

### 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/](http://www.clallam.net/weed/)

For additional information, contact:

**Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board**  
**P.O. Box 42560, Olympia, WA 98504**  
**(360) 725-5764**

**Washington State Department of Agriculture**  
**(509) 249-6973**

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

# 2022

## CLALLAM COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED LIST



*Tanacetum vulgare*

Drawing reproduced from  
*Illustrated Flora of British Columbia*

Common tansy, a toxic non-native plant is currently uncommon, but is spreading. It has been designated for control in Clallam County

# 2022

## 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>
<b>broom, Spanish</b>	<b><i>Spartium junceum</i></b>
<b>cordgrass, common</b>	<b><i>Spartina anglica</i></b>
cordgrass, denseflower	<i>Spartina densiflora</i>
cordgrass, salt meadow	<i>Spartina patens</i>
<b>cordgrass, smooth</b>	<b><i>Spartina alterniflora</i></b>
crupina, common	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
dyer's woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
eggleaf spurge	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>
<b>false brome*</b>	<b><i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i></b>
floating primrose-willow	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
flowering rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>
garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
<b>giant hogweed</b>	<b><i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i></b>
<b>goatsrue</b>	<b><i>Galega officinalis</i></b>
hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
<b>knapweed, bighead</b>	<b><i>Centaurea macrocephala</i></b>
knapweed, 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>Schoenopeltus mucronatus</i>
<b>sage, clary</b>	<b><i>Salvia sclarea</i></b>
sage, Mediterranean	<i>Salvia aethiops</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>
<b>thistle, Italian</b>	<b><i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i></b>
<b>thistle, milk</b>	<b><i>Silybum marianum</i></b>
thistle, slenderflower	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>
thistle, Turkish	<i>Carduus cinereus</i>
variable-leaf milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>
wild four o'clock	<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>

\*unconfirmed sighting, controlled at time

**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**  
**Brazilian elodea**  
 bugloss, annual  
 bugloss, common  
 camelthorn  
**common fennel** (not bulbing)  
 common reed  
**common tansy**  
**Eurasian watermilfoil**  
**European coltsfoot**  
 fanwort  
**gorse**  
 flax, spurge  
 grass-leaved arrowhead  
**hairy willow-herb**  
 hanging sedge  
**hawkweed**, all nonnative species

**hawkweed, orange**  
 hoary alyssum  
 houndstongue  
 indigobush  
 knapweed, black  
**knapweed, brown**  
 knapweed, diffuse  
 knapweed, meadow  
 knapweed, Russian  
 knapweed, spotted  
 knotweed, Himalayan  
 kochia  
 leafy spurge  
 lesser celendine  
 loosestrife, garden  
 loosestrife, purple  
 loosestrife, wand  
 oxtongue, hawkweed  
 parrotfeather  
 perennial pepperweed  
 poison hemlock  
 policeman's helmet  
 puncturevine  
**rough chervil**  
 rush skeletonweed  
 saltcedar  
 shiny geranium  
 starthistle, Malta  
 starthistle, yellow  
 sulfur cinquefoil  
 thistle, musk  
 thistle, plumeless  
**thistle, Scotch**  
 toadflax, Dalmatian  
 velvetleaf

***Echium vulgare***  
***Egeria densa***  
*Lycopsis arvensis*  
*Anchusa officinalis*  
*Alhagi maurorum*  
***Foeniculum vulgare*** (nt var. *azoricum*)  
*Phragmites australis*  
***Tanacetum vulgare***  
***Myriophyllum spicatum***  
***Tussilago farfara***  
*Cabomba caroliniana*  
***Ulex europaeus***  
*Thymelaea passerina*  
*Sagittaria graminea*  
***Epilobium hirsutum***  
*Carex pendula*  
***Hieracium subgenus Hieracium***,  
***Hieracium subgenus Pilosella***  
***Hieracium aurantiacum***  
***Berteroa incana***  
*Cynoglossum officinale*  
*Amorpha fruticosa*  
*Centaurea nigra*  
***Centaurea jacea***  
***Centaurea diffusa***  
***Centaurea x gerstlaueri***  
***Rhaphiticum repens***  
***Centaurea stoebe***  
***Persicaria wallichii***  
*Kochia scoparia*  
*Euphorbia esula*  
*Ficaria verna*  
*Lysimachia vulgaris*  
***Lythrum salicaria***  
***Lythrum virgatum***  
*Picris hieracioides*  
***Myriophyllum aquaticum***  
*Lepidium latifolium*  
***Conium maculatum***  
***Impatiens glandulifera***  
*Tribulus terrestris*  
*Chaerophyllum temulum*  
***Chondrilla juncea***  
***Tamarix ramosissima***  
***Geranium lucidum***  
*Centaurea melitensis*  
*Centaurea solstitialis*  
***Potentilla recta***  
*Carduus nutans*  
*Carduus acanthoides*  
***Onopordum acanthium***  
*Linaria dalmatica ssp dalmatica*  
*Abutilon theophrasti*

**Class B-designates**  
 water primrose  
**wild basil savory**  
 white bryony  
 wild chervil  
 yellow archangel,  
 yellow floating heart  
 yellow nutsedge

**continued**  
*Ludwigia hexapetala*  
***Clinopodium vulgare***  
*Bryonia alba*  
***Anthriscus sylvestris***  
***Lamiastrum galeobdolon***  
*Nymphoides peltata*  
*Cyperus esculentus*

### Selected Weeds

RCW 17.10.090 State Noxious Weed Law 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<sup>1</sup>  
 common teasel  
 herb Robert<sup>1,2</sup>  
 lawnweed  
 knotweed<sup>1,3</sup>, Japanese  
 Bohemian, giant  
 perennial sowthistle  
 spotted jewelweed  
 tansy ragwort

***Cytisus scoparius***  
***Dipsacus fullonum***  
***Geranium robertianum***  
***Soliva sessilis***  
***Fallopia japonica***,  
***x bohemica, sachalinensis***  
***Conchus arvensis ssp. arvensis***  
***Impatiens capensis***  
***Jacobaea vulgaris***

<sup>1</sup>Control in and 100 ft around any soil, mulch or mineral mining (pit)/storage areas  
<sup>2</sup>Control along roadsides leading to areas with active treatment program  
<sup>3</sup>Control within riparian and flood zones of Big, Clallam, Ennis, Hoko, & Sekiu Rivers and their tribs; roadsides, soil, mulch or mineral mining (pit)/storage areas.

### 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)  
 babysbreath (C)  
 blackberry, evergreen (C)  
 blackberry, Himalayan (C)  
 buffalobur (C)  
 butterfly bush (B)  
 common catsear (C)  
 common groundsel (C)  
 common tansy (C)  
 curly-leaf pondweed (C)  
 English hawthorn (C)  
 English ivy (C) specific varieties  
 fragrant water lily (C)  
 field bindweed (C)  
 green alkanet (C)  
 hairy white top (C)  
 Italian arum (C)  
 myrtle spurge, (B)  
 old man's beard (C)  
 oxeye daisy (C)  
 pampas & jubata grass (C)  
 reed canarygrass (C)  
 St Johnswort, common (C)  
 spurge laurel (B)  
 thistle, bull (C)  
 thistle, Canada (C)  
 tree-of-heaven  
 toadflax, yellow (C)  
 white cockle (C)  
 wild carrot (C)  
 yellow flag iris (C)

***Artemisia absinthium***  
***Gypsophila paniculata***  
***Rubus laciniatus***  
***Rubus bifrons (armeniacus)***  
***Solanum rostratum***  
***Buddleia davidii***  
***Hypochaeris radicata***  
***Senecio vulgaris***  
***Tanacetum vulgare***  
***Potamogeton crispus***  
***Crataegus monogyna***  
***Hedera helix, H. hibernica***  
***Nymphaea odorata***  
***Convolvulus arvensis***  
***Pentaglottis sempervirens***  
***Lepidium appelianum***  
***Arum italicum***  
***Euphorbia myrsinites***  
***Clematis vitalba***  
***Leucanthemum vulgare***  
***Corderia selloana & jubata***  
***Phalaris arundinacea***  
***Hypericum perforatum***  
***Daphne laureola***  
***Cirsium vulgare***  
***Cirsium arvense***  
***Ailanthus altissima***  
***Linaria vulgaris***  
***Silene latifolia***  
***Daucus carota***  
***Iris pseudacornus***