



Framework for The Prevention and Management of Invasive Species in Saskatchewan

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Executive Summary

The *Framework for the Prevention and Management of Invasive Species in Saskatchewan* provides a province-wide approach to manage the risk of invasive species and emerging infectious diseases in plants and animals, which pose a significant socio-economic and ecological threat to Saskatchewan. This approach ensures strong alignment of all provincial invasive species management and prevention efforts by creating a foundation to create and implement strategies, programs and committees.

The goal of the framework is to take a risk-based approach using four pillars:

- **Prevent Entry** of invasive species into Saskatchewan through public education, effective legislation and targeted surveillance;
- **Prevent Establishment** of invasive species through early detection and rapid response;
- **Respond to Establishment** through effective containment and eradication; and
- **Adaptation** to established invasive species populations when removal is no longer practical. We will do this through management planning.

This framework formalizes a governance structure for decision making related to invasive species programming and resources. It establishes both a management and an implementation committee with representation across all provincial ministries and agencies with ties to invasive species management and prevention. The primary purpose of the committees will be to ensure the goals and objectives of the framework continue to be achieved.

This structure aims to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of government's invasive species programs and initiatives. It will also ensure decision makers are better informed and able to understand risks from a provincial perspective. The framework also emphasizes the importance of collaboration with government and non-government partners through mechanisms, such as task forces, to enable public and stakeholder engagement, as well as collaboration and coordination on any initiatives implemented under a shared-delivery model. Finally, the framework promotes the standardization of response planning by leveraging incident command systems and considers emergency funding models to ensure our responses to invasive species introductions are effective and efficient.

1. Introduction

Invasive plant and animal species and emerging infectious diseases of plants and animals (invasive species) pose a significant threat to socio-economic and ecological values of Saskatchewan, including fish and wildlife and their habitats, forestry and agricultural resources, recreational values, and critical provincial, industrial and municipal infrastructure. The Government of Saskatchewan is committed to providing science-based solutions, compliance and mitigation measures aimed at protecting the environment, safeguarding communities, and helping to ensure balanced economic growth and a better quality of life for all Saskatchewan residents.

Invasive species incursions affect multiple jurisdictions in Canada, either directly or indirectly. These situations require dialog between affected jurisdictions to determine an appropriate, effective, and timely response. Typically, these threats evolve very quickly, and the impact is enduring, therefore, timeliness of action is essential. Having a clear framework, that all interested parties agree to in advance of an introduction, will provide the foundation for all partner jurisdictions to address emerging problems rapidly and minimize impacts over the long-term.

2. Scope

The framework lays the foundation for all provincial programs, strategies and initiatives related to invasive species management by aligning goals and objectives. The framework promotes collaboration across government by aligning provincial strategies and programs and the establishment of provincial committees. These provincial committees can facilitate discussions amongst ministries and agencies with authority and the responsibility for invasive species and infectious plant and animal disease prevention and management in Saskatchewan. The framework also promotes collaboration with federal, provincial and territorial governments and other wildlife, agriculture, and forestry agencies, organizations and stakeholders. This collaboration focuses on strategic responses to invasive species that threaten the ecological integrity, resilience and socioeconomic value of Saskatchewan's agriculture, provincial forests, lands and waters, industries and communities. The framework also provides strategic and technical guidance to discussions in response to specific, local, regional and national concerns.

Specific objectives of the framework are:

- To establish overarching guiding principles of collaboration;

- To establish the crucial elements of successfully addressing invasive species, including goals, functions, information required, response options, and best practices;
- To facilitate engagement, communication and information sharing;
- To facilitate resource allocation, including emergency response funding (like the fire response model); and
- To guide the effective and efficient use of collective capabilities in addressing invasive species.

