

Definitions & FAQs

Invasive Plant Control Program (CAP-IPCP) 2022-23

Definitions:

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS PROGRAM:

Eligible Applicants to Claim Directly to SARM:

Rural Municipalities (RMs)
First Nations Bands (FNBs)

Other Stakeholders eligible to claim through RM and FNBs:

- Agricultural Producers (includes patron groups operating crown pastures)
- Private Landowners (includes individual renters of rural reserve lands)
- Cities/Towns/Villages (eligible to claim for Prohibited Weeds only)

An RM or FNB does not have to submit a claim under the 2022-23 CAP-IPCP for other stakeholders to apply. However, all grant funds will continue to flow from SARM directly to the RM or Band Office for disbursement to the "Producer/Other Stakeholder" applicant.

To be eligible, Producers/Other Stakeholders:

- **RM**s must have an **appointed Weed Inspector acknowledged by SMA for 2022 in order for any stakeholder to claim through the IPCP**
- Producers/Other Stakeholders are not required to submit a WMP.
- will apply to the program through the RM/FNB therefore instilling a level of local accountability.
- will include claims and supporting documents with the RM/FNB claim packages to ensure RMs/FNBs are aware of weed control efforts being undertaken within the RM/FNB boundaries allowing them to utilize that information when considering future control efforts.

What to submit when claiming as an RM, FNB, producer or Other Stakeholder:

The 2022-23 CAP-IPCP Technical Committee reviews all claims and supporting documents to verify rebate requests and determine funding approval of no more than 50% of approved costs to RMs, FNBs and other stakeholders for the following:

1. For all weeds designated as **Prohibited Weeds** under *The Weed Control Act*:
 - a. 50% for the **cost of eligible herbicides pre-approved by the Ministry of Agriculture** and applied in this program year:
 - i. **SUBMIT**, along with the prohibited weed claim form and herbicide applications records, a copy of original product invoice(s) for verification; and
 - b. 50% for the **cost of application** of the pre-approved eligible herbicides:
 - i. **SUBMIT** a copy of original service invoice(s) for verification
2. For **Noxious Weeds** approved under the current program (**absinthe, field bindweed, common burdock, bladder campion, ox-eye daisy, black henbane, hoary cress, hoary alyssum, leafy spurge, Russian knapweed, yellow toadflax, common tansy, wild parsnip, scentless chamomile*** (*with restrictions-see [Schedule A](#)*) **and white cockle**):

- a. Up to 50% for the **cost of pre-approved eligible herbicides** applied in this program year:
 - i. **SUBMIT**, along with the noxious weed claim form and herbicide application records, a copy of original product invoice(s) for verification.

CAP-IPCP Claims Rating:

To ensure rebates are distributed in a fair and equitable manner, the CAP-IPCP Technical Committee will determine eligible rebate amounts based on the following:

Claims will be processed according to weed species indicated on the CAP-IPCP Schedule A:

1. **1st priority – Prohibited Weeds:** any eligible prohibited weed claims will be paid first:
 - o 50% of the cost of pre-approved eligible herbicides; and
 - o 50% of the cost of application of those pre-approved eligible herbicides.

2. **Next priority – Designated Noxious Weeds:**
 - o 50% of the cost of pre-approved eligible herbicides
 - o *when program becomes oversubscribe all eligible rebate requests made on approved noxious claims will be prorated based on the following formula:*

$\frac{\text{eligible rebate request per RM/FNB/other stakeholder}}{\text{total IPCP rebate request of all claimants}} \times \text{IPCP rebate funds available (after claims are paid for prohibited weeds)}$
<p>No RM, FNB or other stakeholder will receive more than 50% of the eligible expenses reported on the Invasive Plant Control Program (CAP-IPCP) claim form(s).</p>

No other government grant, rebate, assistance program or payment can be received by the RM/FNB with relation to the expenditures subject to this program. Verification of fulfillment of program requirements may be requested, random audits may be conducted, and information on specific reporting measures may also be requested.

