



# LILLOOET REGIONAL INVASIVE SPECIES SOCIETY

## Annual Report 2018

Photo: Carpenter Lake Reservoir, Mission Mountain Road and Highway 40: Lillooet to Gold Bridge.



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## Overview

The Lillooet Regional Invasive Species Society's (LRISS) work continues to focus on three main programs: Coordination & Partnerships, Outreach & Education and Field Operations. This report outlines our major activities and summarizes our successes in the management of invasive species in the Lillooet region for the 2018-19 fiscal year.

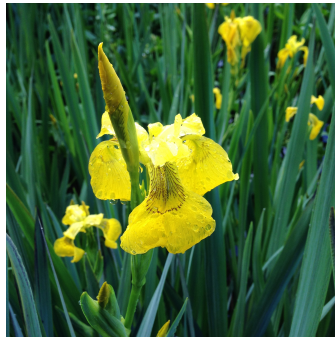


Photo Credits (L to R top to bottom): Blueweed, Cypress Spurge, Yellow Flag Iris, Hoary Cress: Jacquie Rasmussen.

## Field Operations

Field operations consisted of 3 main activities: 1. Terrestrial plant survey and removal, 2. Aquatic sampling program for invasive mussels and 3. Homeowner Kit Delivery & Invasives Inventory. The Homeowner Kit delivery was a special project funded by the SLRD and although it had a strong focus on outreach, it also collected information about invasives on private land.

### Terrestrial Invasive Plant Program

Field work focussed on the LRISS list of top priority species (see Appendix 1 for the focus plant list). In March of 2018, the LRISS Board of Directors invited the partners, funders and stakeholders to a planning meeting to review our list of priority species to customize a list of priority plants in our region. There were 6 categories adopted to designate the plants for management priority including: Prevent, Eradicate, Contain, Strategic Control, No Action and Insufficient Information (see Appendix 2). We needed a priority list to assist us to decide what



sites to treat. We recognize that it is not possible to treat all of the sites in the LRISS Region especially since our treatment is mechanical in nature and is generally more labour intensive and expensive than other types of treatment. The species that were targeted for the field program were in the “Eradicate” category in the LRISS region. There are 10 species and photos of 4 of these species are shown in the photos above.

In 2017, the LRISS Board of Directors decided to support the use of local contract crews in our region to complete field work and continued this in 2018. It has been difficult to find and retain skilled employees to complete LRISS field work which is part-time and seasonal. In efforts to find a solution to our staffing challenge and support local employment, we continued with this contractor model. This aligned with our goals to support St’át’imc capacity building in the region. The Xáxli’p Community Forest Corporation crews completed the field work in the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI) and BC Hydro jurisdiction. Splitrock Environmental, a Sekw’el’was business, completed a contract for Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations & Rural Development (MoFLNRORD) jurisdiction. LRISS staff did all of the monitoring of the treated sites as well as surveys and treatments. There continues to be challenges with this model but there is a commitment to build local capacity to deliver field work.

Table 1 below summarizes the field work completed including the numbers of surveys and treatment and the area covered in hectares (ha).

Table 1. Field Data Summary.

Jurisdiction	Number of Sites in Contract	No of Surveys Done	Hectares Surveyed	Surveys with Zero Ha	No of Treated Infestations	Hectares Treated	Sites Monitored
MoFLNRO	110	142	4.2147	55	68	2.0402	45
MOTI	110	97	94.176	32	49	39.3682	18
BC Hydro	44	36	1.6233	13	21	0.5382	6
SLRD	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>101.014</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>42.9666</b>	<b>69</b>

It is important to point a few facts about this summary in table 1. There were sites surveyed and treated by the LRISS staff so that is why there are more surveys completed than there are sites in the contracts. The hectares surveyed and treated reflect a variety of plant densities on site and multiple species that can overlap. These numbers are slightly inflated due to this overlap. One hundred of the 276 surveys completed had no plants present on site. This is very important information because it shows that the past treatment on this site continues to be effective. LRISS continues to check sites with zero hectares for high priority plant species for a number of years to ensure that the treatment remains effective.

The LRISS staff monitored 50% of the total sites treated. It is essential to check the efficacy of the treatment work as well as to check the quality of the contractor’s work. We

continue to work with the contractors to improve their work planning, data collection and site treatment. The target number of sites to monitor for all funders is 10% and we exceeded this goal primarily because we continue to support the contractors and give them feedback about their work. Our staff concentrated on monitoring but also completed work on infestations not surveyed by the contractors.

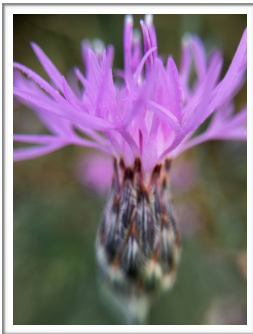
Table 2 is a summary of the terrestrial plants treated in the LRISS region. These species were selected as a result of the planning process and priority categories described above (refer to Appendix 2).

Table 2. Summary of Species treated in 2018.

Invasive Plant	Number of Sites Treated	Hectares Treated	LRISS Priority Category
Blueweed	16	1.4382	Eradicate
Burdock species	9	26.7502	Strategic Control
Canada Thistle	3	0.2805	Strategic Control
Common Bugloss	1	0.0088	Eradicate
Common Tansy	12	9.053	Contain
Cypress Spurge	2	0.0096	Eradicate
Dalmatian Toadflax	1	0.0001	Strategic Control
Diffuse Knapweed	8	1.1062	Strategic Control
Hoary Alyssum	26	1.5338	Contain
Hoary Cress	10	0.3240	Eradicate
Hound's Tongue	17	0.8445	Contain
Japanese Knotweed	2	0.0243	Eradicate
Leafy Spurge	1	0.0001	Eradicate
Orange Hawkweed	4	0.1845	Contain
Oxeye Daisy	3	0.0649	Strategic Control
Purple Loosestrife	1	0.0008	Contain
Scentless Chamomile	3	0.1585	Strategic Control
Spotted Knapweed	4	0.4712	Contain
Sulphur Cinquefoil	1	0.0001	Contain
Yellow/common Toadflax	4	0.0749	Contain
Yellow Flag Iris	11	0.6385	Eradicate



There are species on this list that fall within the Strategic Control definition and are not normally treated. However, the list of sites to treat first established with all of the Eradicate species and then sites with Contain species were added. If there were small Strategic Control species sites close by, they were added to the contract list. In addition, Burdock species are not usually a priority in the Lillooet region but local stakeholders have elevated its importance for removal. For example, sites were treated in the Fountain Valley by the Xáxli'p Community Forest Crews because this plant is a priority to remove along the road right-of-way. It is very dense in many areas and continues to spread. It has been identified in their Invasive Strategic Plan as a priority species.



Spotted Knapweed, Oxeye Daisy & Dalmatian Toadflax. All photos taken by Jacquie Rasmussen

### Aquatic Invasive Species

LRISS has had an aquatic program in the field for four years. The primary target plants include yellow flag iris, knotweed and purple loosestrife. Water sampling has focused on invasive Zebra and Quagga mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha* and *D. rostriformis bugensis*), detection for the past 2 years.

Aquatic invasive mussel sampling took place at 10 waterbodies in our region between July and September. Water samples were taken to detect the larvae (called veligers) of invasive freshwater mussels called Zebra and Quagga mussels. These mussels have yet to be detected in the Province of British Columbia and these activities are part of a prevention and early detection program managed by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy. Our sampling work was funded through the Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation (HCTF).

Table 3 below shows the water bodies that were sampled and the number of samples. All of the samples were determined to be clear of any invasive mussels. Two sampling sites were dropped: Downton and Carpenter at Gun Creek Recreation Site. The HCTF technical committee felt that Downton Reservoir did not need to be sampled because it does not have public access to the waterbody so it had a very low risk of introduction of invasive mussels. Carpenter is a reservoir and its levels are controlled by BC Hydro. The levels of the reservoir were so low at this site, it was only a channel that was not safe to access by our staff. We were able to sample the Fraser River with the in-kind support from River Monster Adventures who have the proper river boat to sample on a river as large as the Fraser.

Table 3. Water bodies sampled for Invasive Mussels in 2018

Waterbody name	Sample site name/description	Sampling period	Total samples per site
Anderson Lake	East Side	July, August, September	3
Carpenter	Jones Creek Boat Launch with Kayak	July, August, September	3
Carpenter	Gun Creek Hydro Rec Site with Kayak	July, August, September	0
Crown Lake	Provincial Park Campground - use of kayak	July, August, September	3
Downton	East Side with Kayak - reservoir boat launch	July, August	0
Duffy Lake	Provincial Park Boat Launch	July, August, September	3
Fountain Lake	Private Dock or Rec Site with Kayak	July, August, September	3
Gun Lake	Private Dock	July, August, September	3
Gun Lake	Private Dock	July, August, September	3
Pavilion Lake	Private Dock	July, August, September	3
Pavilion Lake	Public Boat Launch with Kayak	July, August, September	3
Seton Lake	Public Dock	July, August, September	3
Seton Lake	Boat Launch at Shalalth	July, August, September	3
Tyughton Lake	Private Dock - Tyax Lodge	July, August, September	3
Fraser River	Cayoosh Creek Campground Public Boat Launch	August, September	2
Total samples			38

The LRISS staff also deployed substrate monitors at 5 lakes: Pavilion, Fountain, Seton, Tyughton and Gun Lake for the purposes of detecting the presence of adult invasive mussels. These monitors consist of a series of plastic mesh, plastic tubing and metal washers along a rope with a fishing weight. They are attached to a dock or other structure to see if any invasive mussel shells will form on their surface. They were deployed on the first sample day of the waterbody, checked in August and removed in September. There was no indication that any adult mussels were forming or attaching to the substrate monitors. These monitors are used because the invasive mussels are the only freshwater species that actually attach to surfaces like docks, boats, motors and water intake pipes.



Photo of mussel infested rock by Jacquie Rasmussen, River Monster photos by LRISS and RM Crew.

### Homeowner Kit Delivery & Inventory

In collaboration with the Bridge River Valley Community Association, the SLRD A & B Directors and the SLRD Emergency program, the LRISS crews delivered 445 homeowner kits to the constituents of the SLRD Areas A & B. The kits contained resource contributions from the Coast to Cascades Grizzly Bear Initiative and the Wildfire Service of BC, Lillooet Zone. This project had a number of goals that focused primarily on raising awareness of the programs by placing resources into the hands of the constituents by visiting their homes or seasonal property. The programs included invasive species, bear aware, FireSmart and Emergency Preparedness. The goals included:

1. Raise awareness of invasive species.
2. Gather information about invasive species on private land: cursory inventory.
3. Raise awareness of the FireSmart program.
4. Gather information about awareness of the FireSmart program and fuel management activities.
5. Raise awareness about bears and reducing attractants to homes & property.
6. Gather information about bear conflicts and changes in behaviour in response to conflicts.
7. Raise awareness of the SLRD Alert system and emergency preparedness.
8. Gather information about who has signed up or heard about the SLRD Alert program.

The bag that was delivered contained the following resources:

- Homeowner Kit Postcard explaining the kit and describing the main contact information for each of the programs. Please see the image below which shows the postcard and information on it.



