

NOTE: The following is a *SAMPLE* of an Invasive Plant Management Plan to demonstrate the types of information that should be included in the plan you provide.

If you require assistance or more information regarding the CAP-Invasive Plant Control Program, please contact the Plant Health Officer located in your SARM Division:

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20 ____ WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN
for
“NAME OF MUNICIPALITY / FIRST NATION”

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Weed Management Program for *(name of municipality or landowner/other stakeholder)* will be to prevent the establishment of new Invasive Alien Plants (IAPs), eradication of small, isolated infestations of prohibited and isolated noxious weeds and the containment and control of those established noxious weeds that are now in the area. This is essential if this municipality* is to continue to use its land base to its fullest extent, whether it is for crop production, livestock production or recreation.

** Note: The term ‘municipality’ throughout the remainder of this **sample** document refers to either Rural Municipality, Municipal District, or First Nations Reserve and the terminology used in the final document should be modified to reflect the entity that is the owner of the plan.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND(S) AFFECTED BY THE PLAN:

- The areas covered in this plan are those within the municipality of *(NAME)*.

1. Legal land locations included in this plan are: *(list all applicable)*

General Description of the area: *(EXAMPLES provided - add or delete as relevant to your plan and area)*

- Included in the area are: *(list all applicable towns, CN/CP rail lines, highways and locations)*.
- The area is a mix of crop land, pastureland with some organic farms.
- The crop production areas have different weed management priorities than the pasture areas. Herbicides for crop production areas may require different than those for use in pastures.
- Traffic corridors also require extra surveillance to immediately address weeds that may contaminate roadsides as they are a primary pathway and allow weeds to spread quickly. Monitoring of these corridors will be the responsibility of the municipality and the Weed Inspector, but the CNR/CPR and the Ministry of Highways and Infrastructure will be asked to assist with the costs of weed control on their rights-of-way.

- Farmers that are registered as organic producers must not lose their certification because of the off-target movement of herbicide during the spraying of weeds within or near their lands however, organic producers, are responsible for the creation of their own buffer zones to municipal right-of-ways.

WEED MANAGEMENT HISTORY/BACKGROUND

(EXAMPLES provided - add or delete as relevant to your plan and area):

At present there is a fairly extensive common tansy control operation within the municipality. It involves GPS mapping and the use of the herbicide (Milestone/Clearview/Navius /Truvis, etc.), to give long term control. Common tansy if not controlled could, given time, completely infest the pastureland in the municipality. At present, no other weed has this potential, within this municipality. The municipality passed a policy concerning leafy spurge control – Resolution #91-2005, appendix A. Also, within our boundaries are very small infestations of yellow toadflax, Russian knapweed, and hoary alyssum. These weeds can be controlled or eradicated with the use of the appropriate herbicides.

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT INVASIVE ALIEN PLANT SPECIES IN THE AREA:

Weed species of concern in this area are prioritized as follows –
(EXAMPLES provided - add or delete as relevant to your plan and area)

High Priority* – *Russian knapweed (isolated populations)*
 Yellow Toadflax (isolated populations)
 Hoary alyssum (isolated populations)

Medium Priority – *Common Tansy (more common)*

* Note: According to the principals of ‘Early Detection and Rapid Response’ (EDRR) the weeds listed as the **highest priority should be the weeds the municipality has the fewest of** and weeds covering a larger area are a lower priority. EDRR assumes that resources are typically limiting and controlling rarer weeds is a more efficient use of time and money. Medium priority weeds can be addressed after high priority weeds are controlled.

Sample text: Yellow toadflax is a high priority weed because it is only in isolated patches currently but can become a problem weed in seeded forage and hay fields and can be difficult to control or eradicate.

Hoary alyssum has been detected early and eradicated along highway # --, but because it occurs in the municipalities to the northwest of this municipality and moves along highway right of ways it must be scouted for on a regular basis and isolated plants eradicated as they appear.

Common tansy is a medium priority weed because it is more widespread in the municipality. It is also a potential danger to the productivity of pastureland in the municipality and may be toxic to livestock. Management of common tansy will be a long-term objective.

BUDGET

Proposed budget for 20__ Invasive Plant Management Activities:

| COST | BUDGET (\$) |
|--|--------------------|
| Labour | |
| Herbicides | |
| Equipment (purchase or rental) | |
| Other | |
| Total Invasive Plant Control Budget | |

DESCRIPTION OF PLANNED CONTROL ACTIVITIES:

Control of High Priority weeds: *(EXAMPLES provided - add or delete as relevant to your plan and area)*

- Also, within our boundaries are very small infestations of Russian knapweed, yellow toadflax, and hoary alyssum.
- These weeds can be eradicated with the use of registered herbicides.

Control of Medium Priority Weeds: *(EXAMPLES provided - add or delete as relevant to your plan and area)*

- Common tansy is well established in areas along the river and there are also small infestations scattered around the municipality.
- Every effort must be made to eradicate the small isolated infestations by spraying with Navius and monitoring these sites every year.
 - Milestone/Clearview/Navius /Truvist use near waterways could be controversial due to its long life in soil and tendency to move with water. Use of alternatives will be used in these sensitive areas.
- Larger infested areas must also be sprayed in an effort to isolate and control these sites.
- When biological agents are approved in Canada a biological control program will be undertaken where common tansy occupies large contiguous block or is not accessible for spraying.
- Where common tansy is found in forage fields or roadsides the municipality will work with landholders to restrict the cutting and movement of hay to prevent the spread of this weed.

Other Control Activities: *(EXAMPLES provided - add or delete as relevant to your plan and area)*

- In order to prevent the introduction and establishment of new Prohibited or Noxious Weeds or other invasive plants, it is important for area residents be able to identify species of immediate concern and report them to the Weed Inspector so that they may be eradicated quickly with the use of herbicides or hand pulling.
- These sites must be documented, retained in a central file and closely monitored. In order to accomplish this, a public awareness program may be required. The municipality will use the internet record keeping database imapinvasives.org to document Prohibited and Noxious weed infestations and records of management activities including herbicide applications, biocontrol releases, manual efforts, tillage, etc.
- All noxious weed sites that are presently documented with GPS must be monitored as to the

effectiveness of the control measures that were taken. A record will be kept of each site, that include information such as size, weed density, site topography, soil type and control measures used.

- All herbicide application will be conducted by a licensed applicator using herbicides with the least risk of secondary impact to the environment and non-target plants, animals or fish.
- Where required, permits will be acquired from Saskatchewan Environment for to apply herbicides within 50 metres of water bodies.
- Safe work procedures will be developed in accordance with The Occupational Health and Safety Act (OH&S) for potentially dangerous activities conducted by the weed inspector and for herbicide applications conducted by municipal applicators or if sprayers are contracted, they must demonstrate that they have developed their own safe work procedures under OH&S.
- This plan and weed management actions taken will be reviewed on a yearly basis and updated or modified where required.

Municipal Authority:

This Weed Management Plan is authorized by Resolution # _____ :

Signed:

(Type Name here)
Municipal Reeve/First Nation's Chief

(Type Name here)
Administrator

Signature

Signature

Date