

noxious (nok'shəs). adj.1. Harmful or injurious to health or physical well-being.

The Whatcom County Noxious Weed List is made up of all **Class A**, **Class B designates**, and any selections by the Whatcom County Noxious Weed Board from the **Class B** or **Class C** Weed List.

Class A weeds: limited distribution in Washington. Preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations is highest priority. Control of these species is required by law.

Class B weeds: distribution limited in portions of the state. Class B weed species are separated into two categories: Designated and County-Selected. Prevention of seedfall of Class B-Designated weeds is required. Class B County-Selected weeds are targeted for control, mapping, educational or biological efforts.

Class C weeds: widespread in the state and are targeted for mapping, educational or biological efforts in Whatcom County.



Class A Weeds

common crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
cordgrass, common	<u>Spartina anglica</u>
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	<u>Euphorbia oblongata</u>
false brome	<u>Brachypodium sylvaticum</u>
floating primrose-willow	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
flowering rush	<u>Butomus umbellatus</u>
French broom	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>
garlic mustard	<u>Alliaria petiolata</u>
giant hogweed	<u>Heracleum mantegazzianum</u>
goatsrue	<u>Galega officinalis</u>
hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
knapweed, bighead	<u>Centaurea macrocephala</u>
knapweed, Vochin	<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>
kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i>
meadow clary	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>
oriental clematis	<i>Clematis orientalis</i>
purple starthistle	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>
reed sweetgrass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
ricefield bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i>
sage, clary	<u>Salvia sclarea</u>
sage, Mediterranean	<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>
silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
small-flowered jewelweed	<i>Impatiens parviflora</i>
South American spongeplant	<i>Limnobium laevigatum</i>
Spanish broom	<u>Spartium junceum</u>
Syrian beancaper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>
Texas blueweed	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>
thistle, Italian	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>
thistle, milk	<u>Silybum marianum</u>
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>

Class B (designated) Weeds

blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Brazilian elodea	<u>Egeria densa</u>
bugloss, annual	<u>Lycopsis arvensis</u>
bugloss, common	<u>Anchusa officinalis</u>
camelthorn	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>
common fennel¹	<u>Foeniculum vulgare</u>
common reed (nonnative genotypes)	<u>Phragmites australis</u>
Dalmatian toadflax	<u>Linaria dalmatica</u>
European coltsfoot	<u>Tussilago farfara</u>
fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
grass-leaved arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>
hanging sedge⁶	<u>Carex pendula</u>
hawkweed oxtongue	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>
hawkweeds²	<u>Hieracium</u> , subgenus <i>Pilosella</i>
hoary alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>
houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
indigobush	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
knapweed, black	<u>Centaurea nigra</u>
knapweed, brown	<u>Centaurea jacea</u>
knapweed, diffuse	<u>Centaurea diffusa</u>
knapweed, Russian	<i>Rhaponticum repens</i>
knotweed, giant	<u>Fallopia sachalinensis</u>
knotweed, Himalayan	<u>Persicaria wallichii</u>
knotweed, Japanese	<u>Fallopia japonica</u>
kochia	<u>Bassia scoparia</u>
loosestrife, garden	<u>Lysimachia vulgaris</u>
loosestrife, purple	<u>Lythrum salicaria</u>
loosestrife, wand	<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>
Malta starthistle	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>
parrotfeather	<u>Myriophyllum aquaticum</u>
perennial pepperweed	<u>Lepidium latifolium</u>
puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
rough chervil	<u>Chaerophyllum temulum</u>
rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
saltcedar	<u>Tamarix ramosissima</u>
shiny geranium	<u>Geranium lucidum</u>
spurge laurel	<u>Daphne laureola</u>

spurge, leafy	<i>Euphorbia virgata</i>
sulfur cinquefoil	<u>Potentilla recta</u>
thistle, musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
thistle, plumeless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
thistle, Scotch	<u>Onopordum acanthium</u>
velvetleaf	<u>Abutilon theophrasti</u>
water primrose	<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>
white bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
wild basil	<u>Clinopodium vulgare</u>
yellow archangel	<u>Lamium galeobdolon</u>
yellow floatingheart	<u>Nymphoides peltata</u>
yellow nutsedge	<u>Cyperus esculentus</u>
yellow starthistle	<u>Centaurea solstitialis</u>

