

**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  
Public Works  
Vegetation Management**

1300 Franklin St.  
Vancouver, WA 98660  
(360)-397-6140

Email: [weed.board@clark.wa.gov](mailto:weed.board@clark.wa.gov)  
Website: [www.clark.wa.gov/weed](http://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](http://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, outcompeting desirable forage and native plants.