3. Guiding Principles

The following principles will serve to guide the way forward for multi-jurisdictional partnerships on invasive species responses:

1. Invasive species management is an integral component of the sustainable management of natural and agricultural resources for the benefit of the environment, economy and the well-being of present and future generations of people in Saskatchewan.
2. Combating invasive species requires all parties involved to have a clear understanding of their important roles and responsibilities associated with appropriate responses.
3. Invasive species management involves senior level commitment, coordination and engagement amongst all levels of government in partnership with government and non-government organizations, stakeholders, municipalities, landowners, First Nations and Métis, and the community. Relationships formed through this initiative can be used to find efficiencies and opportunities for collaboration when responding to invasive threats.
4. Invasive species management will utilize the best available science to support practical and effective management decisions. These decisions will be flexible and adapted as pertinent information becomes available.
5. Dialogue and effective, timely communication and information sharing will be encouraged and maintained between partners to advance the management of invasive species.

6. Partners will strive to reach consensus on a management approach for an individual invasive species on a case-by-case basis and in an appropriate timeframe, recognizing that each partner will have roles and responsibilities under its own mandate.

4. Major Goals and Functions

The following section outlines major goals and functions to consider in three main response stages of the invasive species invasion continuum. As each invasive species situation is unique in its circumstances, it is unrealistic to prescribe a set of static roles and responsibilities. Operational responses should be based on an assessment of the collective capabilities of partner agencies to develop coordinated, situation or species-specific, collaborative responses (see section 7.3).

Due to the number of organizations that could potentially be involved in a combined operation, the coordination of effort, financial and human resources, and decisive action is critical. A clear understanding of the lead and support organization(s), as well as clear linkages to an Incident Command Structure will avoid any confusion over who is responsible for delivering the critical functions of a response.

The overarching objective of the framework is to minimize the risk that harmful invasive species and infectious diseases might spread and establish in Saskatchewan, thereby eliminating or reducing the impact and cost to the environment and to the people of Saskatchewan. This may be achieved through use of enabling information and implementing proactive measures to prevent the entry and establishment of invasive species into and within the province. Subject to ongoing iterative pest risk analysis, the framework focuses on four main goals (Figure 1):

1. **Prevention** – prevent entry into province;
2. **Prevent establishment** – Legislative, regulatory and operational efforts to eradicate pests;
3. **Response to establishment** – sustained monitoring, surveillance, suppression and management actions;
4. **Adaptation** – long term management or mitigation action.

