Proposed Review of *Minister's Order Designating Prohibited, Noxious and Nuisance Weeds* (Weed List) for *The Weed Control Act*

Clark Brenzil, PAg. Ministry of Agriculture

Weed Inspector Training January 10, 2023



Proposed review of

Ministers Order Designating Prohibited, Noxious and Nuisance Weeds

- Reviews are supposed to take place every five years (it's been 10)
- Will produce one-pager rationales for each weed
- Will propose:
 - Add new weeds
 - Move weeds between the Prohibited, Noxious And Nuisance categories as needed
 - Unlikely to remove any weeds



Weed Categories Criterion and Enforcement Goals

- Prohibited Absent or rare in Saskatchewan and threatening
- plant has demonstrated aggressiveness (27 sp.)
 - Enforcement goal is to monitor for presence and eradicate (scorched earth)
- Prohibited list
 *(current or former ornamental or medicinal species)

 African rue common barberry* common crupina curly-leaved pondweed* darnel Dalmation toadflax* 	 diffuse knapweed Eurasian water milfoil* field scabious* flowering rush* garlic mustard* giant foxtail giant hogweed* halogeton 	 hound's-tongue* jointed goatgrass perennial pepperweed poison hemlock* puncturevine* red bartsia saltcedar* 	 spotted knapweed squarrose knapweed wooly cupgrass yellow star-thistle yellow floating heart* wild chervil*
	 halogeton 		

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Prohibited Weeds

- When a Prohibited Weed is found:
 - A municipality may declare a *Prohibited Area* by bylaw:
 - Contains infested area plus any required buffer
 - May last for 5 years from the last occurrence of the weed at the site
 - May authorize the spending of any money needed to eradicate the weed
 - Must inform director of Crops and Irrigation Branch
 - The weed inspector:
 - shall monitor the site from spring to fall for occurrences of the weed
 - shall treat any plants that emerge with the most effective measures available to eradicate the plants
 - shall post the boundary of the *Prohibited Area* with <u>signs</u>
 - May erect a <u>safe barrier</u> to prevent entry
 - May <u>prohibit the seeding</u> of crops <u>or entry</u> of any person, machine or domestic animal to the Prohibited Area
 - May <u>order the destruction</u> of the crop



Weed Categories Criterion and Enforcement Goals

Noxious - Established in Sask. beyond practical eradication but still spreading in noninfested areas (37 species)

- Enforcement goal is to prevent the spread of noxious weeds

• Noxious list *(current or former ornamental or medicinal species)

 absinthe* 	 common tansy* 	 leafy spurge 	 round-leaved mallow
 baby's-breath* 	 Cypress spurge* 	narrow-leaved hawk's-beard	Russian knapweed
 black henbane* 	 Dames' rocket* 	night-flowering catchfly	 scentless chamomile*
bladder campion	• downy brome	 nodding thistle 	 spiny annual sow-thistle
• bull thistle	European buckthorn*	 oxeye daisy* 	 stork's-bill
Canada thistle	 field bindweed* 	perennial sow-thistle	 wild parsnip*
• cleavers	 hoary alyssum* 	Persian darnel	white cockle
false cleavers	• hoary cress (<i>Cardaria</i> spp.)	prickly lettuce	 yellow toadflax*
common annual sow-thistle	Japanese brome	purple loosestrife*	
 common burdock* 	• Kochia*	(all <i>Lythrum</i> spp.)	

Noxious Weeds

In the case of a *Noxious Weed* a weed inspector may make agreements or issue orders to:

- If less than 5 ha per quarter section, cause the weed to be eradicated
 - May order the destruction of a 'crop' with authorization of Reeve or Division Councillor
- If greater than 5 ha, cause the infestation to be contained and controlled;
 - cause the weed infestation to be *contained* using eradication measures in a boundary area (up to 20 m beyond infestation) and,
 - within the contained area cause integrated weed *control* measures to be introduced that reduce the impact of the weed and prevent it from spreading
 - Orders and Agreements may span a period of three years
- Prohibit the movement of any material, machine, or domestic animal if they contain or have adhered to them noxious weeds



Weed Categories Criterion and Enforcement Goals

Nuisance Weeds

- Widely established across Saskatchewan still a problem for agriculture due to ease of spread (7 sp.)
- could include native species
 - Enforcement goal is to bring the Nuisance weed infestation back into 'context' with surrounding areas through integrated management practices.