What is the difference: Weed Inspector vs Herbicide Applicator?

Weed Inspector: The role of the weed inspector under *The Weed Control Act* is to monitor the municipality for the Prohibited and Noxious weeds to detect new occurrences of those weeds in a timely manner. The weed inspector must also respond to complaints from residents of the municipality for Prohibited, Noxious and Nuisance Weeds.

Weed inspectors are the enforcement agent appointed by municipalities to enforce *The Weed Control Act*. Weed inspectors, whose appointments have been acknowledged by Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture, have the power to:

- Enforce *The Weed Control Act*.
- Enter onto private property (except for dwellings) to inspect for Prohibited, and Noxious Weeds, as well as Nuisance Weeds in response to a complaint.
- Issue Agreements or Orders for the Eradication of Prohibited Weeds and isolated Noxious Weeds, or Containment and Integrated Control of established Noxious Weeds as well as Integrated Control measures of Nuisance Weeds.
- Arrange for the appropriate measures to be taken on behalf of the municipality, if Orders or Agreements issued regarding Prohibited, Noxious or Nuisance Weeds, are not complied with in the time required.
- Issue permits for the movement of machinery, domestic animals or other material that may be contaminated with Prohibited or Noxious Weeds under conditions that the weed inspector may allow.

A secondary role of the weed inspector is to coordinate overall invasive weed management in a municipality. By working with individuals, businesses, governments, and other organizations the weed inspector can ensure that all Prohibited and Noxious Weeds are controlled by all landowners, and no uncontrolled infestations remain. The weed inspector can also contribute to reduced weed problems and costs by raising awareness of Prohibited and Noxious Weeds with residents of the municipality and coordinating local biological control activities.

Herbicide Applicator: Regulated under *The Pest Control Products (Saskatchewan) Act, 1995*, all individuals and companies selling and/or applying pesticides, to land that is not their own, for economic gain or benefit must hold a valid pesticide applicators license. This includes applications such as agricultural, rights of way (e.g. power and pipe lines), landscaping, as well as mosquito control, and structural pest control. Pesticide applicator licenses may be issued by Saskatchewan Agriculture, after successful completion of the training course and testing provided by Saskatchewan Polytechnic. Holders of a valid pesticide applicators license from another province are also able to write the Saskatchewan exam to obtain a license in Saskatchewan. There are several categories of pesticide license that may be issued to a qualified applicant. The following license categories are acceptable in their respective areas:

- Agricultural – for applications made to agricultural land,
- Industrial – for applications made to non-agricultural land,
- Landscape – for applications made to domestic urban lots only.

Those purchasing pesticides or application services, including agricultural producers, are reminded to ensure the applicators they *hire to apply pesticides have the appropriate license for the job at hand.*

*The roles of a weed inspector and a licensed pesticide applicator do not need to be filled by the same person. An RM/FNB can hire a separate weed inspector and a separate licensed pesticide applicator to fill the respective roles.

Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA)

CWMAs, simply put, are partnerships or agreements. They bring together landowners and land managers to coordinate action and share expertise and resources to manage noxious weeds or invasive plants in a defined area. CWMAs determine the weed control priorities for the stakeholders involved in a specific area and then develop a comprehensive Weed Management Plan (WMP). These agreements can create highly effective continuing partnerships, developing strategies and dealing with long-term invasive species problems.

Characteristics of a CWMA are:

- Defined geographical area distinguished by a common geography, weed problem, community, climate, political boundary, or land use.
- Involvement or representation of the majority of landowners and natural resource managers in the defined area.
- Steering committee.
- Commitment to cooperation.
- Comprehensive plan that addresses the management of prevention of one or more noxious weeds or invasive plants.

Contributing parties are designated by signing a formal CWMA agreement.

