

**Wildsight Golden's
Community Invasive Plant Program**

Annual Report 2022



**wildsight
golden**

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wildsight Golden's Community Invasive Plant Program (CIPP) would like to gratefully acknowledge that the program works within the traditional unceded territory of the Ktunaxa and Secwepemc Nations and is the home to the Metis Nation Columbia River Society. We are honored to be actively co-caretaking this land.

The CIPP would also like to acknowledge our partners within the community including the Town of Golden, the Columbia Shuswap Invasive Species Society (CSISS) and the community members who support the program by volunteering their time. The CIPP is thankful to the Town of Golden for funding the program as well as picking up and disposing of our garbage bags full of invasive plant species. Thank you also to the BC Gaming Grant that financially supports this program. Our partnership with CSISS is also very important for the success of the program. CSISS was able to provide support for the 2022 coordinator on the use of the Invasive Alien Plant Program (IAPP) (BC's provincial mapping database), landowner outreach, species identification, community weed pulls, and joining us at the Golden Farmers Market to help spread awareness about invasive species. The program would not be as successful as it is without its volunteers. A total of 26 volunteers joined our Community Weed Pull events in the summer of 2022.

The CIPP would also like to thank all of the staff that worked for Wildsight Golden this summer. Everyone was wonderful to communicate and coordinate with including the GET WILD! Kids Day Camp staff, office assistant, executive director, and Rachel Darvill who initiated the CIPP in 2010 and continues to manage the program..

1. INTRODUCTION

Invasive plants are non-native plants that do not have natural pathogens or predators to keep their populations under control (Polster, 2009). Invasive species are the largest cause of biodiversity decline globally, second only to habitat loss (Environment Canada, 2004). The alarming rate of the unprecedented loss of biodiversity is a call for concern (UN Report, 2019). Invasive plants spread rapidly, typically by their prolific seed production. They are able to reproduce and grow abundantly which allows them to take over and destroy local ecosystems. Water quality, wildlife, wildfires, soil productivity and pH levels can also be negatively affected by the spread of invasive plants (Environment Canada, 2004; ISCBC, 2014). Invasive plants must be managed in order to reduce the effects they have on native ecosystems. Invasive plants also can negatively affect communities economically. It was reported in 2009 that the provincial government spent \$65 million dollars to rectify damage caused by invasive plants (Frid et al., 2009). Programs created at the community level such as Wildsight Golden's Community Invasive Plant Program (CIPP) are essential for managing the detrimental impacts invasive plants incur through promoting various non-toxic treatment methods of removal and public education. There are over a dozen invasive plants that the program removes every year.

2. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Wildsight Golden's CIPP began in 2010 and has been operating every summer since then. 2022 was the 13th year the program has run. This year, the CIPP ran from June 13th to September 23rd 2022, for a total of 420 hours. The Invasive Plant Program Coordinator, Martha Fowlie-Neufeld, was new to the program this year. The program worked to remove invasive plants on Town of Golden property, spread awareness about invasive plants through community outreach, support community members in removing invasive plants on private property by providing information, and run community weed pull events. The 2022 coordinator removed invasive plants in 15 different priority sites. Throughout the 2022 season, a total of **128 bags** were removed from these sites (see Appendix A). Since 2010, the total number of bags of invasive plants that have been removed by the program is **2,519**.

3. INVASIVE PLANT MANAGEMENT

3.1 Priority sites

In total, the CIPP has 19 Priority Sites (see Appendix B). These sites consist mainly of public parks, roadways, and walking paths. All priority sites are located within the Town of Golden property. In 2022, 15 of the priority sites had invasive plants removed by the CIPP coordinator. One new site was added to the CIPP priority site list (Site 16, Hole #1 of the Golden Disc Golf Course).

3.2 Priority Invasive Species

The 2022 coordinator was given a Plant Priority List of the Golden Invasive Plant Management Area (IPMA) by CSISS. This list was cross referenced with the invasive plants found in the priority sites to determine what invasive plants to target within each of the programs priority sites (see Appendix C). High priority species that were removed include; Cypress Spurge (*Euphorbia cyparissias*), Common Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*), Diffuse Knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*), Leafy Spurge (*Euphorbia esula*), Spotted Knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*), and Orange Hawkweed (*Pilosella aurantiaca*). Low priority species that were removed include; Bull Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), Common Burdock (*Arctium minus*), Canada Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Common Comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*), Hounds Tongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*), Western Goat's Beard (*Tragopogon dubius*), Wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*), and Yellow Toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*). In 2022, no new priority species were added to the Plant Priority List for the Golden IPMA.



Figure 1. Before and after comparison of Diffuse Knapweed, a priority species, in Site 12.

3.3 Invasive Plant Surveys and IAPP

Before removing any invasive plants, the CIPP Coordinator conducted Invasive Plant Surveys for each priority site. During every survey all invasive plants on the Plant Priority List for the Golden IPMA were recorded in each area that they were growing including the distribution and density of the plant. These surveys were then entered into the BC Invasive Alien Plant Program's (IAPP) online database. Also entered into the online database were Mechanical Treatment Records. Mechanical Treatment Records included the plant name, area that was treated, and method of treatment.

3.4 Removal Strategies

The CIPP uses only non toxic treatment methods. The most common treatment method used by the CIPP in 2022 was mechanical removal. Mechanical removal strategies included hand pulling, digging, and deadheading invasive plants. The 2022 coordinator used natural vinegar herbicide to target Orange Hawkweed, as per the recommendations of a previous coordinator (Hackett, 2020). Tarps were also used

by the 2022 coordinator to control the Cypress Spurge infestation along the Kicking Horse River (see section 3.5 Cypress Spurge Tarps).

One or more of the above treatment methods was chosen for each invasive plant based on its method of reproduction. For example, Common Burdock is a biannual plant meaning each plant will only live for two years and will go to seed at the end of its second summer. Since Common Burdock only reproduces by seed, the decided treatment method was deadheading the plant after it produced seeds. This method has proved to be much more efficient than digging out plants before they have gone to seed. For other invasives that only spread by seed, such as Spotted and Diffuse Knapweed, hand pulling was the treatment method of choice. For invasives that are also able to spread by their root systems, such as Common Tansy or Leafy Spurge, digging and hand pulling were the treatment methods of choice.



Figure 2. Before and after comparison of Common Tansy (removed by digging) in Site 2.

The CIPP focused on low waste removal strategies. This means that only the reproductive parts (e.g., seeds, roots) of plants were double bagged and sent to the landfill. Any parts of plants that are not capable of reproduction were left out to decompose. In the 2022 CIPP season the coordinator was also able to reduce plant waste by focusing on removing invasives that only spread by seed during the early part of the season. For example, Spotted and Diffuse Knapweed were prioritized in the early season.

Since these Knapweed species only spread via seed, plants can be hand pulled and left on site to decompose if they are pulled before they flower. This helped to reduce the overall plant waste.

A "Removal and Disposal Strategies" guide was created by the 2022 coordinator to record proper removal strategies and low waste disposal strategies for each invasive plant the CIPP removes (see Appendix D).

