

What are noxious weeds?

Washington's noxious weeds are invasive exotic introductions. None of them are native to Washington. Noxious weeds create public health hazards, decrease agricultural productivity, lower property values, degrade wildlife habitat and reduce enjoyment of recreational areas. In essence, noxious weeds are everybody's problem – the homeowner, the farmer, the environmentalist, the recreational visitor, the public land manager, and the elected official.

Who is responsible for controlling weeds under the state noxious weed laws, RCW 17.10 and WAC 16-750?

All landowners, including, city, county, and state governments, are required to eradicate all Class A, control and prevent the spread of any Class B designate, and selected Class B or C species on their property. There are many ways to control noxious weeds; state law does not dictate method. For Class A species, prevention and eradication is the goal, while for Class B designates and selected weeds, containment and eventual reduction is the objective. The type of control selected by the landowner should take into consideration the weed, its life cycle, distribution (extent of the problem) and its location.

Clallam County Noxious Weed Board

The state weed law allows counties to focus noxious weed control authority and activity at the local level by activating county noxious weed control boards which are responsive to local needs, concerns, and conditions. In 1997 Clallam County Commissioners authorized the activation of the Clallam County Noxious Weed Control Board. The five voting members of this board are volunteers appointed by the County Commissioners. The county board is responsible for assuring the control of noxious weeds within the county. They typically accomplish this by employing a weed coordinator who educates and informs the public about noxious weeds, conducts on-going early detection surveys for noxious weeds, and assists landowners in developing control strategies. If landowners refuse to control the noxious weeds on their property, county boards can have the control work done and bill the landowner, or issue civil infractions.

County noxious weed control boards provide many benefits to their community, including:

- ♦ Local decision making and regulatory authority
- ♦ Prevention of noxious weed infestations through education, county wide early-detection surveys, quarantines, and other programs
- ♦ Technical assistance for all landowners such as on-site plant surveys, weed identification, control recommendations and cost/share assistance
- ♦ Cooperative action from state and federal land management agencies
- ♦ Assurance that all landowners will control noxious weeds on their property
- ♦ Influence on state noxious weed policy decisions

YOU CAN HELP! Contact your local weed board if you see or know of noxious weed infestations. For more information about weeds and vegetation management, contact:

Clallam County Noxious Weed Control Board
223 East Fourth Street, Suite 15
Port Angeles, WA 98362-0149
(360) 417-2442 or
clucero@co.clallam.wa.us

Check out our website at www.clallam.net/weed/

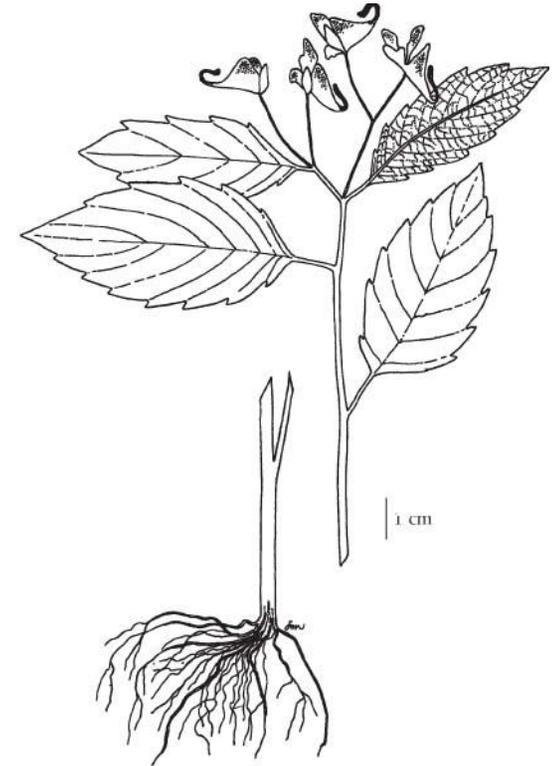
For additional information, contact:

Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board
P.O. Box 42560, Olympia, WA 98504
(360) 902-2053

Washington State Department of Agriculture
21 North First Avenue #103
Yakima, WA 98902
(509) 952-3955

PLEASE! Help protect Washington's economy and environment from noxious weeds!

2018 CLALLAM COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED LIST



Impatiens capensis
spotted jewelweed

Spotted jewelweed is a newly listed noxious weed that is uncommon in Clallam County. Spotted jewelweed is an annual with orange flowers and reddish-brown spots; fused petals form a spur.

2018

CLALLAM COUNTY WEED LIST

The Clallam County Weed List is updated annually and consists of all state listed Class A and Class B designate and county select noxious weeds. State law requires eradication or control, containment, and preventing spread of these weeds. To date, at least 72 state listed noxious weeds have been present in Clallam County; these plants are shown in **bold** in each category.

