

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.

buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
common crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
cordgrass, common	<i>Spartina anglica</i>
cordgrass, dense flower	<i>Spartina densiflora</i>
cordgrass, salt meadow	<i>Spartina patens</i>
cordgrass, smooth	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>
dyers 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>
hawkweed, European	<i>Hieracium sabaudum</i>
hawkweed, yellow devil	<i>Hieracium floribundum</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>
purple starthistle	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>
reed sweetgrass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
ricefield bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i>
sage, clary	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>
sage, Mediterranean	<i>Salvia aethiopis</i>
shiny geranium	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>
silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Spanish broom	<i>Spartium junceum</i>
spurge flax	<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>
Syrian bean-caper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</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>
velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
wild four o'clock	<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>

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. Please contact the San Juan County Noxious Weed Control Program to learn which species are designated in your area.

Austrian fieldcress	<i>Rorippa austriaca</i> ‡
blackgrass	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i> ‡
blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i> ‡
Brazilian elodea	<i>Egeria densa</i>
bugloss, annual	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i> ‡
bugloss, common	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i> ‡
butterfly bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
camelthorn	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i> ‡
common catsear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
common fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> ‡
common reed (nonnative genotypes)	<i>Phragmites australis</i> ‡
Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica dalmatica</i> ‡
Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i> ‡
gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i> ‡
grass-leaved arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i> ‡
hairy willow-herb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
hawkweed oxtongue	<i>Picris hieracioides</i> ‡
hawkweed, mouseear	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i> ‡
hawkweed, orange	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
hawkweed, polar	<i>Hieracium atratum</i> ‡
hawkweed, queen-devil	<i>Hieracium glomeratum</i> ‡
hawkweed, smooth	<i>Hieracium laevigatum</i> ‡
hawkweed, yellow	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i> ‡
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</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 jacea x nigra</i> ‡
knawweed, Russian	<i>Acroptilon repens</i> ‡
knawweed, spotted	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> ‡
knotweed, Bohemian	<i>Polygonum bohemicum</i>
knotweed, giant	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>
knotweed, Himalayan	<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>
knotweed, Japanese	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>

kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i> ‡
lawnweed	<i>Soliva sessilis</i> ‡
lepyrodiclis	<i>Lepyrodiclis holosteoides</i> ‡
longspine sandbur	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i> ‡
loosestrife, garden	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i> ‡
loosestrife, purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> ‡
loosestrife, wand	<i>Lythrum virgatum</i> ‡
oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
parrotfeather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> ‡
perennial pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> ‡
perennial sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis arvensis</i> ‡
policeman's helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> ‡
poison-hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i> ‡
puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i> ‡
saltcedar	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> ‡
Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> ‡
spurge laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i> ‡
spurge, leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i> ‡
spurge, myrtle	<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>
sulfur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i> ‡
swainsonpea	<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i> ‡
tansy ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i> ‡
thistle, musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i> ‡
thistle, plumeless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i> ‡
thistle, Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i> ‡
water primrose	<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i> ‡
white bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i> ‡
wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
wild chervil	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> ‡
yellow archangel	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i> ‡
yellow floating heart	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i> ‡
yellow nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i> ‡
yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> ‡

CLASS C WEEDS: Noxious weeds which are already widespread in WA or are of special interest to the state's agricultural industry. The Class C status allows counties to enforce control if locally desired. Other counties may choose to provide education or technical consultation.

absinth wormwood	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
babysbreath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
black henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
cereal rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>
common groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
common St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> ‡
curly-leaf pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>
English ivy - four cultivars	<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Baltica', ‡ 'Pittsburgh', ‡ and 'Star', ‡ 'H. hibernica' 'Hibernica' ‡
evergreen blackberry	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>
field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
fragrant water lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>
hairy whitetop	<i>Cardaria pubescens</i>
hawkweed, common	<i>Hieracium lachenalii</i>
hawkweeds, nonnative and invasive species not listed elsewhere	<i>Hieracium</i> spp.
Himalayan blackberry	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>
hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
jointed goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>
old man's beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
scentless mayweed	<i>Matricaria perforata</i>
smoothseed alfalfa dodder	<i>Cuscuta approximata</i>
spikeweed	<i>Hemizonia pungens</i>
spiny cocklebur	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>
thistle, bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
white cockle	<i>Silene latifolia alba</i>
yellow flag iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
yellow toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>