3.5 Cypress Spurge Tarps

On August 16th 2022, the CIPP coordinator placed tarps over two areas at site 15 (see Appendix B) along the Kicking Horse River to try to eradicate the Cypress Spurge in the area using solarization. The tarps were laid down on either end of the infestation to control the spread. The Cypress Spurge was first hand pulled from the area. The tarps were secured using a combination of wooden stakes and garden/fabric staples. Two "Restoration Site" signs, notifying the public of the reason behind the tarps, were erected adjacent to the tarps (see Appendix E). The whole project was approved by the Town of Golden and the residents of the nearby private properties were notified by the town (through letters) about the tarps on August 11th 2022.

The plan is to remove one tarp (East end, beside bench) in the summer of 2023 and remove the other tarp (West end) in the summer of 2024. This will be done to test the effectiveness of this type of treatment after both one and two years and determine how long the treatment is required to extirpate the infestation.



Figure 3. Tarp covering a Cypress Spurge infestation in Site 15 in the Kicking Horse River riparian area.

3.6 Restoration

In an attempt to restore land that was disturbed by the removal of invasive plants the CIPP coordinator sowed native grass seed that was acquired from the Town of Golden. The grass seed mixture consisted of Northern Wheatgrass, Slender Wheatgrass, Annual Ryegrass, Idaho Fescue, Rocky Mountain Fescue, Tufted Hairgrass, Junegrass, and Spike Trisetum. The seed mix was used in areas that had been heavily managed by hand pulling or digging. Since invasive plants thrive in disturbed areas, the sowing of native grass seed helps to reduce the possibility of new invasives taking over areas that have been disturbed.

3.7 Biological Control Agents

There are two biological control agents for invasive plants that are monitored by the CIPP in the Town of Golden. The first is the root-feeding weevil (*Cyphocleonus achates*). It was monitored at site 11, along Kicking Horse Drive from 9th St North to the CP train bridge. The root-feeding weevil was seen here feeding on the roots of Spotted and Diffuse Knapweed. Spotted and Diffuse Knapweeds located in this area were cut at the base of the plant, leaving the roots in the ground to encourage stable root-feeding weevil populations. The second biological control agent is the stem-mining weevil (*Mecinus janthinformis*). This agent was not observed in 2022, but is normally found on the Dalmatian Toadflax population near Alexander Drive Park.



Figure 4. Root-Feeding Weevil (*Cyphocleonus achates*) in the root of a Spotted Knapweed in Site 11.

3.8 Overlap of Areas Treated with Spectrum

In 2022 there was an overlap in treatment areas with the CIPP and a private contractor [Spectrum Resource Group Inc (SRGI)] hired by the Town of Golden to manage invasive plants on town property . In total, nine of the CIPP priority sites overlapped with areas SGRI also treated. Out of the nine overlapping sites, three of them were visited by the CIPP prior to SGRI visiting them (sites 7, 11, & 12), and three were visited by the CIPP after SGRI visited them (Sites 5, 18, & 19). The remaining three overlapping sites were not visited by the CIPP at all due to the fact that SGRI had already removed or treated all of the priority species (sites 8, 9, & 17). SGRI conducted invasive plant site surveys and both mechanical and chemical treatments. Sites 5, 8, 11, 12, 17, 18, and 19 were treated mechanically by SGRI (see Appendix B). Sites 7 and 9 were treated both mechanically and chemically by SGRI (see Appendix B).

To reduce potential overlap in the future the 2022 CIPP coordinator created a detailed map and key of all the CIPP priority sites (see Appendix B). This map was sent to the Town of Golden, their contractor SGRI, and CSISS at the end of the 2022 CIPP season so that all parties may be aware of the CIPP priority sites for the following year.

3.9 Little Brown Bat (*Myotis lucifugus*) Attached to Common Burdock Burrs

On September 16th 2022, the CIPP coordinator found a deceased bat that had been stuck to the burrs of a Common Burdock plant. It was found in a back alley of a residential area in Golden that the coordinator had visited to remove a Common Burdock infestation. The bat was later identified as a Little Brown Myotis (*Myotis lucifugus*) by Dr. Cori Lausen of the Wildlife Conservation Society. The Little Brown Bat is a federally endangered species. This sheds some light on the serious effects invasive species can have on the local ecosystem. Not only do invasive species like Common Burdock outcompete native plants, they can also have a detrimental effect on native animals. Common Burdock burrs can also stick to and trap other small animals like birds and small rodents. As unfortunate as the death of this endangered species is, it confirms and reminds us of the importance of managing and removing invasive species.



Figure 5. Little Brown Myotis found deceased, stuck on Common Burdock burrs.

4. PUBLIC OUTREACH

4.1 Online Outreach

In 2022, the CIPP coordinator focused most online outreach efforts to weekly “Weedy Wednesday” posts on the Wildsight Facebook page. These posts often included information and photos of invasive plants (see Appendix F). They were also used to update the public on what the CIPP had been working on such as Community Weed Pull summaries and before and after comparisons of priority sites. Separate from the “Weedy Wednesday “ posts, the CIPP also made facebook posts about future Community Weed Pull events. The purpose of these posts was to encourage volunteers to join the events. The coordinator wrote blurbs for the monthly Wildsight Golden eBlasts that were sent out via email. These blurbs included a paragraph about what the CIPP had been working on that month and a photo.

4.2 In Person Outreach

The 2022 coordinator took part in some of the Golden Farmers Markets and Tourism Golden's Saturday Showcase to reach community residents and tourists in person. For both events, a similar display was set up on the table including informational pamphlets about invasive species and the Columbia Wetlands, Wildsight Golden stickers, an invasive plant "Grow Me Instead" display, a jar of Common Burdock burrs, and a bouquet of invasive plants picked by the coordinator the morning of the event. The coordinator hosted the Wildsight Golden booth at the Golden Farmers Market three times throughout the summer. These events were extremely successful and a total of 116 people came up to talk/ask about invasive species. For many people it was their first time learning about invasive plants in Golden. A representative from CSISS attended two Farmers Markets (one of these was co-attended by the CIPP coordinator, and one was co-attended by the Wildsight Golden summer office assistant). These were especially successful events. CSISS delivered a large amount of knowledge on invasive species including both plants and animals. CSISS also brought interactive displays about invasive species including a "Spin the Wheel" display where they would give information on whatever invasive species the pin landed on after someone had spun the wheel. The interactive display attracted a lot of children and families to the booth.

The 2022 coordinator attended a Saturday Showcase event at the Visitor Centre once during the summer. This event was not as successful as the Farmer's Markets. Only five people came up to the booth to talk/ask about invasive plants. Since these visitors were not locals of the Golden Community, the coordinator focused on talking about how to prevent the spread of invasive plants by cleaning off hiking boots/shoes.



Figure 6. CIPP Display at the Visitor Centre's Saturday Showcase.

Overall, the 2022 CIPP coordinator believed that the in person public outreach was an extremely important and valuable part of the program. It also proved to be very important in regards to promoting and getting volunteers to sign up for the Community Weed Pull events.

4.3 Private Landowner Outreach

The 2022 coordinator continued the efforts of reaching out to landowners with invasive plant infestations on their properties. Four properties on Riverglen Drive with Orange Hawkweed Infestations were visited by knocking on their front doors. Only one property had a landowner present at the time. This landowner was not receptive to the idea of managing the Orange Hawkweed on their property. An informational letter about Orange Hawkweed management techniques was still left with this landowner

and was left at the door of the other properties without landowners present (see Appendix G). A house with an Orange Hawkweed infestation on another nearby street was also visited. One landowner contacted the CIPP via email to ask for the recipe for the Orange Hawkweed Natural Herbicide, which was subsequently provided.

Two houses in a residential area of Golden were contacted by the CIPP coordinator about Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) infestations on their property. Both property owners were extremely receptive and notified the coordinator that they already manage the plant yearly by hand pulling. These interactions took place near the end of the CIPP 2022 season, so the property owners were notified to contact CSISS if they wanted more information on the invasive plant.

CSISS also helped with landowner outreach by visiting several private properties and leaving letters with them about their invasive plant infestation. Several properties on King Crescent were visited because of their Common Tansy infestation. These properties have been visited for several years in a row, and unfortunately it seems as though no action has been taken to remove the Common Tansy so far. CSISS also visited a property that has a Myrtle Spurge (*Euphorbia myrsinites*) infestation. This same property was also visited in 2021, and it appears that no action has been taken to remove the plant so far. A property with a Cypress Spurge infestation was also visited by CSISS. This visit was successful and the landowners removed the invasive plant from their property.

On September 21, 2022 a bylaw officer for the Town of Golden stated that *a town bylaw is in place for noxious weeds as long they are listed in the schedule in the attached Property Maintenance Bylaw* (see Appendix H). *It was recommended to look at the schedule and let the officer know if the invasive species that CIPP are having difficulties with are listed. If CIPP lets the officer know which properties have those plants then the officer can assist CIPP. This will be good to know for future coordinators.*

The CIPP coordinator only received one request to conduct a free private property invasive plant survey for a member of the Golden community. The coordinator visited this property to help a landowner identify what plants were on their property. No invasive plants were found, however a highly toxic non-invasive plant [Monkshood (*Aconitum napellus*)] was identified.

4.4 GET WILD! Kids Camp

Throughout the 2022 CIPP season the coordinator spent three mornings with the Wildsight Golden's "GET WILD!" Kids Day Camp. The purpose of these collaborations were to teach kids about invasive plants and to have fun doing so. The coordinator included activities such as invasive plant scavenger hunts, invasive plant pulling competitions and an invasive plant themed game of tag. The kids were very eager and excited to learn about invasive plants and some already had a good deal of knowledge that they were happy to share with the other campers. Overall these events were very successful and were a very fun way of spreading awareness about invasive plants.

4.5 Signage

Many of the CIPP priority sites are on busy public traffic routes like the rotary trail or within public parks. In these sites signs were used to convey important information to the community. The 2022 coordinator posted "No Dumping" signs at several priority sites including at Alexander Drive Park, behind King Crescent and along the Rotary Trail (see Appendix I). The coordinator also posted two signs regarding the restoration of a Cypress Spurge infestation along the Rotary Trail adjacent to the Kicking Horse River (see 3.5 Cypress Spurge Tarps). One sign was posted at each tarp (see Appendix E).

4.6 Media

The 2022 CIPP coordinator submitted two press releases to The Golden Star newspaper. The first was published on June 30th 2022 and included an invitation for volunteers to join the first Community Weed Pull event on July 7th 2022. The second press release was published August 4th 2022 and included an invitation for the next Community Weed Pull Event on August 13th 2022 (see Appendix J). The CIPP also published a paid ad in this same issue of The Golden Star newspaper for the Community Weed Pull event.

5. Community Weed Pulls

In the 2022 CIPP season the coordinator planned and ran two separate Community Weed Pull events and both were very successful. For each event posters were created and posted around town as well as online (see Appendix K). Sign up sheets for volunteers were brought to the Golden Farmers Markets the week before each event. This was a great way to get more volunteers to sign up for the events.

The first Community Weed Pull event took place at Alexander Drive Park (Site 1). It ran from 5:30 PM - 8:30 PM on Thursday July 7th. A total of 19 people (11 adults and 8 children) came to the event. A few people who RSVP'd did not attend, and two people who did not RSVP were in attendance. Plants that were targeted during this event were Spotted Knapweed, Wormwood, Common Burdock, and Mullein. A total of 20 bags were collected and disposed of. Free pizza was then provided for all volunteers (from the Turning Point restaurant).



Figure 7. Volunteers for the Community Weed Pull at Alexander Drive Park (Site 1).

The second Community Weed Pull event took place at Hole #1 of the Golden Disc Golf Course (Site 16). It ran from 9:30 AM - 12:30 PM on Saturday August 13th. A total of seven volunteers came to the event. Once again, a few people who RSVP'd did not show up. Almost all of the volunteers who RSVP'd did so at the farmers market (nine out of 10). CSISS also sent two staff members who joined the event. It was great to have representatives from CSISS to help pull weeds and also help share knowledge about invasive plants. The targeted species in the area were Common Burdock and Spotted Knapweed. After the event was over, 100% of the Common Burdock that was in its second (seed producing) year was removed and most of the Spotted Knapweed was removed. Any Common Burdock that was in its first year was left since it wouldn't flower until the following year. A total of 24 bags of invasive plants were collected during the event. After the event, free pizza (from the Turning Point Restaurant) was served to the volunteers. The coordinator returned to remove the rest of the Spotted Knapweed the following week. Before the event there was communication between the CIPP coordinator and the Golden Disc Golf Club. The club agreed to advertise the event on their Facebook page. Quite a few disc golfers seemed interested in what we were doing. However no disc golfers actually signed up to volunteer for the event.



Figure 8. Volunteers removing Common Burdock at the Community Weed Pull on the Disc Golf Course (Site 16).

6. FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Work Term and Hours

In 2022, the CIPP work term was extended from 13 weeks (390 hours) to 14 weeks (420 hours). This work term was sufficient to cover both the early rosette stage and the later seed sets of most plants. Although this work term covered the whole growing season the coordinator still found it difficult to have enough time to remove all invasive plants from priority sites. It is therefore recommended that the summer student for Wildsight Golden allocates 2-4 hours a week to the CIPP (as long as funding is secured for the summer student position). With just a few hours of help in the field per week, the CIPP could be significantly more efficient in the removal of invasives within priority sites. Instead of only

focusing on the highest priority species (like the 2022 coordinator did) the CIPP would be able to target more invasive species throughout the season.

6.2 Public Outreach

Throughout the 2022 CIPP season it was obvious how important public outreach was. It is recommended that the CIPP continues to attend the Golden Farmers Markets once a month (three times a season). The coordinator should also continue to invite CSSIS to join the markets as much as possible (either with the CIPP coordinator or with another representative of Wildsight Golden). When the CIPP is not present at the market it is recommended that the Wildsight Golden representative keeps track of how many people come to the booth to ask/talk about invasive plants. The CIPP coordinator should request for this information to be gathered and communicated back to them. This will give the CIPP a better idea of how many people it is reaching.

