ISCMV

INVASIVE SPECIES COUNCIL OF METRO VANCOUVER

Emerging Species in Metro Vancouver

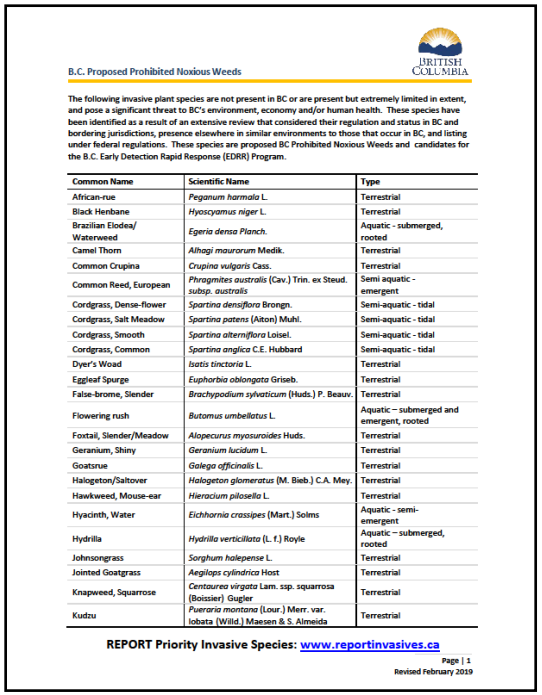
Tasha Murray

November 1, 2023

Provincial EDRR

Provincial EDRR Species Present in MV:

- Brazilian elodea (contained)
- European common reed, *Phragmites* (contained)
- Cordgasses (contained)
- Dyer's woad (contained)
- Mouse ear hawkweed (not contained)
- Water hyacinth (Surrey detention pond)
- Jointed goatgrass (historic site, site under concrete)
- North African grass (contained, monitoring)
- Water lettuce (Surrey detention pond - contained, eradicated?)
- Yellow floating heart (contained)



B.C. Proposed Prohibited Noxious Weeds

The following invasive plant species are not present in BC or are present but extremely limited in extent, and pose a significant threat to BC's environment, economy and/or human health. These species have been identified as a result of an extensive review that considered their regulation and status in BC and bordering jurisdictions, presence elsewhere in similar environments to those that occur in BC, and listing under federal regulations. These species are proposed BC Prohibited Noxious Weeds and candidates for the B.C. Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) Program.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Type
African-rue	*Peganum harmala* L.	Terrestrial
Black Henbane	*Hyoscyamus niger* L.	Terrestrial
Brazilian Elodea/ Waterweed	*Egeria densa Planch.*	Aquatic - submerged, rooted
Camel Thorn	*Alhagi maurorum* Medik.	Terrestrial
Common Crupina	*Crupina vulgaris* Cass.	Terrestrial
Common Reed, European	*Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud. *subsp. australis*	Semi aquatic - emergent
Cordgrass, Dense-flower	*Spartina densiflora* Brongn.	Semi-aquatic - tidal
Cordgrass, Salt Meadow	*Spartina patens* (Aiton) Muhl.	Semi-aquatic - tidal
Cordgrass, Smooth	*Spartina alterniflora* Loisel.	Semi-aquatic - tidal
Cordgrass, Common	*Spartina anglica* C.E. Hubbard	Semi-aquatic - tidal
Dyer's Woad	*Isatis tinctoria* L.	Terrestrial
Eggleaf Spurge	*Euphorbia oblongata* Griseb.	Terrestrial
False-brome, Slender	*Brachypodium sylvaticum* (Huds.) P. Beauv.	Terrestrial
Flowering rush	*Butomus umbellatus* L.	Aquatic – submerged and emergent, rooted
Foxtail, Slender/Meadow	*Alopecurus myosuroides* Huds.	Terrestrial
Geranium, Shiny	*Geranium lucidum* L.	Terrestrial
Goatsrue	*Galega officinalis* L.	Terrestrial
Halogeton/Saltover	*Halogeton glomeratus* (M. Bieb.) C.A. Mey.	Terrestrial
Hawkweed, Mouse-ear	*Hieracium pilosella* L.	Terrestrial
Hyacinth, Water	*Eichhornia crassipes* (Mart.) Solms	Aquatic - semi-emergent
Hydrilla	*Hydrilla verticillata* (L. f.) Royle	Aquatic – submerged, rooted
Johnsongrass	*Sorghum halepense* L.	Terrestrial
Jointed Goatgrass	*Aegilops cylindrica* Host	Terrestrial
Knapweed, Squarrose	*Centaurea virgata* Lam. ssp. squarrosa (Boissier) Gugler	Terrestrial
Kudzu	*Pueraria montana* (Lour.) Merr. var. lobata (Willd.) Maesen & S. Almeida	Terrestrial

