



WEED SEEDS ORDER REVIEW

SECONDARY CONSULTATION DOCUMENT

June 17, 2011

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Please respond by September 15, 2011



1.0 BACKGROUND

- The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) consulted broadly with Canadians regarding proposed changes to the *Weed Seeds Order* (WSO) between October 23, 2009 and February 15, 2010. The comments received were published and distributed on April 30, 2010.
- Contained herein is the CFIA's response to comments received to date and recommendations for a revised *Weed Seeds Order*.
- Information related to a revised WSO is available in the following documents:
 - *Weed Seeds Order* Workshop "Scoping the Issues" Report (October 2008)
 - *Weed Seeds Order* Workshop II "Initiating Change" Report (March 2009)
 - *Weed Seeds Order* Review: Proposal for Change (October 23, 2009)
 - *Weed Seeds Order* Review Responses Received (April 30 2010)
 - Risk Management documents for proposed prohibited noxious are available by request at SeedSemence@inspection.gc.ca
- It is assumed that the reader of this document is familiar with the material in the aforementioned documents. Species information presented in previous consultation material is not repeated herein.
- The results of this secondary consultation, together with responses received to-date, will be incorporated into the Regulatory Impact Analysis Statement leading to pre-publication in *Canada Gazette*, Part I for a 75 day comment period.
- The Revisions to the *Weed Seeds Order* would come into effect following publication in *Canada Gazette*, Part II, or upon a "coming into force" date published in *Canada Gazette*, Part II.

2.0 RATIONALE FOR CHANGE

The CFIA is proposing a revision of the WSO at this time for several reasons.

Control of the introduction of new weeds is important to Canada's economy and environment. Established weed species increase the cost of crop production. Weedy species introduced into natural areas can reduce biodiversity and habitat. Weeds present as contaminants of seed represent a high risk pathway, as they are placed in an optimum environment for survival.

Prevention of the introduction of new weed species is the most desirable form of control. New species intentionally or unintentionally established in Canada may result in decreased markets for Canadian products. Many of Canada's trading partners are increasing, or in the process of increasing, regulation of weeds as there is an increasing global consideration of plants as pests.



The definition of Class 1 Prohibited Noxious weed species is closely aligned with the International Plant Protection Convention's (IPPC) definition of a quarantine pest in accordance with Canada's international obligations. Each species listed as a Prohibited Noxious weed should, therefore, meet the definition of a quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest. Stakeholders also have expressed a desire for the clarification of the definitions for all the classes of weed species within the WSO. These definitions are CFIA policy and will remain outside of regulations.

Over time, the biological distributions of species change and new potential species of concern are identified. As a result, it is necessary to review the WSO periodically and make necessary changes in order to ensure that the Order remains effective at prohibiting species of concern and controlling the spread of weed species through seed. The WSO was last updated in 2005; therefore, a review of the WSO was needed in order to remove species that no longer meet the definition of a Prohibited Noxious weed species, add new species of concern to the WSO and review the classifications of all species currently listed in the WSO. Changes are required to the current status of listed species as some have been listed for decades and some are now considered crops in regions of the country.

The WSO may be considered to have primarily an agricultural context; however, the *Seeds Act* applies to all seeds and non-agricultural products must comply with its regulations. Seed products marketed as wildflower mixtures, wildlife baiting mixtures and land reclamation mixtures, for example, are subject to the *Seeds Regulations* and the WSO. Species listed in the WSO must continue to address the threat of weeds and invasive plants in these market segments.

3.0 UPDATE

- As part of the consultation held October 23, 2009 to February 15, 2010, several additional species were suggested by stakeholders for listing in the *Weed Seeds Order*. The CFIA completed a "Request of Biological Information", and in some cases a "Weed Risk Assessment", on these species. As a result, some additional species are now considered for listing.
- The CFIA is also consulting on the regulation of weedy plant species under the *Plant Protection Act*. Stakeholder feedback from this consultation will be considered in a revised *Weed Seeds Order*.
- The National Seed Herbarium (NSH – CFIA Saskatoon Seed Lab) provided feedback regarding the identification of difficult to distinguish species.
- CFIA continues to work with the Provinces to co-ordinate the WSO with provincial and regional weed lists.



4.0 COMMENTS ON FEEDBACK TO DATE

GENERAL

- Comments received in the first consultation demonstrated a dichotomy of views: the WSO role of both restricting the presence of a species because it is harmful, and permitting restricted amounts of a seed because it is difficult to remove from production fields or in processing, and therefore its presence in limited amounts should be allowed.
- Stakeholder feedback emphasized the need for industry training on proposed species as well as the need for sample specimens.
- Certain species were proposed for removal from the WSO because they are being considered as a crop type. Stakeholders supported these changes for two species, but there is lack of consensus for the removal of other species.
- The demonstration of a species' ability to exhibit herbicide resistance was proposed as a consideration in determining the harmfulness of a species. There was some support for this concept, and more support for species demonstrating resistance to multiple modes of herbicide action. The CFIA continues to consider herbicide resistance one of the factors in listing weedy species.
- Previous CFIA consultation documents contained information on frequency of species found in CFIA seed monitoring samples. This information is valuable to demonstrate movement of weedy species as contaminants of seed. However, these samples represent a small percentage of traded seed. Therefore, not finding a species in these samples does not indicate absence from Canada, and presence in samples does not indicate presence in Canada. Identification of a weedy species in monitoring samples does indicate seed is a pathway for this species. Presence in a large number of samples indicates that classifying a species in the WSO could result in significant quantities of seed being down graded.
- The Canadian Seed Growers' Association (CSGA) declines pedigree status to seed crops containing Class I Prohibited Noxious weeds, not Class 2 Primary noxious weeds. The CSGA also declines pedigree status to seed fields of Canola, Mustard, Rapeseed and Oilseed Radish if they contain the weedy species cleavers or wild mustard.
- Two species previously proposed for reclassification from Prohibited Noxious to Primary Noxious, Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*) and Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*), are herein proposed to remain Prohibited Noxious, although they are present in Canada. The CFIA is continuing to propose the reclassification of Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*) from Prohibited Noxious to Primary Noxious, as it is so widespread in Canada that it would fit best as a Primary Noxious weed. Official control programs exist for these species in one or more provinces or municipalities.



SPECIES LISTINGS

- This secondary consultation document recommends moving forward with changes in species listing where there was consensus.
- No changes from WSO 2005 are proposed to Classes 4 and 5, with the exception of the removal of *Cirsium arvense* (Canada Thistle), *Elytrigia repens* (couchgrass) and *Sonchus arvensis* (Perennial sow thistle) from Class 5. These three species were removed from Class 5 in order to eliminate duplication as they are listed in Class 2 which is now proposed to apply to all Grade Tables of Schedule I.
- Stakeholder feedback on the regulation of weedy plant species under the *Plant Protection Act* may affect WSO listings of Prohibited Noxious species.

REQUIREMENT FOR REGULAR CHANGES TO THE WSO

- Regular and predicable updates to the WSO are recommended. As additional plant species are added to List of Regulated Pests, updates to the WSO will be required.
- Future revisions should consider fewer classes in the WSO.
- Future revisions to the Grade Tables should consider higher standards for weed seed content.



5.0 CFIA RESPONSES TO THE WSO CONSULTATION

A1 –PROHIBITED NOXIOUS DEFINITION

- 28 of 29 respondents support the Prohibited Noxious definition, or support it with minor modifications.
- Suggested modifications and comments include:

Stakeholder Comments	CFIA response
It is difficult to say that the species will have an impact when it is not present.	Understood. The Pest Risk Assessment (PRA) process is the best method to try to determine this. The CFIA does PRAs to accepted international standards.
Dodder may be an exception because it is common, but still a major trade problem for the seed industry.	Understood. Dodder is an exception as it is widespread, yet such a major international trade issue, that an exception is warranted.
Would like to see a clearer reference to ease of control.	Species considered easily controlled by some growers may be a serious problem for others. Crop type and choice of production system effects ability to control.
Clarification is required from CFIA, perhaps by expanding the existing footnote or by adding an introductory explanation, about the economic impact of the 'official control' measures required by this definition, and the consequential liabilities of landowners, where PN weeds are detected.	Legislative power of the WSO and the <i>Seeds Act</i> is not changing. Prohibited Noxious species that may in the future be listed on the <i>Plant Protection Act List of Plants Regulated by Canada</i> , may be affected by that legislation.
Would like to have environment listed within the definition.	Rather than include the environment in the definition, the economy is referenced. The IPPC includes environment and social considerations within their interpretation of potential economic importance.
Add 'plant health' to include plants that are hosts for insects and disease.	This is not the mandate of the <i>Seeds Act</i> . The CFIA addresses this under the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> .



<p>Define "visually" - observable by eye or with the help of a microscope</p>	<p>Seed Graders are not required to have a microscope; however it would not be unreasonable to have this expectation.</p>
<p>If the definition of Prohibited Noxious in the <i>Weed Seeds Order</i> (WSO) is to be brought in line with the definition of a quarantine pest under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), why not use the IPPC wording in the WSO definition? E.g., the species is a pest of potential economic importance to Canada, and not yet present there or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled [from IPPC, with footnotes to clarify IPPC terminology]. The species must be a weed whose presence in seed could affect the value and/or intended use of the seed lot [directly relevant to the WSO]. The species must have identifiable seeds that can be visually distinguished from those of other species, or in rare instances, from entire genera [directly relevant to the WSO]. OR (closer to the current version) E.g., the species is not yet present in Canada or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled. The species must be a weed whose presence in seed could affect the value and/or intended use of the seed lot, and must be a pest of potential economic importance to Canada [footnote/reference IPPC definition of economic importance]. The species must have identifiable seeds that can be visually distinguished from those of other species, or in rare instances, from entire genera. Either way, we propose the following changes to the current definition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove sentence 2: “Official control is used to prevent further spread of the species and with the goal of eradicating the species”. If official control needs to be defined, this should be included as a footnote, to avoid using definitions inside definitions. It should also follow the IPPC wording. • Remove second half of sentence 3: “and/or could have potential impact on the economy, human health and/or animal health” and instead refer to the IPPC definition of economic impact. • Remove sentence 4: “This determination would be based on a Pest Risk Assessment type process”. It 	<p>The definition of Prohibited Noxious is not part of the <i>Seeds Regulations</i>. The CFIA is obligated to align with IPPC principles; however the prohibited noxious definition would not need to mimic IPPC definitions.</p>

<p>is possible that reference to PRA could be made elsewhere in the document, but it does not seem appropriate as part of the definition. Question: Does “presence” in Canada refer to naturalized populations only, or would presence in trade (e.g., availability in garden centers) count as present? This is particularly important to decide for species moving in the horticultural trade, as it may determine what WSO class they should be included in.</p>	
<p>We feel the requirement that the seeds be visually (morphologically) identifiable is critical for enforcement and should remain part of the official definition.</p>	<p>Agreed.</p>
<p>Prohibited Noxious list needs to be a controlled and manageable list. Not everything meets the criteria to be Prohibited Noxious even though it may meet the requirements to be invasive.¹</p>	<p>Agreed. The prohibited noxious list and the regulated plant list do not have to be identical. The WSO refers only to the seed pathway; however, the Least Wanted Plants List includes other pathways.</p>
<p>Seeds that are already quite common in Canada can not now be listed as Prohibited or even any type of noxious.¹</p>	<p>Agreed. The WSO review will result in the removal of species that are common in Canada from prohibited and all noxious classes. The WSO class definitions are not in regulation.</p>

¹ Comment received by CFIA, Invasive Plants Section (June 26, 2010 to October 1, 2010)

A2 – PRIMARY NOXIOUS DEFINITION

- 28 of 29 agreed, or agreed with minor modifications.
- Suggested modifications and comments include:

Stakeholder Comments	CFIA response
Weeds listed must meet the definition.	Understood. A PRA-type process is the best method to try to determine this.
Would like to see a clearer reference to ease of control.	Species considered easily controlled by some growers may be a serious problem for others. Crop type and choice of production system effects ability to control.
Would like to have environment listed within the definition	Rather than include the environment in the definition, the economy is referenced. The IPPC includes the effects on the environment within their interpretation of potential economic importance.
Add 'plant health' to include plants that are hosts for insects and disease.	This is not the mandate of the <i>Seeds Act</i> . The CFIA addresses this under the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> .
Define "visually" - observable by eye or with the help of a microscope	Seed Graders are not required to have a microscope; however it would not be unreasonable to have this expectation.
Add Pest Risk Assessment 'if necessary'.	Add a Pest Risk Assessment type process when deemed to be necessary.
We suggest removing the phrase "and has not reached its full ecological range" and shifting the emphasis to the weed's potential to affect the value of the product. Determining whether a species is widely distributed, or has reached the limits of its full ecological range is difficult and subjective, and raises further questions about how to define ecological range, etc. We feel this is an artificial distinction between Class 2 (Primary Noxious) and Class 3 (Secondary Noxious) and that the true difference between the two classes is the extent to which the weed impacts trade. Current lists of species in the two classes support this, as there are species in Class 2 that are very widespread (e.g.,	Distribution of the species is a more objective and science-based approach than value or effect on trade.



<p>Abutilon theophrasti, Acroptilon repens, Convolvulus arvensis, Raphanus raphanistrum, Silene vulgaris, Sinapis arvensis, Cirsium arvense) and species in Class 3 that are not (e.g., Avena sterilis, Pastinaca sativa).</p> <p>The IPPC definition of a regulated non-quarantine pest may help here.</p> <p>I.e., the species is present in Canada. The species must be a weed whose presence in seed could affect the value and/or intended use of the seed lot [“with an economically unacceptable impact” - IPPC]. The species must have identifiable seeds that can be visually distinguished from those of other species, or in rare instances, from entire genera.</p> <p>Either way, we propose the following changes to the current definition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remove second half of sentence 3: “and/or could have potential impact on the economy, human health and/or animal health” and instead refer to the IPPC definition of economic impact.• Remove sentence 4: “This determination would be based on a Pest Risk Assessment type process”.	
<p>Requirement that the seeds be visually (morphologically) identifiable is critical for enforcement and should remain part of the official definition.</p>	<p>Agreed.</p>



A3 – SECONDARY NOXIOUS AND NOXIOUS DEFINITION

- 26 of 29 agreed, or agreed with minor modifications.
- Suggested modifications and comments include:

Stakeholder Comments	CFIA response
<p>There are many invasive species that are not problems in crops but are significant problems in natural areas, including in some cases crop species themselves. Many of these species would be considered in this category so care must be taken to ensure that these species are not allowed. Seed is commonly used for reclamation of disturbed sites in non-crop situations so species in this category must not be invasive.</p>	<p>The PRA process is the best method to determine this.</p>
<p>Concerned that the proposed definition should be more clearly defined, and should include some of the provisions of the current definition of secondary noxious. Proposes that Secondary Noxious be defined as: "The species is relatively common and widespread in Canada. The species must be a weed whose presence in seed could affect the value and/or intended use of the seed lot. The species must have the potential to be a serious weed in certain crops, but be relatively easy to eradicate with current crop and seed plant management practices. The species must have identifiable seeds that can be visually distinguished from those of other species, or in rare instances, from entire genera. "</p>	<p>Species that may be considered easily controlled in one management system or in one environment may be a serious problem elsewhere.</p>
<p>"The species is relatively common and widespread in Canada"</p>	<p>This will be considered.</p>
<p>Would like to see a clearer reference to ease of control</p>	<p>Species considered easily controlled by some growers may be a serious problem for others. Crop type and choice of production system effects ability to control.</p>
<p>Define "visually" - observable by eye or with the help of a microscope</p>	<p>Seed Graders are not required to have a microscope; however it would not be unreasonable to have this expectation.</p>
<p>One problem is that any weed could "affect the value and/or intended use of the seed lot". Another problem is that, although a certain weed could be considered serious in one area of the country, it is of no consequence in some of its major growing areas.</p>	<p>Yes, it is agreed that any weed could affect the value of the seed lot. The Grade tables address this by listing the number of "total weeds". Yes, it is agreed that Canada's</p>

	diversity and various ecological zones creates challenges when controlling weeds, however federal legislation applies to all of Canada.
Should be re-worded to reflect the true distinction between them (i.e., impact on trade) rather than retaining the current focus on ecological range. The reference to “common” could be retained, if it is used in the sense of being common in seed lots (i.e., would cause too many lots to be downgraded) rather than common/widespread on the landscape, in an ecological sense.	Impact on trade is subjective and subject to change. Environmental distribution is science based.
The requirement that the seeds be visually (morphologically) identifiable is critical for enforcement and should remain part of the official definition. We also feel it would be beneficial to define “Other Weeds”.	Agreed. “Other Weeds” are defined within the <i>Weed Seeds Order</i> 2005 as: “Seeds of all other plants not listed as crop kinds in Schedule I to the <i>Seeds Regulations</i> ”

PROPOSED DEFINITIONS:

Prohibited Noxious:

The species is not yet present in Canada, or is present and is under official control as it has not yet reached its full ecological range. Official control is used to prevent further spread of the species and with the goal of eradicating the species. The species must be a weed whose presence in seed could affect the value and/or intended use of the seed lot; and/or could have potential impact on the economy, human health and/or animal health. This determination would be based on a Pest Risk Assessment type process. The species must have identifiable seeds that can be visually distinguished from those of other species, or in rare instances, from entire genera.