- Field Guide to Noxious Weeds and other Selected Invasive Plants of British Columbia, 9th edition. Province of BC.
- An Identification Guide to Prohibited Aquatic Invasive Species in British Columbia. Province of BC.
- Be Plantwise, Grown Me Instead. Wallet Card. Invasive Species Council of BC.
- Aquatic Invasive Species. Wallet Card. Invasive Species Council of BC.
- FireSmart Homeowner's Manual. Province of BC.
- Grizzly Bear: Wildsafe BC. British Columbia Conservation Foundation.
- "Bare" Camping: Wildsafe BC. British Columbia Conservation Foundation.
- You are in Grizzly Bear Country. Manage Attractants Magnet. RAPP phone number.
- PreparedBC: Household Emergency Plan. Province of BC.
- PreparedBC: Household Preparedness Guide, A guide for protecting your family. Province of BC.
- Evacuation Order for Example Community. SLRD Sample document. (limited numbers, not in all kits).



Photo of Homeowner Kit Postcard. Designed by LRISS Executive Director

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Overall, we achieved our goals for this program. We produced 500 kits and distributed 89% of them. Delivery to some properties was not possible because they had locked gates on their property. The LRISS crew did deliver 187 kits to property owner who were at home. Where the owners were not at home and the house was accessible, the LRISS crew hung the bag on the door. The bags had a handle and a ziplock top to protect the resources inside until the homeowners could collect them. There were 258 bags delivered to properties where the owners were not at home. The LRISS crew collected information by asking a set of questions to the homeowners. Some of the questions did not get asked so there are gaps in the information. The primary reason for this is that the crews felt it was more important to get as many kits delivered as possible and so there are gaps in the survey information. There were also people that did not want to talk very much to our staff either. When people were not at home, there was information in the same survey collected about invasives, bear attractants, and fuel loading around the property. There are also gaps in this information because the crews missed filling out information. In the future, survey information will be more closely monitored to ensure that all information is collected. Although there are gaps in information, a significant amount of the data will assist the partnering programs with their outreach direction in the future. A summary of the information collected is described below.

#### Discussion with Homeowners

LRISS crews asked questions about invasive species, bear conflicts and attractants, FireSmart and the SLRD Alert System. The SLRD Alert System allows SLRD constituents to receive emergency notifications to their home phone or cell in the event of an emergency like wildfire, flood or extreme weather event.

**Invasives Information:** Of the 187 that were home, 168 had concerns about invasives which is 90%. When asked if they had removed invasives from their property 29% said yes, 43% said no and no information was collected for 48% of the homes. The species removed include Orange Hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*), Oxeye Daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), Parasitic Dodder (*Cuscuta* spp), Common Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*), Hoary Alyssum (*Betula incana*), Goatsbeard (*Tragopogon dubius*) and Donkeytail Spurge (*Euphorbia myrsinites*). It is significant that 90% had concerns about invasives. It indicates a high level of awareness.

**FireSmart Information:** There were 34% of the people at home who had concerns about wildfire. Approximately the same had no concerns (35%) and no information was collected from 30% of the homes. When asked if the homeowners had fire-proofed their property in some manner, 34% said they had, 22% had not and no information was collected for 44%. The LRISS crew also asked if the property owners were aware of the FireSmart program but only collected 57 responses so 132 were not collected. Of the 57 responses, 37% knew about FireSmart and 10% did not know about it. There is a definite opportunity to continue to educate people about FireSmart principles and assist them to reduce the fuel on their property to protect it in the event of a wildfire.

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**Bear Aware:** Only 18% of the people that the LRISS crews talked to were concerned about bears. There were 74% that had no concerns at all and only 16% of the homes had no information collected. When asked if the homeowners had done any bear-proofing their property, only 15% said that they had. Many of them had implemented electric fencing. Corresponding to the lack of concern, 70% of homeowners had not implemented any bear-proofing measures. The LRISS crew did ask 165 homeowners whether they have had problems with bears. It is significant to know that only 12% had had issues and 75% did not have any issues at all.

**Emergency Information:** When the LRISS crews asked if the homeowners were aware of the SLRD Alert system only 7% knew about it and 19% had signed up. Unfortunately, 56% of people we talked to did not know about the program and 19% we did not collect any information. Crews talked to only 73 people about whether they are concerned about emergency situations and did not collect information from the other 95 homeowners. There were 27% that were concerned and 12% that were not concerned about emergency situations like floods, fires, earthquakes etc. Although people are not generally concerned with emergencies, more activities to encourage people to sign up to the SLRD Alert should be considered.

#### Property information Collected

Where the crews could access properties to deliver the Homeowner Kits, the LRISS crews did make observations about invasives, bear attractants and fuel around homes and property. It was not possible to collect information about emergency situations based on looking at properties, it was necessary to talk to people. As mentioned above, 258 kits were delivered to properties where owners were not at home.

**Invasive Observations:** The LRISS crews noted invasives on 43% of the homes where people were not home. The species noted can be found in the photo layout below.

**Bear Attractant Observations:** Of the 258 properties where packages were delivered, only 71 properties were reviewed for bear attractants. Only 6 of these reviews noted bear attractants which included food on the porch, fruit trees, garbage bags and livestock present. More information could be collected regarding bear attractants on properties.

**Fire Fuel Observations:** The LRISS crews reviewed 102 properties for potential fire fuel on properties where no one was home. On 63% (64 properties), fuel was noted. This included dead trees, dead grass, brush piles, dead branches, needle build-up and wood or shrubs next to house or structure. FireSmart events and community outreach is suggested to increase awareness and motivate people to clean up their properties.





Photos of Invasive Plants found on properties (L to R, top to bottom): Common Tansy, Burdock species, Dalmatian Toadflax, Hoary Alyssum, St. John's Wort (Photo by John Cardina, The Ohio State University, bugwood.org), Orange Hawkweed, Parasitic Dodder, Diffuse Knapweed, Oxeye Daisy, Yellow Flag Iris, Yellow Toadflax. All other photos by LRISS ED.

