

Class A Weeds: Non-native species whose distribution in Washington is still limited. Preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations are the highest priority.

Eradication of all Class A plants is required by law.

Class B Weeds: Non-native species presently limited to portions of the State. Species are **designated** for control in regions where they are not yet widespread. Preventing new infestations in these areas is a high priority. In regions where a Class B species is already abundant, control is decided at the local level, with containment as the primary goal.

Butterfly bush, *Buddleja davidii*, is designated for control where located within 100 feet of a natural watercourse.

Shiny Geranium, *Geranium lucidum*, is designated for control at select locations as designated by the Noxious Weed Control Board.

Class C Weeds: Noxious weeds that are typically widespread in WA or are of special interest to the state's agricultural industry. The Class C status allows counties to require control if locally desired.

Species in bold are designated for control in Clark County. Other counties may choose to provide education or technical consultation.

Class A Weeds

Eradication is required

common crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
cordgrass, common	<i>Spartina anglica</i>
cordgrass, dense-flowered	<i>Spartina densiflora</i>
cordgrass, saltmeadow	<i>Spartina patens</i>
cordgrass, smooth	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>
dyer's woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
eggleaf spurge	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>
false brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>
floating primrose-willow	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
flowering rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>
French broom	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>
garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
giant hogweed	<i>Heraclium mantegazzianum</i>
goatsrue	<i>Galega officinalis</i>
hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
knapweed, bighead	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>

knapweed, Vochin
kudzu
meadow clary
oriental clematis
purple starthistle
reed sweetgrass
ricefield bulrush
sage, clary
sage, Mediterranean
Ravenna grass
silverleaf nightshade
Spanish broom
spurge flax
Syrian beancaper
Texas blueweed
thistle, Italian
thistle, milk
thistle, slenderflower
variable-leaf milfoil
wild four-o'clock

Centaurea nigrescens
Pueraria montana var. *lobata*
Salvia pratensis
Clematis orientalis
Centaurea calcitrapa
Glyceria maxima
Schoenoplectus mucronatus
Salvia sclarea
Salvia aethiopsis
Saccharum ravennae
Solanum elaeagnifolium
Spartium junceum
Thymelaea passerina
Zygophyllum fabago
Helianthus ciliaris
Carduus pycnocephalus
Silybum marianum
Carduus tenuiflorus
Myriophyllum heterophyllum
Mirabilis nyctaginea

Class B Weeds

blueweed

Brazilian elodea

bugloss, annual

bugloss, common

butterfly bush

camelthorn

common fennel, (except bulbing fennel)

common reed

(nonnative genotypes only)

Dalmatian toadflax

Eurasian watermilfoil

fanwort

gorse

grass-leaved

arrowhead

hairy willowherb

hawkweed, oxtongue

hawkweed, orange

hawkweeds: All nonnative species and hybrids of the meadow

hawkweeds: All nonnative species and hybrids of the wall subgenus

Echium vulgare

Egeria densa

Anchusa arvensis

Anchusa officinalis

Buddleja davidii

Alhagi maurorum

Foeniculum vulgare except *F. vulgare* var. *azoricum*)

Phragmites australis

Linaria dalmatica* ssp. *dalmatica

Myriophyllum spicatum

Cabomba caroliniana

Ulex europaeus

Sagittaria graminea

Epilobium hirsutum

Picris hieracioides

Hieracium aurantiacum

***Hieracium*, subgenus**

***Pilosella* and**

Hieracium

***Hieracium*, subgenus**

Hieracium

herb-Robert
hoary alyssum
houndstongue
indigobush
knapweed, black
knapweed, brown
knapweed, diffuse
knapweed, meadow
knapweed, Russian
knapweed, spotted
knotweed, Bohemian
knotweed, giant
knotweed, Himalayan

knotweed, Japanese
kochia

lesser celandine

loosestrife, garden

loosestrife, purple

loosestrife, wand

parrotfeather

perennial pepperweed

poison hemlock

policeman's helmet

puncturevine

rush skeletonweed

saltcedar

Scotch broom

shiny geranium

spurge laurel

spurge, leafy

spurge, myrtle

sulfur cinquefoil

tansy ragwort

thistle, musk

thistle, plumeless

thistle, Scotch

velvetleaf

water primrose

white bryony

wild chervil

yellow archangel

yellow floatingheart

yellow nutsedge

yellow starthistle

Class C Weeds

absinth wormwood

Austrian fieldcress

babysbreath

black henbane

Geranium robertianum

Berteroa incana

Cynoglossum officinale

Amorpha fruticosa

Centaurea nigra

Centaurea jacea

Centaurea diffusa

Centaurea x moncktonii

Acroptilon repens

Centaurea stoebe

Polygonum x bohemicum

Polygonum sachalinense

Polygonum

polystachyum

Polygonum cuspidatum

Kochia scoparia

Ficaria verna

Lysimachia vulgaris

Lythrum salicaria

Lythrum virgatum

Myriophyllum aquaticum

Lepidium latifolium

Conium maculatum

Impatiens glandulifera

Tribulus terrestris

Chondrilla juncea

Tamarix ramosissima

Cytisus scoparius

Geranium lucidum

Daphne laureola

Euphorbia esula

Euphorbia myrsinites

Potentilla recta

Senecio jacobaea

Carduus nutans

Carduus acanthoides

Onopordum acanthium

Abutilon theophrasti

Ludwigia hexapetala

Bryonia alba

Anthriscus sylvestris

Lamiastrum galeobdolon

Nymphoides peltata

Cyperus esculentus

Centaurea solstitialis

Artemisia absinthium

Rorippa austriaca

Gypsophila paniculata

Hyoscyamus niger

blackgrass
buffalobur
cereal rye
common barberry
common catsear
common groundsel
common St. Johnswort
common tansy
common teasel
curlyleaf pondweed
English hawthorn
English ivy - four cultivars only

