

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 control 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 Control Board

The state weed law allows counties to focus noxious weed control authority and activity at the local level through noxious weed control boards which are responsive to local needs, concerns, and conditions. In 1997 the Clallam County Commissioners authorized the activation of the Clallam Noxious Weed Control Board. The five voting members of this board are volunteer residents appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. The noxious weed control 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, noxious weed control 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 control policy decisions

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

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

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

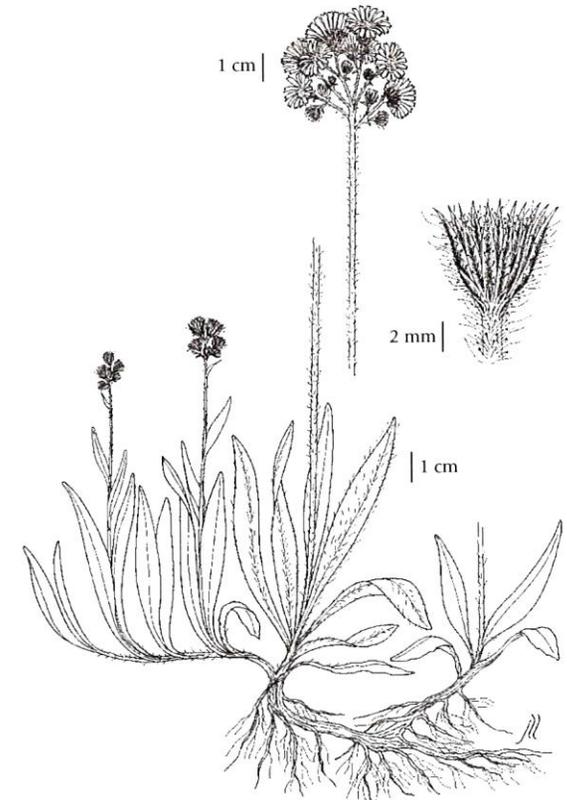
For additional information, contact:

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!

2020 CLALLAM COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED LIST



Yellow hawkweed (*Hieracium caespitosum*)

Line drawing from *Vascular Plants of Pacific Northwest*, vol 5

Yellow hawkweed is rare in Clallam County, but recently found on Deer Park Rd.

2020

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 74 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.

broom, French	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>
broom, Spanish	<i>Spartium junceum</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>
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>
garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
giant hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
goatsrue	<i>Galega officinalis</i>
hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
knawweed, bighead	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>
knawweed, Vochin	<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>
kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana var. lobata</i>
meadow clary	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>
oriental clematis	<i>Clematis orientalis</i>
reed sweetgrass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
ricefield bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i>
sage, clary	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>
sage, Mediterranean	<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>
silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
small flowered jewelweed	<i>Impatiens parviflora</i>
South American spongeplant	<i>Limnobium laevigatum</i>
Syrian bean-caper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>
starthistle, purple	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>
Texas blueweed	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>
thistle, Italian	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>
thistle, milk	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
thistle, slenderflower	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>
variable-leaf milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>
wild four o'clock	<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</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.

blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Brazilian elodea	<i>Egeria densa</i>
bugloss, annual	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>
bugloss, common	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>
camelthorn	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>
common fennel (not bulbing)	<i>Foeniculum vulgare (nt var.azoricum)</i>
common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
European coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
flax, spurge	<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>
grass-leaved arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>
hairy willow-herb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
hawkweed, all nonnative species	<i>Hieracium subgenus Hieracium, Hieracium subgenus Pilosella</i>
hawkweed, orange	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
hoary alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>
houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
indigobush	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
knawweed, black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
knawweed, brown	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>
knawweed, diffuse	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
knawweed, meadow	<i>Centaurea x moncktonii</i>
knawweed, Russian	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
knawweed, spotted	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>
knotweed, Himalayan	<i>Persicaria wallichii</i>
kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
lesser celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>
loosestrife, garden	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
loosestrife, purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
loosestrife, wand	<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>
ox tongue, hawkweed	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>
parrotfeather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
perennial pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
policeman's helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
saltcedar	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>
shiny geranium	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>
starthistle, Malta	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>
starthistle, yellow	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
sulfur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</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>
water primrose	<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>
white bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
wild chervil	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>

Class B-designates	continued
yellow archangel,	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>
yellow floating heart	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>
yellow nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>

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>
common teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
herb Robert ^{1,2}	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
lawnweed	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>
knotweed ^{1,3} , Japanese	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum, x bohemicum, sachalinense</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>Jacobaea vulgaris</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., 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)

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