## Are you a property owner in the SLRD?

**THE LRISS STAFF ARE DELIVERING HOMEOWNER RESOURCE KITS THIS SUMMER. THE KIT CONTAINS INFORMATION ABOUT INVASIVES, FIRESMART, EMERGENCY PLANNING & BEAR AWARE.**







WWW.LRISS.CA

THE SLRD & LRISS ARE  
HELPING TO KEEP  
YOU AND YOUR HOME SAFE.



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## Outreach & Education

LRISS was able to increase our reach from 110,000 in 2017-18 to over 188,000 with the outreach and education program. Regularly scheduled social media posts and monthly newsletter articles increased our reach directly. Table 4 gives an overview of our activities in four different categories.

Table 4. Total number of Outreach types completed by LRISS in 2018-19

Communications-Media	Presentation-Events	Publications	Workshops
1000	24	6	4

### Events & Presentations

LRISS participates in community events and gives presentations throughout the year to engage with the public and specific stakeholders. In general, we take advantage of events, meetings and gatherings that are already taking place. If we have specific project funding we will organize new events for specific purposes usually in collaboration and partnership with other organizations. LRISS has participated in 24 events and presentations that had a total of 1462 participants. This included summer events like the Lillooet Apricot Festival, Bridge River Valley Canada Day as well as a Thompson Rivers University Career Day for high school students. LRISS also collaborated with the Lillooet Library to host an event called “At the Table”. The primary goal of this event was to bring not for profit Society’s together to share information and create solutions to common challenges. On June 25, LRISS and SSISC gave a joint presentation to the SLRD Staff to raise their awareness about our programs and priority invasives in each of our regions.

### Online & Social Media

LRISS maintains a website and is present on 5 different social media channels. One of the ways that we have increased the reach of our program is by posting regularly on social media. The Executive Director has taken advantage of social media webinars and one key message was to post regularly. LRISS set a goal to post 3 times a week on all of its channels: Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Pinterest and LinkedIn. We have been successful with posting and over 90% of the content has been original. We use Canva online or Mac Pages to create posts with our own photos. An example of our posts can be seen below. It was created using Canva, an online app to design posts. The reach of our social media channels can be found in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Reach of Social Media between April 1 and March 31, 2019

Facebook	Twitter	Instagram	Pinterest	LinkedIn	Total
49113	25414	9007	1646	7813	92993



The LRISS website is primarily a resource for information and a link to our social media channels. We have made significant updates to our website to add more species and resources.

Social Media Post Examples created using Canva.



### Articles

LRISS writes and designs monthly articles. They are submitted to community newsletters and circulated to our partner organizations. The reach of these articles is approximately 1500. They are sent to all of the St'át'imc communities. We also post them to our website. These articles are not very long and often have photos and graphics. Our intent is to grab people's attention and relay key messages rather than longer articles with detailed information. The reasoning behind this approach is that we are still building the awareness of our organization, invasive species identification and prevention information.

### Advertising Features

LRISS has been submitting advertising features into a number of publications to reach a variety of audiences. We use our local paper to raise awareness of specific invasive species. Four features are placed in the Bridge River Lillooet News annually usually in the months of July and August. LRISS aims to connect with the tourists and recreationists in our region so we submit features into the Lillooet Tourism Guide as well as several of Gold Country Tourism guides. These guides are distributed locally, regionally and provincially and 78,000 print copies have been produced. We use the Play,Clean,Go campaign templates and common messages to give consistent best management practices to people who participate in activities like hiking, biking, boating, horseback riding and ATV'ing. These activities have the potential to spread invasive species if they don't clean their gear.



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## Training

Training is a very important component of our Education program because it builds capacity in our region. It is our belief that if we can train as many people as possible to not only identify invasives but to collect invasives data, there is a better chance that we can reduce the overall impacts of invasives in our region. Three training sessions were delivered this year with the communities of Xwisten, Tsal'alh and P'egp'ig'lha Council-T'it'q'et. The P'egp'ig'lha Council training was a collaboration with their Trails Project. While inventorying historic and current trails, they incorporated the collection of cultural, archaeological, wildlife and invasives information. They required training to know how to identify invasives and collect the data. The training for Xwisten and Tsal'alh was similar to P'egp'ig'lha Trails Crews but the goal for these communities is to form a crew to treat invasives. Both of these communities would like to have their own crew to remove invasives. This training is the first step. Part of the training was a small removal project in an area of their choice. The removal project also allowed them to practice the data collection methods that they learned.



## Resource Distribution

In addition to the resources that we delivered in the Homeowner Kits, LRISS distributes resources at events, presentations and training sessions. Identification booklets are an essential resource for the training programs. We have print versions that we hand out as well as links to Apps that have similar information. Although we find a significant amount of people have cell phones and can access Apps and digital information, there is still a desire to have print resources. We will continue to ensure that a portion of our budget is set aside for these resources to hand out. We definitely met our goal and handed out over 1000 resources. We also developed 2 new resources: Lillooet Plantwise Guide and a Tourism Postcard for the Lillooet Ambassador Program. The Lillooet Plantwise Guide is in both digital and print form and can be accessed via our website. It is primarily for gardeners and landscapers to understand what is invasive and recommends alternative native plants to grow instead. This was a collaboration with Sekw'el'was's Splitrock Environmental business(<http://splitrockenvironmental.ca>).

There were 500 postcards produced (see below) for the Chamber of Commerce's Lillooet Tourism Ambassador program. This program involved 2-3 youth that traveled around our town, to Seton Lake and the local campsites to engage with visitors and locals. LRISS did an outreach presentation to them on July 11 to familiarize them with our outreach programs and messages to give to tourists and locals about invasives and prevention. They handed out the postcards when they were delivering their program in Lillooet. The Play,Clean,Go messages were featured on the back of the postcard. The Ambassador crew delivered 219 of these postcards this summer.



