

2024



Jefferson County Noxious Weed List

Silybum marianum
Milk Thistle

Milk thistle is a toxic, non-native, and very aggressive plant in Western Washington. As a nitrate accumulator, ingestion by grazing animals is lethal. It is required for control in Jefferson County.

WEEDS OF CONCERN are not required for control in Jefferson County, but monitoring and control is encouraged.

bindweed, field (C)	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
blackberry, Himalayan (C)	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>
blackberry, evergreen (C)	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>
Buffalobur (C)	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
canarygrass, reed (C)	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
carrot, wild (C)	<i>Daucus carota</i>
catsear, common (C)	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
daisy, oxeye (C)	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
everlasting peavine (C)	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>
groundsel, common (C)	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Italian arum (C)	<i>Arum italicum</i>
ivy, English (C)	<i>Hedera helix</i> "Baltica", "Pittsburgh", "Star", and <i>H. hibernica</i> "Hibernica"
Japanese eelgrass (C)	<i>Nanozostera japonica</i>
non-native cattail species	<i>Typha</i> spp
old man's beard (C)	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
pampas & jubata grass (C)	<i>Cordia alliodora</i> & <i>Jubata</i>
sowthistle, perennial (C)	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> ssp.
spurge, myrtle (B)	<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>
St Johnswort, common (C)	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
tansy, common (C)	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
thistle, bull (C)	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
thistle, Canada (C)	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
tree-of-heaven (C)	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
toadflax, yellow (C)	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
yellow flag iris (C)	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>

YOU CAN HELP!

Report noxious
weeds by
Contacting
JCNWCB or by
scanning this
QR code



NOXIOUS WEEDS are non-native plants introduced to Washington State that can be highly destructive, competitive, and difficult to control once established. Noxious weeds can:

- Lower crop yields
- Destroy plant and animal habitat
- Reduce biodiversity & displace native plants
- Reduce recreational opportunities (fishing, hunting, hiking, swimming)
- Decrease land values
- Increase erosion and wildfire risk
- Be toxic to humans and livestock

RCW 17.10, Washington State's Noxious Weed Law, establishes **all property owners' responsibility to prevent and control the spread of noxious weeds**. Since plants grow without regard to property lines or political jurisdictions, everyone's cooperation is needed – private citizens, businesses, government agencies, and all other landowners have a role to play.

Jefferson County Noxious Weed Control Board

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The Jefferson County Weed List is updated annually and consists of all State Listed Class A and Class B designate and county select noxious weeds.

CLASS A WEEDS are non-native species with a limited distribution in Washington. Preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations is required by law.

Common crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
ordgrass, common	<i>Spartina anglica</i>
ordgrass, dense-flowered	<i>Spartina densiflora</i>
ordgrass, saltmeadow	<i>Spartina patens</i>
ordgrass, smooth	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>
yer's woad	<i>Isatis tinctorial</i>
ggleaf spurge	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>
alse brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>
oating primrose-willow	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
owering rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>
rench broom	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>
arlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
ant hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
atsrue	<i>Galega officinalis</i>
hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
hnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
napweed, bighead	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>
napweed, short -fringed (ochin)	<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>
dz	<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobate</i>
eadow clary	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>
ange peel (oriental) clematis	<i>Clematis orientalis</i>
lmer amranath	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
urple starthistle	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>
ed sweetgrass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
efield bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i>
sh (Spanish) broom	<i>Spartium junceum</i>
ge, clary	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>
ge, Mediterranean	<i>Salvia aethiopis</i>
verleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
all-flowered jewelweed	<i>Impatiens parviflora</i>
ooth frogbit (South American ongeplant)	<i>Limnobium laevigatum</i>
irian) bean-caper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>
as Blueweed	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>
stle, shore (Italian)	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>
stle, milk	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
stle, slenderflower	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>
stle, ashen (Turkish)	<i>Carduus cinereus</i>
riable-leaf milfoil & hybrids	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>
d four o'clock	<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>

CLASS B- DESIGNATED WEEDS are non-native species that are presently limited to portions of the state. The following Class B species are designated for control in Jefferson County. Control is required by law.

Blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Brazilian elodea	<i>Egeria densa</i>
bugloss, annual	<i>Lycopsis arvensis</i>
bugloss, common	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>
camelthorn	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>
common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>
Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
European coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</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>
hanging sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>
Hawkweed, hybrids	<i>Piolsella, Hieracium</i>
hawkweed, orange	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
hoary alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>
houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
indigobush	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
knapeed, black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
knapeed, brown	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>
knapeed, diffuse	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
knapeed, meadow	<i>Centaurea x gerstlaueri</i>
knapeed, Russian	<i>Rhaponticum repens</i>
knapeed, spotted	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>
knotweed, Himalayan	<i>Persicaria wallichii</i>
kochia	<i>Bassia scoparia</i>
lesser celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>
loosestrife, garden	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
loosestrife, purple	<i>Lysimachia salicaria</i>
loosestrife, wand	<i>Lysimachia virgatum</i>
Parrotfeather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
perennial pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
Policeman's helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
Puncture vine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
rough chervil	<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>
rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
saltcedar	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>
shiny geranium	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>

CLASS B-DESIGNATES CONT:

spurge, leafy	<i>Euphorbia virgate</i>
sulfur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>
tansy ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>
thistle, musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
thistle, plumeless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
thistle, Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
Tocalote (Malta starthistle)	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>
velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
water primrose	<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>
white bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
wild chervil	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
wild basil	<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>
yellow floating heart	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>
yellow nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>

COUNTY SELECTED WEEDS are weeds from the State Class B or C list that counties may designate for control under RCW 17.10.090. Control is required.

bush, butterfly (B) (except in incorp Port Townsend)	yellow archangel (B) <i>Buddleja davidii</i>
fennel, common (B) (except in incorp Port Townsend)	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>
Eurasian watermilfoil hybrid (C)	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> x <i>M. sibiricum</i>
knotweeds (B)	<i>Polygonum ssp. (non- native)</i>
Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
poison hemlock (B)	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Scotch broom (C) (within 100-ft of aggregate piles and storage facilities)	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
spotted jewelweed (C) (everywhere West of Lake Leland)	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>
	<i>Daphne laureola</i>
spurge laurel (B)	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
tansy, ragwort (B)	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
tansy, common (B)	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
teasel, common (C)	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>



Jefferson County Noxious Weed-Free Program

DEMAND IS GROWING FOR THE USE OF CERTIFIED NOXIOUS WEED-FREE MATERIALS

In 2024, the Jefferson County Noxious Weed Control Board will provide free inspections to certify sites that buy and sell aggregate materials such as gravel, soil or woodchips.

Inspection standards were created to help limit the spread of noxious weeds, provide assurance that a site meets minimum standards, and support businesses & customers in protecting resources against the damage of invasives.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

When buying material for a project, ask the provider if they have a certification, and if not, encourage them to do so!

CONTACT US



www.bit.ly/jcnwcb



360-316-9332



121 Oak Bay Road
Port Hadlock, WA 98339

WHY CHOOSE CERTIFIED WEED-FREE MATERIAL?

By using weed-free material in your garden or on new construction projects, you can limit the spread of noxious weeds to vulnerable areas.

WHAT CAN BE CERTIFIED?

Any kind of aggregate material can be certified. This includes gravel, rock, sand, soil, compost, woodchips, etc.

WHO IS CERTIFIED?

A list of currently certified locations can be found on the Noxious Weed Control Board website: bit.ly/jcnwcb