

ANNUAL REPORT 2024-25



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Table of Contents

Introduction	3
1. Coordination, Collaboration & Planning	3
1.3 Annual Planning & Governance	3
2. Field Program	4
2.1 Invasive Plant Program	4
2.2 Inventory	6
2.3 Biocontrol Monitoring	7
2.4 UBC Research Collaboration: McKay Creek Fire	9
2.5 Invasive Mussel Sampling	9
3. Outreach & Education Program	10
3.1 Events, Presentations & Training	10
3.2 Resources	11
3.3 Digital Outreach	11
3.4 Advertising Features	12
4. Challenges, Solutions & Organization Resiliency	13
Financial Reporting	15
1. Revenue	15
2. Expenditures	16
Acknowledgements	17
Appendix 1. List of Partnerships and Activities	18
Appendix 2. LRISS 2024 Priority Plant Species & Categories	20
Appendix 3. Density & Distribution Codes	23
Appendix 4. Examples of Print & Digital Resource	24
Appendix 5. LRISS Financial Reports	26
Appendix 6. In-kind Contributions Summary 2024-25	29

Introduction

The Lillooet Regional Invasive Species Society (LRISS) continues to deliver the 3 programs: (1) Coordination, Collaboration & Planning, (2) Field and (3) Outreach & Education. This is our 13th season of operation. The Executive Director (ED) hired 3 summer staff. The Xaxli'p Community Forest Corporation (XCFC), continues to complete our mechanical treatment across our region. The services of Fiona MacDonald has a contract to fulfill our Digital Media Coordinator. A GIS Specialist, Marc Coderre, also provides contracted services to LRISS to assist us with mapping and our digital data collection. LRISS also employs Ellen Gross of Solution Business Services as our primary bookkeeper to allocate and track all of our finances in the Sage Accounting. LRISS is grateful for the part-time contracted services to provide professional and specialized expertise for our organization.

1. Coordination, Collaboration & Planning

The Coordination, Collaboration and Planning program expands our capacity because of the collaborations with our many partners. Our deliverables were met for this program. They included:

- *Collaboration with all existing partners:* Appendix 1 is a list of our partners and the projects completed.
- *Seek new partnerships and apply for diverse funding:* LRISS has 13 different funding sources that include Federal, Provincial and Regional government, utility and not-for-profits. The Lillooet Historical Society is a new partnership. The Lillooet Visitor Center was located in the Historical Society's Museum this year. LRISS trained their staff and they also accompanied our staff in the field to interact with campers and tourists. The photo on the left shows the LRISS crew, Kayla, Emma and Tia with Sasha Fergusson from the Visitor Center with the handouts for campers.
- *Program Development & Planning:* Every year we host an annual planning meeting with our partners that asks for input. This meeting occurred in at the same time as our Annual General Meeting on May 1.
- *Communication of program results and efficacy:* The 2023 -24 LRISS Annual Report was prepared and shared with all partners. A PowerPoint summary was shared at our Annual General Meeting (AGM).
- *Communicate news and information to membership via social media and website:* As described below in outreach, we post weekly and publish a digital newsletter.



1.3 Annual Planning & Governance

Annual Planning Meeting & Annual General Meeting: As mentioned above, LRISS held our Annual Planning Meeting and AGM jointly on May 1, 2024. Two presentations were delivered by LRISS: first, a

summary of the previous year’s activities and second, a review of our priority species and plans for our 2024 operational season. We asked for input to our program for the upcoming season. Partners updates were also received at this meeting. The minutes from our AGM can be found on our website. We plan to host the 2025 AGM on May 7, 2025.

Invasive Species Updates: : The Executive Director attends annual conferences to stay current with invasive management tools and research in addition to connecting with funders and regional committee colleagues. This year, the Field Tour was held in Parksville, hosted by the Coastal Invasive Species Society. This tour provides an opportunity to see different species in the field that could be a future threat to our region. Speakers are also invited to present on topics that are relevant to our organizations such as mental health and reconciliation.

2. Field Program

The LRISS field program was delivered primarily by 3 LRISS Staff and 1 contractor: Xaxlí’p Community Forest Corporation (XCFC). The T’it’q’et-P’egp’ig’lha and Xwísten Fisheries Guardians collaborated with LRISS staff for the second year to do the invasive mussel sampling. A GIS consultant continues to be used to assist LRISS with mapping, our Priority Ranking Tool & planning treatment as well as data collection. There were 3 main activities in our field program: 1. Invasive Plant removal, 2. Inventory, and 3. Aquatic Invasive Mussel Sampling.

2.1 Invasive Plant Program

The invasive plant removal program is composed of surveys, mechanical treatment and monitoring of the sites that were treated by the contractor.

	2023	2024
Sites Created (new)	57	138
New Hectares (Ha's)	3.3178	40.9228
Total Surveys	395	605
Total Ha's Surveyed	75.3839	337
Surveys with 0 Ha's	161	160
Total Treatments	261	241
Total Ha's Treated	65.2671	71.3127

The list of sites to treat was prepared using our Priority Ranking Tool. The work was completed primarily by the XCFC crews. LRISS staff did all of the monitoring in addition to new inventory work. A summary of the work completed is found in Table 1. This year we also completed Biocontrol Dispersal monitoring for Spotted knapweed, Dalmatian Toadflax and Canada Thistle. In order to request biocontrol agents for sites, the Ministry of Forests Biocontrol program requires us to review sites to establish whether or not biocontrol agents are on site already.

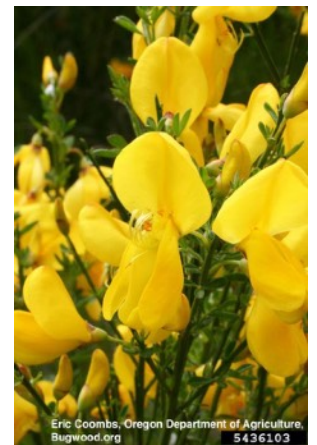
Table 1. Summary of Invasive Plant Program Results

LRISS accomplished our goals for treatment in 2024. We also met our obligation to monitor at least ten percent of the sites treated. We monitored 12% of the sites treated. Table 1 shows a comparison of the work accomplished in 2023 & 2024. There was an increase in the number of surveys completed as well as the number of hectares covered in those surveys. There were large sites along highway corridors, especially the Highline Road on the north side of Anderson Lake that attributed to the large number of hectares surveyed.

Although there were a few less sites treated, there were more hectares treated overall.

A few notes about the categories reported on in Table 1 are necessary to clarify what was accomplished. New sites represent what was found during inventory of roads and trails. The hectares of the new sites (and the surveys) is the total footprint of those sites. It does not represent solid infestations. The plants found within a site have different densities and those are recorded in the site data collection for new sites and sites surveyed. The Invasive Alien Plant Program (IAPP) and now the new InvasivesBC has designated site density and distribution codes to monitor the infestation from year to year. Even if the site size is not getting smaller in overall hectares, this information can tell you whether or not a treatment is working on a site. If a site is getting less dense with plants, this may give an indication that the site treatment is effective. Please refer to Appendix 2 for the codes.

Priority Invasive Plants of note: LRISS continues to monitor the **Scotch Broom** (*Cytisus scoparius*) that was found in 2022. We are please to report that no other plants have been found. Two high priority invasive plant species found in 2019 continue to be treated: Wild Parsnip (*Pastina sativa* L.), and Puncturevine (*Tribulus terrestris*) are being treated by T'it'q'et and Fountainview Farms respectively. These species are the top priority for LRISS to eradicate but they are found on T'it'q'et Reserve and Fountainview's private land. The Ministry of Forests is now directly assisting T'it'q'et Lands Staff with the 2025 plans for the Wild Parsnip infestation. LRISS and the Thompson Nicola Regional District staff coordinate to complete Puncturevine inventory on Highway 12 adjacent to Fountainview.



Leafy spurge is a priority plant species and the new infestation found in 2023 was treated again this year. It is the only site of this species found on the west side of the Fraser River and only 1 of 3 sites in our entire region. It was concerning to LRISS staff because they found significant cattle use on this site this year. There are small ponds or wetlands not far from this site and it appears that the cattle are using the area, just off the roadside, to rest and travel back and forth to the water to drink. There was soil compaction and heavy grazing of all plants on the Leafy Spurge site. We will continue to treat and monitor this site as well as communicate with Ts'kw'aylaxw about the status of this site. Appendix 3 has our full priority list of plant species with definitions.

There are new plants that were found in the region this year: Queen Anne's Lace (*Daucus carota* L.), Common Evening Primrose (*Oenothera biennis* L.), and Fernleaf Yarrow (*Achillea filipendulina*). The Queen Anne's Lace was found on private property in Lillooet and the other two species were found on the roadside in Tsal'alh (Shalath-Seton Portage). They are all species that are often found in gardens. They are widespread at the coast in the Fraser Valley, Sea to Sky and Coastal regions.

Queen Anne's Lace or Wild Carrot (*Daucus carota*) is an



invasive plant from Europe. It is a biennial that can grow between one and 4 feet tall. It has barbed seeds that are small, brown and oval with hooked spines that can easily attach to animals and spread. The seeds can last in the soil for 1-2 years. This plant is reported to possibly cause phytophotodermatitis where sap from this plant when it gets on your skin and exposed to sunlight can cause skin damage like burns, blisters and irritation. Wear gloves and long sleeves for removal. It is reported to displace native plant species, impact crops and hay fields as well as affecting the taste of milk if ingested in large quantities by dairy cows. It has been found on private land in Lillooet.

Common Evening Primrose is often planted intentionally in gardens and found in seed mixes. It is a biennial that grows up to 1.8m tall. It has a main stem that can branch out. Leaves are alternate with a lance-shape. It spreads by seeds which can remain viable in the soil for over 70 years. One plant can produce 10,000 seeds that are spread by wind and birds. This plant can escape gardens and spread along roadsides. It is unpalatable to animals. It can displace native vegetation. It has been found in gardens in Lillooet.



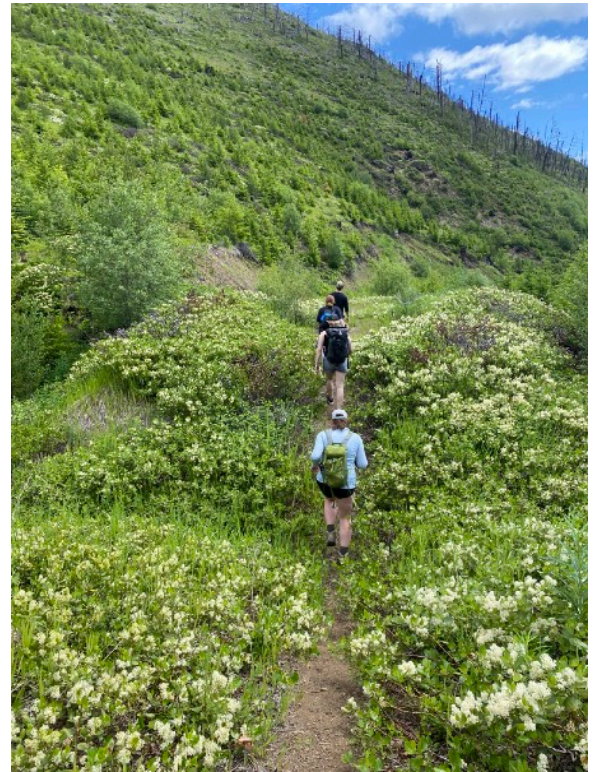
Fernleaf Yarrow is a garden plant that spreads by seeds and roots. It can grow up to 150cm tall and has fern-like leaves that are spicy smelling when crushed. The roots are shallow and fibrous and easily spread horizontally through the soil. It is toxic to dogs, cats and horses. It is also a host to powder mildew, rust and stem rot that can spread to crops. As well as Shalath, it has also been seen at the Lillooet Landfill. Infestations have not been mapped to date and there hasn't been any seen at the landfill in over a year. It likely died or was removed during machine disturbance.

2.2 Inventory

Targeted inventory in 2024 included a variety of areas and species. LRISS continues to review two landslides on Highway 99 south between Lillooet and Pemberton close to Duffy Lake. These were the slides that occurred during the atmospheric river event of November 2021. We also completed inventory on 91 km of trails and roadsides. There were 126 new sites established that covered 25.31 hectares. A summary of the inventory and sites established can be found in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Summary of Invasive Plant Inventory completed in 2024.

Location	Type	Length of Inventory (km)	New Sites Established	New Hectares
Barton Road	Road	2	2	0.0202
Blustery Trail - Rough Creek FSR	Trail	11	1	0.0001
Bridge Main FSR	Road	28.5	15	0.4247
Greyrock Forest Service Road (FSR)	Road	11	46	4.6543
Gun Creek Trail - Lower	Trail	7	9	0.1392
Gwyneth Lake Provincial Park	Park	2.7	4	1.2106
Highline Road	Road	14.5	14	3.1906
McDonald FSR	Road	6.3	18	10.2951
Town Creek	Road & Trail	8	17	5.3753



2023 Downton & Casper Creek Wildfires: The Executive Director visited the Downton Creek Fire area on the west side of Gun Creek. A private land owner showed her the regrowth on her property and the adjacent land. There was evidence of invasive plants moving off of the forestry roads in the area and onto intersecting fireguards. There was evidence of native plant regrowth. There was very little sign of the grass species that were planted using helicopters in the previous fall. LRISS attended meetings and obtained updates from Interwest Forest company regarding post-wildfire harvesting for the Downton Creek Fire. LRISS submitted questions at a community meeting held on July 23 (via zoom), about how the company was mitigating the risk of further invasive plant establishment and spread. No response has been given to date (November 11). LRISS was unable to return to do specific inventory or surveys related to the fire due to lack of capacity and funding.

The inventory on the Highline Road was conducted specifically in the footprint of the Casper Creek Fire. A BC Hydro Vegetation Specialist was traveling this road and noted the dense patches of knapweed. He reported this to LRISS and we did the inventory so there is a baseline of data in year 1 after the wildfire in that area. The knapweed infestations should be checked for biocontrol and if none is present, they would be ideal for releases.

2.3 Biocontrol Monitoring

Biocontrol agent monitoring was completed primarily in the Edge Hills Provincial Park as part of the workplan for Parks. This area was monitored in collaboration with the Thompson Nicola Regional



District Staff since it is an area where our organizations overlap. Four other areas were monitored while LRISS was already completing other tasks. They included one site on the Highline road, 2 sites on Greyrock FSR, 2 sites along a Range Tenure ditch line in the Watson Bar area and Fountain Lake. No other dedicated funding was provided for this type of activity.

In the Edge Hills Provincial Park, LRISS conducted 16 Biocontrol Dispersal Monitoring for Spotted Knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*) primarily. Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*) and Dalmatian Toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*) were also conducted when they were on the same site as the Spotted Knapweed. There were 5 different agents found in this monitoring and 206 agents recorded in total. The majority of the agents found (156) was *Larinus minutus*, a small weevil that lays its eggs in the seed head of both Spotted and Diffuse knapweed. The larvae will feed on the seeds and then the

adult will feed on stems, rosette leaves and florets.

Our recommendations for Edge Hills Provincial Park are consistent with the findings of the TNRD Staff for the knapweed species: no other biocontrol releases are needed at this time. Based on our monitoring, there are a variety of agents and the numbers of the agents were found to be decent for the infestations in the Park. There are not enough or sizeable Dalmatian Toadflax sites that could warrant a biocontrol release at this time. Oxeye Daisy has a new biocontrol according to the Ministry of Forests and if there was a opportunity, there 3 large infestations (0.1838, 0.29 and 0.1639 hectares) where releases could be made.