Ambassador Program LRISS Tourism Postcard

### Stop Invasive Species in Your Tracks.



WWW.LRISS.CA  
LILLOOET REGIONAL  
INVASIVE SPECIES SOCIETY



Play  
Clean  
Go

**STAY** on designated roads & trails.  
**USE CERTIFIED** or local firewood & hay.  
**REMOVE** plants & mud from boots, gear & boats.  
**CLEAN** your gear before entering & leaving a site.  
**DRAIN & DRY** equipment before launching to a new water body.  
**REPORT** invasive species with the free App: Report Invasives BC.

[PlayCleanGo.org](http://PlayCleanGo.org)

## Partnerships

LRISS continues to place a very high priority on existing and new partnerships. Partnerships not only expand our ability to reach people and increase awareness but also increase our capacity to report new infestations. Our primary goal is to educate as many people as possible about a few basics: the types of invasive species, their impacts and how to prevent their spread. Most of our partnerships have developed beyond this into specific projects and data collection training (see outreach section below). Table 1 below is a list of our partners and the projects completed. The newest partnership that LRISS is working towards is with the Lillooet Rod & Gun Club. They are interested in having a fishing derby and highlighting aquatic invasive species. Their aim is to provide a local event and show support for important environmental issues.

Table 5. List of LRISS Partners and Activities.

Partner	Project - Activity
Lillooet Naturalist Society	Start-up support, Funding, In-kind support, Invasive removal on Trails, Signage, Newspaper Features
Lillooet Agriculture & Food Society	Workshop, Sharing of resources Agreement
Bridge River Valley Community Association	Invasive Outreach Historic Haylmore Site, Events, Staff Training
Lillooet Off Road Cycling Society	Partnership Agreement: Sharing of resources, Project support
Lillooet Livestock Association	Member on LRISS Board, Producer outreach
Xwisten	Councilor on LRISS Board, Project support, Crew Training
P'egp'ig'lha Council T'it'q'et	Project support, Crew Training for Trails Project
Xaxli'p Community Forrest Corporation	Crew Training, Funding application support
Tsal'alh	Crew Training
Sekw'el'was – Splitrock Environmental	Funding application Support, Education through Workshop
Lillooet Chamber of Commerce	Member, Funding Application Support
District of Lillooet	Training of Public Works Crews, Funding Application Support, Member of Ad Hoc Tourism Committee
Tyax Wilderness Lodge	Joint project: Outreach Signage
Tyax Adventures	In-kind support for Trail inventory project. Joint outreach delivery to Mountain Bikers: Play,Clean,Go
Squamish Lillooet Regional District	Start-up support & funding, Funding Partner for all programs
Ministry of Forests, Lands & Natural Resource Operations	Funding Partner for all programs



Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure	Funding Partner for all programs
BC Hydro	Funding, Workshop training support for St'at'imc
BC Community Gaming	Funding Partner for Outreach & Education Program
Lillooet Community Foundation	Funding for an events and publication
Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation	Funding Partner for Aquatic Invasive Mussel sampling
Ministry of Environment & Climate Change Strategy	Funding and project partner for aquatic invasives
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.

LRISS held a planning meeting in March of 2018 and will hold another one in the spring of 2019. All funders and stakeholders are invited to attend and discuss priorities for the upcoming field season. Last year, we reviewed new categories to prioritize plant species for treatment. A complete list of species and assigned categories was reviewed and approved for use in the 2018 field season. We will be using this meeting to review the prioritization of sites, sites for treatment and other activities proposed by LRISS. The goal is to receive input from the representatives at the meeting and incorporate this into our annual planning.

Our Annual General Meeting and workshop was held on May 2, 2018. We had two speakers including Tracy Hueppelheuser, Entomologist from Ministry of Agriculture and Andrew Klassen from Ministry of Environment. Tracy spoke to us about invasive insects that her Ministry has been managing including the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug. Andrew is a Biologist who also does invasive fish eradication projects and is based out of Kamloops. Andrew's presentation described key invasive fish species, where they were in the southern interior and removal projects. A summary of our annual report is also presented at our AGM every year and can be found on our website.

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. The Regional Invasive Species Organization Field Tour was hosted by the Central Kootenay Invasive Species Society and the East Kootenay Invasive Species Council in Kimberly, BC in September of this year. We learned about their invasive American Bullfrog removal program and toured a number of invasive plant sites including the Creston Valley Wildlife Management Area. The LRISS ED plans to attend the Invasive Species Council of BC's Educational Forum this winter. It is held in February in Richmond. There are a variety of speakers at this forum as well as workshops and networking.

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## Financial Summary

LRISS secured \$118,432.66 for our program this year. There were 12 different funds and the revenue from each is shown in Table 6 below. The revenue below is a reflection of money received and spent in the 2018-19 fiscal year but funds have been deferred to the next fiscal year in a few of the accounts. BC Gaming is an example of this because we receive funds in November and save them for the next fiscal year. Please note that there are variations in the amount received from funders because in some cases, there were funds not completely spent, so the left over money was deferred to the next fiscal year for that funder. For example, a total of \$15,000 was received from MoFLNRO for Coordination and \$36.45 was not spent so this does not show as revenue in this fiscal and has been deferred to 2018-19. An administration fee is applied to a number of funds for the operation of the overall LRISS program like book keeping. An administration fee has been applied to MoFLNRO-Operations, MOTI, SLRD, MoE and BC Hydro. This is why the amounts in the revenue are not the full amount granted or awarded in our agreements.

Each year LRISS applies for grants to operate our program. MoFLNRO, MOTI, BC Hydro, SLRD, and BC Gaming are annual contributors. This funding has been relatively stable, however, we do need to apply each year for the funds. LRISS continually searches for new funding especially for outreach and education.