Primary Noxious:

The species is present in Canada and has not reached its full ecological range. The species must be a weed whose presence in seed could affect the value and/or intended use of that seed lot; and/or could have a potential impact on the economy, human health or animal health. This determination would be based on a Pest Risk Assessment type process, when deemed to be necessary. The species must have identifiable seeds that can be visually distinguished from those of other species, or in rare instances, from entire genera.

Secondary Noxious:

The species is relatively common and widespread in Canada. The species must be a weed whose presence in seed could affect the value and/or intended use of the seed lot. The species must have identifiable seeds that can be visually distinguished from those of other species, or in rare instances, from entire genera.



B1 – STRUCTURE OF THE WSO

- responses were split 50% status quo (14 respondents), 50% some reduction in number of classes (14 respondents)
- Note that half of the respondents were interested in reducing the number of classes, indicating that there is interest in moving in this direction.
- The CFIA does not recommend changes to the WSO structure at this time.

B2 – PRIMARY NOXIOUS TO APPLY TO ALL TABLES

- Respondents supported the application of Primary noxious to all tables at a level of 23 of 25 respondents.
- The CSGA and the Quebec *Weed Seeds Order* working group supported this proposed change. The Canadian Seed Trade Association objects to this proposed change.
- Currently, Primary noxious standards do not apply to Grade Table XIV (Lawn or turf mixtures of two or more kinds of seeds) and Table XV (Ground cover mixtures composed of seed of two or more kinds other than cereal mixtures, forage mixtures, and lawn or turf mixtures).
- Conversely, Class 5 applies to Tables XIV and XV.
- Several species proposed for reclassification from Prohibited Noxious to Primary Noxious are too harmful to be permitted in Table XIV and Table XV crop types. In addition, seed mixtures planted on un-managed lands often fall under these two tables.
- As lawn or turf mixtures (Table XIV) are often mowed, the spread of these weed seeds is decreased. However, it can not be assured that Table XIV or Table XV crops will be mowed or managed for weed control. The presence of Primary noxious weeds in these mixtures presents a significant risk for spread of harmful weedy species.
- Current Primary noxious weeds found most often in CFIA monitoring samples are Couchgrass (*Elytrigia repens*), Cleavers (*Galium aparine*), and Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*). These three primary noxious species occur significantly more frequently than other Primary noxious species.
- CFIA proposes Primary Noxious applies to all Grade Tables.

**6.0 PROPOSED REVISED WEED SEEDS ORDER****CLASS 1****PROHIBITED NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS**(Applicable to all tables of Schedule I to the *Seeds Regulations*)

Item	Latin Name	Common Name
1.	<u><i>Aegilops cylindrica</i></u>	Jointed goatgrass
2.	<u><i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i></u>	Slender foxtail
3.	<u><i>Bothriochloa ischaemum</i></u>	Yellow bluestem
4.	<u><i>Bothriochloa laguroides</i></u>	Silver beardgrass
5.	<u><i>Centaurea diffusa</i></u>	Diffuse knapweed
6.	<u><i>Centaurea iberica</i></u>	Iberian star thistle
7.	<u><i>Centaurea solstitialis</i></u>	Yellow star thistle
8.	<u><i>Centaurea stoebe</i></u>	Spotted knapweed
9.	<u><i>Centaurea virgata</i></u> Lam. subsp. <i>squarrosa</i> (Boiss.) Gugler	Squarrose knapweed
10.	<u><i>Crupina vulgaris</i></u>	Common crupina
11.	<u><i>Cuscuta spp.</i></u>	Dodder
12.	<u><i>Echium plantagineum</i></u>	Paterson's curse
13.	<u><i>Eriochloa villosa</i></u>	Woolly cup grass
14.	<u><i>Halogeton glomeratus</i></u>	Halogeton
15.	<u><i>Inula britannica</i></u>	British Yellowhead
16.	<u><i>Milium vernale</i></u>	Spring Millet grass
17.	<u><i>Nassella trichotoma</i></u>	Serrated tussock
18.	<u><i>Paspalum dilatatum</i></u>	Dallis grass
19.	<u><i>Peganum harmala</i></u>	African-rue
20.	<u><i>Persicaria perfoliata</i></u>	Devil's-tail tearthumb
21.	<u><i>Pueraria montana</i></u>	Kudzu
22.	<u><i>Senecio inaequidens</i></u>	Narrow-leaved ragwort
23.	<u><i>Senecio madagascariensis</i></u>	Madagascar ragwort
24.	<u><i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i></u>	Silverleaf nightshade
25.	<u><i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i></u>	Medusahead rye
26.	<u><i>Zygophyllum fabago</i></u>	Syrian bean-caper

Shading indicates species proposed by stakeholders as part of the October 2009 consultation

Comments on this proposed *Weed Seeds Order* can be directed to seedsement@inspection.gc.ca.



CLASS 2
PRIMARY NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS
(Applicable to all tables of Schedule I to the *Seeds Regulations*)

Item	Latin Name	Common Name
1.	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	Velvetleaf
2.	<i>Acroptilon repens</i> (= <i>Rhaponticum repens</i> (L.) Hidalgo)	Russian knapweed
3.	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	Tall water-hemp
4.	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	Giant ragweed
5.	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow parsley
6.	<i>Berteroa incana</i>	Hoary alyssum
7.	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	Spiny plumeless thistle
8.	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Nodding thistle
9.	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>	Long-spined sandbur
10.	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	Rush skeletonweed
11.	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle
12.	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison hemlock
13.	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field bindweed
14.	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Jimsonweed
15.	<i>Elytrigia repens</i> (= <i>Elymus repens</i> (L.) Gould)	Couchgrass
16.	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	Leafy spurge
17.	<i>Galega officinalis</i>	Goat's-rue
18.	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
19.	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	False baby's breath
20.	<i>Galium spurium</i>	False cleavers
21.	<i>Galium verrucosum</i>	Warty bedstraw
22.	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant hogweed
23.	<i>Heracleum sosnowskyi</i>	Hogweed
24.	<i>Lepidium appelianum</i>	Globe-pod hoary cress
25.	<i>Lepidium draba</i> subsp. <i>chalapense</i> (= <i>Lepidium chalepense</i> L.)	Lens-pod hoary cress
26.	<i>Lepidium draba</i> subsp. <i>draba</i> (= <i>Lepidium draba</i> L.)	Heart-pod hoary cress
27.	<i>Linaria</i> spp.	Toadflax
28.	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loosestrife
29.	<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>	Apple of Peru
30.	<i>Odontites</i> <i>vernus</i> subsp. <i>serotinus</i>	Red bartsia
31.	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild radish
32.	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i> (= <i>Jacobaea</i>	Tansy ragwort



	<i>vulgaris</i> Gaertn.)	
33.	<u><i>Setaria faberi</i></u>	Giant foxtail
34.	<u><i>Silene latifolia</i> subsp. <i>alba</i></u>	White cockle
35.	<u><i>Silene vulgaris</i></u>	Bladder campion
36.	<u><i>Solanum carolinense</i></u>	Horse-nettle
37.	<u><i>Sonchus arvensis</i></u>	Perennial sow thistle
38.	<u><i>Sorghum halepense</i></u>	Johnson grass
39.	<u><i>Tribulus terrestris</i></u>	Puncture vine

Shading indicates species proposed by stakeholders as part of the October 2009 consultation

Comments on this proposed *Weed Seeds Order* can be directed to seedsemenca@inspection.gc.ca.

**CLASS 3
SECONDARY NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS**

(Applicable to all tables of Schedule I to the *Seeds Regulations* except Tables XIV and XV)

Item	Latin Name	Common Name
1.	<u><i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i></u>	Common ragweed
2.	<u><i>Anthemis cotula</i></u>	Mayweed
3.	<u><i>Avena fatua</i></u>	Wild oat
4.	<u><i>Avena sterilis</i></u>	Sterile oat
5.	<u><i>Barbarea spp.</i></u>	Yellow rocket
6.	<u><i>Bromus arvensis</i></u>	Field brome
7.	<u><i>Bromus japonicus</i></u>	Japanese brome
8.	<u><i>Bromus secalinus</i></u>	Cheat
9.	<u><i>Bromus tectorum</i></u>	Downy brome
10.	<u><i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>carota</i></u>	Wild carrot
11.	<u><i>Erucastrum gallicum</i></u>	Dog mustard
12.	<u><i>Lepidium campestre</i></u>	Field peppergrass
13.	<u><i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i></u>	Ox-eye daisy
14.	<u><i>Lolium persicum</i></u>	Persian darnel
15.	<u><i>Pastinaca sativa</i></u>	Wild parsnip
16.	<u><i>Plantago lanceolata</i></u>	Ribgrass
17.	All <u><i>Rumex</i></u> species (except <i>R. maritimus</i> & <i>R. acetosella</i>)	Dock
18.	<u><i>Silene noctiflora</i></u>	Night-flowering catchfly
19.	<u><i>Sinapis arvensis</i></u>	Wild mustard
20.	<u><i>Sisymbrium loeselii</i></u>	Tall hedge mustard
21.	<u><i>Thlaspi arvense</i></u>	Stinkweed
22.	<u><i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i></u> subsp. <u><i>inodorum</i></u>	Scentless chamomile
23.	<u><i>Vaccaria hispanica</i></u>	Cow cockle

Shading indicates species proposed by stakeholders as part of the October 2009 consultation

Comments on this proposed *Weed Seeds Order* can be directed to
seedsemen@inspection.gc.ca.



CLASS 4
SECONDARY NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS
(Applicable to Table XII of Schedule I to the *Seeds Regulations*)

Item	Latin Name	Common Name
1.	<u>Cerastium spp.</u>	Mouse-ear Chickweed
2.	<u>Digitaria spp.</u>	Crabgrass
3.	<u>Panicum spp.</u>	Panic grass
4.	<u>Prunella vulgaris</u>	Heal-all
5.	<u>Stellaria media</u>	Common Chickweed

Shading indicates species proposed by stakeholders as part of the October 2009 consultation

Comments on this proposed *Weed Seeds Order* can be directed to seedsement@inspection.gc.ca.



**CLASS 5
NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS**

(Applicable to Tables XIV and XV of Schedule I to the *Seeds Regulations*)

Item	Latin Name	Common Name
1.	<u>Cerastium spp.</u>	Mouse-ear Chickweed
2.	<u>Digitaria spp.</u>	Crabgrass
3.	<u>Leucanthemum vulgare</u>	Ox-eye daisy
4.	<u>Panicum spp.</u>	Panic grass
5.	<u>Prunella vulgaris</u>	Heal-all
6.	<u>Stellaria media</u>	Common Chickweed
7.	<u>Tripleurospermum martimum subsp. inodorum</u>	Scentless chamomile

Shading indicates species proposed by stakeholders as part of the October 2009 consultation

Comments on this proposed *Weed Seeds Order* can be directed to seedsement@inspection.gc.ca

7.0 SPECIES PLACEMENT

CLASS 1: PROHIBITED NOXIOUS

June 17, 2011

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Canada 

CLASS 1: PROHIBITED NOXIOUS

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (May 2011)
Prohibited	Prohibited	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	Jointed Goatgrass	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p>The presence of <i>Aegilops cylindrica</i> in Canadian seed or grain could have negative trade impacts with Mexico, certain U.S. states, Australia, China and possibly other countries. As <i>A. cylindrica</i> is under eradication in Ontario, it still meets the definition of a Prohibited Noxious weed.</p> <p>No respondents objected to this species remaining as a Class 1 Prohibited Noxious.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as a Class 1.</p> <p>The CFIA also consulted on the regulation of this species under the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> as part of the Least Wanted Plants project.</p>				
N/A	Prohibited	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	Slender Foxtail	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p><i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i> is likely to become weedy or invasive in parts of southern Canada, particularly in winter cereals in southwestern ON. <i>A. myosuroides</i> is considered a serious weed of winter cereals in Europe and the states of OR and WA. Herbicide-resistant populations of <i>A. myosuroides</i> are reported in Europe.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 1.</p> <p>The CFIA also consulted on the regulation of this species under the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> as part of the Least Wanted Plants project.</p>				
N/A	Prohibited	<i>Bothriochloa ischaemum</i>	Yellow Bluestem	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p>This species is not reported to occur in Canada and no evidence that it is cultivated in Canada was found. Efforts are now being made in the U.S. to curb its planting in favour of native grasses and to control this troublesome species in native vegetation.</p> <p>CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 1.</p> <p>The CFIA also consulted on the regulation of this species under the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> as part of the Least Wanted Plants project.</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (May 2011)
Prohibited	Primary	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	Diffuse Knapweed	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p>There was not consensus to remove this species from Prohibited Noxious. Stakeholders voiced concern about the seriousness of this weed and its significant economic impact.</p> <p><i>Centaurea diffusa</i> is reported from BC, AL, SK, ON and QC.</p> <p>Official Control: In British Columbia <i>Centaurea diffusa</i> is regulated throughout the province (BC 2010), and is prescribed as an invasive plant under the Forest and Range Practices Act (BC 2004). In Alberta the species is regulated as a prohibited noxious weed under the provincial weed control act (Alberta 2010). In Manitoba it is listed as a noxious weed (Manitoba 1996). In monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2007, <i>C. diffusa</i> was not detected in samples of either domestic or imported seed.</p> <p>The National Seed Herbarium (NSH) has confirmed that <i>C. diffusa</i> (Diffuse knapweed) and <i>C. stoebe</i> (Spotted knapweed) are distinguishable with training.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remains as Class 1.</p> <p>Additional Stakeholder feedback regarding species distribution and control measures is requested</p>				
N/A	Prohibited	<i>Centaurea iberica</i>	Iberian Star Thistle	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p>The main pathway for introduction of <i>Centaurea iberica</i> into Canada is considered to be as a contaminant in seed lots. This species displaces valuable forage species in pastures and rangelands and its sharp spines deter grazing animals which restricts access for livestock and reduces the value of hay. The presence of <i>C. iberica</i> in Canada could affect trade of forage seed with the states of AZ, CA, NV and OR, where it is regulated.</p> <p>No respondents objected to this species being listed as a Class 1 Prohibited Noxious.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>C. iberica</i> and <i>C. melitensis</i> (Maltese iberian thistle) have many characteristics in common and are difficult to distinguish.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 1.</p> <p>The CFIA also consulted on the regulation of this species under the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> as part of the Least Wanted Plants project.</p>				