Of the other 3 sites, only Greyrock FSR had 2 different agents (*Agape zoegana*, *Larinus minutus*) on the plant species being monitored. In this case it was Diffuse Knapweed. We were specifically looking for any bioagents on Canada Thistle sites in the West Pavilion and Fountain Lake areas. There were none found. This includes one new site that is in the same location, but much larger, as the Leafy Spurge site at 62km on the West Pavilion. This site is 13.9 hectares with a density of 2-5 plants per square meter and a distribution of 7 (continuous uniform occurrence of well-spaced individuals). Although a biocontrol form was not completed for this site, it was noted in the observation form that no bioagents were found.



2.4 UBC Research Collaboration: McKay Creek Fire

The research that is occurring on the McKay Creek Wildfire will not only be extended in time but also there will be an expansion of research as well. Dr. Jennifer Grenz's Indigenous Ecology Lab was successful in obtaining the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) and National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation grant for multi-year funding. This grant will allow for several PhD projects, Guardian training and other opportunities in collaboration with Ts'kw'aylaxw. Virginia Oeggerli completed her Master's thesis and successfully defended it with honours on November 4th. She will be continuing her research using the same McKay vegetation plots to complete a PhD. The results of her Master's research is being shared with Ts'kw'aylaxw and it is our intention to invite her to present to LRISS as well.



We are very grateful for the investment of this research and funding into our region and capacity building for our partners, Ts'kw'aylaxw (primary community and will include Xwísten and T'it'q'et).

2.5 Invasive Mussel Sampling

LRISS was awarded a grant from the Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation (HCTF) to sample the Fraser River for invasive mussels. This sampling is part of the BC Ministry of Environment & Climate Change Mussel Defence Program to keep BC free of invasive mussels. LRISS has successfully received funding for 8 years to sample water bodies for Zebra & Quagga mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha* & *D. rostriformis bugensis*). The Fraser is very turbulent and full of silt and sand making the samples hard to analyse. It was approved, for the second year, to sample the Bridge River and Seton Lake that drain into the Fraser. We are happy to report that no invasive mussels have been detected in any of the water bodies or in BC to date. The list of waterbodies is below in Table 3.

Two St'át'imc Guardian crews, Xwísten and T'it'q'et-P'egp'ig'lha, did the sampling work alongside LRISS Staff for the second year. As part of the training session, we also deployed a substrate monitor on the Seton Lake dock to teach the Guardians how to monitor for adult mussels. The water samples test for larval mussels and are sent to a lab for analysis.

Table 3. Waterbodies sampled for Invasive Mussels.

Waterbody name	Sample site name/description	Months sampled	Total plankton samples
Fraser River	Bridge River - Upstream from the Fraser River Confluence	June, July, August x2	4
Fraser River	Seton Lake Public Dock / Boat Launch	June, July, August x2	4
		Total samples taken	8

3. Outreach & Education Program

The LRISS outreach program did reach our goals for 2024-25. The people that LRISS hired this year is the primary reason for our success in this program. We had 2 returning summer staff, one of whom had just finished her first year of a Bachelor of Education and a new LRISS staff person. For the second year, we had our staff start in May. This increased our capacity to deliver programming to youth in schools. We continue to use a consultant as our Digital Media Coordinator. Table 4 is a summary of our outreach statistics and description of our activities are in the sections below.

Table 4. 2024-25 Summary of Outreach

Type	Number / Posts	Total Reach
Event	36	1465
Newsletter	12	30474
Presentation / Training	23	266
Print Ad	42	47467
Print Resource	9	1885
Social Media	346	918262
Website	NA	642

3.1 Events, Presentations & Training

LRISS has participated in or delivered 59 events, presentations, and training. Our summer staff and ED engaged with all of the schools: Cayoosh Elementary, George M. Murray Elementary, Ski'l Mountain School, Gold Bridge Community School and Lillooet Secondary School. Overall, we did 27 sessions with the schools. This covered Kindergarten to Grade 11. This was increase over last year.

LRISS continues to offer training sessions to our partners, industry and the public. It is a priority to train as many people as possible that are active or work outdoors because they have the ability to

report new infestations. This season we did 11 training sessions that included:

- BC Conservation Foundation staff completing work in the South Chilcotin Mountains Park.
- District of Lillooet Public Works Staff.
- HUB Staff training: Invasives 101.
- Lillooet Landfill Staff.
- Lillooet Visitor Centre Staff (2 sessions).
- Dawson Road Maintenance and Ministry of Transportation Staff.
- Splitrock Environmental Nursery Staff.
- Talker Mine Staff.
- Xwísten Agriculture Students: Invasives 101.
- Xwísten Fisheries Guardians Invasive Mussel Sampling.

Photo to the right is the Summer Library Club.



3.2 Resources

LRISS not only purchases resources from Provincial programs but we create our own for local programs. This year, we have distributed over 868 print resources. LRISS gives out support materials for training sessions like identification guides. This year, the Lillooet Landfill Staff were very dedicated to distributing a rack card with common garden invasives. LRISS also is thankful to the Sea to Sky Invasive Species Council for producing a brochure targeting RV renters and rental companies. They provided the template and any RISO (Regional Invasive Species Organization) could add their logo. LRISS had the brochures printed and distributed to the Visitor Centre and local campgrounds. Appendix 4. shows the digital version of this brochure.



3.3 Digital Outreach

Electronic resources include our website and 5 social media channels: Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, X (Twitter), and TikTok. We consistently post on social media weekly. There were 346 posts generated with a reach of 918262. TikTok continues to dominate and create the greatest reach from a social media platform. We are pleased to have this reach on TikTok because it typically has a younger audience (18-34 years old). Facebook has the second largest reach but Instagram is not far behind. It is important to note that one post on TikTok was an outlier causing our reach to significantly increase for 2024-25 fiscal year. One post in January reached over 760000. Usually a good TikTok reach would be about 3000. It is important to note this and take this into account when comparing reach for next year. An example of a TikTok post is in the photo to the left.

What is noticeable is that the number of overall posts for all channels has significantly decreased (836 last fiscal) but our reach has increased from last year. The posts have more reach because they are being specifically designed for the channel and what is trending.

Our digital outreach continues to be managed by a Digital Media consultant, Fiona McDonald. She is acting as LRISS's Digital Media Coordinator. Instead of posting the same content on all social media channels, our consultant designs content appropriate for the channel and audience. Reels have been getting lots of views on Facebook & Instagram. Fun content with video has resulted in a huge reach on TikTok and Facebook.

Social Media Audits: As part of our ongoing review and evaluation of our social media content and channels, our Digital Media coordinator performs audits with summary information and recommendations. This has lead us to make changes and improvements that include:

- Suspending posts to X (Twitter) indefinitely. There has been a significant drop in reach for any of our posts to "X" and we continue to get "Followers" that are bots and not real humans or organizations. Due to the inconsistency of quality information and controversial content showing up on our feed, this has led us to suspend use of this platform.

- Drop the Meta platform called Threads. LRISS experimented with the use of this platform as a legitimate alternative to “X” but it didn’t pick up enough followers that were relevant to our intended audience. We have since suspended use of this platform.
- Create more organic videos by summer staff to use for reels on Facebook/Instagram and for trends on TikTok.
- Signing up for a new platform called Bluesky.

We will continue to do at least 2 audits per year. They give us very good insights and help us find efficiencies with our posting to a variety of audiences.

Monthly newsletters. Using Mail Chimp, the newsletter is generated once a month and sent out to subscribers and our membership. Our most recent newsletters can be found on our [website](#). Each month, we design and write a feature for the newsletter that is also sent individually to 24 of our partners. This includes all of the 6 northern St’át’imc communities, St’át’imc Government Services and Lillooet Tribal Council. Our partners share this feature article with their membership in community newsletters, staff emails, and social media.

3.4 Advertising Features

Advertising includes features for print media like the newspaper and tourism guides. LRISS continues to have a business card ad in the local newspaper (Bridge River Lillooet news) every week with the PlayCleanGo message. Since April 2024, there have been 42 ad features published with a reach of 47467. This year we did 7 special features this year: 4 in the Bridge River Lillooet News and 3 in the Mountain Telegraph that featured specific invasive species. We wanted to bring awareness to certain species that are prevalent or problematic in the region. Examples are found below and in Appendix 4.



Help protect Lillooet’s biodiversity.