Table 6. Overview of LRISS Primary Funders 2018-19

Source of Revenue	Amount
Lillooet Community Foundation	\$1,000
Contract Revenue	\$1,206.41
Lillooet Naturalists Society	\$1,302.87
BC Hydro	\$4,077.90
BC Gaming Community Grant	\$7,800.75
Administration	\$8,784.83
Squamish Lillooet Regional District – Area B	\$9,323.01
Habitat Conservation Trust Fund - Aquatics	\$9,542.75
MoFLNRO - Coordination and Awareness	\$14,963.55
Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI)	\$16,387.63
Squamish Lillooet Regional District – Service Area	\$20,775.18
MoFLNRO - Operations	\$23,267.78
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$118,432.66</b>

Our fiscal year starts annually on April 1 and runs until March 31 of the next year. All expenditures are tracked using Sage Accounting program. Annual work plans are created using budgets for each funder and Sage tracks our expenses for each funder over a number of categories. In Appendix 3, the Income report for this fiscal shows all of the accounts, revenue and expenses tracked for the 2018-2019 fiscal year. The Balance Sheet is also provided.

LRISS received approximately 230 hours of in-kind volunteer hours and use of meeting space estimated to be worth \$8,748 (See Appendix 4). We are extremely grateful and appreciative of these donations. It is immensely helpful to our organization.

Chart 1 shows a summary of LRISS revenue and sources received in the 2018-19 fiscal year. Chart 2 summarizes the expenditures for the 2018-19 in categories according to the Income statement provided in Appendix 3.

The total expenditures amounted to \$118,472.66. The largest expense was the treatment of invasive plants followed by education & awareness and coordination-planning. The wages and work of the Executive Director accounts for the activities in the planning category. Coordination of all LRISS programs including partnership, communications, and contracts are included in this work.

Chart 1. Summary of 2018-19 Revenue (% of total revenue)

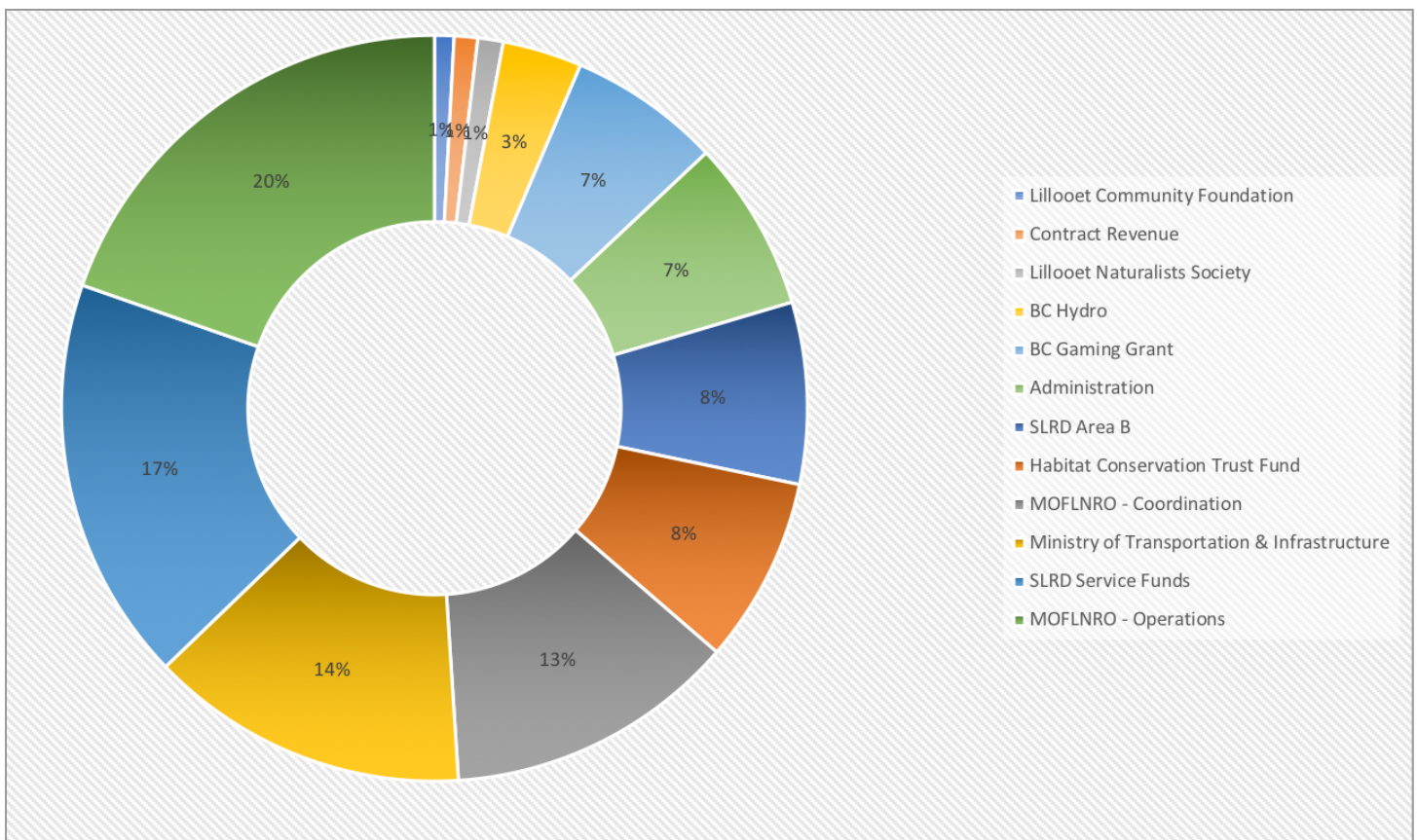
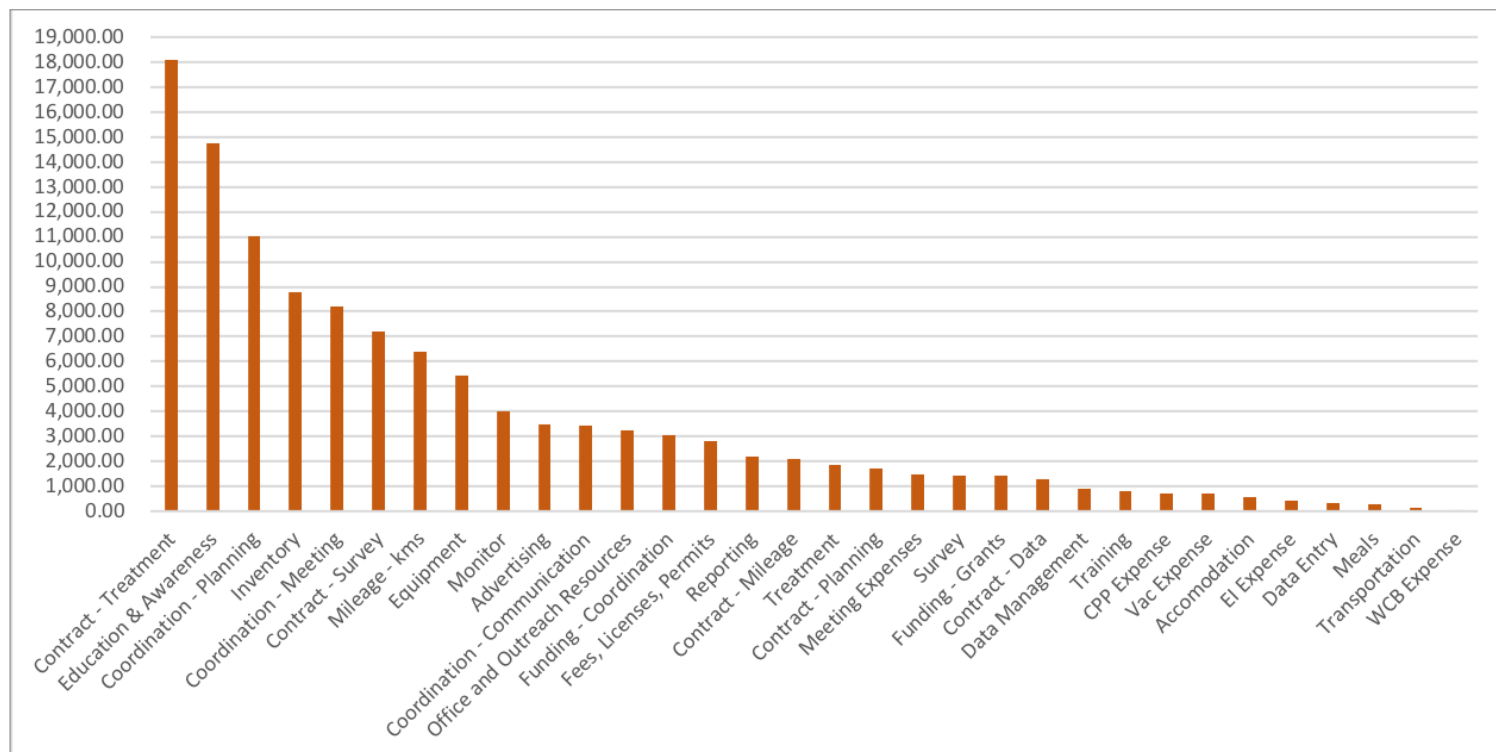