evergreen blackberry
field bindweed

fragrant waterlily

hairy whitetop

Himalayan blackberry

hoary cress

Italian arum

Japanese eelgrass

jubata grass

jointed goatgrass

lawnweed

longspine sandbur

medusahead

nonnative cattail species and hybrids

old man's beard

oxeye daisy

Pampas grass

perennial sowthistle

reed canarygrass

Russian olive

scentless mayweed

smoothseed alfalfa

dodder

spikeweed

spiny cocklebur

Swainsonpea

thistle, bull

thistle, Canada

tree-of-heaven

ventenata

white cockle

wild carrot (except where commercially grown)

yellowflag iris

yellow toadflax

Alopecurus myosuroides

Solanum rostratum

Secale cereale

Berberis vulgaris

Hypochaeris radicata

Senecio vulgaris

Hypericum perforatum

Tanacetum vulgare

Dipsacus fullonum

Potamogeton crispus

Crataegus monogyna

Hedera helix

Rubus laciniatus

Convolvulus arvensis

Nymphaea odorata

Lepidium appelianum

Rubus armeniacus

Lepidium draba

Arum italicum

Zostera japonica

Cortaderia jubata

Aegilops cylindrica

Soliva sessilis

Cenchrus longispinus

Taeniatherum caput-medusae

Typha spp.

Clematis vitalba

Leucanthemum vulgare

Cortaderia selloana

Sonchus arvensis

Phalaris arundinacea

Elaeagnus angustifolia

Matricaria perforata

Cuscuta approximata

Centromadia pungens

Xanthium spinosum

Sphaerophysa salsula

Cirsium vulgare

Cirsium arvense

Ailanthus altissima

Ventenata dubia

Silene latifolia ssp. *alba*

Daucus carota

Iris pseudacorus

Linaria vulgaris

Disposing of noxious weed material

Controlling noxious weeds can generate small to large amounts of plant material. Properly managing and handling this material, as well as soil that may contain roots or seeds, will help prevent the spread and reestablishment of these noxious weeds. Conduct as much noxious weed control as possible before plants flower and develop seed. Also, by controlling noxious weeds earlier in the season, before they are finished growing, there will be less plant material to manage.

Dry material of some toxic plants remains toxic for years. It is best to dispose of toxic, noxious weeds to prevent accidental exposure and poisoning. Poisonous plants left on site could harm people as well as animals that may feed on the dead plants. For all toxic, noxious weeds, wear protective clothing and eye protection to prevent accidental exposure. Do not compost or put in yard waste.

Examples of toxic, noxious weeds

Poison hemlock

(*Conium maculatum*) – Remains toxic for several years after being pulled. Bag and remove entire plants.

Giant hogweed

(*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)

Wear protective clothing and eyewear—do not touch plant parts as they contain a toxic sap. Carefully bag plants and dispose.

Tansy ragwort

(*Senecio jacobaea*)—Dried plants are more palatable to animals so be sure to remove plant material from pasture area. Toxicity of the plant remains when it is dried and baled in hay.

Houndstongue

(*Cynoglossum officinale*)—

Watch out for the seeds that readily stick to clothing and shoes. Plants should be removed from site as dried plant parts are still toxic.

Spurge laurel (*Daphne laureola*)

Clip and bag stems with seeds to avoid inadvertently dispersing the seed during control work. Milky sap is toxic to skin and eyes.

General Techniques:

If plants are flowering, cut and bag flowers when possible to prevent seed development and dispersal. Seal bags and put them in the trash. Noxious weeds that are treated with herbicide may be left in place with some exceptions (see toxic, noxious weed information on previous page)

Woody and Herbaceous Material:

Small amounts of woody plant material that do not have seeds and do not spread vegetatively, can be controlled by pulling or cutting plants & leaving them on site with roots exposed to dry, making a brush pile, shredding or burning. If seeds are present, leave on site and pile and cover with a tarp or burn (if legal in your area) and monitor the area for new plants.

Bag and Trash:

For toxic plants and small infestations of noxious weeds, the entire plant can be removed sealed into a plastic trash bag & disposed. When possible, allow bagged plants to rot in a sunny location, and then dispose in a regular trash bag.



Drying: Plant parts without flowers or seeds that will not spread vegetatively, can be left on the ground and monitored as they dry out. Plant parts that don't have flowers or seeds but may still spread vegetatively should be left on tarps, pavement or other surfaces that prevent them from taking root in the soil.

For more information on noxious weeds and noxious weed control in Clark County, please contact:

Clark County Environmental Services Vegetation Management

11104 NE 149th St C-200
Brush Prairie, WA 98606
(360)-397-6140

Email: weed.board@clark.wa.gov

Website: www.clark.wa.gov/weed



Other Resources:

Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board

P O Box 42560
Olympia, WA 98504
(360) 902-1901
www.nwcb.wa.gov

Or

Washington State Department of Agriculture

21 North First Avenue #103
Yakima, WA 98902
(509) 249-6973

2016 Clark County Noxious Weed List



Meadow Knapweed- *Centaurea jacea x nigra*
Knapweeds are aggressive invaders that spread quickly through meadows and pastures, out-competing desirable forage and native plants.