REPORT Priority Invasive Species: www.reportinvasives.ca

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Revised February 2019

Mouse-ear Hawkweed (*Hieracium pilosella*)

Eggleaf Spurge *(Euphorbia oblongata)*

Water hyacinth/Pickerelweed (*Eichhornia crassipes*)

Water lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*)

Kevin Li


Josh Hillman, FloridaNature.org, Bugwood.org

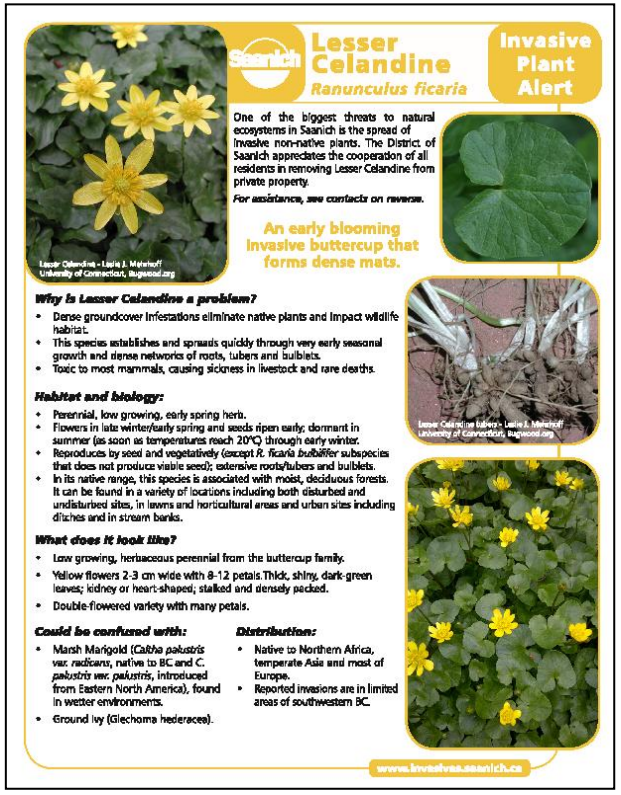
Yellow Floating Heart (*Nymphoides peltata*)

Other Species of Concern

Poison Hemlock (*Conicum maculatum)*

Italian Arum (*Arum italicum)*

Lesser Celandine/Fig Buttercup (*Ranunculus ficaria)*



Lesser Celandine

Ranunculus ficaria

Invasive Plant Alert

One of the biggest threats to natural ecosystems in Saanich is the spread of invasive non-native plants. The District of Saanich appreciates the cooperation of all residents in removing Lesser Celandine from private property.

For assistance, see contacts on reverse.

An early blooming invasive buttercup that forms dense mats.

Why is Lesser Celandine a problem?

- Dense groundcover infestations eliminate native plants and impact wildlife habitat.
- This species establishes and spreads quickly through very early seasonal growth and dense networks of roots, tubers and bulblets.
- Toxic to most mammals, causing sickness in livestock and rare deaths.

Habitat and biology:

- Perennial, low growing, early spring herb.
- Flowers in late winter/early spring and seeds ripen early; dormant in summer (as soon as temperatures reach 20°C) through early winter.
- Reproduces by seed and vegetatively (except *R. ficaria bulbifer* subspecies that does not produce viable seed); extensive roots/tubers and bulblets.
- In its native range, this species is associated with moist, deciduous forests. It can be found in a variety of locations including both disturbed and undisturbed sites, in lawns and horticultural areas and urban sites including ditches and in stream banks.

What does it look like?

- Low growing, herbaceous perennial from the buttercup family.
- Yellow flowers 2-3 cm wide with 8-12 petals.Thick, shiny, dark-green leaves; kidney or heart-shaped; stalked and densely packed.
- Double-flowered variety with many petals.

Could be confused with:

- Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris var. radicans*, native to BC and *C. palustris var. palustris*, introduced from Eastern North America), found in wetter environments.
- Ground Ivy (Glechoma hederacea).