Chart 2: Summary of Expenses 2018-19 Fiscal Year



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## Acknowledgements

The LRISS Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for all of the operations and direction of our organization. The majority of their participation is on a volunteer basis and we are extremely grateful for their contributions. Our Board includes:

Sue Senger, Chair  
Mandi Rogers Vice-chair  
Bill Spencer, Treasurer-Secretary  
Gerald Michel, Director  
Ken Wright, Director  
Matt Manual, Director  
Cheryl Blair, Director

LRISS would like to thank the following organizations for their partnership, funding and/or in-kind contributions to our program. It is extremely important to the success of our overall program that we have these contributions.

**Our Funders:**

Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations  
Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure  
Squamish Lillooet Regional District  
Lillooet Naturalist Society  
Habitat Conservation Trust Fund  
BC Hydro  
BC Gaming

**In-Kind Contributors:**

Lillooet Library Association  
Lillooet Fire Zone  
Bridge River Valley Community Association  
Lillooet Naturalist Society  
Xaxli'p Community Forest Corporation  
Splitrock Environmental

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## Appendix 1

### LRISS's Priority Species List for 2018 Contract (excerpt of full species list)

Invasive Plant	LRISS Category
Japanese knotweed	2-Eradicate
Yellow iris	2-Eradicate
Common bugloss	2-Eradicate
Blueweed	2-Eradicate
Himalayan blackberry	2-Eradicate
Leafy spurge	2-Eradicate
Hoary cress	2-Eradicate
Cypress spurge	2-Eradicate
Hawkweed species	2-Eradicate
Tansy ragwort	2-Eradicate
Common tansy	3-Contain
Hoary alyssum	3-Contain
Orange hawkweed	3-Contain
Baby's breath	3-Contain
Hound's-tongue	3-Contain
Nodding thistle	3-Contain
Perennial sow thistle	3-Contain
Scentless chamomile	3-Contain
St. John's wort/Saint John's wort/ Goatweed	3-Contain
Sulphur cinquefoil	3-Contain
Tall hawkweed	3-Contain
Yellow hawkweed	3-Contain
Yellow/common toadflax	3-Contain
Spotted knapweed	4-Strategic Control
Burdock species	4-Strategic Control
Canada thistle	4-Strategic Control
Chicory	4-Strategic Control
Dalmatian toadflax	4-Strategic Control
Diffuse knapweed	4-Strategic Control
Dodder	4-Strategic Control
Knapweed species	4-Strategic Control
Oxeye daisy	4-Strategic Control