Nuisance list

Blue lettucedandelion	 foxtail barley meadow goat's-beard Povertyweed 	 quack grass Russian thistle
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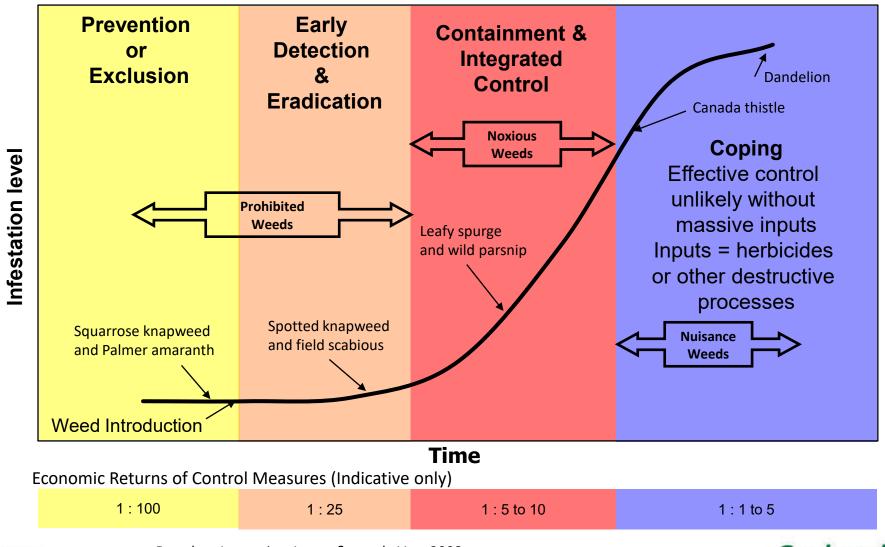
* White text are native species



Nuisance Weeds

- In the case of *Nuisance Weeds*:
 - Weed inspector will act only upon a complaint
 - Prohibited and Noxious categories the WI can also enforce in the absence of a complaint
 - Enforcement will involve the implementation of integrated weed management to correct the reason why the weed is out of control
 - Orders and Agreements may span a period of three years

The Invasion Cycle and Invasive Weed Management



saskatchewan.ca

Based on Jayasuriya, Jones, & van de Ven, 2008



Proposed Changes

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Himalayan balsam (Impatiens glandolifera)

- Annual introduced as an ornamental
- Grows up to 4 cm per day and achieves heights of 1 to 3m
- Explosive seed dehiscence = 7m from parent
- Can reroot from adventitious roots at nodes
- Outcompetes neighbouring vegetation and lays land bare to invasion from other invasive weeds
- Significant infestation in Prince Albert

Photos: Harvey Anderson, Saskatoon





Orange & Meadow Hawkweed

(Hieracium aurantiacum & H. caespitosa)

- Low lying perennials with aerial flower stalks
- Entire plant covered in dense hair
- Leaves are spatula shaped
- Aerial flower stalks bear 3 to 4 ray shaped flowers (bright orange or yellow for meadow)
- Reproduce via creeping lateral stolons or wind-borne seeds
- Tolerate shade
- Displace desirable vegetation
- Specimens found in Moose Jaw and Regina

Photos: P. Dziuk, Minnesota Wildflowers, Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board, Richard Old – XID Services



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Teasels

(Dipsacus sp.)

- Course taprooted biennials or perennials
- "Comb"-like seed heads
- Wavy leafy surface
- Course hairs over entire plant
- Common/Fuller's teasel (*D. fullonum right*) has mostly unlobed leave and purple flowers
- Cut-leaf teasel (*D. lanciniatus left*) has deeply lobed leaves and white flowers

Photos: Midwest Invasive Species Network and Steve Dewey, Utah State Uni. Bugwood.org







Waterhemp & Palmer Amaranth (Amaranthus tuberculatus & A. pamleri)

- Diecious members of the pigweed family (separate male and female plants)
- Waterhemp has longer and narrower leaves than typical pigweeds
- Palmer amaranth has petioles longer than the egg-shaped leaf blade
- Both are hairless
- Both carry <u>high levels of herbicide</u> resistance to several different herbicide modes of action (Groups)
- Both compete aggressively with crops





Viper's bugloss/Patterson's curse (Echium vulgare & E. plantagineum)

- Monocarpic perennial (*E. vulgare*) & Winter annual (*E. plantagineum*)
- Distinctive purple flower with magenta centres
- Draws bees from desirable nectar plants
- Toxin causes terminal liver damage in mammals
- Toxin can be transferred in nectar into **honey**
- Introduced as an ornamental
- Viper's bugloss is present in isolate populations in SE Saskatchewan

Photos: Derek Parker, and King County Noxious Weed Control Program



Giant knotweed and Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum sachalinense*, *Polygonum cuspidatum*)

- Woody perennial shrubs/vines
- Grows very aggressively in moist environments but also tolerates drought and salinity
- Develops monoculture stands that shade everything under them
- Can cause significant structural damage
- Reported in Calgary



Photos: Wise knotweed Solutions and Taylor Total Weed Control



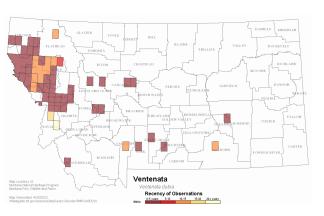


Ventenata/North Africa Grass (Ventenata dubia)

- Winter annual grass up to 18 inches tall
- leaves 1-3 mm wide & up to 12 cm long with a blunt-ended, membranous-shredded ligule
- Leaves hairless on upper, short still hairs on lower
- Invades rangeland, hay, roadsides
- Similar negative characteristics to downy brome
- Can reduce desired forage production by up to 50%
- Reported in Montana and southern Alberta