For the purpose of the CAP-IPCP - Situations where CWMA agreements may or may not be required:

- **REQUIRED:** Your RM/FNB is already part of a larger group working towards managing invasive species (eg: ADD Board) and you want to include more stakeholders in that effort.
- **NOT REQUIRED:** Your RM/FNB has an agreement with Ministry of Highways' (MHI) official(s) to control weeds on highway right-of-ways AND the RM/FNB is being compensated by MHI for this service (*not eligible for funding under the CAP-IPCP*).

For more information on CWMA's and resources to assist in developing them, visit [here](#).

If you have more questions regarding CWMA agreements or WMPs – feel free to contact the Plant Health Officer (PHO) in your SARM Division.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs):

Eligibility FAQs

1. Q: Who can apply directly to SARM for the IPCP?

- A:**
- a. First Nations Bands (FNBs) south of the Northern Administrative District making herbicide applications to rural reserve land (except annual crop and residential areas); and
 - b. RMs; and

Other Stakeholders claim through the RM/FN Band office.

- An RM/FNB does not have to submit a claim under the 2022-23 CAP-IPCP for other stakeholders to apply. However, all claims must be signed by the RM/Band Administrator and submitted to SARM on behalf of any stakeholder by the deadline to be eligible. All grant funds will continue to flow from SARM directly to the RM/FNB offices for distribution to “other stakeholder” applicants.
- ***RMs must have an appointed Weed Inspector acknowledged by SMA for 2022 in order for any stakeholder to claim through the IPCP.***

2. Q: Can an individual apply for a claim if the RM/FNB is not submitting a claim?

A: Yes – Individual applications must be submitted through the RM/FNB office and all claim forms are required to have the Administrator’s signature. SARM and the Ministry of Agriculture would like to ensure the individual landowner/stakeholder claims are channeled through the RM/Band offices:

- to ensure local accountability,
- to encourage a more coordinated overall effort to manage invasive weeds,
- To ensure that the RM/FNB is aware of the weed control efforts being conducted within its boundaries.

3. Q: Can an individual apply for a claim if the RM/FNB has not appointed a Weed Inspector for the year?

A: No – The RM, and any stakeholder within it, will not be eligible to claim for rebates under the CAP-IPCP because having an appointed Weed Inspector in the RM is a requirement of the program. Without the ongoing efforts of a weed inspector in the RM, monitoring for regulated weeds and coordinating efforts to control them, investments made on individual efforts in isolation from the rest of the RM will be in vain and a waste of precious resources.

4. Q: Does an RM need to have a WMP in place for stakeholders to apply for the IPCP?

A: No - For stakeholders to apply for the IPCP an RM does not need to have a WMP in place. An RM only needs a WMP if the RM is submitting a claim under the IPCP themselves.

5. Q: Do other stakeholders have to submit a WMP by the July 2nd deadline?

A: No – All they must do is submit their claim, Herbicide Application Records (or iMapInvasives report) and invoices to the RM/Band office so that the parcel can be included as part of the RM's/FNB's overall municipal Weed Management Plan for the next year.

6. Q: Our RM is a member of a Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA). Can we apply for the IPCP? How do we apply for the program?

A: Yes – Cooperative Weed Management Area members can apply for the IPCP. Applications for funding would still come from individual RMs for funding under the CAP-IPCP.

- The Weed Management Plan for the CWMA may be used in place of a weed management plan for the individual RM.
- The RM should include a copy of their CWMA agreement to document that they are a part of the larger group.
- While CAP-IPCP program funding applications are still required to be submitted under the name of individual RMs or FNB, the CWMA can certainly provide assistance in completing the WMP and claim forms for the RM or FNB to submit.
- SARM will make the claim payments to RMs or FNBs only. The RM, FNB and the CWMA can determine how that rebate will be disbursed.

7. Q: Our RM has been running our own invasive plant control program; cost sharing pesticide costs with our ratepayers – How will it work with this program?

A: As in any other situation, where the RM makes the herbicide application, the RM would make the claim for the eligible herbicide no matter where it may have been applied. It would then be up to the individual RM to determine how to integrate this into their existing cost sharing program.

