

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. **Please contact your County Noxious Weed Control Coordinator to learn which species are designated in your area.**

Class C Weeds: These are noxious weeds typically widespread in WA State or are of special interest to the state's agricultural industry. The Class C status allows counties to require control if locally desired. 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>Heracleum 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	<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	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>
sage, Mediterranean	<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>
silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Spanish broom	<i>Spartium junceum</i>
spurge flax	<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>
Syrian beancaper	<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>
wild four-o'clock	<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>

Class B Weeds- Required Control

*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>
*camellthorn	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>
*common fennel, (except bulbing fennel)	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> (except <i>F. vulgare</i> var. <i>azoricum</i>)
*common reed (nonnative genotypes only)	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i> ssp. <i>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 willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
*hawkweed, oxtongue	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>
*hawkweed, orange	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
*hawkweeds: All nonnative species and hybrids of the meadow subgenus	<i>Hieracium</i> , subgenus <i>Pilosella</i>
*hawkweeds: All nonnative species and hybrids of the wall subgenus	<i>Hieracium</i> , subgenus <i>Hieracium</i>
herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
*hoary alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>
*houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
*indigobush	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>

*knapweed, black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
*knapweed, brown	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>
knapweed, diffuse	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
knapweed, meadow	<i>Centaurea x moncktonii</i>
*knapweed, Russian	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
knapweed, spotted	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>
knotweed, Bohemian	<i>Polygonum x 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>
*lesser celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>
*loosestrife, garden	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
loosestrife, purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
*loosestrife, wand	<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>
parrotfeather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
perennial pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
*policeman's helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
*puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Revenna grass	<i>Saccharum revennae</i>
*rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
*saltcedar	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>
Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
shiny geranium	<i>Geranium lucidum</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>
tansy ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
*thistle, musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
*thistle, plumeless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
*thistle, Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
*velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
water primrose	<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>
*white bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
wild chervil	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
yellow archangel	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>
*yellow floatingheart	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>
*yellow nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
*yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>

Class C Weeds

buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
nonnative cattail species and hybrids	<i>Typha</i> spp.
common groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
common St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
common teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
English hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
English ivy - four cultivars only	<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Baltica', 'Pittsburgh', and 'Star'; <i>H. hibernica</i> 'Hibernica'
evergreen blackberry	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>
field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Himalayan blackberry	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>
Italian arum	<i>Arum italicum</i>
Jubata grass	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>
old man's beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
scentless mayweed	<i>Matricaria perforata</i>
spiny cocklebur	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>
Swainsonpea	<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>
thistle, bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
tree-of-heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
white cockle	<i>Silene latifolia</i> ssp. <i>alba</i>
wild carrot (except where commercially grown)	<i>Daucus carota</i>
yellowflag iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
yellow toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>

- Change to the 2017 List
- * State designated high priority for control and enforcement = Required control
- Control required especially along transportation right-of-ways, near residential communities (fire danger), areas where plants create a significant impact to managed pastures or farmland.
- Bold listings – documented plant species in Cowlitz Co.
- Highlighted listings – County select class B and C high priority weeds for control and enforcement action.

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
- Reduce recreational opportunities (e.g., fishing, hunting, swimming and hiking)
- Clog waterways
- Decrease land values
- Increase erosion and wildfire risk
- And some are toxic to humans and livestock

Please help protect Washington's economy and environment from noxious weeds!

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 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 Washington State, Please contact:

**Cowlitz County
Noxious Weed Control Board**
207 Fourth Ave. N.
Kelso, WA 98628-4124
Tel. (360)577-3117

Email: noxiousweeds@co.cowlitz.wa.us

Website: <http://co.cowlitz.wa.us>

Or

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

Email: noxiousweeds@agr.wa.gov

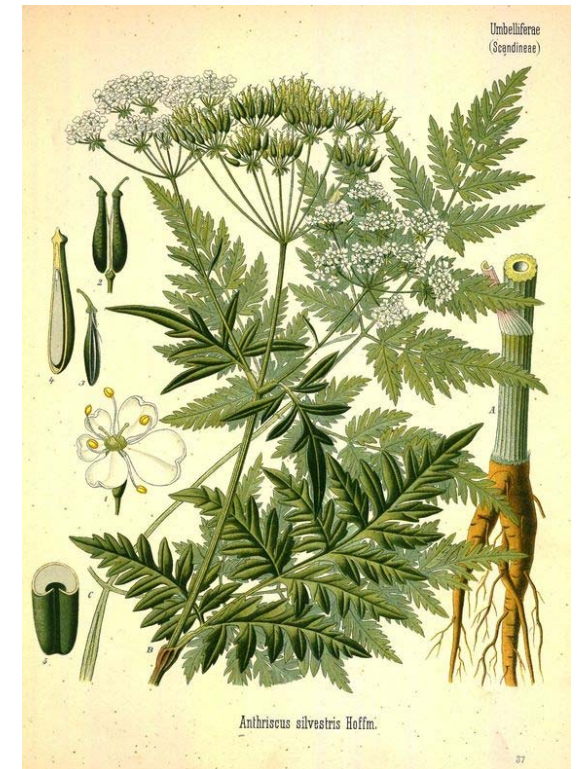
Website: <http://nwcb.wa.gov>

Or

WA State Department of Agriculture
Natural Resource Building
P.O. Box 42560
1111 Washington St. SE
Olympia, WA 98504-2560
Tel. (360)902-1800

Website: <http://agr.wa.gov>

2017 Cowlitz County Noxious Weed List



Wild chervil Anthriscus sylvestris

Wild chervil. From Köhler's Medizinal-Pflanzen, vol. 4. Source: Biodiversity Heritage Library / Missouri Botanical Garden. Public domain. [wild chervil, Anthriscus sylvestris, Apiaceae]

**List arranged alphabetically by:
COMMON NAME**