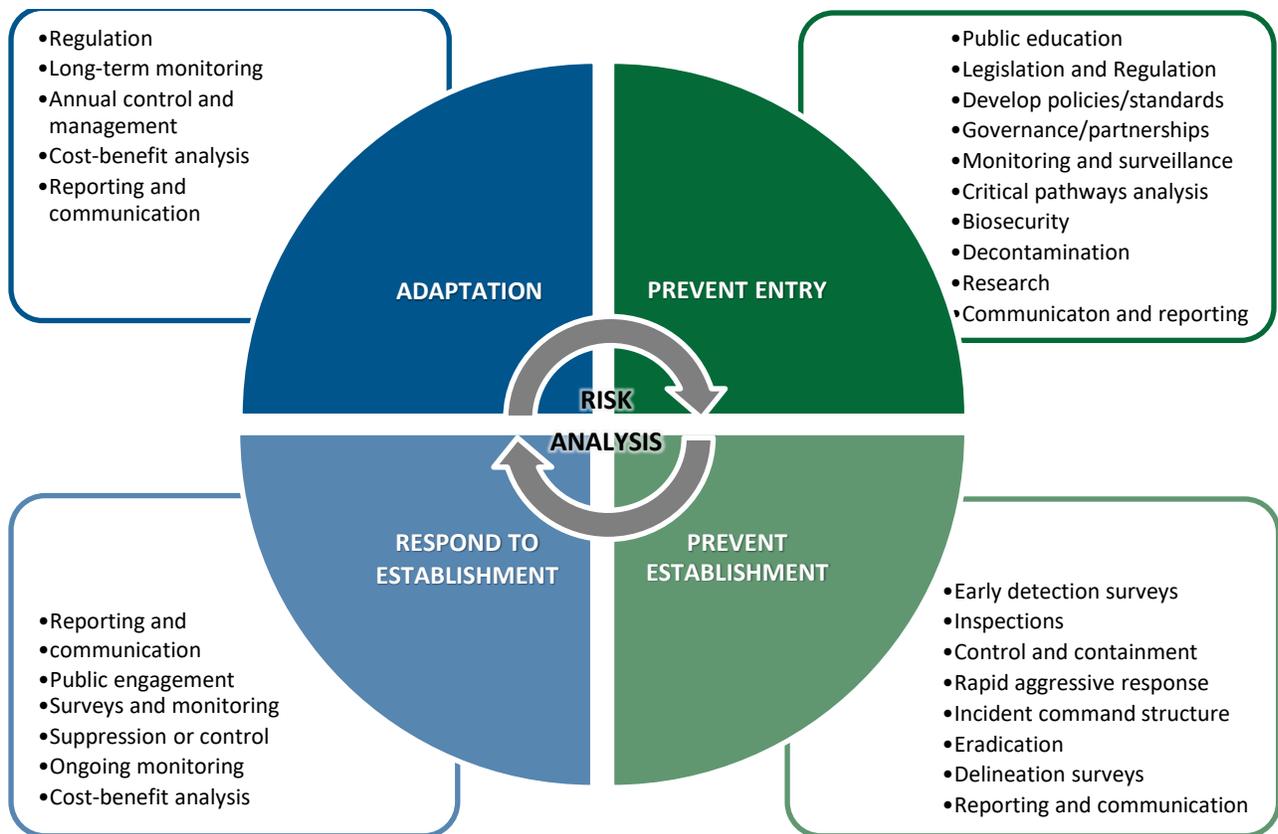


Figure 1. The four main goals and key actions of the framework.

4.1. Prevent Entry

Goal:

- To prevent intentional and unintentional entry of invasive species not yet present in Saskatchewan.

Functions:

- Communicate risks, share information and appropriately engage with stakeholders at the regional, national and international levels.
- Conduct research and modelling, including climate suitability, to provide the required science and technology to address risks associated with emerging invasive species issues, pathways and policies.
- Turn knowledge of emerging invasive species issues, pathways and policies into pest risk analyses including identification of legislative and regulatory gaps. This includes

collaboration with neighbouring jurisdictions to assess invasive species issues and considering socioeconomic and ecological impacts.

- Contribute to national and regional phytosanitary and animal health testing standard and quarantine-setting activities and engage with stakeholders for the promotion and implementation of these standards.
- Develop and enforce regulatory and non-regulatory measures ensuring that imported commodities comply with the appropriate phytosanitary and animal health testing and quarantine requirements before they reach the country or region.
- Where authority related to importation and quarantine falls to the federal government, leverage federal-provincial-territorial (FPT) committees and task groups to ensure compliance and enforcement remains effective in protecting provincial interests.
- Conduct outreach and training with affected stakeholders and clients to promote and facilitate implementation of the measures.
- Implement monitoring programs to ensure the effectiveness of regulatory and non-regulatory measures designed to prevent, detect and monitor designated invasive species and infectious diseases including passive interception. A pest risk assessment would be conducted, if one did not already exist.

4.2. Prevent Establishment

Goal:

- To prevent establishment of invasive species through early detection and rapid response.

Functions:

- Communicate risks, share information and appropriately engage with stakeholders at the local, regional, national and international levels.
- Develop and, where necessary, enforce regulatory and non-regulatory measures minimizing the risks of invasive species establishment.
- Conduct outreach and training with affected stakeholders and clients to promote and facilitate implementation of the measures.

- Support research providing the necessary science and technology to address invasive species issues.
- Detect, diagnose, and monitor invasive species through active and passive surveillance.
- Delineate and contain invasive species to facilitate eradication.
- Ensure safe and effective control products are registered and certified and investigate potential products suitable for Emergency Use Registration (DIR 2017-03 – Pest Management Regulatory Agency).
- Assess capacity and available resources to ensure early detection and rapid response.
- Implement an eradication program as a component of a rapid response strategy.
- Protect trade and market access by minimizing risk of invasive species spread to trading partners because of an entry.