Photos: University of Idaho and Boise State University









Medusahead (Taeniatherum caput-medusae)

- Winter annual grass (related to rye) native to Europe that can reach 2 ft
- Has very narrow leaves with very small auricles (clasping structures at base of leaf)
- Seed heads have very long awns that present nearly perpendicular to the spike. Awns have small backward pointing barbs.
- Can reduce pasture utilization by up to 80%. Also infests annual crops
- Also federally regulated as a quarantine species

Photos: Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org and University of California-Davis







Plumeless thistle (Carduus acanthoides)

- Biennial thistle up to 2 m (7 ft)
- Tap rooted
- Has spiny wings the entire length of stems with few actual leaves beyond the rosette.
- Flower head resembles bull thistle with long recurved upward pointing spines.
- Similar concern to its cousin nodding thistle
- Found in Montana south of Grasslands National Park

Photos: Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Bugwood.org and Todd Pfeiffer-Klamath Co. Weed Control



Dyer's woad (Isatis tinctoria)

- Annual, biennial and short-lived perennial member of the mustard family
- Long smooth margined blue-green leaves with a prominent white mid-vein were historically used as a source of blue dye
- Yellow four-petalled flowers
- Pear shaped seed pods turn black at maturity
- Native of Russia and eastern Siberia
- Found throughout most of Montana where it is a 1A regulated weed = Prohibited

Photos: Matt Lavin and Todd Pfeiffer-Klamath Co. Weed Control







Bighead, Brownray, Greater knapweeds (Centaurea macrocephala, C. jacea, C. scabiosa)

- All perennial, tap rooted plants with variations on the egg-shaped knapweed flower bud
- Similar issues to spotted and diffuse knapweeds
 - Competition, allelopathy, unpalatable
- Distribution
 - Bighead knapweed Calgary & Edmonton, AB
 - Brownray knapweed N. Idaho & N. Minnesota
 - Greater knapweed Great Falls, MT

Photos: Alberta Invasive Species Council, P.M. Dziuk, B. Gibbons, Science Photo Library



Bighead knapweed





Greater knapweed



Proposed New Noxious

Common mullein (Verbascum thapsus)

- Tap rooted perennial
- Invasive during wet cycles & retracts during dry cycles
- Can be particularly problematic in sparsely vegetated areas
- Found sporadically throughout Saskatchewan





Photo: Paul Slichter

Proposed New Noxious

Wooly burdock (Actium tomentosum)

- Tap rooted biennial
- Similar issues to common burdock
 - Spread in animal fur
 - Competition
 - Animal irritation
- Found sporadically throughout Saskatchewan





Photos: Cecil Vera, AAFC Melfort

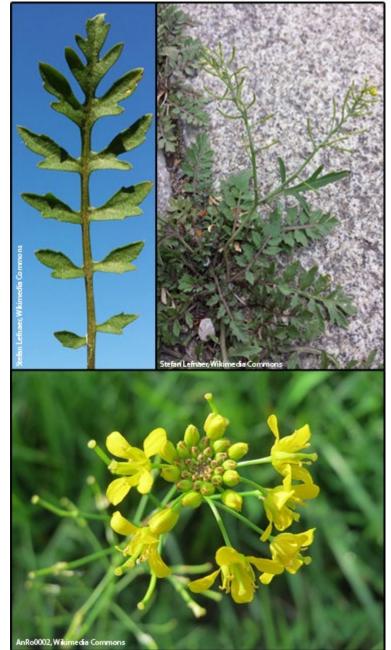
Proposed New Noxious

Creeping Yellowcress (Rorippa sylvestris)

- Creeping rooted perennial member of the mustard family
- Grows up to one foot tall
- Base of leaves and older stems often purple
- Deeply lobed leaves
- Reproduces through creeping rhizomes and seed
- Can be found in potted ornamentals
- Found once in NE Saskatchewan

Photos: North Carolina Extension and Midwest Invasive Species network





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Proposed New Nuisance

Yellow Salsify (Tragopogon dubius)

- Biennial member of the sunflower family
- Overwintering rosettes look superficially like grass
- Large yellow ray-type flowers where bracts (green) extend well beyond the petals
- Seeds spread on a large papus (parachute)
- Widely distributed across Saskatchewan
- Will move *T. pratensis* from 'Nuisance' to 'Noxious' as it is not widely distributed
- *T. pratensis* has bracts roughly the same length as its petals

Photos: Glen Lee, Saskatchewan wildflowers and Enrico Blasutto, North Carolina Extension *T. pratensis –* Meadow Goat's-beard

Glen Lee

T. dubius –

Yellow Salsify



Category Changes

- Prohibited \rightarrow Noxious
 - Hound's-tongue
- Noxious \rightarrow nuisance
 - Canada thistle
 - Kochia
 - Nodding thistle
 - Sow-thistles
 - Prickly lettuce
- Additional suggestions welcome
 - Cleavers (incl. false cleavers)?





Thank You

For more information contact:

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