Unfortunately not all public outreach was as successful as hoped. The Saturday Showcase at the Visitor Centre only reached five people. In the future it is recommended that instead of the CIPP attending Tourism Golden events, a small display about invasive plants (including informational pamphlets) could be permanently displayed at the Visitor Centre for tourists to view and take pamphlets. The display should be created in collaboration with CSISS and the Visitor Centre. This would give future CIPP coordinators more time to focus on removing invasive plants and create a permanent presence for visitors to interact with.

Another mode of public outreach this year was through The Golden Star Newspaper to advertise the Community Weed Pull events. It is recommended that this is continued and that paying for sponsored ads on Facebook is also explored. This would help reach more Golden locals as not everyone reads the newspaper.

6.3 Encouraging Management of Invasive Plants on Private Property

The CIPP program is limited to managing invasive plants on Town of Golden property. Unfortunately, this means that some infestations cannot be removed as they are on private land. This is especially frustrating when the infestations on private land are adjacent to those on Town property. For example, the Common Tansy infestation behind King Crescent was approximately 200 m², however only 50 m² was

on town property. This means that seeds can be spread from the unmanaged infestations (on private property) to the Town of Golden property, making the infestation the CIPP manages worse every year. It seems as though the outreach in this specific area (and others) is typically ineffective. There is a Bylaw in Golden that is able to enforce the management of Noxious Weeds on Private property (see Appendix H). However, Common Tansy is not listed as a noxious weed. It is recommended that the CIPP and Wildsight Golden lobby for Common Tansy and other invasive plants to be added to the Noxious Weed list of this bylaw. It is also recommended that the Bylaw officer is contacted to help enforce the removal of invasive plants on private property that are on the Noxious Weeds list.

6.4 Volunteer Engagement

Throughout the 2022 CIPP season the Community Weed Pull events were very successful in removing a large number of invasive plants in a small period of time. Between the two short events 44 bags of invasive plants were collected. These events were also great ways to engage with the community. It is recommended that future CIPP coordinators explore the option of having more volunteer events to increase the efficiency (plant removal) of the program. An option for this is introducing a third Community Weed Pull event to the season. This would mean there would be roughly one Community Weed Pull event for each month of the CIPP.

6.5 Future Community Weed Pull Routes

In 2022, the CIPP coordinator did not use the original weed pull route (Site 17, 18, and 19), but instead used Alexander Drive Park (Site 1) and the Disc Golf Course (Site 16) for the event locations. It is recommended that the 2023 CIPP coordinator first complete full Invasive Plant Surveys of both the old Community Weed Pull route and the locations used in 2022. Once Invasive Plant Surveys are completed for all of these sites, the coordinator can then decide which locations need the most work and chose those for the Community Weed Pull locations that season.

7. CONCLUSION

Overall, the 2022 CIPP season was extremely successful. The program was able to interact with the local Golden Community (and visitors) through the Golden Farmers Markets, Community Weed Pull events, the GET WILD! Kids Day Camp, and door to door outreach on private property. There were also

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countless people that came up to the 2022 coordinator to stop and ask questions while the coordinator was removing invasive plants from priority sites. It was wonderful to have so many people interested in what the CIPP is doing and even lending a helping hand by volunteering their time or by removing invasive plants from their own property. With the help of many volunteers the program was able to remove **128 bags** of invasive plants in 2022. The ongoing support of Wildsight Golden, Rachel Darvill (CIPP program manager), the Town of Golden, CSISS, and the Golden community was integral to a great season.

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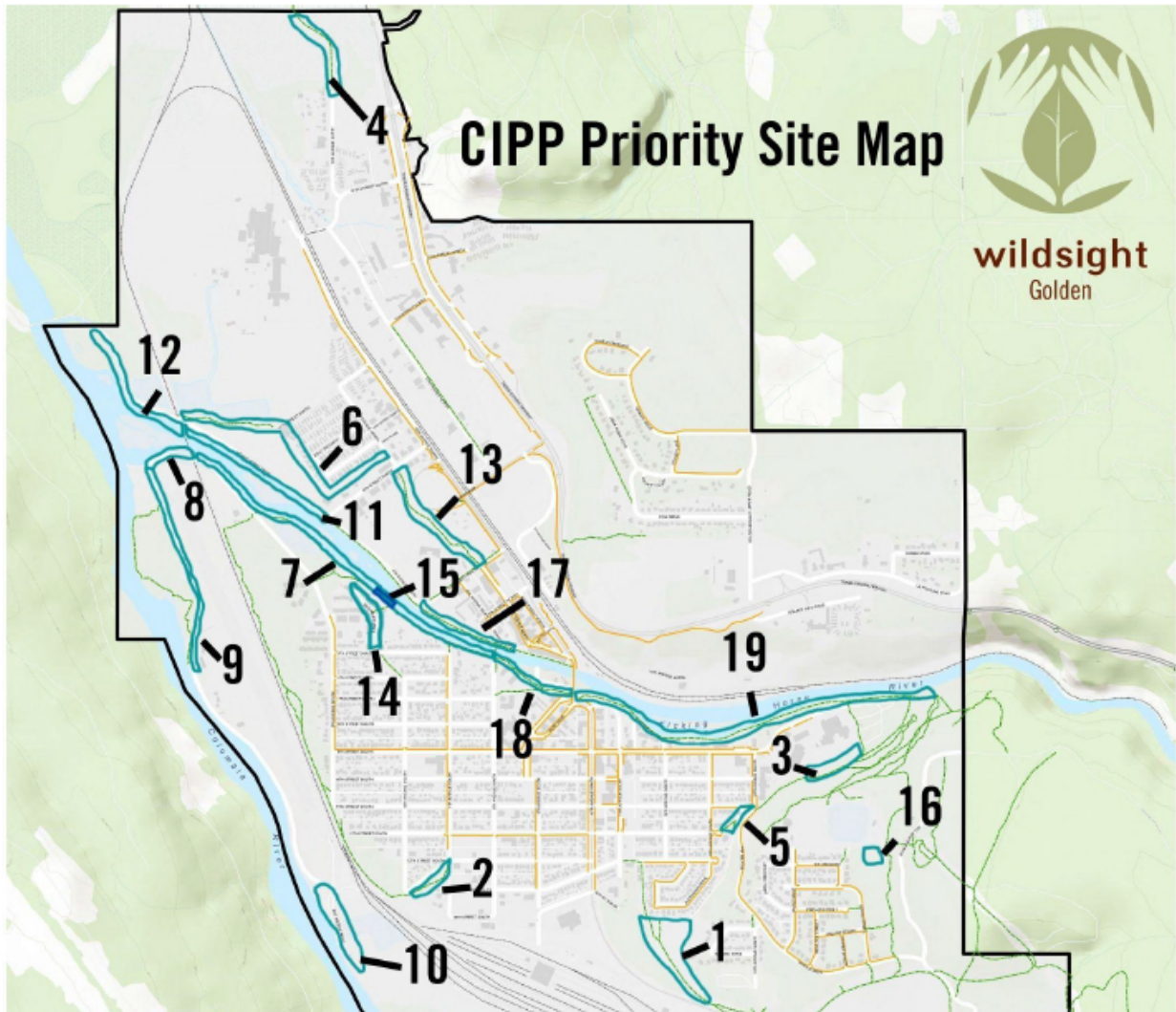
Appendix A. 2022 CIPP Invasive plant removal locations and number of bags pulled

