

Pierce County Noxious Weed Enforcement List

in accordance with RCW 17.10 and WAC 16-750

Common Name	Scientific Name
Annual Bugloss (B)	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>
Blueweed (B)	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Brazilian Elodea (B)	<i>Egeria densa</i>
Common Bugloss (B)	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>
Common Cordgrass (A)	<i>Spartina anglica</i>
Common Fennel (B)	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>
Common Reed (B)	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Dalmatian Toadflax (B)	<i>Linaria dalmanica</i>
Diffuse Knapweed (B)	<i>Centaura diffusa</i>
Dyers Woad (A)	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Eggleaf spurge (A)	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>
Flowering Rush (A)	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>
Garlic Mustard (A)	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Giant Hogweed (A)	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
Gorse (B)	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Hawkweeds, Meadow (B)	<i>Hieracium</i> , subgenus <i>pilosella</i>
Hawkweeds, Wall (B)	<i>Hieracium</i> , subgenus <i>hieracium</i>
Meadow Knapweed (B)	<i>Centaura x monkolnii</i>
Milk Thistle (A)	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
Orange Hawkweed (B)	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
Parrotfeather (B)	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Perennial Pepperweed (B)	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
Poison Hemlock (B)	<i>Conium maculatum</i>

(A) Classification: **Eradication** will be enforced

CLASS A NOXIOUS WEEDS	NOT CURRENTLY KNOWN TO BE PRESENT IN PIERCE CO.
broom, French	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>
broom, Spanish	<i>Spartium junceum</i>
common crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
cordgrass, dense flower	<i>Spartina densiflora</i>
cordgrass, salt meadow	<i>Spartina patens</i>
eggleaf spurge	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>
false brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>
floating primrose-willow	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
goatsrue	<i>Galega officinalis</i>
hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
knapweed, bighead	<i>Centaura macrocephala</i>
knapweed, Voehin	<i>Centaura nigrescens</i>
kudzu	<i>Pueraria Montana var. lobata</i>
meadow clary	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>
oriental clematis	<i>Clematis orientalis</i>
purple startistle	<i>Centaura 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>
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>
wild four o'clock	<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>

Rush Skeletonweed (B)	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Scotch Thistle (B)	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
Shiny Geranium (B)	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>
Slenderflower Thistle (A)	<i>Cardus tenuiflorus</i>
Smooth Cordgrass (A)	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>
Spotted Knapweed (B)	<i>Centaura maculosa</i>
Tansy Ragwort (B)	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Variable-leaf Milfoil (A)	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>
Velvetleaf (B)	<i>Abrutilon theophrastie</i>
Wild Chervil (B)	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Yellow Nutsedge (B)	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>

(B) Classification: **Control** will be enforced

WHAT IS A NOXIOUS WEED?

Noxious weeds are non-native plants which have been proven to have a negative impact on the environment and are highly destructive, competitive, and difficult to control or eliminate. These invasive species are introduced intentionally or accidentally through human actions. They may be escapees from gardens, or accidentally introduced through human travel and trade.

Once established noxious weeds aggressively displace desirable vegetation, reduce agricultural productivity, compromise public health and safety, lower property values, increase flood hazards, or destroy native plant and animal habitat.

WHAT IS THE STATE NOXIOUS

The goal of Washington's noxious weed law (RCW 17.10) is to protect Washington state from invasive, non-native plants that have been designated as Noxious Weeds. All landowners, including city, county and state, are responsible to control and prevent the spread of noxious weeds on their property.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE PIERCE COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED PROGRAM?

County noxious weed programs serve to prevent and reduce the harmful effects of invasive noxious weeds. Many people are unfamiliar with noxious weeds, so the program provides training workshops, informative brochures and field guides, on-site consultations, and a staffed education booth at community events. Additionally, licensed Noxious Weed Specialists conduct surveys throughout the county to locate infestations. Property owners are notified regarding noxious weed laws, identification, and control methods. Finally, infestation sites are monitored to ensure that control is achieved.

CLASS B NOXIOUS WEEDS

CLASS B NOXIOUS WEEDS	EITHER NOT CURRENTLY PRESENT OR NOT ENFORCED IN PIERCE COUNTY
butterfly bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
cannethorn	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>
Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
grass-leaved arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>
hairy willow-herb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Hawkweed, oxtongue	<i>Pieris hieracioides</i>
Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
hoary alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>
houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
indigobush	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>

What You Can Do:

Prevent Weed Infestations:

- ◆ Obey noxious weed laws and quarantines
- ◆ Choose noninvasive species for your gardens and landscapes
- ◆ Check vehicles, clothing, boats, boat trailers, and camping equipment for weeds and seeds
- ◆ Never dump an aquarium into a body of water
- ◆ Cover compost, topsoil, and mulch piles with a tarp

Control Weed Infestations:

- ◆ Remove or control weeds safely and appropriately
- ