

Project Justification and Assurances Form

INVASIVE ALIEN PLANT SPECIES CONTROL

Beneficial Management Practices Categories: 1606

Aggressive invasive alien (exotic) species can dominate a site to exclude all other native species and remain dominant on the site indefinitely. These are a threat to natural areas wherever they occur because they can be transported by birds, wind or vegetative reproduction over or under ground. Cost-share incentive is available to qualified participants to help defray the costs of removing or destroying invasive alien plants. Species must be on the Ontario list of invasive alien plants (see list on following page) or recommended in special circumstances by their local County Weed Inspector.

Which invasive alien plant (see list on back of this page) are you trying to control?

What control measures or strategies will be undertaken to eradicate or control the invasive alien plant?

	Yes	No
To the best of my knowledge the proposed measures to eradicate or control the invasive alien plant will not have negative effects on the surrounding environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____ Name of Applicant (please print)		
_____ Signature of Applicant		_____ Date

Please return with original signatures to:
Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association
1 Stone Road West
Guelph ON N1G 4Y2

Invasive Alien Plant Species for Reference in Ontario

Common Name		Scientific Name
Buckthorn	—	Rhamnus cathartica
Coltsfoot	—	Tussilago farfara
Common Barberry	—	Berberis vulgaris
Dog Strangling Vine/ Black Swallow Wort	—	Vincetoxicum nigrum
Garlic Mustard	—	Alliaria petiolata
Giant Hogweed	—	Heracleum mantegazzianum
Goutweed	—	Aegopodium podagraria
Japanese Knotweed	—	Polygonum cuspidatum
Knapweed spp	—	Centaurea spp
Nightshade	—	Solanum spp
Phragmites	—	Phragmites australis
Poison Hemlock	—	Conium maculatum
Purple Loosestrife	—	Lythrum salicaria
Spurge spp	—	Euphorbia spp
Wild Parsnip	—	Pastinaca sativa

Considerations if: Herbicide Application

Project Component	Description of Effect Mitigation
<i>Air Quality</i>	Decreased ambient air quality due to emissions and increased concentrations of chemical pollutants. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid spraying herbicides during windy conditions, during smog advisories or if the ambient temperature is expected to exceed 25°C on the day of application. • Follow any additional directions specified on the herbicide container label.
<i>Species at Risk - Aquatic</i>	Disturbance to aquatic species at risk and/or their critical habitat. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If any species at risk are known or expected to be present at any time within or adjacent to the project area, consult with Fisheries and Oceans Canada specialists or the relevant provincial authority regarding measures to avoid harmful disturbance to these species.

<i>Fauna</i>	<p>Bioaccumulation of contaminants by wildlife.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid spraying herbicides within 20 m of ungulate forage areas and, where practicable, erect barriers to prevent ungulates from grazing in sprayed zones. • Use herbicide products that are proven to be least toxic to wildlife. <p>Reduced biomass and diversity of aquatic organisms due to physical activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with the most stringent of any applicable regulatory requirements and also ensure that herbicides are applied at a sufficient distance from any water body to minimize the risk of contamination of aquatic biota. • Use herbicide products that are proven to be least toxic to aquatic organisms. • Use herbicides that are approved for use in Canada by the Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA).
<i>Humans</i>	<p>Effects on human health due to exposure to airborne pollutants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid spraying herbicides during windy conditions, during smog advisories or if the ambient temperature is expected to exceed 25°C on the day of application. • Erect signs and post notices warning the public of herbicide spraying and identifying the compounds used. • Follow any additional directions specified on the herbicide container label. <p>Effects on human health due to exposure to harmful chemicals when handling or disposing of herbicides.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid mixing, loading, applying or disposing of herbicides in areas where they could enter water intakes or wells used for domestic purposes. • Contain, seal and store any unused herbicides for future use. Otherwise, return the product to the manufacturer or dispose of it through a licensed waste disposal company. • Install anti-back flow devices on mixing and loading equipment. • Keep adequate First Aid equipment on-site. Follow First Aid instructions on herbicide containers and obtain medical attention, as required. • Thoroughly rinse and drain herbicide containers prior to their disposal or recycling.
<i>Soil Quality</i>	<p>Contamination of soil and disturbance to microscopic organisms in the soil due to herbicide applications and disposal of equipment rinsate on lands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid using herbicides containing metals or other substances that are persistent in the environment. • Whenever possible, store and reuse equipment rinsate for mixing new batches. If this is not possible, spray small amounts of equipment rinsate on land that has been previously treated with the same herbicide (provided that there are no steep slopes).
<i>Species at Risk - Terrestrial</i>	<p>Disturbance to terrestrial species at risk and/or their critical habitat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If any species at risk are known or expected to be present at any time within or adjacent to the project area, consult with Environment Canada specialists or the relevant provincial authority regarding measures to avoid harmful disturbance to these species.
<i>Wildlife Habitat (terrestrial and aquatic)</i>	<p>Physical damage and loss of habitat (terrestrial, riparian and/or wetland).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid spraying herbicides during windy conditions to prevent transport of airborne chemicals into non-targeted areas. • Conduct controlled applications to avoid drips onto non-targeted vegetation. • Observe the terrestrial zone recommendations provided on the container label to protect non-targeted vegetation. Maximum buffer widths are desirable. • Use non-chemical controls in or adjacent to sensitive areas provided that these methods are effective in controlling the invasive exotic species and that they do not increase the potential for erosion.