Site Number	Location	Invasive Plants Removed	# of bags
1	Alexander Drive Park	Spotted Knapweed, Western Goatsbeard, Wormwood, Mullein, Common Burdock	24.5
2	Rotary Trail, 14th St S to 6th Ave S	Dames Rocket, Western Goatsbeard, Common Tansy, Yellow/Common Toadflax	20.5
3	Rotary Trail and area behind High School	Common Burdock	1
4	Edelweiss Slough, along the parking lot and the trail	Chicory, Common Burdock, Spotted Knapweed	1
5	Rotary Trail, 11th St S by Well #3	Common Burdock, Spotted and Diffuse Knapweed, Common Comfrey	1
6	Alleyway and walking path behind King Crescent	Common Tansy, Common Burdock	9.5
7	Rotary Trail, CP Bridge to Pedestrian Bridge	Leafy Spurge, Spotted and Diffuse Knapweed, Common Tansy, Bull Thistle, Mullein, Orange Hawkweed, Yellow/Common Toadflax	4
8	CP Bridge to Confluence, on the River side of the road		
9	Confluence to the Airport, along Fisher Rd		
10	From the Little Mittens building to the Barn Swallow building, between the Private Driveway and the Columbia River	Common Burdock, Common Tansy	5
11	Kicking Horse Drive, 9th St N to CP Bridge, the side of the road by the river	Spotted and Diffuse Knapweed, Hounds Tongue, Mullein, Yellow/Common Toadflax	7
12	Kicking Horse Drive, CP Bridge to the Ski Hill Bridge, the side of the road by the river	Spotted and Diffuse Knapweed	5
13	Walking Trail, from behind the Dojo to 7th St N	Canada Thistle, Common Burdock	4
14	Riverglen Drive		
15	South bank of the Rotary Trail, encompasses the backs of the first	Glandular Baby's Breath, Cypress Spurge	3

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	3 houses in from the Riverglen Drive pathway		
16	Golden Disc Golf Course, area around Hole #1	Bull Thistle, Canada Thistle, Mullein, Sulphur Cinquefoil, Spotted Knapweed, Common Burdock	26
17	Spirit Square to Oso Building, along Kicking Horse River		
18	Pedestrian Bridge to Traffic Bridge, along Kicking Horse River	Common Burdock	1
19	Traffic Bridge to Municipal Campground (end of trail), along Kicking Horse River	Spotted Knapweed, Common Burdock	1
	Non-Priority Sites	Baby's Breath, Common Burdock	14.5
Total # bags			128

Appendix B. CIPP Priority Site Map and Key



CIPP Priority Site Map - Key

Site Number (corresponding to accompanying map)	Site Location Description (Check bcassessment.ca for town property boundaries)	IAPP Site ID	Zone, Hemisphere	Easting	Northing	Priority Species Treated (mechanically)	Treated by CIPP	Site Notes	2020 Notes	2021 Notes	2022 Notes
1	Alexander Drive Park	293687	11, N	502923	5682059	Spotted Knapweed, Wormwood, Mullein, Common Burdock	2013 - present	Bio-agent on Dalmatian Toadflax	Extensive removal of Wormwood.	Spotted Knapweed Sprayed June 8. Wormwood removal.	Site for community weed pull (July 7th 2022), 20 bags pulled. Removed all priority species. Posted a "No Dumping" sign.
2	Rotary Trail, 14th St S to 6th Ave S	280468	11, N	501987	5682263	Dames Rocket, Common Tansy, Common Burdock, Yellow/Common Toadflax	2011 - present		Erected "No Dumping" sign. Common Tansy hand pulled and roots dug.	Common Tansy sprayed June 9	Removed all priority species. Returned a few weeks later for more common tansy that was missed the first time. Posted a "No Dumping" sign.
3	Rotary Trail and area behind High School	297584	11, N	503563	5682725	Himalayan Balsam	2014 - present	Monitor for Himalayan Balsam. Found in previous years and hand-pulled by CIPP.	No Himalayan Balsam found.	No Himalayan Balsam found.	No Himalayan Balsam found. Removed Common Burdock.
4	Edelweiss Slough, along the parking lot and the trail	274982	11, N	501831	5685561	Chicory, Burdock, Spotted Knapweed, Himalayan Balsam	2011 - present	Monitor for Himalayan Balsam. Found in previous years and	No Himalayan Balsam found.	No Himalayan Balsam found.	No Himalayan Balsam Found. Removed all other priority species found here.

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								hand-pulled by CIPP.			
5	Rotary Trail, 11th St S by Well #3	297587	11, N	503164	5682510	Spotted and Diffuse Knapweed, Common Comfrey	2017 - present		Erected "No Dumping" sign. Removed all priority species.	Removed all priority species.	Removed all priority species. Posted a "No Dumping" sign. Mechanically treated by Spectrum.
6	Alleyway and walking path behind King Crescent (the side of the alleyway that is against houses is private property)	280327	11, N	501485	5683846	Common Tansy, Yellow/Common Toadflax, Common Comfrey, Common Burdock	2010 - present		No Dumping sign needed. Follow up with CSISS about property with tansy infestation. Landowner outreach by CIPP attempted.		CSISS has contacted landowners about Common Tansy on King Crescent for the last several years, and has seen no attempts of removal by residents. Removed Common Tansy and Common Burdock. Posted a "No Dumping" sign.
7	Rotary Trail (south side of river), CP Bridge to Pedestrian Bridge	320786 (Leafy Spurge), 268588 (Rest of Site)	11, N	501614	5683485	Leafy Spurge, Spotted and Diffuse Knapweed, Common Tansy, Bull Thistle, Mullein, Orange Hawkweed, Yellow/Common Toadflax, Common Burdock	2010 - present	Coordinates for Leafy Spurge and Common Tansy on IAPP.	Removed all priority species.	Removed all priority species.	Removed all priority species. Orange Hawkweed was sprayed with natural herbicide after the flower/seed heads had been cut off (most plants had already gone to seed, so there may not be an improvement next year). Mechanically and chemically treated by Spectrum.
8	CP Bridge to Confluence (on south side of Kicking Horse Drive)	280451	11, N	500912	5683923	Spotted and Diffuse Knapweed	2011 - present			Sprayed June 7	Mechanically treated by Spectrum. CIPP did not visit.

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9	Confluence to the Airport, along Fisher Rd	297578	11, N	501017	5683436	Spotted and Diffuse Knapweed, Common Comfrey	2011 - present		Removed all priority species.	Sprayed June 7	Mechanically and chemically treated by Spectrum. CIPP did not visit.
10	From Little Mittens building to the Barn Swallow structure, between Sewage Treatment Plant and Columbia River	280354	11, N	501572	5682083	Common Tansy, Yellow/Common Toadflax, Common Burdock, Mullein	2010 - present	Spraying for Common Tansy, and various noxious weeds by TOG (on the asphalt pile)	Removed Common Tansy, Burdock, and Mullein.	Removed Common Tansy, Burdock, and Mullein.	Removed Common Tansy, Burdock, and Mullein.
11	Kicking Horse Drive, 9th St N to CP Bridge, the side of the road by the river	280361	11, N	501329	5683830	Spotted and Diffuse Knapweed, Hounds Tongue, Mullein, Yellow/Common Toadflax	2010 - present	*Bio-agent - leave knapweed roots for weevil (only cut flower heads)	Removed all priority species	Removed all priority species	Removed all priority species. Mechanically treated by Spectrum.
12	Kicking Horse Drive, CP Bridge to the Ski Hill Bridge, the side of the road by the river	280358	11, N	500737	5684257	Spotted and Diffuse Knapweed	2010 - present		Removed all priority species	Removed all priority species	Removed all priority species. Mechanically treated by Spectrum.
13	Walking Trail, from behind the Dojo to 7th St N	286074	11, N	501878	5683697	Burdock, Canada Thistle	2012 - present		Removed burdock.	Removed burdock.	Removed all priority species. Very small amount of Burdock as it has been treated chemically and we have removed mechanically as well in the past.