Current Classification <i>(Weed Seeds Order, 2005)</i>	Proposed Classification <i>(Oct 2009 Consultation)</i>	Scientific Name <i>(Source: GRIN)</i>	Common name	New Proposal <i>(May 2011)</i>
Prohibited	Prohibited	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Yellow Starthistle	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p><i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> has been reported to occur in Canada, but there is no evidence of persistent populations and no evidence was found that it is cultivated in Canada. Therefore, this species is considered absent. <i>C. solstitialis</i> is considered likely to establish and become invasive in parts of Canada, including southern BC, if it is introduced to these areas.</p> <p>No respondents objected to this species remaining as a Class 1 Prohibited Noxious.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remains as a Class 1.</p> <p>The CFIA also consulted on the regulation of this species under the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> as part of the Least Wanted Plants project.</p>				
Prohibited	Primary	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	Spotted knapweed	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p>There was not consensus to remove this species from Prohibited Noxious. Respondents voiced concern about the seriousness of this weed and its significant economic impact.</p> <p><i>Centaurea stoebe</i> is reported from BC, AL, SK, NB, NS, ON, QC, SK, YK.</p> <p>Official Control : In British Columbia <i>Centaurea stoebe</i> is regulated (as <i>Centaurea maculosa</i>) throughout the province (BC 2010), and is prescribed as an invasive plant under the <i>Forest and Range Practices Act</i> (BC 2004). In Alberta the species is regulated (as <i>Centaurea stoebe</i> subsp. <i>micranthos</i>) as a prohibited noxious weed under the provincial <i>Weed Control Act</i> (Alberta 2010). In Manitoba it is listed (as <i>Centaurea maculosa</i>) as a noxious weed (Manitoba 1996).</p> <p>In monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2007, <i>C. stoebe</i> was not detected in samples of either domestic or imported seed.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>C. diffusa</i> (Diffuse knapweed) and <i>C. stoebe</i> (Spotted knapweed) are distinguishable with training.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remains as Class 1. Additional Stakeholder feedback regarding species distribution and control measures is requested.</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (May 2011)
N/A	Primary	<i>Centaurea virgata</i> Lam. subsp. <i>squarrosa</i> (Boiss.) Gugler (= <i>Centaurea virgata</i> var. <i>squarrosa</i>)	Squarrosa knapweed	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p>Respondents voiced concern about the seriousness of this weed and its potential economic impact.</p> <p><i>Centaurea virgata</i> is not known to occur in Canada. It has a limited distribution in Utah, Oregon, California, Wyoming and Michigan. It prefers dry, open rangeland with shallow soils. Based on its range in eastern Europe and Asia, it appears it could be hardy to NAPPFAST zone 5.</p> <p>Official control: In Alberta <i>Centaurea virgata</i> var. <i>squarrosa</i> is regulated as a prohibited noxious weed under the provincial weed control act (Alberta 2010).</p> <p><i>Centaurea virgata</i> subsp. <i>squarrosa</i> is not yet present in Canada. It is somewhat uncertain what its temperature tolerances are, but it seems likely that it could grow in much of southern British Columbia, at least. It thrives in dry climates, so it might be restricted in eastern Canada by climate factors other than temperature minima. Additional stakeholder feedback regarding this species is requested.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as Class 1.</p>				
Prohibited	Prohibited	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	Common Crupina	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p>Depending on the level of infestation and the potential range of the species, <i>Crupina vulgaris</i> could have serious negative economic impacts on at least two major industries in Canada, forage and livestock production. The marketing of seed commodities could also be affected due to its designation as a federal noxious weed in the United States. It is not yet present in Canada and a pest risk assessment has shown that it is a potential threat to Canada.</p> <p>No respondents objected to this species remaining as a Class 1 Prohibited Noxious.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as a Class 1.</p> <p>CFIA also consulted on the regulation of this species under the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> as part of the Least Wanted Plants project.</p>				
Prohibited	Prohibited	<i>Cuscuta spp.</i>	Dodder	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p>The genus is widespread around the world and most of the exotic species are now of very sporadic occurrence in Canada. Exotic species could be considered to be “not widely distributed and under official control” and therefore qualify as quarantine pests to Canada.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>C. monogyna</i> (Eastern dodder) and <i>C. epithymum</i> (Clover dodder) are distinguishable. <i>C. epilinum</i> (Flax dodder) and <i>C. europaea</i> (European dodder) are difficult to distinguish.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this genera remains as Class 1.</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (May 2011)
N/A	Prohibited	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Paterson's curse	Class 1 –Prohibited Noxious
<p>Some of the major issues surrounding <i>Echium plantagineum</i> include its ability to dominate pastures in its exotic range, toxicity to livestock and potential control issues including herbicide resistance. <i>E. plantagineum</i> has demonstrated herbicide resistance in Australia. The CFIA conducted public consultations on <i>E. plantagineum</i> using a document which included the PRA for <i>E. plantagineum</i>, management options and resulted in the decision to prohibit the importation of <i>Echium plantagineum</i> into Canada. The recommendation was also made to regulate <i>E. plantagineum</i> as a Prohibited Noxious weed.</p> <p>No respondents objected to listing this species as a Class 1 Prohibited Noxious.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>E. plantagineum</i> is distinguishable from <i>E. vulgare</i> (Viper's Bugloss).</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 1.</p>				
Prohibited	Prohibited	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	Woolly Cup Grass	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p>Populations in Quebec are under official control. <i>Eriochloa villosa</i> reduces crop yield in corn, soybean and cereals. The potential range of this species includes the corn and soybean growing areas in Canada.</p> <p>No respondents objected to this species remaining as a Class 1.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as a Class 1.</p>				
Prohibited	Prohibited	<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>	Halogeton	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p><i>Halogeton glomeratus</i> is poisonous to livestock due to its high concentrations of oxalates. <i>H. glomeratus</i> is thought to negatively impact soil processes in several ways, thereby further degrading disturbed or overgrazed ranges and pastures and inhibiting their recovery. This species is not present in Canada and it is proposed that it remains listed as a Prohibited Noxious weed.</p> <p>No respondents objected to this species remaining as a Class 1 Prohibited Noxious.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as a Class 1.</p> <p>The CFIA also consulted on the regulation of this species under the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> as part of the Least Wanted Plants project.</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (May 2011)
N/A	N/A	<i>Inula britannica</i>	British Yellowhead	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p><i>Inula britannica</i> qualifies as a potential primary noxious weed seed. It is an alien weed that has the potential to have an economic impact in parts of Canada and is not yet widely distributed. The capacity of <i>Inula britannica</i> to have an economic impact in Canada is very uncertain. It has not shown any tendency to spread far from the two introduced populations known in this country. It has demonstrated the ability to persist locally for extended periods of time. Ease of seed identification is not known.</p> <p><i>Inula britannica</i> is a perennial herbaceous plant with stems that are 10–60 cm tall. The species is reported to be present in Ontario and Quebec. The current distribution in North America suggests that <i>Inula britannica</i> can survive to NAPPFAST zone 4.</p> <p>This species was added to the USDA list of Noxious Weeds. Based on the results of a PRA, the CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 1.</p>				
N/A	Prohibited	<i>Milium vernale</i>	Spring Millet Grass	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p><i>Milium vernale</i> is considered likely to become weedy or invasive in the winter wheat growing areas of southern Canada. Due to its presence in Idaho, a possible pathway of introduction into Canada is as a seed contaminant in grain or in seed lots from Idaho.</p> <p>No respondents objected to the listing of this species as Class 1 Prohibited Noxious.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>Milium vernale</i> is distinguishable from other <i>Panicum</i> and <i>Milium</i> spp.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 1.</p> <p>The CFIA also consulted on the regulation of this species under the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> as part of the Least Wanted Plants project.</p>				
Prohibited	Prohibited	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Serrated Tussock	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p><i>Nassella trichotoma</i> is a risk to native grasslands as it has the potential to become established in those areas. The main pathway for introduction of <i>N. trichotoma</i> into Canada is considered to be as a contaminant of seed.</p> <p>No respondents objected to this species remaining as Prohibited Noxious.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as a Class 1.</p> <p>The CFIA also consulted on the regulation of this species under the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> as part of the Least Wanted Plants project.</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (May 2011)
N/A	Prohibited	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Dallis Grass	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p><i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> is considered a weed of 14 crops in 28 countries. It is probable that the most likely pathway for introduction into Canada is as contaminants in grass seed.</p> <p>No respondents objected to this species being classified as Prohibited Noxious.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>P. laeve</i> (Field paspalum) is distinguishable from <i>P. dilatatum</i>.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 1.</p> <p>CFIA also consulted on the regulation of this species under the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> as part of the Least Wanted Plants project.</p>				
N/A	Prohibited	<i>Peganum harmala</i>	African-rue	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p><i>Peganum harmala</i> is not known to be present or cultivated in Canada. It is toxic and unpalatable to grazing animals, and is toxic to humans. Two substances found within <i>P. harmala</i> (harmaline and harmalol) are regulated as controlled substances under Schedule 3 of the <i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i> (CDSA) administered by Health Canada.</p> <p>No respondents objected to the listing of this species as Class 1 Prohibited Noxious.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 1.</p> <p>The CFIA also consulted on the regulation of this species under the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> as part of the Least Wanted Plants project.</p>				
N/A	Prohibited	<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i>	Devil's-tail Tearthumb (mile-a-minute)	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p>This species reproduces by seed only. It is not considered an agricultural weed, but has caused economic damages and losses to trees and shrubs in orchards, nurseries, Christmas tree plantations (and potentially other commercial forest sites), and regeneration sites.</p> <p>No respondents objected to the listing of this species as Class 1 Prohibited Noxious.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 1.</p> <p>The CFIA also consulted on the regulation of this species under the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> as part of the Least Wanted Plants project.</p>				
N/A	Prohibited	<i>Pueraria montana</i>	Kudzu	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p>Seed is not a major pathway of <i>Pueraria montana</i>. There is one known site in Ontario which is under official control by OMAFRA and CFIA working group.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>Pueraria montana</i> is distinguishable from <i>Desmodium</i> spp.</p> <p>The CFIA also consulted on the regulation of this species under the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> as part of the Least Wanted Plants project.</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (May 2011)
N/A	Prohibited	<i>Senecio inaequidens</i>	Narrow-leaved Ragwort, South African Ragwort	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p>This species is not thought to be present or cultivated in Canada. <i>S. inaequidens</i> contains pyrrolizidine alkaloids that are toxic to both livestock and humans.</p> <p>No respondents objected to the listing of this species as Class 1 Prohibited Noxious.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 1.</p> <p>The CFIA also consulted on the regulation of this species under the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> as part of the Least Wanted Plants project.</p>				
N/A	Prohibited	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Silverleaf Nightshade	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p><i>S. elaeagnifolium</i> is not reported to occur in Canada and no evidence was found that it is cultivated in Canada. All parts of the plant, but particularly the berries, are poisonous to livestock. <i>S. elaeagnifolium</i> has the potential to become weedy or invasive in parts of BC, southern ON and the Atlantic provinces.</p> <p>No respondents objected to the listing of this species as Class 1 Prohibited Noxious.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>S. elaeagnifolium</i> can be distinguished from <i>S. carolinense</i> (Horse-nettle).</p> <p>The CFIA proposes to list <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> as a Class 1.</p> <p>The CFIA also consulted on the regulation of this species under the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> as part of the Least Wanted Plants project.</p>				
N/A	Prohibited	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	Syrian Bean-caper	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p><i>Zygophyllum fabago</i> is not known to occur in Canada. Control with herbicides is difficult because of the waxy leaf surfaces and extensive root system. The plants of this species are not palatable to livestock.</p> <p>No respondents objected to the listing of this species as Class 1 Prohibited Noxious.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as Class 1.</p> <p>The CFIA also consulted on the regulation of this species under the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> as part of the Least Wanted Plants project.</p>				

CLASS 2: PRIMARY NOXIOUS

June 17, 2011

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Canada

CLASS 2: PRIMARY NOXIOUS:

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
Primary	Primary	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	Velvetleaf	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> is an annual herb of the mallow family which is native from the Mediterranean area to central Asia.</p> <p>No respondents objected to this species remaining as Class 2 Primary Noxious.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as a Class 2.</p>				
Prohibited	Primary	<i>Acroptilon repens</i> (= <i>Rhaponticum repens</i> (L.) Hidalgo)	Russian Knapweed	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p>There was not consensus to remove this species from Prohibited Noxious. Respondents voiced concern about the seriousness of this weed and its significant economic impact.</p> <p>This species is present in BC, AB, SK, MB and ON. It is described as widespread in the southern portions of the four western provinces and southern Ontario, although it has probably not reached its extreme ecological limits.</p> <p>Official control: In British Columbia <i>Rhaponticum repens</i> is regulated (as <i>Acroptilon repens</i>) in the North Okanagan region (BC 2010), and is prescribed as an invasive plant under the <i>Forest and Range Practices Act</i> (BC 2004). In Alberta the species is regulated as a prohibited noxious weed under the provincial <i>Weed Control Act</i> (Alberta 2010). In Manitoba it is listed (as <i>Centaurea repens</i>) as a noxious weed (Manitoba 1996).</p> <p><i>Acroptilon repens</i> is an herbaceous perennial of the aster family which is native to Eurasia which reproduces mainly by vegetative shoots from rhizomes but also produces small quantities of viable seed. This species is present throughout the west and central USA and is a quarantine weed in Australia, New Zealand and Russia.</p> <p><i>A. repens</i> has been listed as a Prohibited Noxious weed on the WSO since 1960. In monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2007, <i>A. repens</i> was not detected in samples of either domestic or imported seed. <i>A. repens</i> has been reported as difficult or challenging to control in organic production systems.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends reclassifying this species to Class 2.</p> <p>Additional Stakeholder feedback regarding species distribution and control measures is requested</p>				
N/A	Primary	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	Tall Water-hemp	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i> is an annual herbaceous plant, with both male and female plants. <i>A. tuberculatus</i> disperses by seed and grows many habitats, including agricultural fields. It is currently very limited in distribution in south-western Ontario. <i>A. tuberculatus</i> has demonstrated herbicide resistance in ON.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>A. tuberculatus</i> is distinguishable from other <i>Amaranthus</i> spp.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that tall water hemp be listed as a Class 2.</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
Primary	Primary	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	Giant Ragweed	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>Ambrosia trifida</i> is an annual herb of the aster family and is native to North America. It has been a federally regulated weed in Canada since 1905. This species can be difficult to control. Glyphosate tolerant populations have been confirmed in Ontario.</p> <p>No respondents objected to this species remaining as Class 2 Primary Noxious.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as a Class 2.</p>				
Prohibited	Primary	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Nodding Thistle	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p>This species is present and not under official control. This species reproduces only by seed which is dispersed by wind, water, wildlife and livestock. <i>C. nutans</i> is a restricted weed in Alberta and a quarantine weed in Australia and New Zealand. This species is considered widespread in Canada; however there is still a desire to control the spread as its presence can have significant impacts.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>C. acanthoides</i> (Spiny Plumeless Thistle) is distinguishable from <i>C. nutans</i> (Nodding Thistle).</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be reclassified as a Class 2.</p>				
Primary	Primary	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada Thistle	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>Cirsium arvense</i> was first regulated in Canada in 1667 in Quebec and has been regulated federally since 1905. <i>Cirsium arvense</i> is considered one of the most difficult or challenging species to control in most crops and management systems. <i>C. arvense</i> is regulated federally in the U.S. and by many other trading partners. <i>C. arvense</i> is listed as a noxious weed in 50 US states. In monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2007, <i>Cirsium arvense</i> was found in 83 domestic seed samples and 5 imported samples.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as a Class 2.</p> <p>Additional stakeholder feedback is requested.</p>				
Prohibited	Primary	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison Hemlock	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p>All plant parts are poisonous and it reproduces strictly via seeds. In monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2007, <i>Conium maculatum</i> was not detected in samples of either domestic or imported seed. <i>C. maculatum</i> has been found in two grain imports sampled since February 2008.</p> <p>No respondents objected to the reclassification of this species as a Class 2 Primary Noxious.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>Conium maculatum</i> is distinct from <i>Cicuta</i> spp. (Water hemlock) and <i>Sium</i> spp. (Water parsnip).</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be reclassified as a Class 2.</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
Primary	Primary	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> has been regulated as a weed in Canada since 1905. <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> is considered one of the most difficult or challenging species to control in conventional, organic, and no-till systems.</p> <p>There was no consensus to reclassify this species. The CFIA recommends that this species remain as a Class 2.</p>				
Prohibited	Primary	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Jimsonweed	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>Datura stramonium</i> is poisonous to humans and livestock and reproduces only by seed. <i>D. stramonium</i> no longer qualifies as a Prohibited Noxious weed species as it is present in BC, SK, ON, QC, NB, NS, and PE and is not under official control. It is proposed that <i>D. stramonium</i> be reclassified as a Primary Noxious weed species.</p> <p>No respondents objected to the reclassification of this species as a Class 2 Primary Noxious.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>D. stramonium</i> distinguishable from <i>D. ferox</i> (Long Spined Thorn Apple).</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be reclassified as a Class 2 – Primary Noxious Weed.</p>				
Primary, noxious	Secondary	<i>Elytrigia repens</i> (= <i>Elymus repens</i> (L.) Gould)	Couch Grass	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>E. repens</i> is considered one of the most difficult or challenging species to control in organic production systems. <i>E. repens</i> has been regulated as a weed in Canada since 1960. In monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2007, <i>Elytrigia repens</i> was detected in 7 samples of imported seed and 95 samples of domestic seed.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 2. Additional stakeholder feedback is requested.</p>				
Prohibited	Primary	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	Leafy Spurge	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p>Six respondents commented on this species, three proposed that this species remain as Prohibited noxious and three agreed with moving to Primary noxious. As this species is present in Canada and is not under official control, it does not meet the definition of Prohibited Noxious.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>E. esula</i> is distinguishable from <i>E. cyparissias</i> (Cypress Spurge).</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be reclassified as a Class 2. Additional stakeholder feedback is requested.</p>				
N/A	Primary	<i>Galega officinalis</i>	Goat's-rue	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>G. officinalis</i> is listed as a federal noxious weed by the USDA and as noxious or quarantine weed in twelve states in the USA.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that typical seeds of <i>G. officinalis</i> can be distinguished with training from <i>G. orientalis</i> (Oriental goat's-rue).</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 2.</p> <p>The CFIA also consulted on the regulation of this species under the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> as part of the Least Wanted Plants project.</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
Primary	Primary	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p>In cereal and flax crops, <i>G. aparine</i> reduces yields, causes lodging and interferes with harvesting operations. <i>G. aparine</i> spreads by seed only and is present in BC, AB, SK, MB, ON, QC, NB, NS, NF and NT. In monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2007, <i>G. aparine</i> was found in 89 domestic samples and 7 imported samples.</p> <p>No consensus to move this species from Class 2.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that typical seeds of <i>G. aparine</i> can be distinguished from <i>G. spurium</i> (False cleavers).</p> <p>The Canadian Seed Growers' Association's Crop Certification Regulations (Circular 6, 2010) indicate that the presence of Cleavers would result in a decline of pedigree status in certified canola, mustard, oilseed radish, rapeseed and hybrid canola and rapeseed. As well as Probation and Foundation canola, mustard, oilseed radish, rapeseed, safflower and sunflower.</p> <p>Seed to which Table VII of Schedule I of the <i>Seeds Act</i> applies shall be free from seeds of cleavers.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 2.</p>				
Primary	Primary	<i>Galium spurium</i>	False Cleavers	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p>The NSH has confirmed that typical seeds of <i>G. aparine</i> (Cleavers) can be distinguished from <i>G. spurium</i>.</p> <p>Seed to which Table VII of Schedule I of the <i>Seeds Act</i> applies shall be free from seeds of false cleavers.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends listing this species as a Class 2.</p>				
N/A	Primary	<i>Galium verrucosum</i>	Warty Bedstraw	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p>Stakeholders have indicated that this species is very problematic in canola. The USDA Plants Database lists this species as present in the state of Michigan.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends listing this species as a Class 2.</p>				
N/A	Primary	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant Hogweed	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> is a phytotoxic plant whose sap can cause severe skin inflammation and burns when skin is exposed to sunlight or UV rays. This species spreads by seed and asexually from the crown. <i>H. mantegazzianum</i> is currently present in BC, ON, NB and NS.</p> <p>No respondents objected to the listing of this species as a Class 2 Primary Noxious.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> (Giant hogweed), <i>Heracleum spondylium</i> (Cow parsnip) and <i>Heracleum persicum</i> (Persian hogweed) are distinguishable.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 2.</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
Prohibited	Primary	<i>Lepidium appelianum</i>	Globe-pod Hoary Cress	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>Lepidium appelianum</i> is widespread in BC, AB, SK, and MB, is not under official control and is considered difficult to control. <i>L. appelianum</i> is now too widely distributed to meet the criteria of a Class 1 Prohibited Noxious weed species and should be reclassified as Class 2 Primary Noxious.</p> <p>No respondents objected to the reclassification of this species as a Class 2 Primary Noxious.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>Lepidium appelianum</i> (Globe-pod hoary cress), <i>Lepidium draba</i> subsp. <i>chalapense</i> (Lens-pod hoary cress) and <i>Lepidium draba</i> subsp. <i>draba</i> (Heart-pod hoary cress) are difficult to distinguish without the pod.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 2.</p>				
Prohibited	Primary	<i>Lepidium draba</i> subsp. <i>chalapense</i> (= <i>Lepidium chalepense</i> L.)	Lens-pod Hoary Cress	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>Lepidium draba</i> subsp. <i>chalapense</i> is widespread in BC, AB, SK, MB, and ON and is not under official control; therefore, this species no longer meets the definition of a Prohibited Noxious weed species.</p> <p>No respondents objected to the reclassification of this species as a Class 2 Primary Noxious.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>Lepidium appelianum</i> (Globe-pod hoary cress), <i>Lepidium draba</i> subsp. <i>chalapense</i> (Lens-pod hoary cress) and <i>Lepidium draba</i> subsp. <i>draba</i> (Heart-pod hoary cress) are difficult to distinguish without the pod.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 2.</p>				
Prohibited	Primary	<i>Lepidium draba</i> subsp. <i>draba</i> (= <i>Lepidium draba</i> L.)	Heart-pod Hoary Cress	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>Lepidium draba</i> subsp. <i>draba</i> is designated as a noxious weed in Alberta and a quarantine weed in South Africa. It is widespread in BC, AB, SK, MB, ON, QC, and NS and is not under official control; therefore, <i>Lepidium draba</i> subsp. <i>draba</i> no longer meets the definition of a Prohibited noxious weed species.</p> <p>No respondents objected to the reclassification of this species as a Class 2 Primary Noxious.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>Lepidium appelianum</i> (Globe-pod hoary cress), <i>Lepidium draba</i> subsp. <i>chalapense</i> (Lens-pod hoary cress) and <i>Lepidium draba</i> subsp. <i>draba</i> (Heart-pod hoary cress) are difficult to distinguish without the pod.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 2.</p>				
Primary	Secondary	<i>Linaria spp.</i>	Toadflax	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p>No consensus to move species from Class 2 to Class 3.</p> <p>These species are present in BC, AB, SK, MB, ON, QC, NB, NS, PE, NF, YK and NT. <i>Linaria</i> spp. were added to the WSO in 1960 as Primary Noxious weeds. <i>Linaria</i> spp. is considered difficult or challenging to control in organic production systems.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as a Class 2.</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
Primary	Primary	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>Lythrum salicaria</i> spreads by seed and asexually from roots. Detached root or stem fragments can also root and develop into flowering stems.</p> <p>No respondents objected to this species remaining as Class 2 Primary Noxious.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as a Class 2.</p>				
N/A	Primary	<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>	Apple of Peru	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>Nicandra physalodes</i> is a serious agricultural weed in some parts of the world. It invades many crops, including <i>Glycine max</i> (soyabean), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (barley), <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> (common bean), <i>Sorghum bicolor</i> (sorghum), <i>Triticum aestivum</i> (wheat), <i>Zea mays</i> (maize), and others. In Canada, <i>Nicandra physalodes</i> has been found as a contaminant in survey samples of birdfeed and wheat. <i>N. physalodes</i> meets the definition of a Primary Noxious weed.</p> <p>No respondents objected to the listing of this species as Class 2 Primary Noxious.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 2.</p>				
Prohibited	Primary	<i>Odontites vernus subsp. serotinus</i>	Red Bartsia	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>Odontites vernus</i> subsp. <i>serotinus</i> is present in Canada. <i>Odontites vernus</i> subsp. <i>serotinus</i> does not persist under cultivation. For this reason it is seldom a problem in cereals or special crops. The weed is, however, a serious concern in hayland and in pastures.</p> <p>No respondents objected to this species being reclassified to Class 2 Primary Noxious.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be reclassified as a Class 2.</p>				
Primary	Primary	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p>During consultations, stakeholders indicated that this species is difficult to control.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain listed as a Class 2.</p>				
Primary	Primary	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i> (= <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i> Gaertn.)	Tansy Ragwort	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>Senecio jacobaea</i> spreads by seed, primarily by wind, water and animals. This species is present in BC, ON, QC, NB, NS, PE and NF.</p> <p>No respondents objected to this species remaining as Class 2 Primary Noxious.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as a Class 2.</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
Primary	Primary	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	Giant Foxtail	Class 2 –Primary Noxious
<p><i>S. faberi</i> is present in ON and QC. <i>S. faberi</i> is known to have herbicide resistance in ON.</p> <p>No respondents objected to this species remaining as Class 2 Primary Noxious.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as a Class 2.</p>				
Primary	Primary	<i>Silene latifolia subsp. alba</i>	White Cockle	Class 2 –Primary Noxious
<p><i>Silene latifolia</i> subsp. <i>alba</i> spreads mostly from seed but root and stem fragments can establish. In monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2007, <i>Silene latifolia</i> subsp. <i>alba</i> was detected in 56 samples of imported and domestic seed.</p> <p>No respondents objected to this species remaining as Class 2 Primary Noxious.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as a Class 2.</p>				
Primary	Primary	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>S. vulgaris</i> has been regulated as a weed in Canada since 1923. During consultations, stakeholders indicated that they considered this species difficult to control.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends continued listing in Class 2.</p>				
Prohibited	Primary	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	Horse-nettle	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>Solanum carolinense</i> is a noxious weed in Manitoba and a quarantine weed in Australia, India and Russia. In monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2007, <i>S. carolinense</i> was not detected in samples of either domestic or imported seed. It has possibly reached the extent of its potential range in eastern Canada. As it is not under official control, <i>S. carolinense</i> does not meet the definition of a Prohibited Noxious weed species.</p> <p>No respondents objected to the reclassification of this species to Class 2 Primary Noxious.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>S. elaeagnifolium</i> (Silverleaf nightshade) can be distinguished from <i>S. carolinense</i>.</p> <p>The CFIA proposes to list <i>Solanum carolinense</i> as Class 2.</p>				
Primary, Noxious	Primary	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial Sow Thistle	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>S. arvensis</i> has been regulated in Canada as a weed since 1905. <i>S. arvensis</i> is considered one of the most difficult or challenging species to control in organic and no-till production systems.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as Class 2.</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
Prohibited	Primary	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson Grass	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>S. halepense</i> is present in ON and has possibly reached the limits of its potential range in Canada. As <i>Sorghum halepense</i> is present in Ontario and not under official control it is proposed that this species be reclassified as Primary Noxious.</p> <p>No respondents objected to the reclassification of this species as a Class 2 Primary Noxious.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as Class 2.</p>				

CLASS 3: SECONDARY NOXIOUS

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CLASS 3: SECONDARY NOXIOUS:

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
Secondary	Secondary	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Common ragweed	Class 3 – Secondary Noxious
<p>In monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2007, <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> was detected in 2 samples of domestic seed, 17 samples of imported seed and 5 seed samples of unspecified origin. <i>A. artemisiifolia</i> has been regulated as a weed in Canada since 1905, and has demonstrated herbicide resistance.</p> <p>No respondents objected to this species remaining as Class 3 Secondary Noxious.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as a Class 3</p>				
Secondary	Secondary	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Mayweed	Class 3 – Secondary Noxious
<p><i>Anthemis cotula</i> was detected in 41 domestic seed samples, 9 imported seed samples and 10 samples of unspecified origin. <i>A. cotula</i> has been regulated as a weed in Canada since 1986 when it was added to the WSO as a Secondary Noxious weed (Class 3), where it currently remains listed.</p> <p>No respondents objected to this species remaining as Class 3 Secondary Noxious.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as Class 3.</p>				
Secondary	Secondary	<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild oat	Class 3 – Secondary Noxious
<p><i>Avena fatua</i> has demonstrated herbicide resistance in AB, MB and SK. <i>A. fatua</i> has been regulated as a weed in Canada since 1905. In monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2007, <i>A. fatua</i> was detected in 133 domestic seed samples, 5 imported seed samples and 41 seed samples of unspecified origin.</p> <p>No respondents objected to this species remaining as Class 3 Secondary Noxious.</p> <p>Seed to which Tables I, II, II.1 and III, of Schedule I of the <i>Seeds Act</i> applies shall be free from wild oats in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>Avena sterilis</i> (Sterile oat) and <i>S. fatua</i> are distinguishable.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as a Class 3.</p>				
Secondary	Secondary	<i>Avena sterilis</i>	Sterile oat	Class 3 – Secondary Noxious
<p><i>Avena sterilis</i> is an annual grass that is native to Eurasia. <i>A. sterilis</i> has become naturalized in California and Oregon, where it can be found in fields, vineyards, orchards and on hillsides. <i>A. sterilis</i> is present in ON and QC.</p> <p>Stakeholders supported a Class 3 listing for this species.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>Avena sterilis</i> and <i>S. fatua</i> (wild oat) are distinguishable.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as Class 3.</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
Primary	Secondary	<i>Barbarea</i> spp.	Yellow rocket	Class 3 – Secondary Noxious
<p><i>Barbarea</i> spp. are biennial herbs of the mustard family which are native to Eurasia and are widely established in North America. <i>Barbarea</i> spp. spread by seed. These species are present in BC, AB, MB, ON, QC, NB, NS, PE, NF, YK and NT. <i>Barbarea</i> spp. was included in the WSO in 1960, as a Primary Noxious weed.</p> <p>Stakeholders indicated this species is widespread and common.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 3.</p>				
N/A	Primary	<i>Bromus japonicus</i>	Japanese brome	Class 3 – Secondary Noxious
<p>Of eight respondents, four agreed with this species being listed as Class 2 but preferred that downy brome and Japanese brome be listed in the same Class; one respondent suggested Class 3 and three objected to adding this species to the WSO. <i>B. japonicus</i> spreads by seed only and is present in BC, AB, SK, MB, ON, QC and YK.</p> <p>Stakeholders indicated Downy brome and Japanese brome should be classified the same.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>Bromus secalinus</i>, <i>B. japonicus</i> (Japanese brome) and <i>B. commutatus</i> (Smooth brome) are distinguishable.</p> <p>There is not consensus on a Class 3 listing of this species. Continued discussion between stakeholders is required. Additional feedback from stakeholders is requested.</p>				
N/A	Primary	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	Cheat	Class 3 – Secondary Noxious
<p>Of four respondents, two agree and two object to this species being classified as a Class 2. Stakeholders suggested all bromes should be in the same class.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>Bromus secalinus</i>, <i>B. japonicus</i> (Japanese brome) and <i>B. commutatus</i> (Smooth brome) are distinguishable.</p> <p>There is not consensus on a Class 3 listing of this species. Continued discussion between stakeholders is required. Additional feedback from stakeholders is requested.</p>				
N/A	Secondary	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Downy Brome	Class 3 – Secondary Noxious
<p><i>B. tectorum</i> is present in BC, AB, SK, MB, ON, QC, NB, NS, YK and NT and is a serious weed in rangelands, winter wheat, alfalfa and grass seed fields.</p> <p>Of ten responses, 5 respondents objected, two propose Class 2 and three supported Class 3. Stakeholders indicated Downy brome and Japanese brome should be classified the same.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 3.</p> <p>There is not consensus on a Class 3 listing of this species. Continued discussion between stakeholders is required. Additional feedback from stakeholders is requested.</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
Secondary	Secondary	<i>Daucus carota</i> <i>subsp. carota</i>	Wild Carrot	Class 3 – Secondary Noxious
<p><i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>carota</i> spreads only by seed and is present in BC, MB, ON, QC, NB, NS, PE and NF. <i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>carota</i> has been regulated as a weed in Canada since 1923. This species has demonstrated herbicide resistance in ON. It is difficult to control in no-till systems.</p> <p>Respondents supported continued listing as a Class 3. The NSH has confirmed that typical seeds of cultivated <i>D. carota</i> (Crop Kind in Schedule I) can be distinguished from wild <i>D. carota</i>. The CFIA recommends that this species stay as Class 3.</p>				
Secondary	Secondary	<i>Erucastrum gallicum</i>	Dog Mustard	Class 3 – Secondary Noxious
<p><i>Erucastrum gallicum</i> spreads by seed and is present in BC, AB, SK, MB, ON, QC, NB, NS, PE, NF and NT. In monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2007, <i>E. gallicum</i> was detected in 5 domestic seed samples and 3 seed samples of unspecified origin.</p> <p>No respondents objected to this species remaining as Class 3. The CFIA recommends that this species remain as a Class 3.</p>				
Secondary	Secondary	<i>Lepidium campestre</i>	Field Peppergrass	Class 3 – Secondary Noxious
<p><i>Lepidium campestre</i> spreads only by seed and is present in BC, AB, ON, QC, NB, NS, PE and NF. In monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2007, <i>L. campestre</i> was detected in 27 domestic seed samples and 3 seed samples of unspecified origin.</p> <p>No respondents objected to this species remaining Class 3 Secondary Noxious. The CFIA recommends that this species remain as a Class 3.</p>				
Primary, Noxious	Secondary, Noxious	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye Daisy	Classes 3 & 5 – Secondary Noxious and Noxious
<p><i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> spreads by seeds and asexually from roots. <i>L. vulgare</i> is present in all provinces. <i>L. vulgare</i> has been regulated as a weed in Canada since 1905.</p> <p>No respondents objected to reclassifying this species as Classes 3 & 5 - Secondary Noxious and Noxious. The CFIA recommends reclassifying this species as Classes 3 and 5.</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
Secondary	Secondary	<i>Lolium persicum</i>	Persian Darnel	Class 3 – Secondary Noxious
<p><i>Lolium persicum</i> is present in AB, SK, MB, ON, QC and NU. In monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2007, <i>L. persicum</i> was not detected in domestic and imported seed samples. <i>L. persicum</i> is known to show herbicide resistance in SK.</p> <p>No respondents objected to this species remaining Class 3 Secondary Noxious.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as a Class 3.</p>				
N/A	Secondary	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Wild Parsnip	Class 3 – Secondary Noxious
<p>Cultivation of parsnip has diminished in Canada to the point where it is now only a minor crop, but the wild form has increased as a troublesome weed, particularly in eastern regions. As a monocarpic biennial with a large tap root, it reproduces entirely by seed. A wide variety of habitats and soil types are tolerated. It is considered a noxious weed because of its toxic properties (primarily photo-activated dermatitis) to both humans and livestock. It invades disturbed sites, rights-of-way, pastures, perennial crops, and reduced-tillage fields where it effectively out-competes shorter vegetation. In Canadian agriculture it is a problem in pastures where it is differentially grazed, competes with forage species, and may cause livestock injury. It is also an increasing problem in reduced-tillage systems where perennial weeds are able to persist. As a weed in rights-of-way, it poses a serious health risk for vegetation managers, particularly during mowing and cutting operations. In Ontario, it is regulated by local weed control by-laws in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. In the United States, the species has been declared a prohibited noxious weed in the state of Ohio.²</p> <p>Additional stakeholder feedback is requested.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 3.</p>				
Secondary	Secondary	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribgrass	Class 3 – Secondary Noxious
<p><i>Plantago lanceolata</i> spreads only by seed and is present in BC, SK, MB, ON, QC, NB, NS, PE and NF. In monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2007, <i>P. lanceolata</i> was detected in 125 domestic seed samples, 11 imported seed samples and 19 seed samples of unspecified origin.</p> <p>No respondents objected to this species remaining Class 3 Secondary Noxious.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as a Class 3.</p>				

² Nancy Cain, Stephen J. Darbyshire, Ardath Francis, Robert E. Nurse and Marie-José Simard. The biology of Canadian weeds. *Pastinaca sativa* L.

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
Secondary	Secondary	All <i>Rumex</i> species, (except <i>R. maritimus</i> & <i>R. acetosella</i>)	Dock	Class 3 – Secondary Noxious
<p>Respondents agreed with this classification.</p> <p>Dock has been regulated as a weed in Canada since 1905. <i>Rumex crispus</i> and <i>R. obtusifolius</i> were listed as Secondary Noxious weeds on the WSO in 1960. The remaining species were included in 1986.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as Class 3.</p>				
Secondary	Secondary	<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	Night-flowering Catchfly	Class 3 – Secondary Noxious
<p><i>S. noctiflora</i> has been regulated as a weed in Canada since 1905. It was listed as a Secondary Noxious weed (Class 3) on the WSO in 1960.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remains in Class 3.</p>				
Primary	Primary	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Wild Mustard	Class 3 – Secondary Noxious
<p>The majority of respondents supported reclassification to Class 3.</p> <p>The Canadian Seed Growers' Association's Crop Certification Regulations (Circular 6, 2010) indicate that the presence of Wild Mustard would result in a decline pedigree status in certified canola, mustard, oilseed radish, rapeseed and hybrid canola and rapeseed, as well as, Probation and Foundation canola, mustard, oilseed radish, rapeseed, safflower and sunflower.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be reclassified as a Class 3.</p>				
Secondary	Secondary	<i>Sisymbrium loeselii</i>	Tall Hedge Mustard	Class 3 – Secondary Noxious
<p><i>S. loeselii</i> was listed as a Secondary Noxious weed (Class 3) since 1960. In monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2007, <i>S. loeselii</i> was detected in one domestic seed sample.</p> <p>No respondents objected to this species remaining as Class 3 Secondary Noxious.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as a Class 3.</p>				
Secondary	Remove	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	Stinkweed	Class 3 – Secondary Noxious
<p><i>T. arvense</i> spreads only by seed and is present in BC, AB, SK, MB, ON, QC, NB, NS, PE, NF, YK and NT. <i>T. arvense</i> has been regulated as a weed in Canada since 1905. The species is grown as a crop type in Canada.</p> <p>The Canadian Seed Growers' Association's Crop Certification Regulations (Circular 6, 2010) indicate that excessive numbers of Stinkweed would result in a decline in pedigree status in Camelina.</p> <p>There was not consensus to remove this species from the WSO.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as a Class 3.</p>				

Current Classification <i>(Weed Seeds Order, 2005)</i>	Proposed Classification <i>(Oct 2009 Consultation)</i>	Scientific Name <i>(Source: GRIN)</i>	Common name	New Proposal <i>(June 2011)</i>
Secondary, Noxious	Primary	<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum subsp. inodorum</i>	Scentless chamomile	Classes 3 and 5 – Secondary Noxious and Noxious
<p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>T.mar. ssp. inodorum</i> is distinguishable from <i>T. maritimum ssp. maritimumis</i> (Seashore chamomile). Differences are minor and seeds need to be typical.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as Classes 3 and 5.</p>				
Secondary	Remove	<i>Vaccaria hispanica</i>	Cow cockle	Class 3 – Secondary Noxious
<p>There was no consensus to remove this species.</p> <p><i>V. hispanica</i> was regulated in Canada as a weed from 1905 until 1960. <i>V. hispanica</i> was listed as a Secondary Noxious weed (Class 3) on the WSO in 1986.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remains as a Class 3</p>				

CLASS 4 SECONDARY NOXIOUS AND CLASS 5 NOXIOUS

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CLASS 4 SECONDARY NOXIOUS AND CLASS 5 NOXIOUS:

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
Secondary, Noxious	Secondary, Noxious	<i>Cerastium spp.</i>	Chickweed	Classes 4 and 5 – Secondary Noxious and Noxious
<p><i>Cerastium</i> spp. was listed as a Secondary Noxious weed (Class 4) and a Noxious weed (Class 5) on the WSO in 1960.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends these species remain as Classes 4 and 5.</p>				
Secondary, Noxious	Secondary, Noxious	<i>Digitaria spp.</i>	Crabgrasses	Classes 4 and 5 – Secondary Noxious and Noxious
<p>Crabgrass have been regulated as Secondary Noxious (Class 4) and Noxious (Class 5) weeds on the WSO since 1960.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that these species remain as Classes 4 and 5</p>				
Secondary, Noxious	Secondary, Noxious	<i>Panicum spp.</i>	Panic grass	Classes 4 and 5 – Secondary Noxious and Noxious
<p><i>Panicum</i> spp. were listed as Secondary Noxious (Class 4) and Noxious (Class 5) weeds on the WSO in 1960.</p> <p>Four problem species are <i>P. miliaceum</i>, <i>P. capillare</i>, <i>P. dichotomiflorum</i>, and <i>Dichantherium acuminatum</i>.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that these species remain listed as Classes 4 and 5.</p>				
Secondary, Noxious	Secondary, Noxious	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Heal-all	Classes 4 and 5 – Secondary Noxious and Noxious
<p><i>P. vulgaris</i> was listed as a Secondary Noxious (Class 4) weed and Noxious (Class 5) weed on the WSO in 1960.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remain as a Class 4 and 5</p>				
Secondary, Noxious	Secondary, Noxious	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	Classes 4 and 5 – Secondary Noxious and Noxious
<p><i>S. media</i> has been listed as a Secondary Noxious (Class 4) weed and a Noxious weed (Class 5) on the WSO since 1960. <i>S. media</i> has demonstrated herbicide resistance in AB and SK. It is difficult to control in reduced tillage production systems.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species remains in Classes 4 and 5.</p>				

SPECIES NOT LISTED ON THE *WEED SEEDS ORDER* (i.e., CLASS 6)

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SPECIES NOT LISTED ON THE WEED SEEDS ORDER (i.e., CLASS 6):

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
N/A	Primary	<i>Bassia scoparia</i>	Kochia	Not listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p>There was not consensus to add this species to the WSO.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be added to the WSO (i.e., Class 6)</p>				
N/A	Primary	<i>Ammi majus</i>	Bishop's weed	Not listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p>There was no consensus to list this species on the WSO. There are ornamental trade and identification issues.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>Ammi majus</i> appears to be distinguishable from <i>Ammi visnaga</i> (Khella).</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				
Secondary	Remove	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	Not listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p><i>Cichorium intybus</i> is also a crop cultivated in Canada and is listed in Table XX of Schedule I to the <i>Seeds Regulations</i>.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>C. intybus</i> and <i>C. endivia</i> (Endive) are distinguishable.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e. Class 6)</p>				
N/A	Prohibited	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>	Jungle rice	Not listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p>No consensus was reached based on responses received from stakeholders.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>E. colonum</i> is distinguishable from <i>E. crus-galli</i> (Barnyard grass).</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6). The CFIA also consulted on the regulation of this species under the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> as part of the Least Wanted Plants project.</p>				
N/A	Primary	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic mustard	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p>No consensus was reached from respondents, as seed is not a major pathway for this species.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				
N/A	N/A	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Sessile joyweed	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p>The CFIA also consulted on the regulation of this species under the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> as part of the Least Wanted Plants project.</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
N/A	Secondary	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Slim amaranth	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>Amaranthus</i> sp. (other than <i>A.tuberculatus</i> (Tall water-hemp)) are difficult to make a definite identification.</p> <p>There was not consensus to add <i>Amaranthus</i> spp. to the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				
N/A	Secondary	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i> S. Watson	Powell's amaranth	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>Amaranthus</i> sp. (other than <i>A.tuberculatus</i> (Tall water-hemp)) are difficult to make a definite identification.</p> <p>There was not consensus to add <i>Amaranthus</i> spp. to the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				
N/A	Secondary	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	Redroot pigweed	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p><i>A. retroflexus</i> is known to have multiple herbicide resistances in MB, ON and QC.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>Amaranthus</i> sp. (other than <i>A.tuberculatus</i> (Tall water-hemp)) are difficult to make a definite identification..</p> <p>There was not consensus to add <i>Amaranthus</i> spp. to the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				
N/A	Primary	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Spanish needles	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p>There was no consensus to add this species to Class 2.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that this species is difficult to distinguish from <i>B. alba</i> (Common Beggarticks), <i>B. bipinnata</i> (Spanish needles) and <i>B.subalternans</i> (Greater Beggar's Ticks).</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				
Secondary	Remove	<i>Camelina microcarpa</i>	Little-pod false flax	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p>Respondents agreed that <i>Camelina</i> spp. should be removed from the <i>Weed Seeds Order</i> Class 3. <i>Camelina</i> is now grown as a crop type in Western Canada. It is not considered to be an aggressive or problematic weed species.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				
Secondary	Remove	<i>Camelina sativa</i>	Gold-of-Pleasure	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p>Respondents agreed that <i>Camelina</i> spp. should be removed from the <i>Weed Seeds Order</i> Class 3. <i>Camelina</i> is now grown as a crop type in Western Canada. It is not considered to be an aggressive or problematic weed species.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
N/A	Secondary	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Lambsquarters	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p>Respondents objected the addition of this species to Class 3.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6)</p>				
N/A	N/A	<i>Dioscorea polystachya</i>	Chinese yam	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p>CFIA also consulted on the regulation of this species under the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> as part of the Least Wanted Plants project.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				
N/A	Secondary	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	Foxtail barley	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p>Respondents object to this species being added to Class 3.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				
N/A	Primary	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan balsam	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p>There was not consensus to add this species to the WSO</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>I. glandulifera</i> is distinguishable from <i>I. capensis</i> (Common Jewelweed).</p>				
N/A	Primary	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field scabious	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p>There was no consensus to add this species to the WSO.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>K. dipsacifolia</i>s (Wood scabious) distinguishable from <i>K. arvensis</i>.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				
N/A	Primary	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p>There was no consensus to add this species to the WSO.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				
N/A	Primary	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> (= <i>Fallopia japonica</i> (Houtt.) Ronse Decr.)	Japanese knotweed	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p>There was no consensus to add this species to Class 2.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that, <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> and <i>Polygonum sachalinense</i> (Giant knotweed) are difficult to distinguish.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
N/A	Primary	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Castor bean	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
There was no consensus to add this species to the WSO.				
The CFIA recommends this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).				
N/A	Primary	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk thistle	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
There was not consensus to add this species to the WSO.				
The CFIA recommends this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6)				
N/A	Secondary	<i>Solanum ptychanthum</i> Dunal	Eastern black nightshade	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
The NSH has confirmed that the small size of <i>S. ptychanthum</i> Dunal (Eastern black nightshade), the raised, almost smooth centre of <i>S. nigrum</i> (Black nightshade), and the large surface cell pattern of <i>S. mauritianum</i> (Wild tobacco tree) distinguish these 3 species. Ability to distinguish requires magnification and may be aided by training.				
The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).				
N/A	Secondary	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i> Sendt.	Hairy nightshade	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<i>S. sarrachoides</i> Sendt. (Hairy nightshade) and <i>S. triflorum</i> (Cutleaf nightshade), are very similar: <i>S. sarrachoides</i> Sendt. is distinguished by a smaller size and slight darkening at the hilum. Ability to distinguish requires magnification and may be aided by training.				
The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).				
N/A	Primary	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>	Carpet burweed	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
There was no consensus to add this species to the WSO.				
The CFIA proposes that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).				
N/A	Secondary	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted vetch	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
No consensus to add this species to Class 3.				
The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).				
N/A	Primary	<i>Vincetoxicum louiseae</i> (= <i>Vincetoxicum nigrum</i> (L.) Moench)	Black dog strangling vine	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
No consensus to add this species to Class 2.				
The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
N/A	Primary	<i>Vincetoxicum rossicum</i>	Dog strangling vine	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p>No consensus to add this species to Class 2.</p> <p>The NSH has confirmed that typical seeds of <i>Vincetoxicum rossicum</i> can be distinguished by the large wing of <i>V. fuscatum</i> (Black Highbush Blueberry).</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				
N/A	Prohibited	<i>Xanthium sibiricum</i>	Siberian cocklebur	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p>Respondents object to this species being listed as prohibited noxious due to significant identification and taxonomic issues.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6) due to taxonomic issues.</p>				