Class A Weeds are non-native species with a limited distribution in Washington. Preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations is required by law.

bean-caper, Syrian	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>
blueweed, Texas	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>
broom, French	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>
broom, Spanish	<i>Spartium junceum</i>
bulrush, ricefield	<i>Schoenopeltus mucronatus</i>
clary, meadow	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>
clematis, oriental	<i>Clematis orientalis</i>
cordgrass, common	<i>Spartina anglica</i>
cordgrass, denseflower	<i>Spartina densiflora</i>
cordgrass, salt meadow	<i>Spartina patens</i>
cordgrass, smooth	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>
crupina, common	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
false brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>
flowering rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>
four o'clock, wild	<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>
goatsrue	<i>Galega officinalis</i>
hogweed, giant	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
knapweed, bighead	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>
knapweed, Vochin	<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>
kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana var. lobata</i>
milfoil, variable-leaf	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>
mustard, garlic	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
nightshade, silverleaf	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
primrose-willow, floating	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
sage, clary	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>
sage, Mediterranean	<i>Salvia aethiopis</i>
small flowered jewelweed	<i>Impatiens parviflora</i>
spurge, eggleaf	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>
sweetgrass, reed	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
starthistle, purple	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>
thistle, Italian	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>
thistle, milk	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
thistle, slenderflower	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>
woad, dyers	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>

Class B-designate Weeds Class B weeds are non-native species that are presently limited to portions of the state. The following Class B species are designated for control in Clallam County where they are not yet widespread. Controlling infestations and preventing spread of all propagules is required by law.

alyssum, hoary	<i>Berteroa incana</i>
archangel, yellow	<i>Lamistrum galeobdolon</i>
arrowhead, grass-leaved	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>
blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
bryony, white	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
bugloss, annual	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>
bugloss, common	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>
camelthorn	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>
chervil, wild	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
cinquefoil, sulfur	<i>Potentilla recta</i>
elodea, Brazilian	<i>Egeria densa</i>
European coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
fennel, common*	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>
flax, spurge	<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>
floating heart, yellow	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>
gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
hawkweed , all nonnative species and hybrids of the wall and meadow subgenera	<i>Hieracium subgenus Hieracium</i> <i>Hieracium subgenus Pilosella</i>
hawkweed, orange	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
helmet, policeman's	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
indigobush	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
knapweed, black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
knapweed, brown	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>
knapweed, diffuse	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
knapweed, meadow	<i>Centaurea x moncktonii</i>
knapweed, Russian	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
knapweed, spotted	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>
knotweed, Himalayan	<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>
kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
loosestrife, garden	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
loosestrife, purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
loosestrife, wand	<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>
nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
oxtongue, hawkweed	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>
parrotfeather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
pepperweed, perennial	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
primrose, water	<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>
puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
reed, common	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
saltcedar	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>
shiny geranium	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>
skeletonweed, rush	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
spurge, leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
starthistle, Malta	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>
starthistle, yellow	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
thistle, musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
thistle, plumeless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
thistle, Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
toadflax, Dalmatian	<i>Linaria dalmatica ssp dalmatica</i>
velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>

*Except bulbing fennel, *F. vulgare var. azoricum*

Class B-designates

watermilfoil, Eurasian
willow-herb, hairy

continued

Myriophyllum spicatum
Epilobium hirsutum

Selected Weeds

RCW 17.10.090 State Noxious Weed List allows counties to select weeds from the B or the C list that must be controlled. Preventing spread of all propagules is required.

broom, Scotch ¹	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
herb Robert ²	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
lawnweed	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>
Knotweed ³ , Japanese	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum,</i>
Bohemian, giant	<i>x bohemicum, sachalinense</i>
perennial sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis ssp.arvensis</i>
spotted jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>
tansy ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
teasel, common	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>

¹Control in and 100 ft around any soil, mulch or mineral mining (pit)/storage areas

²Control along roadsides leading to areas with active treatment program

³Control within riparian and flood zones of Big, Hoko, Clallam, & Sekiu Rivers and their tribs; pits and storage areas as above, some roadsides.

Additional Noxious Weeds

The following Class B and C weeds are found in our county and in many parts of the state. Control is *encouraged*. (Class is indicated with B or C)

babysbreath (C)	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
bindweed, field (C)	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
blackberry, evergreen (C)	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>
blackberry, Himalayan (C)	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>
buffalobur (C)	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
butterfly bush (B)	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
canarygrass, reed (C)	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
carrot, wild (C)	<i>Daucus carota</i>
catsear, common (C)	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
cockle, white (C)	<i>Silene latifolia ssp. alba</i>
daisy, oxeye (C)	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
groundsel, common (C)	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
hawthorn, English (C)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
iris, yellow flag (C)	<i>Iris pseudacornus</i>
Italian arum (C)	<i>Arum italicum</i>
ivy, English (C) specific varieties	<i>Hedera helix, H. hibernica</i>
laurel, spurge (B)	<i>Daphne laureola</i>
old man's beard (C)	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
pampas&jubata grass (C)	<i>Cordia selloana& jubata</i>
pondweed, curly-leaf (C)	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>
St Johnswort, common (C)	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
spurge, myrtle (B)	<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>
tansy, common (C)	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
thistle, bull (C)	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
thistle, Canada (C)	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
toadflax, yellow (C)	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
water lily, fragrant (C)	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>
white top, hairy (C)	<i>Lepidium appelianum</i>
wormwood, absinth (C)	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>