Keep an eye out for invasive species and take action!

Invasive species have negative environmental, social, and economic impacts.



Blueweed

Flowers: June to July
Reproduces by seeds that remain viable for years.
Grows between 30 to 80cm

Flowers are primarily a blue colour.
Leaves are lance-shaped. Leaves & stems are covered in hairs that are very prickly.

Removal: Small patches can be hand-pulled. Wear protective gloves to prevent skin irritation.



Spurges

Flowers: April to May
Spreads by seed, roots, or cuttings. Grows between 10 and 30 cm depending on type.

Small flowers that are surrounded by yellow-green flower-like bracts. Leaves are fleshy, blue-green in colour.

Removal: Remove small patches before it flowers & sets seed. Wear gloves to protect your skin from a milky sap that can cause blisters.

Do NOT compost removed plants, bag for disposal for free at the Lillooet Landfill.

For more ID advice and resources to remove invasive species from your property, contact us:

 info@lriss.ca
 lriss.ca
  [@lrinvasives](https://www.instagram.com/lrinvasives)

4. Challenges, Solutions & Organization Resiliency

LRISS is constantly reviewing our organization for ways to improve and build resiliency to plan for challenges. We acknowledge that there are things that we can control and challenges that arise that are unforeseen. In 2024, we generally had a good year that lacked major challenges or issues.

Staffing in our organization, however, continues to be a limiting factor and a risk to business continuity. Since there is only one person, the ED, that coordinates all of the programs, this poses a risk to business continuity if the current contractor were to leave. We continue to find ways to add depth to our organization through creative options.

We continue to struggle with the InvasivesBC program, the relatively new database created to house data collected through BC Ministry agreements. While the batch upload function has expanded to include treatment monitoring and biocontrol dispersal monitoring, it is the navigating in the online program including map view that is not easy. The interface is not easily interpreted and without a dedicated operations coordinator, the ED is not using it enough to become familiar with the quirks and tricks to efficiently navigate, filter and use the reporting function.

Solutions:

The following solutions have been implemented by LRISS to adapt and create resiliency for our organization:

1. Collaboration and outsourcing have worked to add staffing depth to our organization.

Field Work: The Xaxlí'p Community Forest Crews (XCFC) continue to be contracted to do the invasive plant treatment. In the past, summer staff have completed a portion of these tasks. XCFC Crews were able to take on the entire treatment list since 2022. LRISS continues to work with the other 5 St'át'imc communities to build their capacity to take on invasive species management. We held training sessions and continue to with Guardian programs. This is also the second year that we employed Guardians to lead the aquatic sampling for invasive mussels.

Digital Media Coordinator: LRISS has continued to use the services of a digital media consultant part-time. Fiona McDonald manages all of the social media, creates monthly newsletters and design work for articles and ad features. Our social media continues to grow because of her expertise. It is an efficient way for LRISS to manage our social media without having an Outreach & Education coordinator position to lead this. Fiona created the invasive plant features found in Appendix 4.



Summer staff: LRISS hired summer staff for 4 months between May and August. We believe that the longer time-span allows us to recruit from the University level as well as add training and development

that we would not normally have time for. This year we had a Thompson Rivers University student from the Natural Resources Program as well as 2 returning staff (one for only July & August). As compared to previous summers where the majority of the students were high school age and they were hired for only 9 weeks, this approach attracts staff that are invested in learning and interested in conservation and invasive species.

Other contractors: LRISS hires 2 other contractors whose expertise gives depth to our organization without having to hire full-time positions: a GIS consultant and a bookkeeper.

2. Governance, business continuity and project management.

Board Activities: The Board has struck a Governance and Policy committee to improve on board efficiency, strategic planning and policy establishment and review. LRISS has had a draft policy manual since 2022 and it has not been fully reviewed or finalized. This committee seeks to establish a terms of reference for the committee and the Board to create tasks and timelines for Board work (like the policy manual) that will be accomplished over a year.

Project Management Software & Communications: We piloted the project management software, Asana in 2023 with the staff and due to its success, we continued to use it in 2024. Asana creates business continuity for LRISS. It not only allows the ED to assign and track tasks for staff but also for the organization. Annual, monthly and weekly tasks can be scheduled with descriptions, attach documents and assign due dates. The LRISS ED is the only person that has full knowledge of operations so this tool tracks key tasks and can be accessed by the Board if there is a change of ED.

LRISS continues to use Slack as an internal messaging system. It is a best practice for businesses and organizations with staff to separate personal messages from work related messages. Slack allows for direct messaging about specific topics (channels) and keeps communications organized. It is integrated with Asana so if there is a task assigned in Asana, a notification occurs in Slack. Emails continue to be used for external communications. For example, the summer staff used an LRISS email to coordinate classroom visits at the schools. Our Digital Media Coordinator also uses Slack to communicate with the ED.

The following is a summary of activities were accomplished this year to maintain LRISS's resiliency:

- Continue to work with our St'át'imc partners to increase their capacity to independently manage invasive species.
- Hire summer staff for 4 months to recruit University students and offer skill development.
- Continued use of a bookkeeper contracted to enter all financials and produce reports.
- Continued use of a GIS consultant for updates to our ESRI, Field Maps data collection app, online portal, InvasivesBC batch uploading support and updates to our Priority Ranking Tool.
- Continued to use the Priority Ranking Tool to prioritize the treatment of invasive plants. The PRT will be reviewed this year especially with regard to ranking of the invasive plants
- Establish a Board Governance and Policy committee to work on policies that apply to the Board and LRISS staff.
- Maintain Asana to track and monitor all LRISS programs and projects including staff.
- Continue using Slack as an internal communication tool.

Financial Reporting

LRISS tracks finances between April 1 and March 31 as our fiscal year. The following sections give a summary of our financial information. All bookkeeping is completed using the Sage Accounting System. As mentioned previously, we hire a bookkeeper to track our monthly allocations. An accountant is employed once a year to complete our business tax filing. Please refer to Appendix 5 for financial reports showing details of revenue and expenditures.

LRISS receives in-kind funding from our partners. This includes equipment, staff time and discounts. Appendix 6 shows the full in-kind summary. The total for this year was just over \$7000.00.

1. Revenue

LRISS secured \$217,390.19 of new funding for our programming. The pie chart below shows an overview of the LRISS funding. Table 6 shows the amounts that can also be referenced in our year-end Income Statement found in the Appendix 5. The total of in-kind contributions added \$7032 to our total revenue (\$224422.19) which can be found in Appendix 6 This also includes \$4055.08 of GST Rebate that LRISS is eligible for from 2024-25 but is not able to apply for until 2025-26 fiscal year. This cash has not been received yet.

It is also important to note that LRISS has revenue that is categorized as “deferred”. This revenue is comprised of any project money that is left in the preceding fiscal year as well as GST rebates collected over the last 3 years. Any money left in the projects, no matter how small, is deferred to the next fiscal year into that same project for spending. The GST rebate funds have been transferred into our savings account and can be seen on our Balance Sheet under the name “Plan 24”.

