



Eradication of Class A plants is required by law.

Garlic mustard (above) is highly invasive in many parts of the country where it completely dominates forest floors. Fortunately, its distribution is still limited in Washington. As a Class A noxious weed, it does aggressively being targeted for eradication so it does not become widespread in our forests.



Non-native plants that are limited in their distribution, and the goal is to prevent them from gaining a foothold in Washington. By law, all Class A noxious weed plants must be eradicated (eliminated).

### Class A Weeds

- Prevent small infestations from expanding by eradicating them when they are first detected
  - Restrict already established weed populations to regions of the state where they occur and prevent their movement to un-infested areas
  - Allow flexibility of weed control at the local level for weeds that are already widespread.
- To help protect the State's resources and economy, the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board adopts a State Noxious Weed List each year (WAC 16-750). This list groups weeds into three major classes – A, B, and C – based on the distribution of each species and the seriousness of the threat they pose to Washington State. This classification system is designed to:

Please contact your County Noxious Weed Control Board to learn which Class B species are designated for control in your area.

Dalmatian toadflax (above) is limited in distribution in Western WA, where it is a Class B Non-widespread in Eastern WA, where it is a Class B Non-widespread in many counties. As with Scotch broom, Designate in regions with widespread distribution can select this species for control to meet local needs and priorities.



Scotch broom (above) is widespread in western Washington but still limited or absent in eastern Washington. The goal is to contain it where it is already abundant and to control and prevent its spread so that it does not become a problem statewide. Therefore, it is designated for control in almost every county east of the Cascades.



Class B Weeds  
Non-native, invasive species that are abundant in some areas of the state, but absent or limited in other areas. The statewide goal is to "draw the line" around and contain infested regions, to keep these noxious weeds from spreading into new areas. They are designated for mandatory control in areas where they have not yet invaded or where distribution is still limited. In regions where a Class B species is already abundant, control is decided at the local level, with containment as the primary goal.

Please contact your County Noxious Weed Control Board to learn which Class C species are selected for control in your area.

Himalayan Blackberry (above) is widespread in many parts of the state. Counties may require landowners to control this species or may opt to provide educational resources and encourage voluntary control.



Canada thistle (above) is widespread throughout Washington. Several counties selected this species for control in their county last year, including Adams County, Clark County, Franklin County, and Spokane County, among others.



Class C Weeds  
Noxious weeds that are typically widespread in WA or are of special interest to the state's agricultural industry. The State Weed Board provides educational resources about these species but does not require control of them. The Class C status allows counties to require control if locally desired. Other counties may choose to provide education or technical consultation.

### County Contacts

Adams	(509) 659-1806
Adam - District #1	(509) 488-9023
Asotin	(509) 243-2032
Benton	(509) 943-6005
Benton - District #1	(509) 786-5609
Chelan	(509) 667-6576
Clallam	(360) 417-2442
Clark	(360) 397-6140
Columbia	(509) 382-9760
Cowlitz	(360) 577-3117
Douglas (WSU)	(509) 745-8531 Ext. 6352
Ferry	(509) 775-5225 Ext. 1111
Franklin	(509) 545-3847
Garfield	(509) 843-1913
Grant	(509) 754-2011 Ext. 4710
Grant - District #1	(509) 750-8948
Grant - District #2	(509) 288-2483
Grant - District #3	(509) 398-1870
Grays Harbor	(360) 482-2265
Island	(360) 678-7992
Jefferson	(360) 379-5610 Ext. 205
King	(206) 477-9333
Kitsap	(360) 337-7157 Ext. 6261
Kittitas	(509) 962-7007
Klickitat	(509) 773-5810
Lewis	(360) 740-1215
Lincoln	(509) 725-3646 Ext. 521
Mason	(360) 427-9670 Ext. 592
Okanogan	(509) 422-7165
Pacific	(360) 875-9425
Pend Oreille	(509) 447-2402
Pierce	(253) 798-7263
San Juan	(360) 376-3499
Skagit	(360) 416-1467
Skamania	(509) 427-3941

### County Contacts

Snohomish	(425) 388-7548
Spokane	(509) 477-5777
Stevens	(509) 684-7590
Thurston	(360) 786-5576
Wahkiakum	(360) 795-3852
Walla Walla	(509)-524-2688
Whatcom	(360) 778-6234
Whitman	(509) 397-6261
Yakima	(509) 574-2180

To learn more about noxious weeds and noxious weed control in Washington State, please contact:

**WA State Noxious Weed Control Board**  
P.O. Box 42560  
Olympia, WA 98504-2560  
(360)-725-5764

**Email:** noxiousweeds@agr.wa.gov  
**Website:** <http://www.nwcb.wa.gov>

Or

**WA State Department of Agriculture**  
21 North First Avenue #103  
Yakima, WA 98902  
(509) 249-6973



Cover photos of South American spongeplant infestation and plant with female flower by Jenifer Parsons, WA Department of Ecology

# 2020 Washington State Noxious Weed List



South American spongeplant, *Limnobium laevigatum*, is a new Class A noxious weed for 2020. Eradication in Washington is now required of this floating, aquatic perennial plant.

List arranged alphabetically by:  
**SCIENTIFIC NAME**



**Noxious Weeds** are non-native plants introduced to Washington State that can be highly destructive, competitive, and difficult to control. These plants invade our croplands, rangeland, forests, parks, rivers, lakes, wetlands, and estuaries causing both ecological and economical damage that affects us all.

**Noxious weeds can:**

- Lower crop yields
- Reduce forage quality
- Destroy plant and animal habitat
- Displace native plants
- Clog waterways
- Reduce recreational opportunities (e.g., fishing, hunting, swimming and hiking)
- Decrease land values
- Increase erosion and wildfire risk
- And some are toxic to humans and livestock.

**2020 Washington State Noxious Weed List**

**Class A Noxious Weeds - Eradication required**

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

**Class B Noxious Weeds**

<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	velvetleaf
<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>	camelthorn
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	indigobush
<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>	bugloss, annual
<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>	bugloss, common
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	wild chervil
<i>Bassia scoparia</i>	kochia
<i>Berteroa incana</i>	hoary alyssum
<i>Bryonia alba</i>	white bryony
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	butterfly bush
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	fanwort
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	thistle, plumeless
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	thistle, musk
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	knapweed, diffuse
<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	knapweed, brown

**Class B Noxious Weeds-Continued**

<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Malta starthistle
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	knapweed, black
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow starthistle
<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	knapweed, spotted
<i>Centaurea x moncktonii</i>	knapweed, meadow
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	rush skeletonweed
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	houndstongue
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	yellow nutsedge
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom
<i>Daphne laureola</i>	spurge laurel
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	blueweed
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian elodea
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	hairy willowherb
<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	spurge, myrtle
<i>Euphorbia virgata</i>	spurge, leafy
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	lesser celandine
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> (except <i>F. vulgare</i> var. <i>azoricum</i> )	common fennel, (except bulbous fennel)
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	shiny geranium
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	herb-Robert
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	hawkweed, orange
<i>Hieracium</i> , subgenus <i>Hieracium</i>	hawkweeds: All nonnative species and hybrids of the Wall subgenus
<i>Hieracium</i> , subgenus <i>Pilosella</i>	hawkweeds: All nonnative species and hybrids of the Meadow subgenus
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	policeman's helmet
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	tansy ragwort
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>	yellow archangel
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed
<i>Linaria dalmatica</i> ssp. <i>dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax
<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>	water primrose
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	loosestrife, garden
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	loosestrife, purple
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	loosestrife, wand
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	parrotfeather
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	yellow floating heart
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle
<i>Persicaria wallichii</i>	knotweed, Himalayan
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	common reed (nonnative genotypes only)
<i>Picris hieracioides</i>	hawkweed oxtongue
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	knotweed, Japanese
<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	knotweed, giant
<i>Polygonum x bohemicum</i>	knotweed, Bohemian
<i>Potentilla recta</i>	sulfur cinquefoil
<i>Rhaponticum repens</i>	Russian knapweed
<i>Saccharum ravennae</i>	Ravenna grass
<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>	grass-leaved arrowhead
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	saltcedar
<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>	spurge flax
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	European coltsfoot
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse

**Class C Noxious Weeds**

<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	jointed goatgrass
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree-of-heaven
<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	blackgrass
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	absinth wormwood
<i>Arum italicum</i>	Italian arum
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	common barberry
<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>	longspine sandbur
<i>Centromadia pungens</i>	spikeweed
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	thistle, Canada
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	thistle, bull
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	old man's beard
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	jubata grass
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	pampas grass
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	English hawthorn
<i>Cuscuta approximata</i>	smoothseed alfalfa dodder
<i>Daucus carota</i>	wild carrot (except where commercially grown)
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	common teasel
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	babysbreath
<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Baltica', 'Pittsburgh', and 'Star'; <i>H. hibernica</i> 'Hibernica'	English ivy - four cultivars only (includes Atlantic ivy)
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	black henbane
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	common St. Johnswort
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	common catsear
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	spotted jewelweed
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	yellow flag iris
<i>Lepidium appelianum</i>	hairy whitetop
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	hoary cress
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	oxeye daisy
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	yellow toadflax
<i>Matricaria perforata</i>	scentless mayweed
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> x <i>M. sibiricum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil hybrid
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	fragrant waterlily
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	reed canarygrass
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	curlyleaf pondweed
<i>Rorippa austriaca</i>	Austrian fieldcress
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry
<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	evergreen blackberry
<i>Secale cereale</i>	cereal rye
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	common groundsel
<i>Silene latifolia</i> ssp. <i>alba</i>	white cockle
<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	buffalobur
<i>Soliva sessilis</i>	lawnweed
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> ssp. <i>arvensis</i>	perennial sowthistle
<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>	Swainsonpea
<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	medusahead
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	common tansy
<i>Typha</i> species	nonnative cattail species and hybrids (reminder, does not include the native common cattail, <i>Typha latifolia</i> )
<i>Ventenata dubia</i>	ventenata
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	spiny cocklebur
<i>Zostera japonica</i>	Japanese eelgrass