## Appendix 2

### Categories of Invasive Plant for Prioritization

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 <b>biological control</b> 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

## Financial Statements for LRISS 2018-19Fiscal Year

### Lillooet Regional Invasive Species Society Income Statement 01/04/2018 to 31/03/2019

#### REVENUE

##### Revenue from Funding

ADMIN 10%	8,784.83
Habitat Conservation Trust Fund	9,542.75
Lillooet Community Foundation	1,000.00
Contract Revenue	1,206.41
MOFLNRO - COORDINATION	14,963.55
MOFLNRO - OPERATIONS	23,267.78
MOTI	16,387.63
BC Hydro	4,077.90
SLRD Area B	9,323.01
SLRD Service	20,775.18
BC Gaming Grant	7,800.75
Lillooet Naturalists Society	1,302.87
<b>Net Funding Revenue</b>	<b>118,432.66</b>

##### Other Revenue

Bank Interest Revenue	46.27
<b>Total Other Revenue</b>	<b>46.27</b>

**TOTAL REVENUE** **118,478.93**

#### EXPENSE

##### Operating Expenses

EI Expense	430.60
CPP Expense	724.47
WCB Expense	24.21
Vac Expense	713.20
Accommodation	581.06
Advertising	3,504.00
Equipment	5,422.04
Fees, Licenses, Permits	2,795.29
Meals	293.16
Meeting Expenses	1,466.74
Mileage - kms	6,413.24
Office and Outreach	3,233.14
Transportation	149.37
Contract - Mileage	2,092.08
Subtotal	25,950.12
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>27,842.60</b>

##### Contract Wages

Communication	3,441.46
Coordination - Meeting	8,223.07
Coordination - Planning	11,045.74
Education & Awareness	14,763.87
Inventory	8,806.69
Treatment	1,877.06
Monitor	3,994.27
Data Entry	352.50
Funding - Coordination	3,057.52
Funding - Grants	1,420.14
Reporting	2,187.35
Survey	1,442.06
Training	788.74
Data Management	929.41
Contract - Planning	1,709.78
Contract - Survey	7,215.78
Contract - Treatment	18,091.03
Contract - Data	1,283.59
<b>Wages - Subtotal</b>	<b>90,630.06</b>
<b>Total Contract Wages</b>	<b>90,630.06</b>

**TOTAL EXPENSE** **118,472.66**

**NET INCOME** **6.27**

Generated On: 23/04/2019

## Lillooet Regional Invasive Species Society Balance Sheet As at 31/03/2019

### ASSET

#### Current Assets

Gaming Equity Shares	6.00	
Gaming Bank Account	8,991.54	
Chequing Equity Shares	6.19	
Chequing Bank Account	<u>54,611.24</u>	
TOTAL CASH		63,614.97
Accounts Receivable	<u>2,913.68</u>	
TOTAL RECEIVABLES		<u>2,913.68</u>
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<u><b>66,528.65</b></u>
 <b>TOTAL ASSET</b>		 <u><b>66,528.65</b></u>

### LIABILITY

#### Current Liabilities

Deferred Revenue	55,028.28	
Accounts Payable	4,717.03	
WCB Payable	<u>5.70</u>	
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<u><b>59,751.01</b></u>
 <b>TOTAL LIABILITY</b>		 <u><b>59,751.01</b></u>

### EQUITY

#### Retained Earnings

Retained Earnings - Previous Year	6,771.37	
Current Earnings	<u>6.27</u>	
<b>Total Retained Earnings</b>		<u><b>6,777.64</b></u>
 <b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		 <u><b>6,777.64</b></u>
 <b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		 <u><b>66,528.65</b></u>

Generated On: 23/04/2019



## Appendix 4

### LRISS In-Kind Contributions Summary 2018-19

Lillooet Regional Invasive Species Society: 2018-19 In-Kind Contributions

Volunteer or Organization	Activity or Resource	Estimated number of hours	Rate (if applicable)	Estimated Value
Lillooet Fire Zone	Room rental for 4 meetings	0	NA	\$600.00
Xwisten, Xáxli'p, Ts'kw'aylaxw, Sekw'el'was, T'it'q'et, Tsal'alh, St'át'imc Government Services, Lillooet Tribal Council, Bridge River Valley Community Association, Lillooet Livestock Association, Lillooet Agriculture & Food Society	Organizations posting monthly newsletters	30	\$20	\$600.00
Walking with the Smolts	Event Organization	8	\$20	\$160.00
Apricot Festival	Event Organization	8	\$20	\$160.00
Sturgeon Derby	Event Organization	4	\$20	\$80.00
Lions Fishing Derby	Event Organization	4	\$20	\$80.00
Lillooet Livestock Association Meetings: Spring & Fall	Meeting Organization	8	\$20	\$160.00
Seedy Saturday 2018	Event Organization	8	\$20	\$160.00
Lillooet Chamber of Commerce Meetings - 5	Meeting Organization	5	\$20	\$100.00
Bridge River Valley Community Association	Canada Day Celebration	5	\$20	\$100.00
Splitrock Environmental	Field Work	78.95	Various	\$3,337.50
Xaxli'p Community Forest Corporation	Field Work	44	\$60	\$2,650.86
Thompson River University Career Day	Event Organization	8	\$20	\$160.00
At the Table Event	Event Organization	8	\$20	\$160.00
Timber Supply Area Partner Meeting	Meeting Organization	4	\$20	\$80.00
Seedy Sunday 2019	Event Organization	8	\$20	\$160.00
TOTALS		230.95		\$8,748.36