

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, lower property values, reduce enjoyment of recreational areas, decrease agricultural productivity, and degrade wildlife habitat. In essence, noxious weeds are everybody's problem—the farmer, the home owner, the environmentalist, the recreational visitor, the public land manager, and the elected official.

What are landowner responsibilities under the state noxious weed law, RCW 17.10?

All landowners, including city, county and state governments, are required to eradicate all Class A weeds and control Class B designate and selected Class B and Class C weeds on their property. There are many ways to control noxious weeds; state law does not dictate method. The type of control selected by the landowner should take into consideration the weed, its life cycle, distribution (extent of the problem) and location.

Jefferson 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 that are responsive to local needs.. In 1998 Jefferson County Commissioners authorized the activation of the Jefferson 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 ensuring 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.

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 on weed identification and control options
- ♦ Cooperative action from state and federal land management agencies
- ♦ Influence on State noxious weed policy decisions

YOU CAN HELP! If you see or know of noxious weed infestations, please contact your county weed board at:

**Jefferson County
Noxious Weed Control Board
380 Jefferson Street
Port Townsend WA 98368
(360) 379-5610 ext 205 or
noxiousweeds@co.jefferson.wa.us**

Web Site:

<http://www.co.jefferson.wa.us/WeedBoard>

For additional information, contact:

Washington State
Noxious Weed Control Board
P.O. Box 42560
Olympia, WA 98504-2560
(360) 902-1901
Web site: <http://www.nwcb.wa.gov>

2014

JEFFERSON COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED LIST



Tansy Ragwort

What is a Weed List?

The Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board adopts a State Noxious Weed List each year. The species on this list are prioritized in one of three classes: A (highest), B, or C (lowest), according to the extent of their distribution throughout the state. Weeds from the B list may be "designated" by the state in certain areas and control is required where they are designated. County weed boards are required to develop their own list, which must include Class A and Class B designates for that county. The county weed board may also select other noxious weeds for mandatory control.

2014

JEFFERSON COUNTY WEED LIST

The Jefferson County Noxious Weed List is updated annually and consists of all Washington State listed Class A and Class B-designate noxious weeds. State law requires control of these weeds. Additional Class B and Class C weeds were selected locally for control—see below. The noxious weeds found in Jefferson County are shown in bold print.

Class A Weeds

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

common crupina
cordgrass, common
cordgrass, dense flower
cordgrass, salt meadow
cordgrass, smooth
dyers woad
eggleaf spurge
false brome
floating primrose-willow
flowering rush
French broom
garlic mustard
giant hogweed
goatsrue
hydrilla
johnsongrass
knapweed, bighead
knapweed, Vochin
kudzu
meadow clary
oriental clematis
purple starthistle
reed sweetgrass
ricefield bulrush
sage, clary
sage, Mediterranean
shiny geranium
silverleaf nightshade
Spanish broom
spurge flax
Syrian bean-caper
Texas blueweed
thistle, Italian
thistle, milk
thistle, slenderflower
variable-leaf milfoil
wild four o'clock

Crupina vulgaris
Spartina anglica
Spartina densiflora
Spartina patens
Spartina alterniflora
Isatis tinctoria
Euphorbia oblongata
Brachypodium sylvaticum
Ludwigia peploides
Butomus umbellatus
Genista monspessulana
Alliaria petiolata
Heracleum mantegazzianum
Galega officinalis
Hydrilla verticillata
Sorghum halepense
Centaurea macrocephala
Centaurea nigrescens
Pueraria montana var. *lobata*
Salvia pratensis
Clematis orientalis
Centaurea calcitrapa
Glyceria maxima
Schoenoplectus mucronatus
Salvia sclarea
Salvia aethiopis
Geranium lucidum
Solanum elaeagnifolium
Spartium junceum
Thymelaea passerina
Zygophyllum fabago
Helianthus ciliaris
Carduus pycnocephalus
Silybum marianum
Carduus tenuiflorus
Myriophyllum heterophyllum
Mirabilis nyctaginea

Class B Weeds, Designated for Control in Jefferson County

Class B weeds are non-native species designated for control in regions where they are not yet widespread. Controlling infestations in designated areas is required by law.