Herbicide FAQs

8. Q: Why is the herbicide I used, or want to use, not on the approved herbicide list?

A: The CAP-IPCP fund only supports the use of products that are currently registered (AKA target weeds appear on the label for ***control*** of the target weed). Products that claim top growth control (of perennials) or suppression are not approved under the CAP-IPCP since we want to ensure that there is significant activity on perennial plants and are not spending money year after year to burn the top off a plant to have it grow back as if nothing had happened in the year following the last application.

Herbicide labels are legal documents as extensions of the federal *Pest Control Products Act*. Because of this legal restriction, we cannot approve uses of an herbicide where the target eligible weed is not listed on the label. Manufacturers that make claims that their product is more effective than what their label says, may provide the Pest Management Regulatory Agency of Health Canada with documentation to support that claim and apply to have the weed listed as controlled on the product label. Once the label change is made, the product will immediately be added to the list of approved products.

In addition, low-cost herbicides, like glyphosate, are not included in the program since low-cost registered herbicides are not a significant hardship to use in relation to specialized herbicides to control invasive plants.

9. Q: Why do we have to provide area treated?

A: Canadian Agriculture Partnership (CAP) requires that performance measures be provided to the federal government to demonstrate the benefits provided by each project under CAP. The benefit in the case of the CAP-IPCP is the reclamation of infested land and the prevention of spread to more land, thereby requiring more herbicide application. If the area applied was large, the reclamation rationale can be used; if the area sprayed was a small patch, the prevention of spread rationale can be used. This information is also helpful for the IPCP Technical Committee to determine if correct rates of herbicides are being applied in your invasive weed management efforts and therefore ensure that RMs are receiving the best benefit of the program.

The Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture's [GUIDE TO CROP PROTECTION](#) provides a handy Imperial-Metric Measure Conversion Chart on Page 2, that will aid in any area conversions you may require while completing the CAP-IPCP claim package. There are also many free metric conversion internet pages, apps or freeware downloads that are very helpful and easy to use.

10. Q: Can I use an herbicide product listed as Range and Pasture within Industrial areas?

A: No – Even though two herbicides may have the same active ingredient that does not mean they are the exact same product or have the same intended use. For example, Restore II is a range and pasture product with the same active ingredient as Milestone as industrial product. Except that Restore II has the added active ingredient of 2,4-D. Due to these differences these products are not interchangeable. Using any herbicide for off label use is not permitted under the IPCP.

Please read the label to determine if the product you are using fits the area you are spraying. Claiming a range and pasture only product when you should have used an industrial product may cause for the claim to be denied.

Pesticide License Requirements FAQs

11. Q: Do private landowners have to use a licensed applicator to be a successful applicant under CAP-IPCP?

A: No – a private landowner is able to apply pesticides to his/her own land, or rented land that he/she actively farms, without a license unless the pesticide has a "Restricted Use." None of the herbicides listed as eligible in the CAP-IPCP program are considered "Restricted Use." If the private landowner hires a third party to apply the eligible herbicide, that party must hold a valid pesticide applicator license and that license number must be submitted with the claim.

The Saskatchewan Pest Control Products Regulations indicates the situations that a person **does not** need a license to apply non-restricted pesticides are as follows:

(2) An individual may do all or any of the following without holding a pesticide applicator license:

(a) use or apply pesticides on land:

(i) that the individual or a member of his or her immediate family owns or rents; or

(ii) that is owned or rented by a corporation in which the individual or a member of his or her immediate family owns a majority of shares;

(b) use or apply pesticides as part of his or her duties as an employee of a farm operation or a research or pesticide development organization;

(c) without charge (exchange of money), provide a service involving the use or application of pesticides on neighbouring land or premises in the ordinary exchange of labour and services among farmers;

(d) use or apply pesticides under the direct supervision of a holder of a pesticide applicator license, acting within the terms of that license**;

- (e) use or apply:
 - (i) disinfectants;
 - (ii) swimming pool bactericides;
 - (iii) cleansers, deodorizers, laundry additives, soaps or sanitizers;
 - (iv) bactericides used in cutting oils and fuels;
 - (v) algacides used in industrial cooling systems; or
 - (vi) wood preservatives.