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14	Riverglen Drive	312716	11, N	501722	5683299	Orange Hawkweed - Landowner Outreach	2016 - present	Landowner outreach. Hand out (or leave at the door) information sheets about OH and how to remove. Complete in June or early July.	Removed invasive plant species present and also conducted landowner outreach.	Removed invasive plant species present and also conducted landowner outreach.	Visited 4 houses on Riverglen, and one house on the corner of 8th st south and 7th ave south with a large OH infestation.
15	South bank of the Rotary Trail, encompasses the backs of the first 3 houses in from the Riverglen Drive pathway	268588	11, N	501742	5683352	Common Comfrey, Glandular Baby's Breath, Cypress Spurge	2019 - present				Removed all priority species. Tarps staked down over both the East and the West boundaries of the Cypress Spurge infestation August 16, 2022. Remove after 1 year or longer. If the treatment is successful, start tarping the rest of the infestation. The Cypress Spurge has spread into the walking path that connects Riverglen Drive to the River path.
16	Golden Disc Golf Course, area around Hole #1	304489	11, N	503691	5682384	Bull Thistle, Canada Thistle, Mullein, Sulphur Cinquefoil, Spotted Knapweed, Common Burdock	2021 - present			Site for the second Community Weed Pull event.	Removed all priority species. This was the site for the second Community Weed Pull (August 13th 2022), 24 bags pulled.

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Past Community Weed Pull Route											
17	Spirit Square to Oso Building, along Kicking Horse River	286241	11, N	502167	5683197	Spotted Knapweed, Diffuse Knapweed, Mullein, Canada Thistle	2010 - 2021	Community Weed Pull location.			Mechanically treated by Spectrum. CIPP did not remove any species.
18	Pedestrian Bridge to Traffic Bridge, along Kicking Horse River	271765	11, N	502350	5683015	Common Burdock, Mullein, Yellow/Common Toadflax, Canada Thistle	2010 - 2021	Community Weed Pull location.			Mechanically treated by Spectrum. Removed Common Burdock.
19	Traffic Bridge to Municipal Campground (end of trail), along Kicking Horse River	297533	11, N	502852	5682815	Spotted Knapweed, Diffuse Knapweed, Scentless Chamomile, Common Burdock, Bull Thistle, Mullein, Canada Thistle	2010 - 2021	Community Weed Pull location.	Glandular Baby's Breath near the Classic Coatings building		Mechanically treated by Spectrum. Removed Common Burdock and Spotted Knapweed.
Note- some sections are blank as we do not have detailed info on past treatments.											

Appendix C. CIPP Priority Sites Crossed-Referenced with 2022 Golden IPMA Priority Plant List

IPMA Color Codes:

Regional EDRR, Eradication/Annual Control, Containment, Established, Insufficient Information

Site Number	Location	Invasive Plants Found
1	Alexander Drive Park	Common Burdock, Spotted Knapweed, Western Goatsbeard, Yellow Hawkweed, Wormwood, Oxeye Daisy, Mullein
2	Rotary Trail, 14th St S to 6th Ave S	Common Tansy, Dame's Rocket, Common Burdock, Yellow/Common Toadflax, Western Goatsbeard
3	Rotary Trail and area behind High School	Common Burdock
4	Edelweiss Slough, along the parking lot and the trail	Chicory, Spotted Knapweed, Oxeye Daisy, Common Burdock,
5	Rotary Trail, 11th St S by Well #3	Common Burdock, Spotted and Diffuse Knapweed, Common Comfrey
6	Alleyway and walking path behind King Crescent	Common Tansy, Canada Thistle, Common Burdock, Common Comfrey, Yellow/Common Toadflax
7	Rotary Trail, CP Bridge to Pedestrian Bridge	Leafy Spurge, Spotted and Diffuse Knapweed, Orange Hawkweed, Common Tansy, Bull Thistle, Western Goatsbeard, Oxeye Daisy, Yellow Hawkweed, Mullein, Yellow/Common Toadflax
8	CP Bridge to Confluence, on the River side of the road	
9	Confluence to the Airport, along Fisher Rd	
10	From the Little Mittens building to the Barn Swallow building, between the Private Driveway and the Columbia River	Common Burdock, Common Tansy, Yellow/Common Toadflax, Canada Thistle
11	Kicking Horse Drive, 9th St N to CP Bridge, the side of the road by the river	Spotted and Diffuse Knapweed, Oxeye Daisy, Western Goatsbeard, Hounds Tongue, Mullein, Yellow/Common Toadflax

Golden's Community Invasive Plant Program Annual Report 2022

12	Kicking Horse Drive, CP Bridge to the Ski Hill Bridge, the side of the road by the river	Spotted and Diffuse Knapweed, Oxeye Daisy, Western Goatsbeard
13	Walking Trail, from behind the Dojo to 7th St N	Canada Thistle, Common Burdock, Yellow/Common Toadflax
14	Riverglen Drive	Orange Hawkweed
15	South bank of the Rotary Trial, encompasses the backs of the first 3 houses in from the Riverglen Drive pathway	Cypress Spurge, Common Comfrey, Glandular Baby's Breath
16	Golden Disc Golf Course, area around Hole #1	Common Burdock, Spotted Knapweed, Sulphur Cinquefoil, Oxeye Daisy, Western Goatsbeard, Bull Thistle, Canada Thistle, Mullein
17	Spirit Square to Oso Building, along Kicking Horse River	Spotted and Diffuse Knapweed, Mullein, Canada Thistle, Western Goatsbeard, Oxeye Daisy
18	Pedestrian Bridge to Traffic Bridge, along Kicking Horse River	Common Burdock, Mullein, Yellow/Common Toadflax, Canada Thistle, Western Goatsbeard, Oxeye Daisy
19	Traffic Bridge to Municipal Campground (end of trail), along Kicking Horse River	Spotted and Diffuse Knapweed, Scentless Chamomile, Common Burdock, Bull Thistle, Mullein, Western Goatsbeard, Canada Thistle, Oxeye Daisy

