Sustainable Forest Management Plan

Appendix 8: Listing of Invasive Plants

## Sustainable Forest Management Plan

## Prohibited Noxious Weeds

These weeds possess highly competitive characteristics, inherent means for rapid spread, and may pose difficulties for control. These weeds are known to be very serious problems in other countries or provinces, but are not well established here.

Common Crupina (Crupina vulgaris)
Diffuse Knapweed (Centaurea diffusa)
Dodder (Cuscuta spp.)
Hound's-tongue (Cynoglossum officinale)
Giant Burdock (Arctium spp.)
Jointed Goatgrass (Aegilops cylindrica)
Leafy Spurge (Euphorbia esula)
Rush Skeletonweed (Chondrilla juncea)
Spotted Knapweed (Centaurea maculosa)
Tansy Ragwort (Senecio jacobaea)
Velvetleaf (Abutilon theophrasti)
Yellow Starthistle (Centaurea solstitialis)
Green Foxtail (Setaria viridis)
Kochia (Kochia scoparia)
Oxcye Daisy (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)
Tartary Buckwheat (Fagopyrum tataricum)
Russian Thistle (Salsola kali)
Marsh Plume Thistle (Cirsium palustre)

## Primary Noxious Weeds

Primary Noxious Weeds must be controlled. While this does not entail eradication, weeds in this category must be prevented from forming viable seed. These weeds have the potential to spread rapidly and cause major crop losses.

Canada Thistle (Cirsium arvense)
Perennial Sow Thistle (Sonchus arvensis)
Common Toadflax (Linaria vulgaris)

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Dalmation Toadflax (Linaria dalmatica)<br>Scentless Chamomile (Mairicaria maritima)<br>Annual Sow Thistle (Sonchus oleraceus)<br>Wild Mustard (Sinapsis arvensis)<br>Nightflowering Catchfly (Silene noctiflora)<br>White Cockle (Lychnis alba)<br>Invasive Species of Concern<br>Orange Hawkweed (Hieracium aurantiaeum)<br>Cypress Spurge (Euphorbia cyparissias)

Other invasive plants may be added to this list as made know by the District Manager.