SPECIES PROPOSED BY STAKEHOLDERS
(OCT 2009 – FEB 2010 CONSULTATION)


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SPECIES PROPOSED BY STAKEHOLDERS AS PART OF THE OCT 2009 – FEB 2010 CONSULTATION

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
N/A	N/A	<i>Allium vineale</i>	Crow Garlic	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p><i>Allium vineale</i> qualifies as a potential primary noxious weed seed. It is an alien weed that has the potential to have an economic impact in parts of Canada and is not yet widely distributed. There will be difficulties in definitely identifying the seed or bulbils to the species level.</p> <p><i>A. vineale</i> is a wild onion whose plants have 5-20 small clustered bulbils at the base of the plant. Its seeds, when produced, are black with a shiny seed coat. <i>A. vineale</i> is present in BC, ON and QC. It is listed as a noxious weed in CA, DC, HI, IL, MD, ME, MI, MO, NJ, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI and WV. The current distribution suggests that <i>A. vineale</i> can survive to NAPPFAST zone 5. In the past, the small bulbils, similar in size and shape to a wheat grain, frequently contaminated wheat grain grown in infested areas. Bread made from contaminated wheat is garlic-flavored, and cows grazing in infested pastures produce garlic-flavoured milk.</p> <p>As seeds are not the major pathway, identification difficulties are present and it would have limited distribution in Canada, the CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				
N/A	N/A	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p><i>Anagallis arvensis</i> does not qualify as a potential primary noxious weed seed. It is an alien weed that is not yet widely distributed, but it has little potential to have an economic impact in Canada. Seed identification is relatively easy for trained seed analysts. In monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2007, <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> was detected in 13 domestic seed samples and 1 imported seed sample.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be in not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				
N/A	N/A	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> qualifies as a potential primary noxious weed seed. It is an alien weed that has the potential to have an economic impact in parts of Canada and has not yet reached its ecological limits in Canada. Seed identification is relatively easy for trained seed analysts.</p> <p><i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> is a monocarpic (usually biennial) herbaceous plant. It is listed as a class one weed in Nova Scotia, a regional weed in southwestern BC, and in Grey County, Ontario and listed as a noxious weed in Massachusetts and Washington. The current distribution in North America suggests that <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> can survive to NAPPFAST zone 4.</p> <p>CFIA recommends that this species be listed as Class 2.</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
N/A	N/A	<i>Berteroa incana</i>	Hoary Alyssum	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>Berteroa incana</i> qualifies as a potential primary noxious weed seed. It is an alien weed that has the potential to have an economic impact in parts of Canada and has not yet reached its ecological limits in this country. Seed identification is relatively easy for trained seed analysts.</p> <p>The current distribution in North America suggests that <i>Berteroa incana</i> can survive to NAPPFast zone 3. It is listed as a noxious weed in Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Washington and Wisconsin. It has become a serious weed in hay in the north central U.S., rangelands and pastures. It can take advantage of disturbances caused by drought, winter kill, overgrazing or poor soil fertility. It has also become a pest in Christmas tree plantations in Michigan. It is toxic to horses if consumed in large quantities, and contaminated hay can remain toxic to horses for up to 9 months. Contaminated seed of alfalfa and clover is thought to have been the pathway for entry into North America.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be added as a Class 2.</p>				
N/A	N/A	<i>Bothriochloa laguroides</i>	Silver beardgrass	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p><i>Bothriochloa laguroides</i> meets most of the criteria for the proposed definition for Class 1 (Prohibited Noxious) Weed Seeds in the Weed Seeds Order. It is not yet present in Canada, and it reproduces by seed. It is a weed the presence of which in seed could affect the value and/or intended use of the seed lot, and control efforts in the United States indicate that it could have a potential impact on the economy if it were to become established in Canada.</p> <p><i>Bothriochloa laguroides</i> is a perennial bunchgrass 35-115 (130) cm tall. It is not reported to occur in the Canadian flora. Its current distribution in North America suggests it is hardy to NAPPFast zone 5, which would give it a potential range in southern Canada. <i>Bothriochloa laguroides</i> [as <i>Andropogon saccharoides</i>] is reported as a weed in South America (Argentina, Chile, Peru) and the United States.</p> <p><i>Bothriochloa ischaemum</i> (Yellow bluestem) and <i>B. laguroides</i> (sometimes mistaken for <i>B. saccharoides</i> which is a more tropical species) are considered equally weedy and have the same distribution.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 1.</p> <div data-bbox="61 1270 646 1661" style="text-align: center;">  <p>© Patrick J. Alexander</p> </div>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
N/A	N/A	<i>Bromus arvensis</i>	Field brome	Class 3 – Secondary Noxious
<p><i>Bromus arvensis</i> does meet the proposed definition for Class 1 (Prohibited Noxious) Weed Seeds in the Weed Seeds Order. It is present in Canada, but has not yet reached its full ecological range. It is not currently under official control but may be a potential candidate for official control in the future. It is a weed the presence of which in seed could affect the value and/or intended use of the seed lot, and it could have a potential impact on the economy if it were to become more widely established. <i>Bromus arvensis</i> is reported as a weed of arable land in various parts of Europe. The CFIA Seed Lab has indicated that they have specimens available for this species, and that seeds can be visually distinguished from those of other species.</p> <p>Additional stakeholder feedback on this species is requested.</p>  <p>© Photoflora - Benoit BOCK</p>				
N/A	N/A	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p><i>Calystegia sepium</i> does not qualify as a potential primary noxious weed seed. It is a native species that is approaching its ecological limits in Canada and has not been shown to have an economic impact in this country. Seed identification is difficult but possible for trained seed analysts.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
N/A	N/A	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	Spiny Plumeless Thistle	Class 2 – Primary Noxious

Carduus acanthoides qualifies as a potential primary noxious weed seed. It is an alien weed that has the potential to have an economic impact in parts of Canada and has not yet reached its ecological limits in this country. There are serious difficulties in identifying seeds of *Carduus* species. Similar to *Carduus nutans* and *Carduus crispus*. Seeds of *Carduus* species are difficult to identify and require a good binocular microscope plus a high level of training and skill on the part of seed analysts. With appropriate levels of care, training and experience, seeds of *Carduus acanthoides* can be separated from those of other *Carduus* species such as *Carduus nutans*. These two species hybridize readily (Desrochers et al., 1988) and it is unlikely that hybrids can be reliably identified. The CFIA Seeds Lab recommends this species remain as a proposed noxious weed seed as long as trained seeds analysts and appropriate reference materials are provided.

Carduus acanthoides is an annual, winter annual or biennial herbaceous plant. The first Canadian specimen was collected in Peel County, Ontario in 1907. There are now populations in BC, ON, QC, NB and NS. The current distribution in North America suggests that *Carduus acanthoides* can survive to NAPPFAST zone 4.

It is listed as a noxious weed in AZ, CA, CO, MI, MO, NC, NE, OR, SD, WA and WY. *Carduus acanthoides* infestations reduce the productivity of pastures and rangeland, both by suppressing more desirable forage plants and by physically interfering with livestock accessing forage plants among the spiny thistles.

The NSH confirmed that *C. acanthoides* is distinguishable from *C. nutans*.

The CFIA recommends that species be listed as a Class 2.

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
N/A	N/A	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>	Long-spined sandbur	Class 2 – Primary Noxious

Cenchrus longispinus does meet the proposed definition for Class 1 (Prohibited Noxious) weed seeds in the *Weed Seeds Order*. It is present in Canada, but has not yet reached its full ecological range. It is not currently under official control but may be a potential candidate for official control in the future. It is a weed the presence of which in seed could affect the value and/or intended use of the seed lot, and it could have a potential impact on the economy, as well as animal health, if it were to become more widely established. The CFIA Seed Lab has indicated that they have specimens available for this species, and that seeds can be visually distinguished from those of other species, though with some difficulty.

The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as Class 2. Additional stakeholder feedback regarding control efforts and populations in BC and ON is requested.



N/A	N/A	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	Rush skeletonweed	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
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Chondrilla juncea qualifies as a potential primary noxious weed seed. It is an alien weed that has the potential to have an economic impact in parts of Canada and is not yet widely distributed. Seed identification is relatively easy for trained seed analysts.

In Canada, the species is reported to be present in British Columbia and Ontario. It is listed as a noxious weed in AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NV, OR, SD, WA and WY. The current distribution in North America suggests that *Chondrilla juncea* can survive to NAPPFAST zone 5. Dispersal is primarily by seed dispersal by wind and along transportation corridors, as well as in contaminated hay. *Chondrilla juncea* is an obligate apomict, producing seed entirely without pollination, so a single plant can establish a population. The extensive, long-lived root system enables plants to compete with crops for water and nutrients, especially nitrogen, reducing crop yields by as much as 70 percent. Contamination of grain and seed lots can occur if the weed has time to mature before harvest. Chemical control is difficult because only the tops and the upper part of the root are killed, leaving the rest of the root system to regenerate.

The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 2.

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
N/A	N/A	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Plume thistle	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p><i>Cirsium palustre</i> qualifies as a potential primary noxious weed seed. It is an alien weed that has the potential to have an economic impact in parts of Canada and has not yet reached its ecological limits in this country. There are serious difficulties with the identification of the seeds of <i>Cirsium</i> species.</p> <p><i>Cirsium palustre</i> is a biennial or monocarpic perennial herbaceous plant. <i>Cirsium palustre</i> grows in marshes and wet forests. It spreads invasively through wetland communities, forming impenetrable spiny stands as it displaces native species. The species is reported to be present in BC, ON, QC, NS and NL. The current distribution suggests that <i>Cirsium palustre</i> can survive to NAPPFAST zone 3. .</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6) as there are serious identification issues.</p>				
N/A	N/A	<i>Crepis capillaries</i>	Smooth Hawksbeard	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p><i>Crepis capillaris</i> does not qualify as a potential primary noxious weed seed. It is an alien weed but has not demonstrated the potential to have an economic impact in Canada and is already quite widely distributed, although it has almost certainly not reached its ecological limits. Seed identification is relatively easy for trained seed analysts.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (Class 6).</p>				
N/A	N/A	<i>Crepis tectorum</i>	Narrow-leaved Hawksbeard	Not listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p><i>Crepis tectorum</i> qualifies as a potential primary noxious weed seed. It is an alien weed that has an economic impact in parts of Canada and it has probably not reached its ecological limits in this country. Seed identification is difficult.</p> <p><i>Crepis tectorum</i> is an annual or winter annual herbaceous plant that reproduces entirely by seeds. It has been suggested that it spread from ballast dumps. It is particularly abundant in southern Manitoba and the northern sections of the cultivated areas in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The distribution in North America suggests that <i>Crepis tectorum</i> can survive to NAPPFAST zone 2. <i>Crepis tectorum</i> is considered a serious weed in perennial forage crops in western Canada. It can become dominant in poor stands of forage grasses where competition is reduced. It also occurs in cereal and oilseed crops in the west. The seeds are difficult to clean out of alfalfa seed (Najda et al., 1982). In monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2007; <i>Crepis tectorum</i> was detected in 35 domestic seed samples.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (Class 6).</p>				

Current Classification (<i>Weed Seeds Order</i> , 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
N/A	N/A	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Purple nutsedge	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)

Cyperus rotundus does meet the proposed definition for Class 1 (Prohibited Noxious) weed seed in the *Weed Seeds Order*.

Seed is not considered a pathway for this species.

The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).

The CFIA also consulted on the regulation of this species under the *Plant Protection Act* as part of the Least Wanted Plants project.



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Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
N/A	N/A	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Orchardgrass	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)

Dactylis glomerata does not meet the proposed definition for Class 1 (Prohibited Noxious) weed seed in the *Weed Seeds Order*. It is widespread throughout Canada. It is a crop in Table XI of Schedule 1 of *the Seeds Regulations*.

The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).



N/A	N/A	<i>Dipsacus spp.</i>	Common Teasel	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
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Dipsacus fullonum and *Dipsacus laciniatus* do not qualify as a potential primary noxious weed seed. It is an alien weed but it has not demonstrated the potential to have an economic impact in Canada. It is not yet widely distributed. There are also serious problems with the identification of seeds of *Dipsacus* species.

The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
N/A	N/A	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Barnyard grass	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p><i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> meets the definition of a secondary noxious weed in Canada. It is a widespread and common weed in Canada, and its presence in cultivated fields reduces crop yields. However, due to its widespread distribution worldwide, its common occurrence in imported seed lots, and the lack of regulation by other countries, the regulation of this species could be difficult.</p> <p><i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> is a tufted and robust annual grass growing up to 1.5 m tall. <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> is naturalized in all Canadian provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador where its status is unknown; it has not been reported from the territories. <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> has been reported as a weed in 36 crops by 61 countries. <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> is a widespread and common agricultural weed in Canada. In 2009, the CFIA Seeds Lab reported seeds lots of this species were imported into Canada as a commodity from the U.S and Australia. This species was identified as a contaminant in seed lots from a variety of import products. This species was also identified in Canadian birdseed. In monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2007, <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> was detected in 106 domestic seed samples and 8 imported seed samples.</p> <p>According to the NSH, <i>E. colona</i> is distinguishable from <i>E. crus-galli</i>.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				
N/A	N/A	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	Nettle	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p><i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> does not qualify as a potential primary noxious weed seed. It is an alien weed that has the potential to have an economic impact in parts of Canada but it has probably reached its ecological limits in this country. It is found to the limits of cultivation in every province except possibly British Columbia. Seed identification is relatively easy for trained seed analysts. In monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2007, <i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> was detected in 20 domestic seed samples.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				
N/A	N/A	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	False baby's breath	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>Galium mollugo</i> qualifies as a potential primary noxious weed seed. It is an alien weed that has the potential to have an economic impact in parts of Canada and has not yet reached its ecological limits, although it is fairly widespread. Identification of the seeds requires care as there are a number of <i>Galium</i> species whose seeds are encountered as contaminants in seed lots. However, this species is identifiable for trained seed analysts with good reference material.</p> <p><i>Galium mollugo</i> is a long-lived perennial herbaceous plant. It is present in BC, AB, ON, QC, NB, NS, PEI and NL, including Labrador. The current distribution in North America suggests that <i>Galium mollugo</i> can survive to NAPPFAST zone 3. <i>Galium mollugo</i> contains chemical compounds that are toxic to mammals. <i>Galium mollugo</i> is not usually a weed of row crops, but it is a problem in pastures and meadows. It can also become established in perennial forage crops, such as bird's-foot trefoil, clovers, timothy and orchard grass. It is a problem weed in spruce plantations, reforestation projects, orchards and vineyards, as well. Livestock avoid <i>Galium mollugo</i> plants, giving them a competitive advantage in grazing systems.</p> <p>Although hybrids have not yet been reported in North America, <i>Galium mollugo</i> can cross readily with <i>Galium verum</i> (yellow bedstraw) to produce aggressively weedy plants.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends listing this species as a Class 2; however, additional stakeholder feedback is requested.</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
N/A	N/A	<i>Heracleum sosnowskyi</i>	Hogweed	Class 2 – Primary Noxious

Heracleum sosnowskyi meets most of the criteria for the proposed definition for Class 1 (Prohibited Noxious) weed seed in the *Weed Seeds Order*. It is not yet present in Canada, it reproduces by seed, and related species are reported as seed contaminants. It is a weed the presence of which in seed could affect the value and/or intended use of the seed lot, and reports of impacts and control efforts in Europe and Asia indicate that it could have a potential impact on the economy, human health and/or animal health if it were to become established in Canada.

Heracleum sosnowskyi is a herbaceous, monocarpic perennial of the carrot family that grows up to 3 m tall. Based on its current distribution in Eurasia, it is hardy to at least NAPPFAST zone 6, probably 5. In Europe, the introduction of *Heracleum sosnowskyi* has led to gross changes in vegetation, obstructed access to riverbanks and soil erosion. Like *Heracleum mantegazzianum*, *Heracleum sosnowskyi* contains photosensitizing furanocoumarins in the sap, which causes phytophotodermatitis (extreme photosensitivity) when it comes in contact with skin. The skin may be sensitive to exposure to sunlight even after the skin heals, which often takes months or even years.

The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 2.



Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
N/A	N/A	<i>Hieracium spp.</i>	Orange / Yellow Hawkweed Complex	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p><i>Hieracium pilosella</i> (mouse-ear hawkweed) qualifies as a potential primary noxious weed seed. It is an alien weed that has the potential to have an economic impact in parts of Canada and it has not reached its ecological limits in this country. There are serious difficulties with the identification of seeds of <i>Hieracium</i> species.</p> <p>Propagation is by stolons and by seeds, which are produced in large numbers and are wind-dispersed. Within existing populations vegetative reproduction is more important for propagation than seeds but seeds are important for long-distance spread. It is listed as a noxious weed in CO, ID, MT, OR, WA and WY. <i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> is reported from all Canadian provinces. The current distribution in North America suggests that <i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> can survive to NAPPFAST zone 3. This would include the southern parts of all of the provinces from BC to Quebec and most of the Maritime Provinces. The species is probably approaching the limits of its ecological potential.</p> <p>-----</p> <p><i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> (orange hawkweed)+G45 qualifies as a potential primary noxious weed seed. It is an alien weed that has the potential to have an economic impact in parts of Canada and it is possible that it has not quite reached its ecological limits in this country. There are serious difficulties with the identification of seeds of <i>Hieracium</i> species.</p> <p>It is listed as a noxious weed in Oregon and Washington. <i>Hieracium pilosella</i> is reported from BC, ON, QC, NB, NS, PE and NF. The current distribution in North America suggests that <i>Hieracium pilosella</i> can survive to NAPPFAST zone 4. This would include southern and coastal BC, small areas in Alberta and Saskatchewan, southern Ontario and Quebec, and most of the Maritime Provinces. It is possible that this species is approaching the limits of its ecological potential in Canada, although, on the local scale, it is still spreading in eastern Ontario, especially in lawns. <i>Hieracium</i> spp. have proved resistant to most herbicides.</p> <p>Additional stakeholder feedback is requested.</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
N/A	N/A	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	Perennial Pepperweed	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)

Lepidium latifolium does meet the proposed definition for Class 1 (Prohibited Noxious) Weed Seeds in *the Weed Seeds Order*. It is present in Canada, but has not yet reached its full ecological range. It is not currently under official control but may be a potential candidate for official control in the future. It is a weed the presence of which in seed could affect the value and/or intended use of the seed lot, and it could have a potential impact on the economy if it were to become more widely established. It is regulated as a noxious weed in the East Kootenay and Thompson-Nicola regional districts by the province of British Columbia it is listed as a noxious weed in the following states: Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. In the United States, invasion of this plant causes economic losses when it persists in meadows, pastures, and / or cropland, reducing forage quantity and hay quality. In Canada, *Lepidium latifolium* has recently invaded agricultural crops such as cereal grains and alfalfa, and can contaminate hay shipments. The CFIA Seed Lab has indicated that they have specimens available for this species, and that seeds can be visually distinguished from those of other species, though with some difficulty.

Additional stakeholder feedback is requested.



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N/A	N/A	<i>Orobanche spp.</i>	Broomrape	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
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This species is difficult to identify in seed.


The Canadian Seed Growers' Association's Crop Certification Regulations (Circular 6, 2010) indicate that the presence of Broomrape would result in a decline of pedigreed status in Registered, Certified, Probation and Foundation Industrial Hemp.

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
N/A	N/A	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	Panic millet	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p><i>Panicum miliaceum</i> (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> subsp. <i>runderale</i>) qualifies as a potential primary noxious weed seed. It is an alien weed that has the potential to have an economic impact in parts of Canada and is not yet widely distributed. Seed identification is relatively easy for trained seed analysts. There are at least 7 distinct forms or biotypes of proso millet that exist as weeds in Canada (Bough et al., 1986).</p> <p>If the decision is made to add proso millet to the Weed Seeds Order as a primary noxious weed seed there are three approaches that could be used.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The whole species, <i>Panicum miliaceum</i>, could be considered a primary noxious when found as a contaminant in seed lots. This would be the easiest from the laboratory viewpoint and would include all escaped biotypes, including those derived from the crop form. 2. Only the wild subspecies, <i>Panicum miliaceum</i> subsp. <i>runderale</i>, could be considered primary noxious. This would also be fairly clear-cut, although training and specimens would be required by laboratory analysts to enable them to identify the seeds. 3. All wild biotypes of <i>Panicum miliaceum</i> could be considered primary noxious. This would be practically impossible, as many of the biotypes are difficult to separate from some of the cultivars of the crop. <p>Can be differentiated from other native millets.</p> <p><i>Panicum miliaceum</i> (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> subsp. <i>runderale</i>) is an annual grass in the subfamily Panicoideae and tribe Paniceae. It is listed as a noxious weed in Colorado and Wyoming. <i>Panicum miliaceum</i> (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> subsp. <i>runderale</i>) is now naturalized over much of North America. It can become a major weed, especially in corn fields. By 1985, it was considered a major problem in parts of southern Ontario, Quebec and the corn-growing areas of Manitoba. The current distribution in North America suggests that <i>Panicum miliaceum</i> (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> subsp. <i>runderale</i>) can survive to NAPPFAST zone 4. <i>Panicum miliaceum</i> (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> subsp. <i>runderale</i>) poses a serious threat to corn production due to the lack of adequate chemical control measures and can dominate white bean production fields.</p> <p>In monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2007, <i>Panicum miliaceum</i> was detected in 3 domestic seed samples and 3 imported seed samples.</p> <p>Additional stakeholder feedback is requested.</p>				
N/A	N/A	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Corn Poppy	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p><i>Papaver rhoeas</i> does not qualify as a potential primary noxious weed seed. It is an alien weed but has little potential to have an economic impact in parts of Canada. As there is little winter cereal production in parts of Canada with a Mediterranean climate (very limited areas of southwestern British Columbia), this species poses little threat to this country. It is not yet widely distributed. Seed identification is possible for trained seed analysts.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
N/A	N/A	<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>	Himalayan Knotweed	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p>Based on its distribution, <i>Persicaria wallichii</i> (<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>) does not meet the criteria for a secondary noxious weed. This species is not common or widespread in Canada. Seeds have been described as unlikely to be found in transit, seed production is limited in North America and its main means of dispersal is by vegetative plant parts. It is able to escape cultivation and invade both disturbed and natural areas, particularly riparian areas where it appears to reduce native biodiversity.</p>				
<p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				
N/A	N/A	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	Giant knotweed	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p>Based on its distribution, <i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i> (<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>) does not meet the definition of a secondary noxious weed. This species is widespread in Canada; however it does not appear to be common. It appears unlikely that seeds would be found in transit, seed production is limited in North America and it mainly disperses by vegetative means. It is able to escape cultivation and invade both disturbed and natural areas, particularly riparian areas where it appears to reduce native biodiversity.</p>				
<p>The NSH has confirmed that <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> (Japanese knotweed) and <i>Polygonum sachalinense</i> (Giant knotweed) are difficult to distinguish.</p>				
<p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				

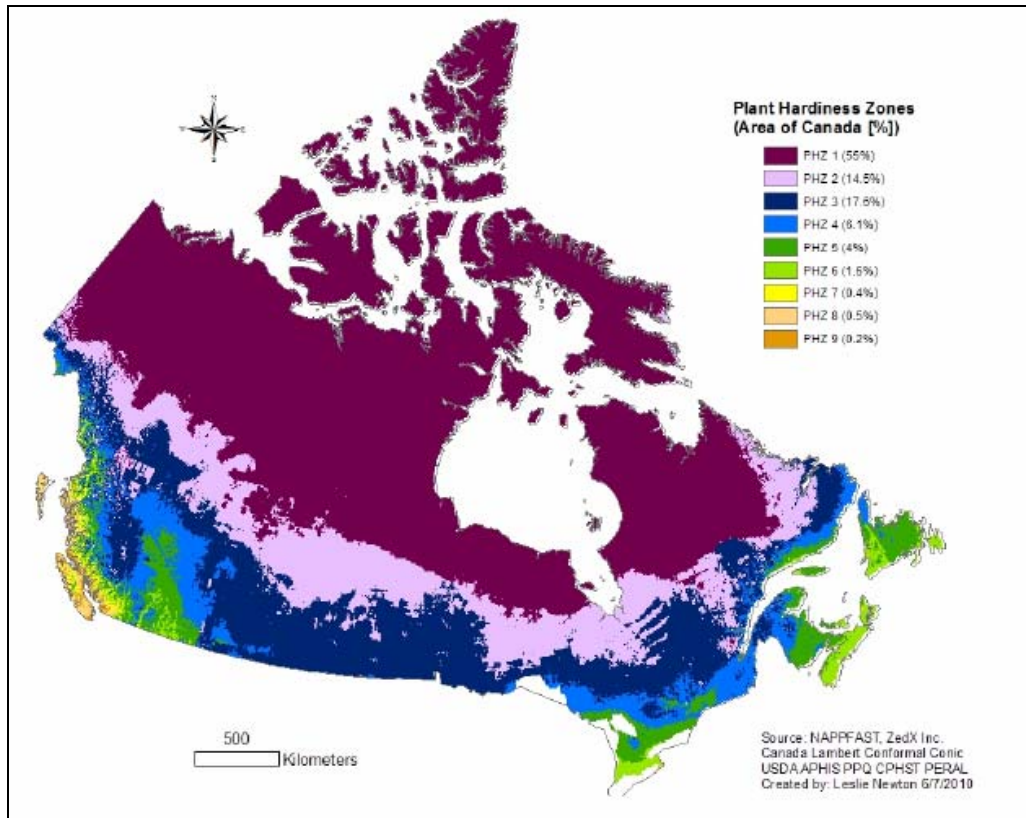
Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
N/A	N/A	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Madagascar ragwort	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p><i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> meets most of the criteria for the proposed definition for Class 1 (Prohibited Noxious) weed seed in the <i>Weed Seeds Order</i>. It is not yet present in Canada, it reproduces by seed, and it is a weed the presence of which in seed could affect the value and/or intended use of the seed lot. Reports of impacts and control efforts in other parts of the world indicate that it could have a potential impact on the economy and animal health if it were to become established in Canada.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 1.</p> <p>The CFIA also consulted on the regulation of this species under the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> as part of the Least Wanted Plants project.</p> 				
N/A	N/A	<i>Setaria glauca</i>	Yellow foxtail	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p><i>Setaria pumila</i> subsp. <i>pumila</i> (<i>Setaria glauca</i>) meets the definition of a secondary noxious weed in Canada. It is a widespread and common weed in Canada, and its presence in cultivated fields reduces crop yields. However due to its widespread distribution worldwide, its common occurrence in imported seed lots, and its lack of regulation by other countries the regulation of this species could be difficult.</p> <p><i>Setaria pumila</i> subsp. <i>pumila</i> (<i>Setaria glauca</i>) is an annual grass growing 20-130 m tall. This species is naturalized in all the provinces, but it has not been reported from the territories. <i>Setaria pumila</i> subsp. <i>pumila</i> is a serious weed in the U.S. This species is a principal weed of soybean, tomato, corn, alfalfa and forage legumes. This species reduces crop yield, increases cleaning costs, and requires expensive cultural and chemical control methods. In 2009, this species was identified by the CFIA Seeds Lab as a contaminant in a variety of import products. In monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2007, <i>Setaria glauca</i> was detected in 50 domestic seed samples and 15 imported seed samples.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
N/A	N/A	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	Green foxtail	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p><i>Setaria italica</i> subsp. <i>viridis</i> (<i>Setaria viridis</i>) meets the definition of a secondary noxious weed in Canada. It is a widespread and common weed in Canada, and its presence in cultivated fields reduces crop yields. However due to its widespread distribution worldwide, its common occurrence in imported seed lots, and its lack of regulation by other countries the regulation of this species could be difficult.</p>				
<p><i>Setaria italica</i> subsp. <i>viridis</i>. (<i>Setaria viridis</i>) is a tufted annual grass growing 10-100 cm tall. <i>Setaria italica</i> subsp. <i>viridis</i> is naturalized in Canada where it is most abundant in the western provinces. It is commonly found in cereal, vegetable, pulses, barley, beans, cereals, canola, sunflowers, wheat, tomatoes, sugar beet and corn. It infests almost 28% of cultivated land in western Canada. In 2009, this species was identified by the CFIA Seeds Lab as a contaminant in seed lots from a variety of import products. In monitoring conducted between 2001 and 2007, <i>Setaria viridis</i> was detected in 335 domestic seed samples and 17 imported seed samples.</p>				
<p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				
N/A	N/A	<i>Striga spp.</i>	Witchweed	Not listed on WSO (i.e., Class 6)
<p>Identification of this species is difficult due to the very small size of the seeds.</p>				
<p>The CFIA recommends that this species not be listed on the WSO (i.e., Class 6).</p>				

Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	Proposed Classification (Oct 2009 Consultation)	Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common name	New Proposal (June 2011)
N/A	N/A	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	Medusahead rye	Class 1 – Prohibited Noxious
<p><i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i> does meet the proposed definition for Class 1 (Prohibited Noxious) weed seed in the <i>Weed Seeds Order</i>. It is not yet present in Canada, it is a weed the presence of which in seed could affect the value and/or intended use of the seed lot, and it could have a potential impact on the economy and environment if it were to become established. It is listed as a noxious weed in several states, including: California, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, Hawaii, Wyoming and Utah. <i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i> reproduces by seed and is reported as a possible seed contaminant. <i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i> is an aggressive invader of disturbed sites in the Western United States, where it has become a serious problem on rangelands. It forms dense stands which suppress desirable vegetation, has a high silica content, and is unpalatable to livestock thereby decreasing carrying capacity and productivity of rangelands. Its forage value is very low other than for a short time in the early spring. The CFIA Seed Lab has indicated that they have specimens available for this species, and that seeds can be easily visually distinguished from those of other species.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed in Class 1.</p> 				
N/A	N/A	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Puncture vine	Class 2 – Primary Noxious
<p><i>Tribulus terrestris</i> qualifies as a potential primary noxious weed seeds. It is an alien weed that has the potential to have an economic impact in parts of Canada and is not yet widely distributed. Seed identification is relatively easy for trained seed analysts.</p> <p><i>Tribulus terrestris</i> is a prostrate annual herbaceous plant. It is listed as a noxious weed in AZ, CA, CO, HI, IA, ID, MI, NC, NE, OR, TX, WA and WY. The species is reported to be present in British Columbia and Ontario. The current distribution in North America suggests that <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> can survive to NAPPFAST zone 6. <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> is included in The World's Worst Weeds and is a weed of 21 crops in 37 countries, especially in pastures, cotton, corn and other field crops. The plants compete very effectively for water under dry conditions. It is a serious nuisance in pastures where it poisons sheep and causes injuries to livestock with the spiny fruits. The spines on the fruits are strong enough to puncture bicycle and automobile tires.</p> <p>The CFIA recommends that this species be listed as a Class 2.</p>				



8.0 APPENDIX



NAPPFAST Zone	Description
2	Most of British Columbia, all of the agricultural areas in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, and throughout the Maritime Provinces.
3	Southern parts of all of the provinces from British Columbia to Quebec and most of the Maritime Provinces.
4	Southern and coastal British Columbia, small areas in Alberta and Saskatchewan, southern Ontario and Quebec, and most of the Maritime Provinces.
5	Southern and coastal British Columbia, extreme southern Ontario, extreme south-western Quebec, coastal New Brunswick and most of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.
6	Southern and coastal British Columbia, south-western Ontario, extreme southern Quebec, and parts of coastal New Brunswick and most of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.
7	Portions of British Columbia including most of Vancouver Island and south-western parts of the mainland extending north along the coast to the Queen Charlotte Islands.
8	Coastal British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

FEEDBACK FORM

Note: Following is a suggested form to provide feedback to the CFIA regarding proposed changes to the *Weed Seeds Order*. Feedback received in any format is welcomed and will be reviewed by CFIA officials.

Please respond by September 15, 2011

A. DEFINITIONS:

1. Prohibited Noxious:

The species is not yet present in Canada, or is present and is under official control as it has not yet reached its full ecological range. Official control is used to prevent further spread of the species and with the goal of eradicating the species. The species must be a weed whose presence in seed could affect the value and/or intended use of the seed lot; and/or could have potential impact on the economy, human health and/or animal health. This determination would be based on a Pest Risk Assessment type process. The species must have identifiable seeds that can be visually distinguished from those of other species, or in rare instances, from entire genera.

2. Primary Noxious:

The species is present in Canada and has not reached its full ecological range. The species must be a weed whose presence in seed could affect the value and/or intended use of that seed lot; and/or could have a potential impact on the economy, human health or animal health. This determination would be based on a Pest Risk Assessment type process, when deemed to be necessary. The species must have identifiable seeds that can be visually distinguished from those of other species, or in rare instances, from entire genera.

3. Secondary Noxious:

The species is relatively common and widespread in Canada. The species must be a weed whose presence in seed could affect the value and/or intended use of the seed lot. The species must have identifiable seeds that can be visually distinguished from those of other species, or in rare instances, from entire genera.

SUPPORT

DO NOT SUPPORT

B. STRUCTURE:

1. Currently Primary Noxious does not apply to Grade Table XIV (Lawn or turf mixtures of two or more kinds of seeds) or Grade Table XV (Ground cover mixtures composed of seed of two or more kinds other than cereal mixtures, forage mixtures, and lawn or turf mixtures).

Should Primary Noxious apply to Grade Table XIV (Lawn or turf mixtures of two or more kinds of seeds) of Schedule I?

SUPPORT

DO NOT SUPPORT

2. Should Primary Noxious apply to Grade Table XV (Ground cover mixtures composed of seed of two or more kinds other than cereal mixtures, forage mixtures, and lawn or turf mixtures) of Schedule I?

SUPPORT

DO NOT SUPPORT

3. Do you have any further comments regarding the proposed amendments to the *Weed Seeds Order* that you wish to share?

C. SPECIES PLACEMENT

1. Please provide feedback on species placement on the *Weed Seeds Order* by completing the following table.



Scientific Name (Source: GRIN)	Common Name	Current Classification (Weed Seeds Order, 2005)	New Proposed Classification (June 2011)	Agree	Remove / Reclassify	Rationale
<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	Jointed goatgrass	Class 1	Class 1			
<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	Slender foxtail	N/A	Class 1			
<i>Bothriochloa ischaemum</i>	Yellow bluestem	N/A	Class 1			
<i>Bothriochloa laguroides</i>	Silver beardgrass	N/A	Class 1			
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	Diffuse knapweed	Class 1	Class 1			
<i>Centaurea iberica</i>	Iberian star thistle	N/A	Class 1			
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Yellow star thistle	Class 1	Class 1			
<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	Spotted knapweed	Class 1	Class 1			
<i>Centaurea virgata</i> Lam. subsp. <i>squarrosa</i> (Boiss.) Gugler (= <i>Centaurea virgata</i> var. <i>squarrosa</i>)	Squarrose knapweed	N/A	Class 1			
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	Common crupina	Class 1	Class 1			
<i>Cuscuta spp.</i>	Dodder	Class 1	Class 1			
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Paterson's curse	N/A	Class 1			
<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	Woolly cup grass	Class 1	Class 1			
<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>	Halogeton	Class 1	Class 1			
<i>Milium vernale</i>	Spring Millet grass	N/A	Class 1			
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Serrated tussock	Class 1	Class 1			
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Dallis grass	N/A	Class 1			
<i>Peganum harmala</i>	African-rue	N/A	Class 1			
<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i>	Devil's-tail tearthumb	N/A	Class 1			
<i>Pueraria montana</i>	Kudzu	N/A	Class 1			
<i>Senecio inaequidens</i>	Narrow-leaved ragwort	N/A	Class 1			
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Madagascar ragwort	N/A	Class 1			
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Silverleaf nightshade	N/A	Class 1			
<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	Medusahead rye	N/A	Class 1			
<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	Syrian bean-caper	N/A	Class 1			
<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	Velvetleaf	Class 2	Class 2			
<i>Acroptilon repens</i> (= <i>Rhaponticum repens</i> (L.) Hidalgo)	Russian knapweed	Class 1	Class 2			
<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	Tall water-hemp	N/A	Class 2			
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	Giant ragweed	Class 2	Class 2			
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow parsley	N/A	Class 2			

<i>Berteroa incana</i>	Hoary alyssum	N/A	Class 2			
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	Spiny plumeless thistle	N/A	Class 2			
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Nodding thistle	Class 1	Class 2			
<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>	Long-spined sandbur	N/A	Class 2			
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	Rush skeletonweed	N/A	Class 2			
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	Class 2, 5	Class 2			
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison hemlock	Class 1	Class 2			
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field bindweed	Class 2	Class 2			
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Jimsonweed	Class 1	Class 2			
<i>Elytrigia repens</i> (= <i>Elymus repens</i> (L.) Gould)	Couchgrass	Class 2, 5	Class 2			
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	Leafy spurge	Class 1	Class 2			
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	Goat's-rue	N/A	Class 2			
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	Class 2	Class 2			
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	False baby's breath	N/A	Class 2			
<i>Galium spurium</i>	False cleavers	Class 2	Class 2			
<i>Galium verrucosum</i>	Warty bedstraw	N/A	Class 2			
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant hogweed	N/A	Class 2			
<i>Heracleum sosnowskyi</i>	Hogweed	N/A	Class 2			
<i>Lepidium appelianum</i>	Globe-pod hoary cress	Class 1	Class 2			
<i>Lepidium draba</i> subsp. <i>chalapense</i> (= <i>Lepidium chalepense</i> L.)	Lens-pod hoary cress	Class 1	Class 2			
<i>Lepidium draba</i> subsp. <i>draba</i> (= <i>Lepidium draba</i> L.)	Heart-pod hoary cress	Class 1	Class 2			
<i>Linaria</i> spp.	Toadflax	Class 2	Class 2			
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loosestrife	Class 2	Class 2			
<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>	Apple of Peru	N/A	Class 2			
<i>Odontites vernus</i> subsp. <i>serotinus</i>	Red bartsia	Class 1	Class 2			
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild radish	Class 2	Class 2			
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i> (= <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i> Gaertn.)	Tansy ragwort	Class 2	Class 2			
<i>Setaria faberi</i>	Giant foxtail	Class 2	Class 2			

<i>Silene latifolia</i> subsp. <i>alba</i>	White cockle	Class 2	Class 2			
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder campion	Class 2	Class 2			
<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	Horse-nettle	Class 1	Class 2			
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial sow thistle	Class 2, 5	Class 2			
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson grass	Class 1	Class 2			
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Puncture vine	N/A	Class 2			
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Common ragweed	Class 3	Class 3			
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Mayweed	Class 3	Class 3			
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild oat	Class 3	Class 3			
<i>Avena sterilis</i>	Sterile oat	Class 3	Class 3			
<i>Barbarea</i> spp.	Yellow rocket	Class 2	Class 3			
<i>Bromus arvensis</i>	Field brome	N/A	Class 3			
<i>Bromus japonicus</i>	Japanese brome	N/A	Class 3			
<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	Cheat	N/A	Class 3			
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Downy brome	N/A	Class 3			
<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>carota</i>	Wild carrot	Class 3	Class 3			
<i>Erucastrum gallicum</i>	Dog mustard	Class 3	Class 3			
<i>Lepidium campestre</i>	Field peppergrass	Class 3	Class 3			
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye daisy	Class 2	Class 3, 5			
<i>Lolium persicum</i>	Persian darnel	Class 3	Class 3			
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Wild parsnip	N/A	Class 3			
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribgrass	Class 3	Class 3			
<i>Rumex</i> spp. (except <i>R. maritimus</i> & <i>R. acetosella</i>)	Dock	Class 3	Class 3			
<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	Night-flowering catchfly	Class 3	Class 3			
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Wild mustard	Class 2	Class 3			
<i>Sisymbrium loeselii</i>	Tall hedge mustard	Class 3	Class 3			
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	Stinkweed	Class 3	Class 3			
<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i> subsp. <i>inodorum</i>	Scentless chamomile	Class 3, 5	Class 3, 5			
<i>Lepidium campestre</i>	Field peppergrass	Class 3, 5	Class 3, 5			
<i>Vaccaria hispanica</i>	Cow cockle	Class 3	Class 3			
<i>Cerastium</i> spp.	Mouse-ear chickweed	Class 4, 5	Class 4, 5			

<i>Digitaria</i> spp.	Crabgrass	Class 4, 5	Class 4, 5			
<i>Panicum</i> spp.	Panic grass	Class 4, 5	Class 4, 5			
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Heal-all	Class 4, 5	Class 4, 5			
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common chickweed	Class 4, 5	Class 4, 5			
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic mustard	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Allium vineale</i>	Crow garlic	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Sessile joyweed	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Slim amaranth	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Amaranthus powellii</i> S. Watson	Powell's amaranth	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	Redroot pigweed	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Ammi majus</i>	Bishop's weed	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Bassia scoparia</i>	Kochia	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Spanish needles	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge bindweed	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Camelina microcarpa</i>	Little-pod false flax	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Camelina sativa</i>	Gold-of-Pleasure	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Lambsquarters	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	Class 3	Class 6			
<i>Dioscorea polystachya</i>	Chinese yam	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	Foxtail barley	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalatan balsam	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field scabious	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> (= <i>Fallopia japonica</i> (Houtt.) Ronse Decr.)	Japanese knotweed	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Castor bean	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk thistle	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Solanum ptychanthum</i> Dunal	Eastern black nightshade	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i> Sendt.	Hairy nightshade	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Soliva sessilis</i>	Carpet burweed	Class 6	Class 6			

<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted vetch	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Vincetoxicum louiseae</i> (= <i>Vincetoxicum nigrum</i> (L.) Moench)	Black dog strangling vine	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Vincetoxicum rossicum</i>	Dog strangling vine	Class 6	Class 6			
<i>Xanthium sibiricum</i>	Siberian cocklebur	Class 6	Class 6			



10.0 IDENTIFICATION OF RESPONDENT

First Name:

Last Name:

Affiliation:

Are the opinions expressed herein:

- your own or,
- you are representing your affiliation (i.e. Association, Corporation)

Address:

Province:

Postal Code:

Email:

Please identify yourself by selecting from the choices below. Select all that apply.

- agricultural primary producer
- crop input company
- farm organization
- federal government
- industry association
- interested member of the general public
- other, please specify _____
- invasive plant council
- municipal government
- pedigreed seed grower
- provincial government
- research / academia
- seed analyst

Thank You

The CFIA appreciates your time and effort toward improving the Canadian plant regulatory framework. Responses received during the consultation period will be reviewed and considered in finalizing the proposed changes to the *Weed Seeds Order* and any required regulatory amendments. Please note, however, that it may not be possible to respond individually to any comments received.



PLEASE SEND COMPLETED RESPONSES BY:

1. **MAIL:** SEED SECTION
FIELD CROPS DIVISION
PLANT HEALTH AND BIOSECURITY DIRECTORATE
CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY
59 CAMELOT DRIVE
OTTAWA, ON.
K1A 0Y9
2. **EMAIL:** seedsemenca@inspection.gc.ca
3. **FAX:** (613) 773-7144

June 17, 2011