

Appendix 1. Glossary

Active ingredient (a.i.). The effective part of a pesticide formulation that actually destroys the target pest or performs the desired functions, or the actual amount of a technical material present in the formulation.

Alien (plant). Plant species that have established in an environment outside their natural distribution. Common synonyms include *non-native*, *exotic*, *adventives*, *introduced*, *naturalized*, and *non-indigenous* in contrast with terms such as *native*, *indigenous* and *endemic*.

Annual (plant). A plant species that lives for only one year or growing season.

Biogeoclimatic zone. A geographic area having similar patterns of energy flow, vegetation, and soil as a result of a broad, regional climate.

Biological control. The use of living organisms, such as predators, parasitoids, and pathogens, to control invasive plants.

Chemical control. The application of synthetic or naturally-derived herbicides to control or eradicate plant species using approved herbicides, rates and conditions specified in a confirmed Pest Management Plan.

Climate. The average weather conditions of a place over many years.

Community. Any group of organisms interacting among themselves.

Containment. An invasive plant practice that aims to geographically isolate infestations and prevent them from increasing beyond the edge of their current infestations.

Control. An invasive plant practice that aims to prevent seed production and recruitment of new plants within the target patch, and eventually reduce the area and density of the target plant over time. Control measures acknowledge that a low level of the invasive plant will likely persist after treatment.

Crown land. Land that is owned by the government of Canada or British Columbia.

Cultural control. A weed management practice that manipulates plant populations by cultivation, pulling, digging, cutting, removing seed heads or other techniques that are applied by hand.

Dispersal. The scattering of seeds or spores of a plant to a new habitat.

Ecosystem. Organisms together with their physical environment, forming an interacting system, inhabiting an identifiable space.

Environment. The sum of all external conditions that affect an organism or community and influence its development or existence.

Eradication. Elimination of every individual plant of an invasive plant population, including all viable seeds, and vegetative propagules.

- Habitat.** The natural abode of a plant or animal, including all biotic, climatic, and edaphic factors affecting life.
- Herbicide.** A chemical that is designed to kill or regulate the growth of specific plant species or groups of species.
- Integrated pest management.** An approach to invasive plant management that uses more than one control option including prevention, cultural, mechanical, chemical, and biological controls in an integrated program.
- Invasive plant.** A plant that is non-native to the ecosystem under consideration and whose introduction causes, or is likely to cause, economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.
- Landscape.** The fundamental characteristics of a specific geographic area, including its biological composition and physical environment.
- Mechanical control.** Control of invasive plants by physical and mechanical means such as mowing, cultivation, chain sawing, and weed-whacking.
- Native plant.** Plant species that are part of the original flora of an area.
- Non-native.** A species that is not native to the region in which it is found.
- Non-target.** Any plant that a management practice is not aimed at, but may accidentally be injured by the application.
- Noxious weed.** Any plant species so designated by the *Weed Control Act of British Columbia*.
- Perennial.** A plant species that lives for more than two years.
- Pesticide.** Any substance used to control, prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate insects, rodents, fungi, invasive plants, or other organisms that are considered to be pests.
- Plant community.** An association of plant species growing together in different areas with similar site characteristics.
- Prevention.** All activities that interrupt the dispersal of new invasive plant species into a geographic area or specific location where they were not previously found.
- Propagule.** A plant part, such as a bud, tuber, root, or shoot that can be detached and is able to grow in a new environment.
- Risk.** In species risk assessment, the probability that an adverse effect (injury, disease, or death) will occur under exposure to a specific agent.
- Species at risk.** An extirpated, endangered, threatened species or a species of special concern. Red- and blue-listed species in BC.
- Target species.** Invasive plant(s) that are the subject of eradication, control or containment.
- Weed.** 1) A plant growing where it is not wanted, 2) A plant that interferes with management objectives for a given area of land at a given point in time.