Key

Reported in San Juan County

‡ Control or containment required

Unregulated Weeds of Special Concern in San Juan County

These weed species, though not listed by the state, are known to impact and degrade native plant and animal habitat, agricultural lands and open space. At a minimum, containment is urged to limit their further encroachment on to public and private land. Removal is preferred.

Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
English hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
English holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Hybrid lupine	<i>Lupinus x polyphyllum</i>
Bur chervil	<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i> , <i>C. jubata</i>
English laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Italian arum	<i>Arum italicum</i>
Mole spurge	<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i> , <i>V. major</i>



Yellow archangel (*Lamium galeobdolon*) SJCNWCB

Help Protect the Islands

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 economic damage that affects us all.

Noxious weeds can:

- Lower crop yields
- Reduce forage quality
- Destroy plant and animal habitat
- Displace native plants
- Reduce outdoor recreational opportunities
- Clog waterways
- Decrease land values
- Increase erosion and wildfire risk
- Some are toxic to humans and livestock

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 16-750-005 to 015). This list classifies weeds into three major classes – A, B, and C – based on the stage of invasion of each species and the seriousness of the threat they pose to Washington State.

This classification system is designed to:

- 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 learn more about noxious weeds and noxious weed control in San Juan County and Washington State, please contact:

**The San Juan County
Noxious Weed Control Program**
62 Henry Road #26/P.O.B. 1634
Eastsound, WA 98245
360-376-3499
rich@sanjuanweeds.org
judy@sanjuanweeds.org
www.sanjuan.wsu.edu/noxious.html

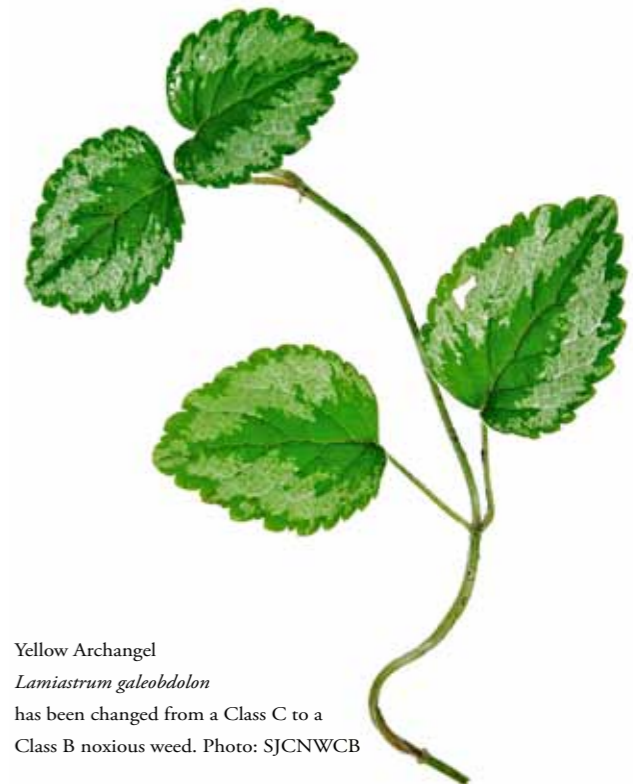
**WA State Noxious Weed Control
Board**
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Olympia, WA 98504-2560
(360)-725-5764
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**Please help protect Washington's
economy and environment from
noxious weeds!**

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2011 Washington State & San Juan County Noxious Weed List



Yellow Archangel
Lamium galeobdolon
has been changed from a Class C to a
Class B noxious weed. Photo: SJCNWCB