4.3. Respond to Establishment

Goal:

- To minimize negative ecological and socioeconomic impacts and limit the spread of established invasive species population(s), vectors and pathogens on ecosystem services, wildlife, agriculture and forest resources.

Functions:

- Communicate risks, share information and appropriately engage with stakeholders at the local, regional, national and international levels.
- Enforce existing and develop new regulatory and non-regulatory measures minimizing the risks of further spread of established invasive species.
- Conduct outreach and training with affected stakeholders and clients to promote and facilitate implementation of the measures.
- Conduct research providing the necessary science and technology to address establishments.
- Monitor established invasive species populations and activity.
- Ensure safe and effective pest control products are registered and certified.

- Implement control measure(s) aligned with the response objective.
- Minimize barriers to trade associated with established invasive pests and diseases through various risk mitigation approaches such as weed and disease-free certification systems, and International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) Pest Free Area and Phytosanitary Certifications.
- Re-evaluate the response objective as new information becomes available or as the situation changes. Revise the approach and associated roles and responsibilities as appropriate.

4.4. Adaptation

Goal:

- To minimize negative impacts of established invasive species on ecosystem services, wildlife, agricultural and forest resources and socio-economic values.

Functions:

- Develop long-term management plans
- Regulatory and policy review including trade partnership concerns
- Ongoing monitoring and management
- Evaluation of costs-benefits of management, and economic injury levels and thresholds for economically rational control
- Communication and outreach
- Research into integrated mitigation strategies and addressing knowledge gaps

5. Provincial Committees

The establishment of provincial committees is critical to fostering collaboration across the various ministries and agencies with the authority and responsibility for invasive species and infectious plant and animal diseases in Saskatchewan. These committees and associated sub-committees and task forces also ensure effective collaboration with all the various GOS partners who play a critical role in the successful delivery of the various provincial strategies and programming across the province. These committees also have direct linkages to national and international committees and councils supporting regional and national level invasive

species initiatives and to ensure the interests and priorities of Saskatchewan are well represented at these various tables.

The need for provincial level collaboration is paramount to the overall success of the government's efforts related to prevention and management of invasive species and infectious plant and animal diseases. The framework promotes the establishment of both management level and technical level committees, with the ability to strike sub-committees and task forces where appropriate. The Invasive Species Management Committee (ISMC) membership should include managers and executive directors / directors with decision-making authority over human and financial resources. The Invasive Species Implementation Committee (ISIC) membership should include leads who oversee the delivery of the provincial level programming. Task Forces and Science Advisory Committees may be established at any time to support the advancement of key provincial programs and initiatives that are under the direction of members from the ISIC. Task Forces and Science Advisory Committees could include both government and non-government representatives from industry, agencies, stakeholder groups, universities, indigenous organizations, etc., and should be chaired by either a member from the ISIC or their delegate. All committees and task forces must be formalized under an approved terms of reference that clearly defines membership and participation, roles and responsibilities, purpose and process for decision making.