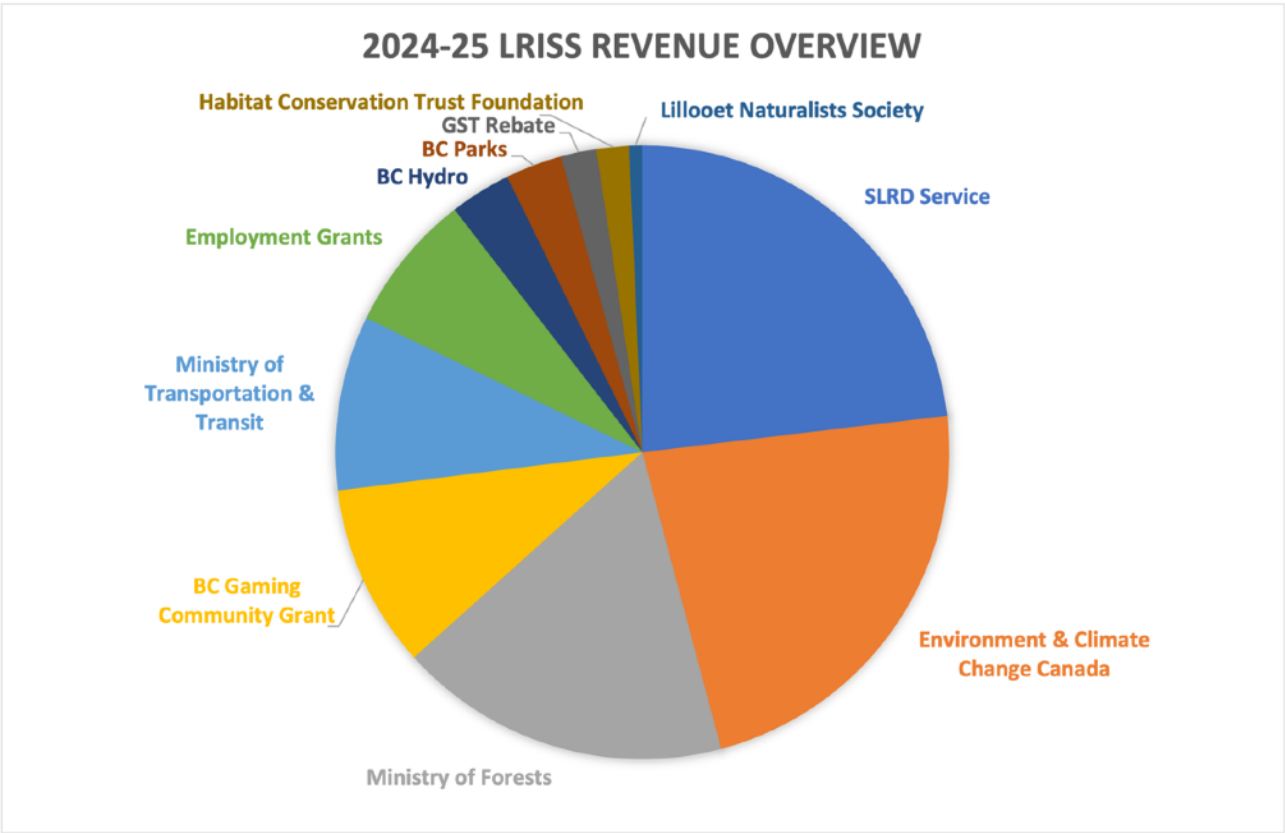
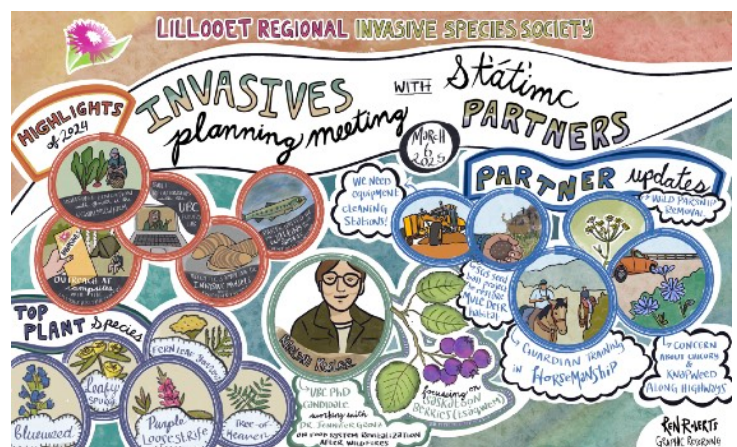


Table 6. Overview of LRISS Funding Revenue 2024-25

Sources of Revenue	Amount
Squamish Lillooet Regional District	\$50205
Environment & Climate Change Canada	\$49500
Ministry of Forests	\$38000
BC Community Gaming Grant	\$21000
Ministry of Transportation & Transit	\$20000
Employment Grants (Canada Summer Jobs, EcoCanada)	15895
BC Hydro	\$5000
BC Parks	\$6500
GST Rebate	\$4055
Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation	\$3570
Lillooet Naturalist Society	\$1500
Bank interest	\$5.11
Total 2024-25 Revenue	\$217390.19
In-Kind Revenue	\$7032
Total 2024-25 with In-Kind	\$224422.19

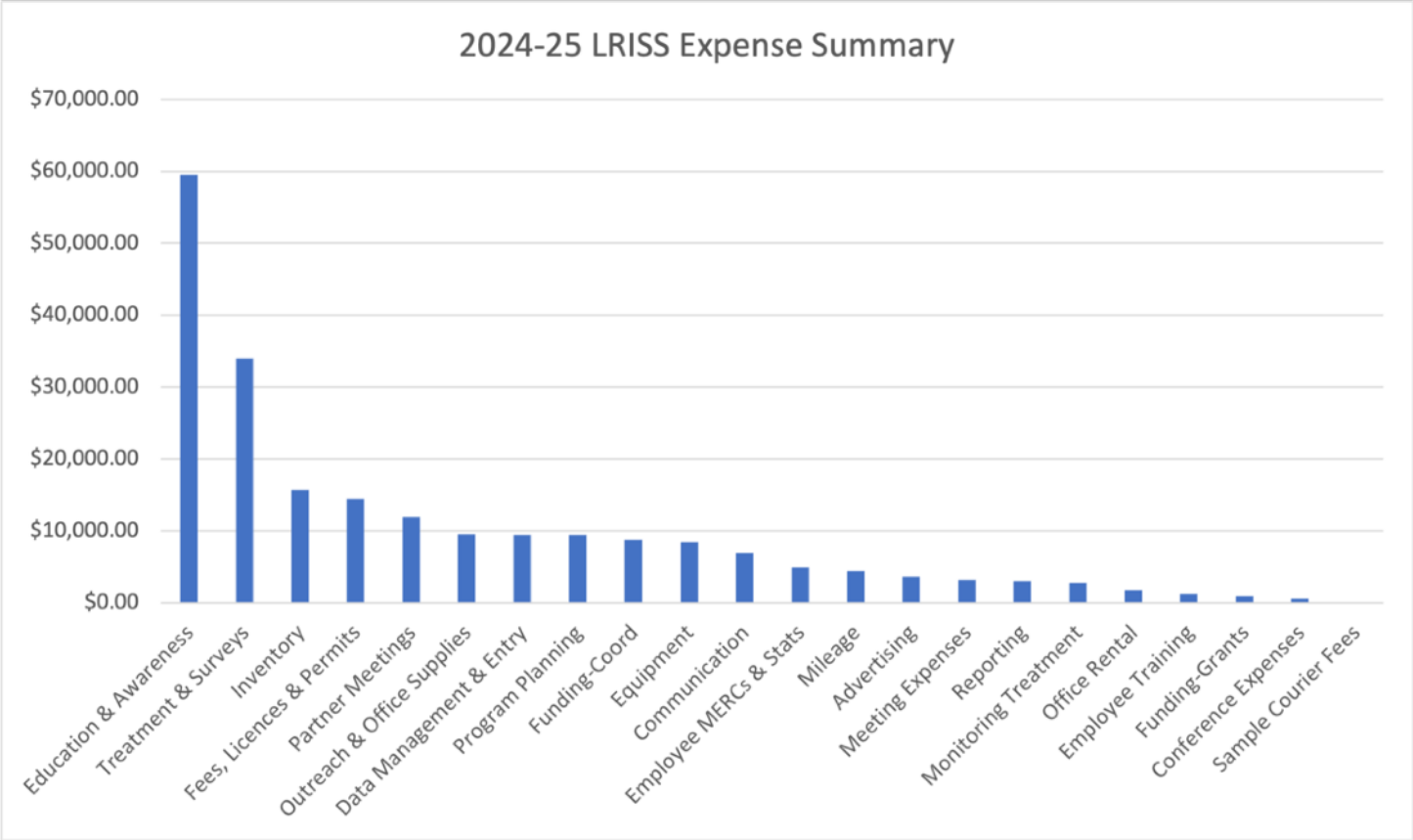
2. Expenditures

The total expenditures for 2023-24 fiscal year is just over \$214,000. The chart below shows a summary of the expenses. The top three expenditures were: Education & Awareness. Treatment & Surveys and Inventory. The Education & Awareness Category included our Digital Media Coordinator. The total for the category fees, licences and permits rose this year because we hired a lawyer to review our contracts and create new templates. This included our Employment Agreements for staff, treatment contract and contracts for other independent consultants.