arrowhead, grass-leaved
blueweed
bugloss, annual
bugloss, common
camelthorn
elodea, Brazilian
fanwort
gorse
hawkweed, orange
hawkweeds: All nonnative species and hybrids of the meadow subgenus
hawkweeds: All nonnative species and hybrids of the wall subgenus
hoary alyssum
houndstongue
indigobush
knapweed, black
knapweed, brown
knapweed, diffuse
knapweed, meadow
knapweed, Russian
knapweed, spotted
knotweed, Himalayan
kochia
loosestrife, garden
loosestrife, purple
loosestrife, wand
ox tongue, hawkweed
parrotfeather
perennial pepperweed
policeman's helmet
puncturevine
reed, common (nonnative)
rush skeletonweed
saltcedar
spurge, leafy
sulfur cinquefoil
toadflax, Dalmatian

thistle, musk
thistle, plumeless
thistle, Scotch
velvetleaf
water primrose
watermilfoil, Eurasian
white bryony
wild chervil
willowherb, hairy
yellow floating heart
yellow nutsedge
yellow starthistle

Sagittaria graminea
Echium vulgare
Anchusa arvensis
Anchusa officinalis
Alhagi maurorum
Egeria densa
Cabomba caroliniana
Ulex europaeus
Hieracium aurantiacum
hawkweeds: All nonnative species and hybrids of the meadow subgenus
Hieracium, subgenus Pilosella
Hieracium, subgenus Hieracium

Berteroa incana
Cynoglossum officinale
Amorpha fruticosa
Centaurea nigra
Centaurea jacea
Centaurea diffusa
Centaurea jacea x nigra
Acroptilon repens
Centaurea stoebe
Polygonum polystachyum
Kochia scoparia
Lysimachia vulgaris
Lythrum salicaria
Lythrum virgatum
Picris hieracioides
Myriophyllum aquaticum
Lepidium latifolium
Impatiens glandulifera
Tribulus terrestris
Phragmites australis
Chondrilla juncea
Tamarix ramosissima
Euphorbia esula
Potentilla recta
Linaria dalmatica* ssp. *dalmatica
Carduus nutans
Carduus acanthoides
Onopordum acanthium
Abutilon theophrasti
Ludwigia hexapetala
Myriophyllum spicatum
Bryonia alba
Anthriscus sylvestris
Epilobium hirsutum
Nymphoides peltata
Cyperus esculentus
Centaurea solstitialis

County-Selected Weeds

RCW 17.10.090 State Noxious Weed List allows counties to select weeds from the B or the C list for mandatory control within the county.

archangel, yellow¹ (B)
broom, Scotch² (B)
butterfly bush¹ (B)
canarygrass, reed³ (C)
fennel, common (B) (except in incorporated Port Townsend)
knotweeds² and ³(B)
poison hemlock¹ (B)
ragwort, tansy¹ (B)
sowthistle, perennial¹ (C)

teasel, common¹ (C)

¹Control county wide
²Control in and within 50 feet of gravel pits
³Control on roadsides(see Weed List Supplement for reed canarygrass areas of control)

Lamiastrum galeobdolon
Cytisus scoparius
Buddleja davidii
Phalaris arundinacea
Foeniculum vulgare

Polygonum spp.
Conium maculatum
Senecio jacobaea
Sonchus arvensis ssp. *arvensis*
Dipsacus fullonum

Additional Noxious Weeds

The following Class B and C weeds are found in our county. Control is desirable. (Class B or C is indicated)

bindweed, field (C)
blackberry, Himalayan (C)
blackberry, evergreen (C)
buffalobur (C)
carrot, wild (C)
catsear, common (C)
daisy, oxeye (C)
groundsel, common (C)
herb Robert (B)
ivy, English (C)

Japanese eelgrass (C)
laurel, spurge (B)
non-native cattail species and hybrids (C)
old man's beard (C)
spurge, myrtle (B)
St Johnswort, common (C)
tansy, common (C)
thistle, bull (C)
thistle, Canada (C)
tree-of-heaven (C)
toadflax, yellow (C)
yellow flag iris (C)

Convolvulus arvensis
Rubus armeniacus
Rubus laciniatus
Solanum rostratum
Daucus carota
Hypochaeris radicata
Leucanthemum vulgare
Senecio vulgaris
Geranium robertianum
Hedera helix "Baltica", "Pittsburgh", "Star", and H. hibernica "Hibernica"
Zostera japonica
Daphne laureola
Typha spp

Clematis vitalba
Euphorbia myrsinites
Hypericum perforatum
Tanacetum vulgare
Cirsium vulgare
Cirsium arvense
Ailanthus altissima
Linaria vulgaris
Iris pseudacorus

Weeds of Concern

This list is for educational purposes only. These weeds are not classified as Noxious Weeds in Washington State.

bittersweet nightshade
peavine, everlasting
peavine, flat

Solanum dulcamara
Lathyrus latifolius
Lathyrus sylvestris