy	2	2	2	1	1
Dalmatian Toadflax	4	4	4	1	2 ³
Diffuse Knapweed	2	2	2	1	2
Field Scabious	2	1	1	1	1
Flowering Rush ¹	1	1	1	1	1
Himalayan Balsam	1	1	1	1	1
Hoary Alyssum	1	1	1	1	1
Hoary Cress	1	1	1	1	1
Hound's-Tongue	1	1	4 ⁵	1	1
Knotweed Spp.	1	1	1	1	1
Leafy Spurge ²	1	1	1	1 ⁷	1
Marsh Plume Thistle	1 ⁹	1	1	1	1
Meadow Knapweed	1	1	1	1	1
Mountain Bluet	1	1	1	1	1
Nodding Thistle	4	4	4	4	4
Orange Hawkweed	3	3	3	3	1
Oxeye Daisy	3	3	3	3	3
Perennial Pepperweed ¹	1	1	1	1	1
Plumeless Thistle	1	1	1	1	1
Purple Loosestrife	1 ³	1	1 ³	1	1
Russian Knapweed	1	1	1	1	1
Scentless Chamomile	2	3	3	2	3 ³
Spotted Knapweed	2	2 ⁴	2	1	2 ⁸
St. John's Wort ⁶	2	2	2	1	1
Sulphur Cinquefoil	1	2	2	1	1
Tansy Ragwort	1	1	1	1	1
Yellow Flag Iris	1	1	1	1	1
Yellow Hawkweeds, Invasive	3	3	3	3	2
Wild Chervil	1	1	1	1	1
Wild Parsnip	1	1	1	1	1

Species ranks that are in WHITE indicate the species is NOT known to exist in that sub-region. If Black, the species is present.

Footnotes:

- ¹ Provincial EDRR (Early Detection Early Response) species.
- ² Biocontrol agent is present on dry sites, but not yet effective, it is effective in the TNRD near Canoe Creek
- ³ Biocontrol agent is the primary means of control
- ⁴ Biocontrol agent is present, but not yet effective
- ⁵ In the Canoe/Dog/Chum Creek areas, species is mainly controlled by biocontrol agents.
- ⁶ Biocontrol appears to be affected by a parasite.
- ⁷ Classified as a New Invader (1) in the Western Nazko
- ⁸ Grassland are at highest threat.
- ⁹ Outside the established containment area.

Sub-Regions within the CCCIPC Region



www.cccipc.ca
 cccipc

Invasive Species Council of BC
 BCINVASIVES.CA

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



Cariboo Chilcotin Coast
 INVASIVE PLANT COMMITTEE
 www.cccipc.ca

INVASIVE PLANTS OF CONCERN IN THE CARIBOO CHILCOTIN EDUCATIONAL DOCUMENT & EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Invasive Yellow Hawkweeds

(*Hieracium piloselloides*,
H. caespitosum, *H. praealtum*, *H. flagellare*)



Burdock
 (*Articum spp*)



Canada Thistle
 (*Cirsium arvense*)



Orange Hawkweed
 (*Hieraceum aurantiacum*)



Oxeye Daisy
 (*Leucanthemum vulgare*)



Scentless Chamomile
 (*Matricaria perforate*)

The CCCIPC is a multi-stakeholder non-profit society dedicated to minimizing the spread and impacts of invasive plants. It is an inclusive organization composed of all levels of government, various economic sectors, First Nations, and other interests in the Cariboo, Chilcotin and Central Coast. The CCCIPC has prepared an **educational document** to inform the public, government agencies and industry sectors on managing current infestations and preventing new ones.

HELP STOP THE SPREAD!

This document is an executive summary of the regional engagement forum. The entire plan, which can be downloaded at www.cccipc.ca, includes purpose, best practices, recommendations, invasive species information and priority maps of species distribution.

Invasive Plant Species Profiles

The recommended treatments have been used as effective means of control in our region. Other options do exist should jurisdictions prefer alternative treatments. Please check with your local government to confirm the correct treatment for the plant and area of concern.



Baby's Breath (*Gypsophila paniculata*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: seed spread by wind or by plant tumbling



Black Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*)
 Type: annual or biennial
 Method of Spread: exclusively by seed



Blueweed (*Echium vulgare*)
 Type: biennial
 Method of Spread: exclusively by seed sticking to hair, clothing or feathers



Caraway
 Type: biennial
 Method of Spread: seeds



Common Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: seed or creeping roots



Dalmatian Toadflax (*Linaria dalmatICA*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: seed or creeping root



Diffuse Knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*)
 Type: biennial or short-lived perennial
 Method of Spread: exclusively by seed



Field Scabious (*Knautia arvensis*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: exclusively by seed



Flowering Rush (*Butomus umbellatus*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: seed, root buds and root fragments



Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*)
 Type: annual
 Method of Spread: seed



Hoary Alyssum (*Berteroa incana*)
 Type: biennial or short-lived perennial
 Method of Spread: exclusively by seed



Hoary Cress (*Cardaria draba*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: spreading roots, seed



Hound's Tongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*)
 Type: biennial to short-lived perennial
 Method of Spread: exclusively by seeds encapsulated in burrs



Knotweeds including Himalayan Knotweed (*Polygonum polystachyum*), other Knotweeds (*Fallopia* spp.)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: seeds and vegetative through rhizomes and root fragments



Leafy Spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: seed or lateral roots



Marsh Plume Thistle (*Cirsium palustre*)
 Type: biennial
 Method of Spread: exclusively by seed



Meadow Knapweed (*Centaurea pratensis* spp)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: primarily by seed, but also from root and crown fragments



Mountain Bluet (*Centaurea montana*)
 Type: annual
 Method of Spread: primarily by seed, but also from rhizomatous roots



Nodding Thistle (*Carduus nutans* L.)
 Type: biennial
 Method of Spread: primarily by seed



Perennial Pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: seed or root fragments



Plumeless Thistle (*Carduus acanthoides*)
 Type: biennial
 Method of Spread: primarily by seed



Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: plant parts and seed spread by water and wind



Russian Knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: primarily through seed; however, it can re-grow from root and crown fragments



Spotted Knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*)
 Type: biennial to short-lived perennial
 Method of Spread: exclusively by seed



St. John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum* L.)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: seed and roots



Sulphur Cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: seed and roots



Wild Chervil (*Anthriscus sylvestris*)
 Type: Annual, biennial or perennial
 Method of Spread: seed and roots



Yellow Flag Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)
 Type: perennial
 Method of Spread: seed and roots



TREATMENT SYMBOLS LEGEND



herbicide



covering



mowing



cutting



livestock



digging



bio-control



dead heading
hand pulling



fertilization