Appendix D. Removal Strategies Guide

**Wildsight Golden's Community Invasive Plant Program - Invasive Plant Removal Strategies
August 2022**

Invasive Species	Spreads By:	CIPP Removal Strategies	Treatment Effectiveness	Disposal Strategies
Baby's Breath	Seed	Hand pull - grab the whole plant from the crown to remove the whole root. Loosen the ground with a pitchfork before pulling, if necessary.	Hand pulling is very effective - the site must be returned to yearly due to the seed bank	Dispose of the entire plant to ensure no flowers or seeds have been left behind.
Bull Thistle	Seed	Cut the tap root just below the root crown, ideally before it has bolted and flowered.	Cutting below the root crown is effective for permanent removal.	Dispose of any flowers or seed heads. The whole plant may be left out to decompose if it hasn't flowered or gone to seed.
Dalmatian Toadflax	Seed Root Rhizomes	Hand pull before it flowers.	Handpulling does not remove the plant - it only stops seed production.	Dispose of the entire plant.
Dames Rocket	Seed	Hand pull.	Hand pulling is very effective - the site must be returned to yearly due to the seed bank	Dispose of flowers and seed heads.
Canada Thistle	Seed Root Rhizomes	Repeated hand cutting. Hand pulling may increase infestations.	Cutting does not remove the plant permanently - it only stops seed production.	Dispose of the entire plant.
Common Burdock	Seed	Cut the plant down after it has bolted and produced purple	Both cutting the plant down after it has	Dispose of the seeds / burs.

**Wildsight Golden's Community Invasive Plant Program - Invasive Plant Removal Strategies
August 2022**

		flowers (burs). Only second year plants produce seeds. The plant can be dug up if it has not yet flowered. Remove the entire tap root or it will regrow.	flowered and digging the plant up are very effective ways of removing Burdock. Waiting to cut plants down seems to be more efficient than digging them up.	
Common Comfrey	Seed Root	Dig out the entire root system.	Removing all the roots is effective in removing Common Comfrey. Leaving the roots in the ground will allow new plants to sprout.	Dispose of the entire plant.
Common Tansy	Seed Root Rhizomes	Dig out the entire root system. There taproots as well as creeping roots and rhizomes. Return several times a season since regrowth is rapid.	Removing all the roots is effective in removing Common Tansy. Leaving any roots in the ground will allow new plants to sprout.	Dispose of the entire plant.
Cypress Spurge	Seed Root	Dig the plant and it's roots up. Lay a tarp over an infestation for long term removal. Wear gloves - Cypress Spurge can cause skin irritation (rashes, blisters) and blindness if it gets in your eyes. Return several times a summer.	Digging only helps to stop the spread of the plant as it's roots can grow up to several metres deep.	Dispose of the entire plant.

**Wildsight Golden's Community Invasive Plant Program - Invasive Plant Removal Strategies
August 2022**

Diffuse Knapweed	Seed	Hand pull to remove the entire tap root. Best to manage early season before it flowers - that way you don't have to dispose of any part of the plant. Bio-agent - root-feeding weevil (<i>Cyphocleonus achates</i>)	If the whole root is removed, the treatment is very effective. Areas will still have to be treated yearly due to the seed bank.	Dispose of any flowers or seed heads. The whole plant may be left out to decompose if it hasn't flowered or gone to seed.
Glandular Baby's Breath	Seed	Hand pull. Remove as much root as possible.	Hand pulling is very effective for removal. Areas will still have to be treated yearly due to the seed bank.	Dispose of the entire plant.
Hound's Tongue	Seed	Hand pull. Remove as much of the root as possible to prevent regrowth. Wear gloves to prevent skin irritation.	Hand pulling is very effective for removal. Areas will still have to be treated yearly due to the seed bank.	Dispose of burr-like nutlets (seeds). The rest of the plant can be left to decompose.
Himalayan Balsam	Seed	Hand pull. If it has already gone to seed, put a bag over the plant before you pull it as the seed pods can explode and spread seeds several metres.	Hand pulling is very effective for removal as the root system is very shallow. Areas will still have to be treated yearly due to the seed bank.	Dispose of the entire plant to ensure no seeds are being spread.

**Wildsight Golden's Community Invasive Plant Program - Invasive Plant Removal Strategies
August 2022**

Leafy Spurge	Seed Root	Dig the plant and it's roots up. Wear gloves - Leafy Spurge can cause skin irritation (rashes, blisters) and blindness if it gets in your eyes. Return several times a summer.	Digging only helps to stop the spread of the plant as it's roots can grow up to several metres deep.	Dispose of the entire plant.
Mullein	Seed	Hand pull. Remove the entire tap root.	Hand pulling is very effective.	Dispose of the yellow flower stalk. The rest of the plant can be left to decompose.
Orange Hawkweed	Seed Root Rhizomes	Cut flower heads and use a natural herbicide on the rest of the plant. OR dig up the plants and the roots. Return several times a summer. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Orange Hawkwe...	The herbicide treatment seems to be effective in killing the foliage of the plants. More data is needed to measure the long term effectiveness. Digging is effective as long as all of the roots are removed.	Dispose of the entire plant.
Oxeye Daisy	Seed Root Rhizomes	Hand pull to reduce the spread of seeds, however to remove the plant entirely the whole root system must be dug up (it is possible to get most of the roots by hand pulling depending on the density and moisture level of the soil).	Removing the entire roots system seems to be effective.	Dispose of the entire plant.
Spotted Knapweed	Seed	Hand pull to remove the entire tap root. Best to manage early	If the whole root is removed, the treatment	Dispose of any flowers or seed heads. The whole

**Wildsight Golden's Community Invasive Plant Program - Invasive Plant Removal Strategies
August 2022**

		season before it flowers - that way you don't have to dispose of any part of the plant. Bio-agent - root-feeding weevil (<i>Cyphocleonus achates</i>)	is very effective. Areas will still have to be treated yearly due to the seed bank.	plant may be left out to decompose if it hasn't flowered or gone to seed.
Sulphur Cinquefoil	Seed	Hand pull. Remove the entire root.	Hand pulling for small infestations is effective.	Dispose of any flower/seed heads.
Western Goatsbeard	Seed	Hand pull.	Hand pulling is effective as long as the root is removed (they come out very easily).	Dispose of any flower/seed heads.
Wormwood	Seed Root	Hand pull or dig out (depending on the soil).	Removing all of the roots is very effective.	Dispose of any roots or flower/seed heads.
Yellow Hawkweed	Seed Root Stolons	Hand pull the entire plant including stolons (above ground runners).	Hand pulling is effective to prevent seed production, however it does not prevent the plant from growing back the following year.	Dispose of the entire plant.
Yellow Toadflax	Seed Root Rhizomes	Hand pull before it flowers. Bio-agent - stem-mining weevil (<i>Mecinus janthinformis</i>)	Hand pulling will prevent seed production. Repeated hand pulling can be effective if done for up to 10 years.	Dispose of the entire plant.

Appendix E. Cypress Spurge Signs



RESTORATION SITE

This site is currently undergoing invasive plant control to help restore the native plant ecology.

At this location: Cypress Spurge



Two tarps have been staked down in an effort to permanently remove Cypress Spurge in this area. Cypress Spurge is a noxious invasive plant that is very high on our priority list for removal. If you see Cypress Spurge in other areas, please report it to wildsightweedprogram@gmail.com.