Provincial Governance Structure

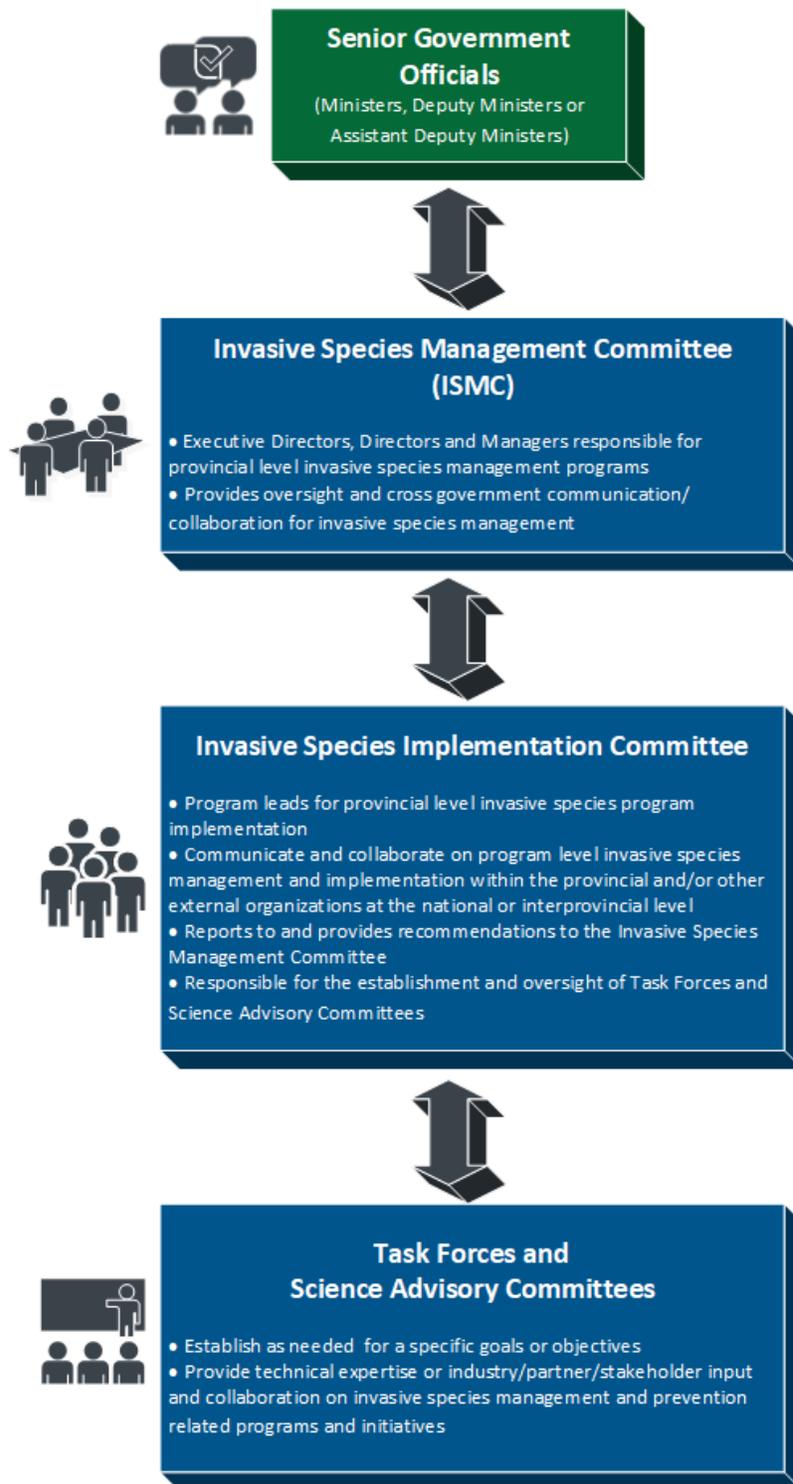


Figure 2. Provincial governance structure to implement the framework.

6. Implementation Plan

The mandate for biosecurity of invasive species is a shared responsibility between federal and provincial government agencies to prevent entry and spread as well as facilitate eradication of invasive species to Canada. Once invasive species become established within a specific jurisdiction, the responsibility often shifts to that of a partnership with an emphasis on control and management by the province. This framework will serve in a supporting role to prevent (regulate, quarantine, decontaminate), detect, monitor and mitigate introduction and impact of invasive species in Saskatchewan subject to federal and provincial legislation listed in Schedule B.

The framework addresses the broader threat that invasive species pose on Saskatchewan's agriculture, forests, wildlife, ecosystems, communities, provincial parks, commerce and the public.

The following key components are necessary to support implementation: people, resources, structure, systems and culture (Olsen, E. 2020).

- **People and Structure**

Critical to the implementation of the framework is the need for continued commitment by all individuals within the governance structure identified in Section 5. This starts with our senior officials and their role in strategic planning and prioritizing resources, both budget and staff for invasive species management. It is important that the framework is supported at the executive level. To be effective, the appropriate level of authority or expertise must commit to, and be engaged at, each level of the proposed CISM governance structure. Memoranda of Agreement should be signed, as appropriate, to ensure streamlined function of the committees.