A full account of the expenses can be found in Appendix 5. The Income Statement has all of the categories found in Chart 2 including more details.

Chart 1. Summary of Expenses 2024-25



Acknowledgements

We are extremely grateful for the volunteer Board of Directors that oversees the operation of LRISS. Our Board Members include:

- Christian Ahrenkiel, Chair
- Matt Manuel, Vice-Chair
- Bill Spencer, Treasurer-Secretary
- Gerald Michel, Director
- Mandi Rogers, Director
- Sue Senger, Director
- Elhe Black, Director

LRISS also like to thank all of our partners (see Appendix 1) and their contributions to our program.

Appendix 1. List of Partnerships and Activities

Partner	Project - Activity
University of British Columbia	McKay Creek Fire Vegetation Response research.
Lillooet Naturalist Society	Funding, In-kind support, Invasive plant removal on Trails, Newspaper Features
Lillooet Agriculture & Food Society	Sharing of resources Agreement, Monthly article shared.
Bridge River Valley Community Association	Weekly Roadside outreach: #ResponsibleRecreation, Invasive Outreach Historic Haylmore Site, Events, Staff Training, Monthly article shared.
Lillooet Community Connect Innovation Hub	Support funding applications, meetings, share social media posts. LRISS is a member of the HUB Advisory Committee
Lillooet Animal Advocate Society	Outreach with youth, online for responsible pet ownership. Includes Don't Let it Loose Program messages.
SWIMS – Society for Wellness, Instruction & Mobility through Swimming	LRISS collaborated with youth summer fun days: outreach teaching about invasive aquatic invasive species like invasive mussels.
Miyazaki House Society	Share outreach, office space, remove invasives from property, support events, Train staff.
Lillooet Wild	Promotion of conservation of species. Social Media campaign.
Lillooet Off Road Cycling Society	Partnership Agreement: Sharing of resources, Project support, Monthly articles shared, Participate in Bike Rodeo event: PlayCleanGo materials
Lillooet Livestock Association	Member on LRISS Board, Producer outreach, Monthly article shared.
Lillooet Rod & Gun Club	Monthly article shared.
Xwísten	Councillor on LRISS Board, monthly article shared, Training of Heritage Crews. Guardian training. Fisheries Guardians sample on Bridge River for invasive mussels.
P'egp'ig'lha Council - T'it'q'et	Project Collaboration, Crew Training for Guardianship program, Support to remove Wild Parsnip Infestation, Monthly article shared. Fisheries Guardians sample Seton Lake for invasive mussels.
Ucwalmicw Society	Exchange of information. Funding information. LRISS crews assisted with invasives removal.
Xaxli'p Community Forest Corporation	Funding application support, Monthly article shared, Crew contract.
Tsal'alh	Monthly article shared, Project Collaboration, training of Guardians. Ski'l Mountain School outreach.
Sekw'el'was – Splitrock Environmental	Funding application support, Project Collaboration, Monthly article shared, Walking with the Smolts event.
Ts'kw'aylaxw	Monthly article shared. Training for Guardians. Job shadowing and hiring of crews for parks work.

Lillooet Tribal Council	Staff member is on LRISS Board of Directors
St'át'imc Government Services	Memorandum of Understanding with Lands & Heritage Committee. Support letters for projects. Training for staff.
St'át'imc Chiefs Council	Memorandum of understanding with Lands & Heritage Committee.
Lillooet Chamber of Commerce	Member, Share updates at monthly meetings.
District of Lillooet	Project Collaboration. Train Public Works staff
Tourism Committee	Sit on advisory committee. Review reports and grants.
Lillooet Historical Society	Train Visitor Centre staff. Joint delivery of resources.
Tyax Wilderness Lodge	Share social media – promote through our channels
Tyax Adventures	Joint outreach delivery to Mountain Bikers: PlayCleanGo, Share social media.
Winners Edge Sporting Store	Social Media sharing
TimberMart, Feed & Garden Centre	Social Media sharing, public outreach for garden invasives
Squamish Lillooet Regional District	Funding Partner for all programs
Ministry of Forests, Lands & Natural Resource Operations	Funding Partner for all programs
Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure	Funding Partner for Field program
BC Hydro	Funding, Workshop training support for St'át'imc
BC Community Gaming	Funding Partner for Outreach & Education Program
Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation	Funding Partner for Aquatic Invasive Mussel sampling
Ministry of Land, Water & Resource Stewardship	Funding and project partner for aquatic invasives
Environment Climate Change Canada	Funding, Information about species at risk
Other Regional Invasive Species Organizations including Sea to Sky Invasive Species Council	Invasive Site reconnaissance on borders, outreach materials collaboration, collaborative research on mapping and human resources programs.

Appendix 2. LRISS 2024 Priority Plant Species & Categories

COMMON_NAME	LATIN_NAME	LRISS Priority
American Elm	Ulmus americana	1-Prevent
Annual sow thistle	Sonchus oleraceus	1-Prevent
Black knapweed	Centaurea nigra	1-Prevent
Black Cherry	Prunus serotina	1-Prevent
Bohemian knotweed	Fallopia x bohemicum	1-Prevent
Brown knapweed	Centaurea jacea	1-Prevent
Bur chervil	Anthriscus caucalis	1-Prevent
Butterfly bush	Buddleja davidii	1-Prevent
Chinaberry	Melia azedarach	1-Prevent
Chinese Elm	Ulmus parvifolia	1-Prevent
Cluster pine or Maritime pine	Pinus pinaster Aiton	1-Prevent
Common hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	1-Prevent
English or Common elm	Ulmus procera	1-Prevent
Eurasian watermilfoil	Myriophyllum spicatum	1-Prevent
Field scabious	Knautia arvensis	1-Prevent
Flat pea / flat peavine	Lathyrus sylvestris	1-Prevent
Garlic mustard	Alliaria petiolata	1-Prevent
Giant hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	1-Prevent
Giant knotweed	Fallopia sachalinensis	1-Prevent
Golden Chain Tree	Laburnum anagyroides	1-Prevent
Golden Willow	Salix alba 'Vitellina'	1-Prevent
Gorse	Ulex europaeus	1-Prevent
Himalayan knotweed	Polygonum polystachyum	1-Prevent
Japanese Butterbur	Petasites japonicus	1-Prevent
Japanese raisin tree	Hovenia dulcis	1-Prevent
Longspine sandbur	Cenchrus longispinus	1-Prevent
Marsh plume thistle/Marsh thistle	Cirsium palustre	1-Prevent
Meadow hawkweed	Hieracium caespitosum	1-Prevent
Meadow knapweed	Centaurea debeauxii	1-Prevent
North african grass	Ventenata dubia	1-Prevent
Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	1-Prevent
Poison hemlock	Conium maculatum	1-Prevent
Policeman's helmet / himalayan balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	1-Prevent
Princess Tree or Royal Paulownia	Paulownia tomentosa	1-Prevent
Rush skeletonweed	Chondrilla juncea	1-Prevent
Russian knapweed	Acroptilon repens	1-Prevent
Scotch thistle	Onopordum acanthium	1-Prevent
Tansy ragwort	Senecio jacobaea	1-Prevent
Teasel	Dipsacus fullonum	1-Prevent
Whiplash hawkweed	Hieracium flagellare	1-Prevent
White flowered broom	Cytisus multiflorus	1-Prevent
White Poplar	Populus alba	1-Prevent