Distribution:

- Native to Northern Africa, temperate Asia and most of Europe.
- Reported invasions are in limited areas of southwestern BC.

www.invasives.saanich.ca

Tree of Heaven/Chinese Sumac (*Ailanthus altissima)*

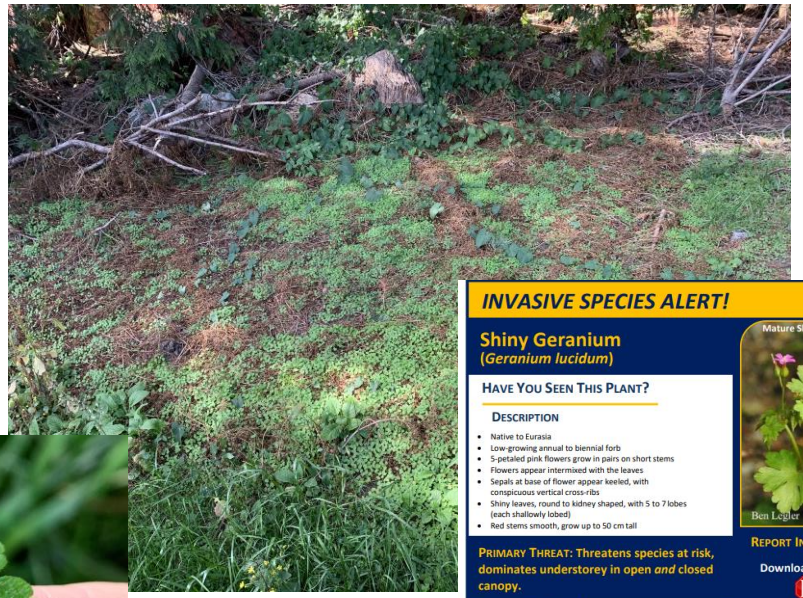
Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org

Common Butterbur (*Petasites hybridus*)

Great leopard's-bane (*Doronicum pardalianches*)


Scamperdale, Flickr

Shiny Geranium (*Geranium lucidum*)



North Africa Grass *(Ventenata dubia)*

INVASIVE SPECIES ALERT!

NORTH AFRICA GRASS
(Ventenata dubia)

Mature senescing North Africa grass

P. Scheinost, USDA NRCS

HAVE YOU SEEN THIS PLANT?

DESCRIPTION

- Native to north Africa, south-central Europe, south Russia, and west Asia
- Winter annual grass
- Young plants: vibrant green, reddish-black nodes, long ligules, and shallow roots (May/June)
- Mature plants: erect, narrow, in-rolled culms (10 - 45 cm), with microscopic hairs making stems smooth-like
- Plants with shiny silvery-green appearance and open panicle (June/July)
- Senesced plants: lower awns straight, upper awns twisted and bent (July/August)

PRIMARY THREATS: Decreases forage and increases risk of fire.

REPORT INVASIVE SPECIES

Download the App!

IAS

www.gov.bc.ca/invasive-species

Red-black node

Long ligule

P. Scheinost, USDA NRCS

BIOLOGY & SPREAD

- Reproduces by seeds with 15-35 seeds/plant
- Seed viability of at least 3 years
- Seeds produced in spring and germinate in fall
- Seeds dispersed by grass seed mixes, hay, machinery, vehicles or humans and animals
- Twisted and bent awns "unwind" when wet and drill into soil

IMPACT

- Replaces perennial grasses and forbs
- New invader that infests and degrades native, newly seeded, and managed grasslands
- Increases soil erosion
- Mature, wiry stems are not palatable to livestock
- Can impede mechanical harvesting equipment

For more information: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/plants-animals-ecosystems/invasive-species/priority-species/priority-plants

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Updated April 2021

Plant ID Apps

Plant Apps

The right app can help you identify plants (and other species), connect with nature, participate in community science projects, and even discover which plants are dangerous or invasive. Whether you are new to plant identification, want to improve your skills, or need verification of a challenging plant, there are apps to help!

Below is a list of available plant apps that can be used for the identification of native and/or invasive plants. A printable PDF version of this list can be found at the bottom of the page.

This list was compiled by ISCMV in August 2023 for informational purposes only. If you know of any other plant apps that you do not see on this list, please contact us.

Application	Overview	Details	Cost
FlowerChecker	Uses a team of experts who receive and analyze photos, posting the ID	• Not immediate, although it claims that 50% of its responses are posted within one hour	first 3 IDs are free, then $1/per correct ID
Google Lens	Point your phone's camera at a plant and Google Lens will analyze the image to ID the plant	• With an iOS device, you can use the functionality with Google photos • Can be used to ID many objects, not just plants	free
iNaturalist	ID plants in the field and confirm findings with amateur and professional naturalists from around the world	• If no matches are found, then the images are public so others can make ID suggestions • A community science platform that allows users to contribute data to many different projects	free
	Uses high-tech AI to ID plants based on leaf photos	• Instant access to a large database of plants that is	free

Where to Report?

- Use internal reporting processes for your jurisdiction
- Anywhere in BC → free Report Invasives BC app
- Don’t know who to contact? Need help with ID? → ISCMV