- **Resources**

Sufficient, appropriate and timely resource support (financial and expertise) is essential to ensure the continued protection of Saskatchewan lands, economic benefit of agricultural, forestry, and aquatic ecosystems, provincial parks and communities from invasive threats.

Program funding. A sustained investment of resources is required to maintain an effective invasive species management program. Maintaining consistent quarantine, decontamination, monitoring and surveillance activities will support effective prevention, risk analysis and resource allocation.

Emergency funding. Comprehensive monitoring information allows early identification of emerging threats, supporting more cost-effective prevention, early intervention and rapid response. These actions require access to funding, contained in ministry specific holdings, which must be available at short notice. To provide capacity for timely response to invasive introductions or outbreaks, it is critical that streamlined, emergency funding mechanisms be established prior to there being a need to initiate a response. Where emergency funding mechanisms have not been established, the delay in gaining access to necessary funding when a response is deemed critical could severely impact the ability of a response to be successful, specifically related to the brief window of time between early detection and the feasibility of implementing successful containment and eradication efforts to prevent a new establishment.

As part of the implementation of the framework, the Invasive Species Management Committee will work with senior officials to further explore options for emergency funding.

- **Culture**

Continue to maintain and build on the existing culture of collaboration, cooperation and teamwork. Program efficiencies can be realized through identifying synergies. Examples of this might include ongoing national committee work on the Plant Health Council, the Canadian Council of Fisheries and Aquaculture Ministers and the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers or expanding on provincial initiatives such as risks posed by Zebra mussels, chronic wasting disease, feral pigs, clubroot, and threats from importing and moving firewood.

Successful invasive species management will have communication flowing both from senior officials down to the Invasive Species Implementation Committee and up from the task forces and science advisory committees. Maintaining appropriate levels of expertise will ensure effective program delivery and thereby continued success. Each program will be responsible for managing their specific allocations and developing management strategies using the guidance of this framework.

The framework will be evaluated and updated as new information becomes available or as the Invasive Species Management Committee determines is necessary. The Invasive Species Implementation Committee and program subject matter experts will be responsible for ensuring alignment between existing and new program strategies and the updated framework.

Successful implementation of this framework will ultimately rely on a commitment from all levels of government to ensure the necessary resources and streamlined processes are in place to respond to significant invasive species threats.

7. References

Dunster, J. and K. Dunster. 1996. Dictionary of Natural Resource Management. UBC Press, Vancouver, p114.

Mazzotti, F.J., N. Hughes, and R. G. Harvey. 2009. Why do we need environmental monitoring for Everglades restoration? Univ. of Florida. University Cooperative Extension Prog. Available at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/uw283>.

Olsen, E. 2020. Strategic Implementation. OnStrategy. <https://onstrategyhq.com/resources/strategic-implementation/> (Accessed January 22, 2020).

Schedule A - Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

Adaptation: In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate or avoid harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In some natural systems, human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected ecological invasion and its long-term effects.

Alien Species: Non-native organisms that are introduced beyond their natural range and become established in a new area.

Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS): An aquatic organism which, if introduced outside of its native range, would have the potential to become established and have negative effects on a region's economy, environment or public health.

Biosecurity: A set of management steps and practices designed to prevent the entry and spread of pests and diseases into, within and out of a population of animals (domestic or wildlife, aquatic or terrestrial), plants, premises/crop or ecological region.

Containment: Application of measures in and around an infested area to prevent the spread of a pest or an infectious agent.

Control (of a pest): Suppression, containment or eradication of a pest population.

Critical Invasive Pest: Any invasive alien species that has been determined, after evaluation by the CISM, to warrant collaborative action, and whose introduction or spread into previously uninfested areas of Canada from other countries or regions within Canada, threatens the environment, the economy or society in Canada

Ecosystem: A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment.

Entry (of a pest): Movement of a pest into an area where it is not yet present, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled.

Eradication: Application of measures to eliminate an organism or infectious agent.

Establishment of a species: Describes the introduction of an organism that survives and develops a new population over time in its new location (Dunster and Dunster, 1996).

IPPC: The International Plant Protection Convention is an international agreement on plant health that aims to protect cultivated and wild plants by preventing the introduction and spread of pests.

ISPM: International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) are standards adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, which is the governing body of the International Plant Protection Convention.

Infestation (of a commodity): Presence in a commodity of a living pest of the plant or plant product concerned. Infestation includes infection.

Infectious Disease: Plant or animal pathogens deemed to be novel and/or threatening to host populations, environment, production, or trade including pathogens that exist (but are not novel) and are rapidly increasing in incidence or geographic range. This definition excludes strictly human diseases.

Invasive Species (IS): A species that, should it be introduced and become established outside its native range, could have negative effects on a region's economy, environment or public health, including pathogens and vectors

Invasive Species Management Committee: (ISMC): A committee of senior officials (directors/managers) with oversight of both human and financial resources related to invasive species management programs, where critical Invasive species related questions are considered and collaborative approaches are agreed upon in keeping with the legislative mandates of the participants.

Invasive Species Implementation Committee (ISIC): A committee of program leads who oversee the delivery of provincial level programs and initiatives related to invasive species management and prevention, focused on fostering collaboration and improving efficiency of program delivery, as well as providing recommendations to the Invasive Species Management Committee to support decision making.

Monitoring: To gather information on physical, chemical, or biological variables before and after proposed activities take place (Mazzotti et al.,2009).

NAPPO: The North American Plant Protection Organization, a forum for public and private sectors in Canada, the United States and Mexico to collaborate in the development of science-based standards intended to protect agricultural, forest and other plant resources against regulated Invasive Pests, while facilitating trade. It also participates in related international cooperative efforts.

Pathways: The geographic routes by which invasive species are transferred from one ecosystem, population, or organism to another

Pest: Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to (animals), plants or plant products or their commercial applications.

Resilience. The ability of a system to recover or maintain the desired condition of diversity, integrity and ecological processes following disturbances.

Risk assessment: The process of estimating the risk presented by an invader through quantitative or qualitative terms to determine options to manage those risks.

Vectors: Agents which facilitate invasive species spreading from one ecosystem or organism to another.

Schedule B – Applicable Legislation

International:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) are standards adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM), which is the governing body of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).

Federal:

C-09- Canadian Environmental Protection Act

C-11 - Canada Water Act

C-29 - Species at Risk Act

C-20 - Quarantine Act

C-22 - Migratory Birds Convention Act

C-24 - Human Pathogens and Toxins Act

C-52 - Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act

E-10 – Department of Environment Act

F-14 - Fisheries Act and Regulations

F-30 – Forestry Act and Regulations

H-3.3 – Health of Animals Act and Regulations

P-0.4 - Parks Canada Agency Act and Regulations

P-9.01 - Pest Control Products Act and Regulations

P-14.8 - Plant Protection Act and Regulations

S-08 - The Seeds Act and Regulations (Includes Weed Seeds Order)

DIR2017-03, Registration of Pesticides for Emergency Use: Revised Procedures, August 31, 2017, Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA)

Provincial:

A-15.01 -The Agriculture Administration Act, RSS 1978

A-15.21 - The Agri-Food Act, 2004 and Regulations

A-20.01 - The Animal Health Act and Regulations

A-20.2 - The Animal Products Act

C-27.01 - The Conservation Easements Act

E-0.01 - The Ecological Reserves Act and Regulations

E-8.1 - The Emergency Planning Act

E-10.22 - The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010

E-13.1 - The Executive Government Administration Act

F-16.1 - The Fisheries Act (Saskatchewan), 1994 and Regulations

F-19.1 - The Forest Resources Management Act and Regulations

H-3.01 - The Highways and Transportation Act, 1997 and Regulations

I-2.1 - The Indian and Native Affairs Act

N-3.1 - The Natural Resources Act and Regulations

P-1.1 - The Parks Act and Regulations

P-7 - The Pest Control Act and Regulations

P-8 - The Pest Control Products (Saskatchewan) Act and Regulations

P-31.1 - The Provincial Lands Act, 2016 and Regulations

P-37.1 - The Public Health Act

R-9.11 - The Regional Parks Act, 2013 and Regulations

T-220.2 - The Trespass to Property Act

W-11.1 - The Weed Control Act and Regulations

W-13.12 - The Wildlife Act, 1998 and Regulations

W-13.2 - The Wildlife Habitat Protection Act

Schedule C – Associated National and Provincial Programs and Strategies

Agriculture:

- Feral Pigs Working Group: monitoring of populations to assess distribution and prevalence. Ministries of Agriculture (Chair) and Environment, Sask Pork, Saskatchewan Trappers Association, Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation, Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities (SARM)
- Surveillance programs for specific invasive insect species:
 - Cabbage seedpod weevil (established and spreading)
 - Pea leaf weevil (established and spreading)
 - Spotted wing drosophila (ephemeral, evidence of establishment in SK inconclusive at this time)
 - Swede midge (not yet detected)
 - Wheat midge (considered to be naturalized)
 - Japanese beetle (not yet detected)
 - Surveillance contributes to the Prairie Pest Monitoring Network: a collaboration of provincial and national agencies on surveillance and climate modelling of economically important arthropods to agriculture in Western Canada.
 - SK surveillance programs have adopted a permission-based access model.
 - Regular weed surveys
 - iMap Invasives Network (Conservation Data Centre, Fish Wildlife and Lands Branch)
- Surveillance programs for monitoring disease situations on different field crops including oilseed, cereals and pulse crops which enables early detection of invasive plant pathogens and provides information to support plant pathogen related trade discussions (e.g. bacterial pod spot on canola (not yet detected))
- Saskatchewan Clubroot Monitoring Program: monitoring for clubroot to understand the distribution of the disease and its impact on the Saskatchewan canola industry
- Saskatchewan Clubroot Initiative: represent the interests and views of Saskatchewan’s agricultural research and production sectors, producer and industry groups and municipal governments related to the management of clubroot including the development of the Saskatchewan Clubroot Management Plan

- Minor Use Committee
 - Interacting with Industry and the Pest Management Regulatory Agency to register control products for arthropod pests, plant diseases, and weeds.
- Contributions to:
 - Plant Health Network: Emergency Response Initiative, and Insect Surveillance Community of Practice Initiative
 - Canadian Invasive Wild Pig Initiative and management sub-group
 - Western Invasive Species Council Feral Swine Transboundary WG (USA and Canada)
 - Western Forum on Pest Management (western provinces)
 - Saskatchewan Insect Management Committee
 - Canadian Plant Health Council, FPT Plant Health Committee, Biosecurity working group, Disease Surveillance Community of Practice
 - Saskatchewan Plant Disease Committee

Environment:

Forest Service

- Forest Insect and Disease Strategy 2020-25
- Canadian Council of Forest Ministers - Forest Pest Working Group
- Surveillance programs for specific invasive insect and disease species:
 - Dutch elm disease (established and spreading)
 - Invasive Alien Species Forest Trapping Survey (detection systems)
- Contributing to:
 - fRI Research Mountain Pine Beetle Ecology Program
 - National Forest Pest Forum
 - SERG-International
 - Saskatchewan Insect Management Committee

Fish, Wildlife and Lands

- Saskatchewan Aquatic Invasive Species Strategy
- Saskatchewan Aquatic Invasive Species Response Management Plan
- Canadian Council of Fisheries and Aquaculture Ministers National Aquatic Invasive Species Committee
- The Western Canada Invasive Species Agreement Directors Committee and Technical Working Group

- Pest Management Regulatory Agency Aquatic Invasive Species Working Group
- Pacific Northwest Economic Trade Agreement Invasive Species Technical Working Groups
- Invasive Alien Species National Committee (Environment and Climate Change Canada)
- Western Regional Panel
- Prairies Aquatic Invasive Species Committee (Fisheries and Oceans Canada)
- Canadian Action Plan (Aquatic Invasive Species – Fisheries and Oceans Canada)