Learn more at
www.wildsight.ca/invasivespecies



Appendix F. Weedy Wednesday Facebook Post


 **Wildsight Golden**
July 20 · 🌐

An invasive plant has been 'spotted'! If you keep your eyes peeled, you may notice that Knapweed is beginning to flower. This photo is Spotted Knapweed here in Golden that is starting to bloom. Golden also has Diffuse Knapweed, which looks very similar but has white flowers instead of purple.

Knapweed spreads by seed, and a single plant can produce up to 40,000 seeds a year! Both Spotted and Diffuse Knapweed are controlled annually by the Community Invasive Plant Program.

If you have any Knapweed on your property, please help us stop the spread by removing it! Removal is simple: Hand pull the plant and dispose of all the flowers (double bag and bring to the landfill). To reduce waste, the roots and the stalk can be left on the ground to decompose. Together we can all stop the spread of Knapweed!

[#wildsight](#) [#wildsightgolden](#) [#invasiveplants](#) [#knapweed](#)



👍 6 3 Comments 4 Shares

👍 Like 💬 Comment ➦ Share

Appendix G. Landowner Outreach Letter - Orange Hawkweed



Wildsight Golden's Community Invasive Plant Program



Dear Landowner,

Please find enclosed information about an invasive plant of concern in your area. We have noticed that you have **Orange Hawkweed** on your property and have provided information below on how to control this plant effectively. Please contact wildsightweedprogram@gmail.com if you need more information on where the plant is located on your property and how to treat it effectively. A full invasive plant survey of your property is also available upon request.



As you may know, a few garden ornamental species are known to escape cultivated areas and may move into native ecosystems such as river edges, wetlands and grasslands. Without natural predators to keep them under control, these plant species can form dense monocultures and negatively impact habitat for native plants, fish, birds, amphibians and other animals. Once established, these plants are extremely difficult – if not impossible – to eradicate. In addition, invasive species can have detrimental impacts on our economies, including the agricultural industry, land values, and social/recreational values.

There are several ways of removing **Orange Hawkweed**. If it is a small infestation digging up the plant can be successful. Make sure all of the roots are removed as the plant will come back the following year if they are not. For a dense infestation, the best option is to cut all the flower heads off and put a tarp over the affected area for the whole summer. This will remove the seeds and kill the plants. A third option is to make your own natural herbicide to control the plant. If you'd like the recipe please contact us. The last option is to simply cut all of the flower heads off before they go to seed. This will not remove the plant, as it will still spread by it's roots, but it will help to control the spread.

We encourage you to separate invasive plant waste from your compost waste, double bag, and dispose of it accordingly at the local CSRD landfill or transfer station. As of 2018, it is now free to dispose of yard waste and weeds. Please inform the landfill attendant that you have invasive/noxious plant material to ensure proper disposal in deep burial. Do not compost or yard waste invasive plants.

If you have any further questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Invasive Plant Program Coordinator
wildsightweedprogram@gmail.com

Appendix H. Schedule A, from the Property Maintenance Bylaw 1287, 2011

*Town of Golden Bylaw No. 1287, 2011
Property Maintenance*

PROPERTY MAINTENANCE BYLAW NO.1287, 2011

SCHEDULE A

The following plants are noxious weeds:

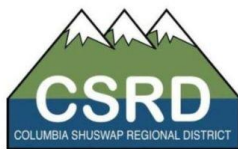
Annual Sow Thistle	(Sonchus oleraceus)
Blueweed	(Echium vulgare)
Burdock	(Arctium spp.)
Canada Thistle	(Cirsium arvense)
Common Crupina	(Crupina vulgaris)
Common Toadflax	(Linaria vulgaris)
Dalmatian Toadflax	(Linaria dalmatica)
Diffuse Knapweed	(Centaurea diffusa)
Dodder	(Cuscuta spp.)
Gorse	(Ulex europaeus)
Hoary Cress	(Cardaria spp.)
Hound's-tongue	(Cynoglossum officinale)
Jointed Goatgrass	(Aegilops cylindrica)
Leafy Spurge	(Euphorbia esula)
Meadow Knapweed	(Centaurea pratensis)
Orange Hawkweed	(Hieracium aurantiacum)
Perennial Sow Thistle	(Sonchus arvensis)
Purple Nutsedge	(Cyperus rotundus)
Rush Skeletonweed	(Chondrilla juncea)
Scentless Chamomile	(Matricaria maritima)
Spotted Knapweed	(Centaurea maculosa)
Sulphur Cinquefoil	(Potentilla recta)
Tansy Ragwort	(Senecio jacobaea)
Velvetleaf	(Abutilon theophrasti)
Wild Oats	(Avena fatua)
Yellow Nutsedge	(Cyperus esculentus)
Yellow Starthistle	(Centaurea solstitialis)

Appendix I. "No Dumping" Sign

NO DUMPING

**NO YARD WASTE
NO LITTERING**

Effective February 1, 2018, all yard waste and garden waste is FREE to dispose of at any CSRD refusal disposal site year-round.



Appendix J. Community Weed Pull Newspaper Article

www.thegoldenstar.net

Golden Star

Thursday, August 4, 2022 Page A7

Community weed pull scheduled for disc golf course

By Claire Palmer

Froffers and environmentalist will have a chance to unite this August, with Wildsight Golden organizing a community weed pull at the Golden Disc Golf Course on Selkirk Hill.

According to Wildsight, invasive species such as Knapweed and Burdock have been found on the recently developed recreation site, spurring the need to curb the spread of these plants.

Many invasive species, such as knapweed and burdock, thrive in disturbed and developed areas, such as the disc golf course.

Once they are established, they can take over the area that was formerly occupied by

native plants that contribute to Golden's ecosystem.

Once invasive species become established, it can make it hard for native plants to grow and can cause disturbances to the ecosystem around them.

Wildsight says that the easiest way to stop the spread of invasive species is by preventing them from establishing in the first place.

This can be done by monitoring newly disturbed land to ensure no invasives start making a new home there and if they show up they should be promptly eliminated before they have the chance to spread and dominate.

To help stop invasives from getting established in the area, residents are encouraged to come to a community weed pull on Saturday, Aug. 13, from 9:30 a.m. until 12 p.m., to remove these weeds.

Wildsight Golden's Community Invasive Plant Program will also be using the disturbed ground from digging out these plants to plant native grass seed, in order to make it more difficult for invasive plants to take root moving forward.

Free pizza will be provided to all volunteers.

Please email wildsightweedprogram@gmail.com to RSVP or for more info.



Another past successful community weed pull. (Wildsight photo)

Appendix K. Community Weed Pull Poster



wildsight
Golden

GOLDEN'S COMMUNITY WEED PULL EVENT

Saturday, August 13th
9:30AM -12:00pm
@ the Disc Golf Course

Supported by:



TOWN OF
GOLDEN
Rocky Horse Country



CSISS
COLUMBIA SHUSWAP INVASIVE
SPECIES SOCIETY



Disc Golf Golden

Free pizza will be provided for volunteers. All are welcome!

Join us to learn about the invasive plants growing within the Golden area and help us hand pull some weeds. Dress for the weather, bring some water, gloves (clippers if you have them) and come ready to work in exchange for good times and free pizza!



Please email wildsightweedprogram@gmail.com to RSVP (so we know how much pizza to get!) and for more info.