- Every other use of a pesticide requires a licensed applicator.

**** Note:** Direct supervision requires that the licensed applicator be within direct earshot and eyeshot of the application being made by an unlicensed applicator.

12. Q: What is the purpose for the Herbicide Application Record and who completes it?

A: If you are the one physically applying herbicides to be claimed under the Invasive Plant Control Program, you must complete the Herbicide Application Record in the absence of application records added to iMapInvasives. Herbicide application records are required for any pesticide applicator to complete before they apply any pesticides, which is a requirement under *Saskatchewan Pest Control Products Regulations* and not just of the IPCP.

This includes licensed applicators as well as all other stakeholders and FNBs. This ensures consistent reporting and data capture necessary for funding through the *Canadian Agriculture Partnership (CAP)*.

The application record indicates the application was made. If there is no application record the RM could be spending money for no return.

Eligible Expenses FAQs

13. Q: How far back will herbicide receipts be accepted?

A: All receipts for eligible herbicides under the CAP-IPCP will be accepted if they pertain to the herbicide being **used**, and claimed for, in the current program year. The price per unit of the herbicide is multiplied by the amount applied or the registered application rate (whichever is less) multiplied by the area treated to determine the amount of the eligible rebate.

14. Q: What are considered eligible expenses for the 2022-23 program year?

A: The following eligible expenses must be claimed for on CAP-IPCP claim forms as well as be verified by attaching a copy of the original invoices:

- For all **Prohibited and Noxious Weeds**, the cost of the eligible herbicides (less any taxes) applied in this program year as shown on *Schedule A*;
- For **Prohibited Weed claims only**, the cost of services (less any taxes) to apply pre-approved eligible herbicides in this program year;
- The cost of freight (less any taxes) on original invoices listed above relative to the herbicide/service used in this program year; proportional to the amount used (i.e. when calculating the price per unit of herbicide, add cost of freight and then divide by the total volume of herbicide shipped).

15. Q: FREIGHT costs – are they an eligible expense for the 2022-23 program year?

A: Yes – The cost of freight only – excluding any tax – can be included in the overall herbicide cost.

16. Q: ADDITIVES are a requirement for some of the eligible herbicides listed on *Schedule A*. How do I claim the cost of approved adjuvants/surfactants required to be added to the primary herbicides?

A: Yes – Often the cost of the adjuvants/surfactants are already included in the primary herbicide costs. **Check for that first.** If the additive is invoiced separately, simply add it (less any taxes) on the line below your primary herbicide for the same location and do the same calculations done for the primary herbicide rebate request. Include a copy of both the primary herbicide invoice and the additive invoice to support the claim you are making.

17. Q: APPLICATION COSTS are eligible to claim on Prohibited Weeds treated this year. How do I claim for those costs?

A: The PROHIBITED WEED species claim form includes a column to enter the “Application Cost” relative to the land location where the Prohibited Weeds were treated. Enter in the amount of the application cost (less any taxes) for application of approved herbicides to that land location. These costs will be added to the cost of the herbicide being claimed and you may be eligible for up to 50% rebate if approved.

18. Q: Can I include any taxes paid for herbicides, additives, freight, or application costs on my claim form?

A: No – GST and PST are not eligible to claim under the 2022-23 CAP-IPCP.

Weed Eligibility FAQs

19. Q: Why is Baby’s Breath not an eligible noxious weed within the Invasive Plant Control Program?

A: Baby’s breath is considered to be a lower priority weed, based on research conducted in Saskatchewan in the mid 1970s. This research suggested that this weed was already in every habitat in the province that it is well adapted to, and that it does not cause a significant reduction in forage growth or grazing access. Baby’s breath does cause a reduction in hay quality, as essentially it is an inedible contaminant. In some areas, it potentially could have a positive impact by stabilizing the dune sand it is growing in.

20. Q: Why is Dame’s Rocket not an eligible noxious weed within the Invasive Plant Control Program?

A: There are currently no registered herbicides in Canada for the control of dame’s rocket, therefore it cannot be eligible for herbicide application in the Invasive Plant Control Program.

21. Q: Why is Downy Brome not an eligible noxious weed within the Invasive Plant Control Program?

A: There are currently no registered selective herbicides for the control of downy brome in undisturbed grassy habitats.

22. Q: Why is Kochia not an eligible noxious weed within the Invasive Plant Control Program?

A: With the current level of herbicide resistance in kochia, there is a concern that funding the application of more herbicide application on this species under the IPCP might promote the development of more resistance to the two key herbicides (dicamba and fluroxypyr).

23. Q: Why is Nodding Thistle not an eligible noxious weed within the Invasive Plant Control Program?

A: Nodding thistle has a very effective biological control agent in Saskatchewan that does a great job of holding the density of populations of the weed in check, to the point where they are in balance when nodding thistle is an occasional weed on the landscape. If there are areas with significant nodding thistle infestations, it is likely because the insect has been extirpated from that area and needs to be re-introduced.

24. Q: Why is Purple Loosestrife not an eligible noxious weed within the Invasive Plant Control Program?

A: Purple loosestrife is an environmental weed, and the Invasive Plant Control Program is an agriculture program. There is also only one registered herbicide for its control – glyphosate. Glyphosate is not registered for use within 15 meters of water, and purple loosestrife is typically an aquatic/riparian weed.

Other FAQs

25. Q: Is it up to the RMs/FNB to notify their ratepayers about the CAP-IPCP?

A: RMs and FNBs are encouraged to promote the program to their ratepayers. Program information along with guidelines and claim forms are available on the [SARM website](#) to all SARM Members and the public in general, however, the RMs and FNBs are asked to ensure all interested parties have access to and are aware of this valuable information if requested.

26. Q: Why should I use iMapInvasives and how can I get help using it?

A: The use of iMapInvasives is encouraged for all the weed species recording and reporting benefits it can provide, both now and in the future. Click [here](#) to visit the iMapInvasives website to record data and generate the necessary information required for your weed management plans.

NOTE: iMapInvasives is designed to operate using browsers such as *Firefox, Google Chrome or Safari*. iMapInvasives is also available as an App for iPhone or Android smartphones via the Apple Store (iPhones) or Google PlayStore (Android).

If you have questions about using the iMapInvasives program or App please contact Beryl Wait, Ministry of Environment, at 306.933.6436 or beryl.wait@gov.sk.ca

*As part of the Canadian Agriculture Partnership funding agreement, all records, information, databases, audit and evaluation reports and other documents relating to this program **must be retained by the RM until March 31, 2029.***

For more information on the Invasive Plant Control Program, please visit the [SARM website](#) or contact:
Annette Ellert, Programs Administrator, at 306.761.3744 or aellert@sarm.ca
Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities (SARM)

2022-23 Plant Health Officer CONTACT INFORMATION

Tayo Adegeye Plant Health Officer – SARM Division 1 (306)580-8708 division1pho@gmail.com	Katey Makohoniuk Plant Health Officer – SARM Division 4 (306)594-7683 katey.makohoniuk@gmail.com
Joanne Kwasnicki Plant Health Officer – SARM Division 2 (306)541-8437 joanne.kwasnicki@gmail.com	Chelsea Neuberger Plant Health Officer – SARM Division 5 (306)380-4526 chelsea.baraniecki@gmail.com
Betty Johnson Plant Health Officer – SARM Division 3 (306)315-3925 bettyjohnson0025@gmail.com	Colleen Fennig Plant Health Officer – SARM Division 6 (306)946-9895 colleen.fennig@gmail.com