COMMON_NAME	LATIN_NAME	LRISS Priority
Wild chervil	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	1-Prevent
Wych or Scots elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	1-Prevent
Blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	2-Eradicate
Common bugloss	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>	2-Eradicate
Cypress spurge	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	2-Eradicate
Hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	2-Eradicate
Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	2-Eradicate
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	2-Eradicate
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	2-Eradicate
Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	2-Eradicate
Tree-of-Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	2-Eradicate
Wild Parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	2-Eradicate
Yellow iris	<i>Iris pseudachorus</i>	2-Eradicate
Baby's breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	3-Contain
Common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	3-Contain
Dame's rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	3-Contain
Himalayan blackberry	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	3-Contain
Hoary alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>	3-Contain
Hound's-tongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	3-Contain
Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	3-Contain
Nodding thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	3-Contain
Orange hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	3-Contain
Perennial sow thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	3-Contain
Scentless chamomile	<i>Matricaria perforata</i>	3-Contain
St. John's wort/Saint John's wort/ Goatweed	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	3-Contain
Sulphur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	3-Contain
Tall hawkweed	<i>Hieracium piloselloides</i>	3-Contain
Wood sage	<i>Salvia nemorsa</i>	3-Contain
Yellow hawkweed	<i>Hieracium pratense</i>	3-Contain
Yellow/common toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	3-Contain
Burdock species	<i>Arctium spp</i>	4-Strategic Control
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	4-Strategic Control
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	4-Strategic Control
Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	4-Strategic Control
Diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	4-Strategic Control
Dodder	<i>Cuscuta spp.</i>	4-Strategic Control
Knapweed species	<i>Centaurea spp.</i>	4-Strategic Control
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	4-Strategic Control
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea biebersteinii</i>	4-Strategic Control


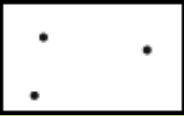

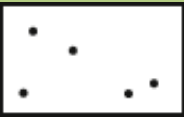


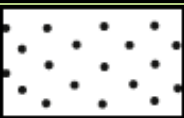

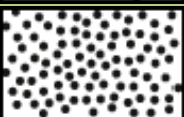
Categories of Invasive Plant for Prioritization

Criteria for LRISS

Based on the Sea to Sky's criteria with some changes to management approach.

Priority	Category	Definition	Management Approach
1	Prevention Watchlist	These species are not yet found in the region, but could be found in neighbouring areas or are considered likely to arrive soon.	Alert or Watchlist species, focus on education & awareness with the goal of prevention. If prevention fails, and these species are detected where they were previously not known to occur, the goal is immediate eradication following an EDRR protocol (<i>Note: LRISS will be developing an EDRR protocol</i>).
2	Eradicate	These species exist in the region, but with very limited distribution. Eradication is feasible.	Eradication is the goal. These species are the highest priority for planned annual control programs.
3	Contain	These species are abundant in certain portions of the region, but have not yet infested all potential habitats.	Containment to the current location and/or distribution. Preventing or reducing access to areas with invasive species infestations is also a strategy employed in containment. Treatments would generally only occur within the containment boundary if sensitive sites or unique resources were at risk.
4	Strategic Control	These are widespread species that are beyond landscape-level control and/or have relatively low impact.	The goal of management efforts for these species is to protect site-specific values or assets. Land managers may choose to treat these species at sites they deem valuable to protect (e.g. wildlife habitat, corridors of spread, agricultural land etc.) based on specific land management objectives. Some of these species have biological control agents available.
5	No Action	These are widespread species, where site-scale control is ineffective or futile; and/or these species have relatively low impact. Lost causes.	Not included in control programs. Education only (e.g. do not plant in gardens).
6	Insufficient Information	There is insufficient information for these species on their distribution, impacts, potential for spread and/or feasibility of control. Not enough information to assign a management category.	Carry out inventory if required, monitor known locations, and/or access more information from other regions.

Appendix 3. Density & Distribution Codes

Invasive Plant Survey - Distribution Codes		
Code	Image	Description
1		Rare individual, a single occurrence
2		Few sporadically occurring individuals
3		Single patch or clump of a species
4		Several sporadically occurring individuals
5		A few patches or clumps of a species
6		Several well-spaced patches or clumps
7		Continuous uniform occurrence of well-spaced individuals
8		Continuous occurrence of a species with a few gaps in the distribution
9		Continuous dense occurrence of a species

Invasive Plant Survey - Density Codes	
Code	Description
1	$\leq 1 \text{ plant/m}^2$ (Low)
2	2-5 plants/m ² (Med)
3	6-10 plants/m ² (High)
4	$>10 \text{ plants/m}^2$ (Dense)

Appendix 4. Examples of Print & Digital Resource

Tri-fold Brochure aimed at RV Renters and RV Rental Companies.



Invasive plants can outcompete native plants, reducing forage for native animals like Black bears.

WHY DO WE CARE?

These invading species threaten:

-  The natural environment, including wild plants and animals
-  Cultural and social practices and human health
-  The economy, costing billions of dollars to many industries.



WHAT ARE INVASIVE SPECIES?

Invasive species are plants, animals and fungi that are **not native** to our region. They have been identified as **the second most significant threat to biodiversity**, behind habitat loss.



Orange hawkweed forms dense monocultures that could be a serious threat to native alpine wildflowers.

Did you know?
Cleaning your rig helps prevent the spread of invasives!



Check your tires, bumpers, undercarriage and cab for plant parts and seeds before setting off!

LEAVE INVASIVE SPECIES BEHIND



LEARN MORE

LRISS.ca/know-before-you-go
bcinvasives.ca/playcleango





Prevent the Spread of Aquatic Invasive Species
DON'T MOVE FIREWOOD

HOW YOU CAN HELP:

Help prevent the spread of invasive plants and animals with **Play Clean Go**:

- PLAY:** Head out and enjoy the great outdoors!
- CLEAN:** Brush off all plant parts from your gear before and after your outing.
- GO:** Head home knowing that you helped prevent the spread of invasive plants.

Tip: use a boot brush to easily remove mud and seeds from your shoes and gear!



Report sightings:
If you think you've come across an invasive plant or animal during your trip, speak up! You can also take a picture and report the sighting later.

bit.ly/report-invasives

VISITING WATER?

Help prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species with **Clean Drain Dry**:

- CLEAN:** Remove all plant parts, animals and mud from your boat and gear (that includes canoes, SUPs, kayaks, etc).
- DRAIN:** Empty out all water from your boat and gear onto land.
- DRY:** Ensure all parts of your boat and gear are 100% dry.

Tips:

- Dispose of unwanted bait, fish parts, and packaging materials in the garbage. **DO NOT** dump them in the water or on land.
- Use non-felt soled boots.

Clean any fish caught at designated fish cleaning stations or place them on ice.



BUY LOCAL BURN LOCAL

It's simple: don't move firewood! Moving firewood can spread invasive species and diseases that could be devastating to our forests, air and water.



Invasive
Emerald Ash Borer



Invasive
Spongy Moth

Leave any remaining firewood at the campsite.




Example of the Invasive Species Features in the Bridge River Lillooet News and Mountain Telegraph publications as well as the 4 Wheel Drive Association of BC:


**LILLOOET REGIONAL
INVASIVESPECIESSOCIETY**

Help protect Lillooet's biodiversity.

Keep an eye out for invasive species and take action!
Invasive species have negative environmental, social, and economic impacts.




Yellow Flag Iris

Flowers: June to August
Reproduces by seed and roots.
Grows up to 1.5m.

One or more showy yellow flowers per stem. The leaf has a prominent vein running down the middle of the leaf.

Removal: The entire plant must be removed. Manual removal by digging can be effective.



Spotted Knapweed

Flowers: July to October
Reproduces by seed.
Grows between 0.2-1.8m tall.

Purple flowering heads are single on the top of branching stems. Flowers can sometimes be white.

Removal: Remove small patches before it flowers & sets seed. Digging and hand-pulling can be effective for small infestations.

Do NOT compost removed plants, bag for disposal at local transfer station or landfill.

For more ID advice and resources to remove invasive species from your property, contact us:

 info@lriiss.ca
 lriiss.ca
  [@lrinvasives](https://www.instagram.com/lrinvasives)



STOP INVASIVE SPECIES IN YOUR TRACKS

YOU COULD BE SPREADING INVASIVE PLANTS



Invasive plants take over natural ecosystems. They can hitch a ride on your bumper, undercarriage, tires and in your cab.

ARRIVE CLEAN
Remove plants and mud from your vehicles, gear & pets before exploring.

STAY
Remain on designated trails. Avoid driving through or parking in infested areas.

LEAVE CLEAN
Remove plants and mud from your vehicles, gear & pets after your adventure.



CHECK YOUR VEHICLE

REPORT INVASIVE PLANT SIGHTINGS
Connect with your Regional Invasive Species Organization





Appendix 5. LRISS Financial Reports

Lillooet Regional Invasive Species Society Balance Sheet As at Mar 31, 2025

ASSET

Current Assets

Gaming Equity Shares	7.83	
Gaming Bank Account	21,573.30	
Chequing Equity Shares	8.12	
Plan 24 Savings Account	7,632.50	
Chequing Bank Account	14,943.33	
TOTAL CASH		44,165.08
Funder Holdbacks Receivable	4,950.00	
TOTAL RECEIVABLES		4,950.00
Total Current Assets		<u>49,115.08</u>

TOTAL ASSET 49,115.08

LIABILITY

Current Liabilities

Deferred Revenue	21,000.00	
Accounts Payable	212.63	
Collabria Visa #4753 Payable	88.14	
GST Rebates Receivable	-4,055.08	
GST Owing (Refund)		-4,055.08
Total Current Liabilities		<u>17,245.69</u>

TOTAL LIABILITY 17,245.69

EQUITY

Retained Earnings

Retained Earnings	4,245.69	
Current Earnings	27,623.70	
Total Retained Earnings		<u>31,869.39</u>

TOTAL EQUITY 31,869.39

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY 49,115.08

Generated On: Apr 21, 2025

Note: There may be slight changes after the April Visa statement is reconciled.

Lillooet Regional Invasive Species Society Comparative Income Statement

	Budget Apr 01, 2024 to Mar 31, 2025	Actual Apr 01, 2024 to Mar 31, 2025
REVENUE		
Revenue from Funding		
Admin Revenue from Parks	650.00	650.00
Admin Revenue from SLRD Area A & B	1,000.00	1,000.00
Admin Revenue from MOTI	2,000.00	2,000.00
Admin Revenue from Feds - MOE	5,000.00	5,000.00
Admin Revenue from HCTF	360.00	360.00
Admin Revenue from BC Hydro	500.00	500.00
Admin Revenue from SLRD	4,000.00	4,000.00
Admin Revenue from MOFLNRO	2,670.00	2,670.00
Habitat Conservation Trust Fund	3,750.00	3,730.00
Deferred Revenue	16,997.31	24,631.72
MOFLNRO - COORDINATION	15,000.00	15,000.00
MOFLNRO - OPERATIONS	23,000.00	23,000.00
MOTI	20,000.00	20,000.00
BC Hydro	5,000.00	7,000.00
SLRD Area A & B	10,000.00	10,000.00
SLRD Service	40,205.00	40,205.00
Feds - MOE	49,500.00	49,500.00
BC Gaming Grant	21,000.00	21,000.00
Employment Grants	16,086.00	15,895.00
GST Rebates	0.00	4,055.08
Lillooet Naturalists Society	1,500.00	1,500.00
PARKS	6,500.00	6,500.00
Net Funding Revenue	244,718.31	258,196.80
Other Revenue		
Bank Interest Revenue	0.00	5.11
Total Other Revenue	0.00	5.11
Internal Reallocations		
Internal Employment Grant Expense	0.00	-14,475.83
Internal Employment Grant Income	0.00	15,895.00
Internal MERCS Expense	0.00	-1,419.17
Total Internat Reallocations	0.00	0.00
TOTAL REVENUE	244,718.31	258,201.91
EXPENSE		
Operating Expenses		
EI Expense	758.00	766.49
CPP Expense	1,601.00	1,794.27
WCB Expense	73.00	59.37

See Balance Sheet

Vac Expense	1,135.00	1,317.23
Accommodation	400.00	0.00
Accounting	700.00	0.00
Advertising	5,387.43	3,595.92
Equipment	8,505.32	8,423.22
Fees, Licenses, Permits	5,673.04	14,439.68
Meals	200.00	476.03
Meeting Expenses	2,191.55	3,104.93
Mileage - kms	5,612.68	4,456.42
Office and Outreach	4,718.15	9,517.79
Office Rent	1,740.00	1,732.50
Sample Courier Fees	0.00	102.56
Transportation	0.00	100.10
Deferred Expenses fr Previous Year	0.00	5.40
Admin Expense to Funders	16,180.00	16,180.00
Subtotal	51,308.17	62,134.55
Total Operating Expenses	54,875.17	66,071.91
Wage Expenses		
Wages: Coordination-Communication	6,000.00	6,919.50
Wages: Coordination - Meeting	8,750.00	11,896.51
Wages: Coordination - Planning	12,698.72	9,419.01
Wages: Education & Awareness	27,791.92	24,863.88
Wages: Inventory	14,673.37	14,161.00
Wages: Treatment	3,900.00	1,734.00
Wages: Monitor	2,255.00	2,756.00
Wages: Data Entry	1,185.00	283.50
Wages: Funding - Coordination	9,700.00	8,763.68
Wages: Funding - Grants	1,900.00	879.38
Wages: Reporting	3,650.00	2,989.88
Wages: Survey	250.00	544.50
Wages: Employee Training	1,500.00	1,216.00
Wages: Data Management	3,629.13	4,302.38
Wages: Contract - Inventory	7,000.00	1,537.50
Wages: Contract - Treatment	33,700.00	31,700.00
Wages: Contract - Data	5,000.00	4,854.00
Wages: Contract -Outreach	37,800.00	34,702.50
Wages: Stat Holidays	460.00	983.08
Wages - Subtotal	181,843.14	164,506.30
Total Wage Expenses	181,843.14	164,506.30
TOTAL EXPENSE	236,718.31	230,578.21
NET INCOME	8,000.00	27,623.70

Note: There may be slight changes after the April Visa statement is reconciled.

Generated On: Apr 21, 2025

Appendix 6. In-kind Contributions Summary 2024-25

Lillooet Regional Invasive Species Society: 2024-25 In-Kind Contributions

Volunteer or Organization	Activity or Resource	Estimated number of hours/units	Rate (if applicable)	Estimated Value
Member of Public - Gun Lake Weed removal	Weed removal roadside on Gun Lake Road, Downton Fire area	35	\$27	\$945.00
Ts'kw'aylaxw Guardian Crew	Biocontrol Monitoring Assistance	16	\$60	\$960.00
Xaxli'p Range Riders	Rough Creek Trail	8	\$30	\$240.00
Bridge River Valley Community Association - Trail Committee Coordinator	Trail inventory: Lower Gun Creek Trail	6	\$27	\$162.00
Jon Anderson	Yellow Flag Iris Treatment	8	\$27	\$216.00
Lillooet Naturalist Society	Burdock Removal on the Lion's Trail Dec 8	9	\$27	\$243.00
BCWS	Electrolyte tablets	10	\$13	\$126.00
BCWS	Accomodations (3 nights)	3	\$200	\$600.00
Lillooet Off Road Cycling Association	Bike Rodeo Organization	8	\$27	\$216.00
Splitrock Environmental	Walking with the Smolts Event Coordination	8	\$27	\$216.00
Xwisten, Xáxli'p, Ts'kw'aylaxw, Sekw'el'was,	Organizations posting monthly newsletters	42	\$27	\$1,134.00
Seniors Expo Event	Seniors Connect - HUB	8	\$28	\$224.00
Lillooet Livestock Association meetings	Fall 2024 meeting organization	2	\$27	\$54.00
Lillooet Library	Organize youth events	8	\$22	\$176.00
Tsa'alh	Organize Career Fair	8	\$25	\$200.00
McKay Creek Fire Restoration Meetings (Nov 22)	Meeting Organization	4	\$30	\$120.00
Downton SLRD Fire Recovery Meetings	Meeting Organization		\$30	\$0.00
Plankton Tow nets	Plankton Tow nets	2	\$0	\$1,200.00
TOTALS		185		\$7,032.00