Class B - Whatcom County - Selected

butterfly bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
common tansy	<u>Tanacetum vulgare</u>
lesser celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>
hawkweed, orange	<u>Hieracium aurantiacum</u>
hawkweeds³	<u>Hieracium</u> , subgenus <i>Hieracium</i>
herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
knapweed, meadow	<i>Centaurea x gerstlaueri</i>
knapweed, spotted	<u>Centaurea stoebe</u>
knotweed, Bohemian	<i>Fallopia x bohemica</i>
poison hemlock	<u>Conium maculatum</u>
policeman's helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
tansy ragwort	<u>Jacobaea vulgaris</u>
Scotch broom	<u>Cytisus scoparius</u>
spurge, myrtle	<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>
Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
wild chervil	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
hairy willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>

Class C - Whatcom County - Selected

common St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
common teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
curlyleaf pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>
English hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
English ivy - four	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
evergreen blackberry	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>
fragrant waterlily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>
green alkanet	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>
Himalayan blackberry	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>
Italian arum	<i>Arum italicum</i>
jubata grass	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>
medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>
nonnative cattail ⁵	<i>Typha</i> spp.
old man's beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
spotted jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>
thistle, bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
tree-of-heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
ventenata	<i>Ventenata dubia</i>
yellowflag iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>

¹except *F. vulgare* var. *azoricum*

²All nonnative species and hybrids of the meadow subgenus

³All nonnative species and hybrids of the wall subgenus

⁴Cultivars: 'Baltica', 'Pittsburgh', 'Star'; *H. hibernica* 'Hibernica'

⁵including but not limited to *Typha angustifolia*, *T. domingensis*, *T. minima*, *T. x glauca*

⁶*Carex pendula* ssp. *pendula* and *Carex pendula* ssp. *agastachys*

Noxious weeds identified with an underline receive highest priority for education, survey and/or notification to owners of infested property. **Bold type** indicates species which have been recorded as present in Whatcom County. **Green Highlight** indicates weed species adopted in 2022.

Frequently Asked Questions

How is a plant designated a "Noxious Weed"?

The Washington State Noxious Weed Board, a group of citizen volunteers representing all parts of the state, annually adopts and publishes a list of weeds to be controlled or eradicated based on public comment and input from county weed boards. The Whatcom County Weed Board then customizes this list and adopts the Whatcom County Noxious Weed List each year. These are priority weeds that may be required by law to be controlled by the property owner.

If it's a "Noxious Weed" does that mean that it's poisonous?

Some noxious weeds are poisonous, but not all of them are. Toxicity in a noxious weed may be just one of the problems associated with it. By legal definition, noxious weeds are non-native plants that have been introduced to Washington State. Because of their aggressive growth and lack of natural enemies, these weeds can be highly destructive, competitive, or difficult to control. They are harmful because they reduce crop yields, destroy native plant and animal habitat, damage outdoor recreational opportunities, clog waterways, lower land values, create erosion problems and fire hazards, and they can also poison humans and livestock.

What should I do if I have these weeds on my property?

Under state weed law Chapter 17.10 RCW, landowners are responsible for the eradication of Class A and the management of certain Class B noxious weeds on their property. No specific method of control is required; the landowner may choose whatever cultural, mechanical, chemical, or biological method that obtains the desired result. For best results, the type of control you select should take into consideration the weed, its life cycle and location. All weeds are not alike and it is critical to identify and understand your target weeds *before* you manage them. Whatcom County Weed Board staff can provide information on the best

If you would like more information, contact:

Whatcom County
Noxious Weed Control Board

322 N. Commercial St.

Bellingham, WA 98225

(360) 778-6234 or (360) 778-6249

<http://www.whatcomcounty.us/914/Weeds>

email: LBaldwin@co.whatcom.wa.us



The Washington State Noxious Weed List is updated annually.

Everyone is encouraged to participate in the process.

For additional information, contact:

Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board

PO Box 42560

Olympia, WA 98504-2560

(360) 902-2053

website: www.nwcb.wa.gov



2022 Whatcom County Noxious Weed List



Goatsrue
(*Galega officinalis*)
Class A Noxious Weed