



# 2019 Grant County Weed List

For weed control information,  
please contact:

## Noxious Weed Control Board of Grant County

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Noxious weeds are non-native plants that have been introduced to Grant County through human actions. Because of their aggressive growth and lack of natural enemies in the county, these species can be highly destructive, competitive or difficult to control. These exotic species can reduce crop yields, destroy native plant and animal habitat, damage recreational opportunities, clog waterways, lower land values, and poison humans and livestock.

To help protect Grant County's resources, the Noxious Weed Control Board of Grant County adopts a county weed list each year, as directed by RCW 17.10.090. The list categorizes weeds into three major classes – A, B, C – according to the seriousness of the threat they pose to Grant County.

### 2019 Regulation and Policy Letter

The Noxious Weed Control Board of Grant County (hereinafter referred to as Board) shall promote weed control by personal contact with landowners and through whatever public media can be arranged. The Board will promote weed control through public seminars, hearings, demonstrations, field trips, school lectures and regularly scheduled Board meetings. Landowners are responsible for the control of noxious weed propagules on their property.

It is the policy of the Board to work closely with all public agencies and municipalities and to encourage all landowners to control their own weeds by whatever means they have at their disposal or by those commercially available. Control means to prevent all seed production and to prevent the dispersal of all propagative parts capable of forming new plants. Eradicate means to eliminate a noxious weed within an area of infestation. The Board Coordinator and Consultants will assist in locating and identifying noxious weeds and encourage the landowner to report to the Board the location of all other noxious weed infestations.

The Board, or duly authorized staff personnel representing the Board, have the authority to enter all property under the Board's jurisdiction for the purposes of enforcing the weed laws of the State of Washington under Chapter 17.10.160 of the Revised Code of Washington and to hire a licensed contractor to comply with said statute to control the infestation.

If the property owner does not take prompt action to control the noxious weeds in accordance with RCW 17.10, and this regulation, the Board shall cause their being controlled at the expense of the landowner

as per RCW 17.10.170. Charges for the regulatory work shall be based on the cost of control work to include labor and materials and necessary legal and administrative fees. The amount of such expenses shall constitute a lien against the property.

It shall be required that the following noxious weed propagules be prevented from spreading within the boundaries of Grant County, Washington, under the Board's jurisdiction.

### Class A Weeds

Class A weeds are non-native species whose distribution in Grant County and Washington state is still limited. Preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations are the highest priority. Eradication of all Class A plants is required by law.

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
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>

### Class A Weeds (Continued)

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>
small-flowered jewelweed	<i>Impatiens parviflora</i>
Spanish broom	<i>Spartium junceum</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

Class B weeds are non-native species that are presently limited to portions of Grant County. Preventing infestations of Class B weeds 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.

blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Brazilian elodea	<i>Egeria densa</i>
bugloss, annual	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>
bugloss, common	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>
camelthorn	<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>

### Class B Weeds (Continued)

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>Rhaponticum repens</i>
knapweed, spotted	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>
knotweed, Bohemian	<i>Polygonum x bohemicum</i>
knotweed, giant	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>
knotweed, Himalayan	<i>Persicaria wallichii</i>
knotweed, Japanese	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>
kochia	<i>Bassia scoparia</i>
loosestrife, garden	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
loosestrife, purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Malta starthistle	<i>Centaurea melitensis</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>
Ravenna grass	<i>Saccharum ravennae</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 flax	<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>
spurge laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>
spurge, leafy	<i>Euphorbia virgata</i>
spurge, myrtle	<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</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>
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>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>
yellow floating heart	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>
yellow nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>

### Class C Weeds

Class C weeds are other non-native weeds that are typically widespread in Grant County and Washington state, or are of special interest to the state's agricultural industry. Long-term programs of suppression and control are expected for Class C weeds.

black henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
cereal rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>
common barberry	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>
common groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
common St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
Eurasian watermilfoil hybrid	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> x <i>M. sibiricum</i>
field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
hairy whitetop	<i>Lepidium appelianum</i>
hoary cress	<i>Lepidium draba</i>
jointed goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>
longspine sandbur	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>
oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
scentless mayweed	<i>Matricaria perforata</i>
Swainsonpea	<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>
thistle, bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</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>

### Noxious Weeds Recommended for Control

The following noxious weeds are present in Grant County and recommended for control. Control of these noxious weeds is non-mandatory with information on plant characteristics and control methods available from the Weed Board.

medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>
tree-of-heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>

As Grant County landowners,  
let's take pride in  
controlling noxious weeds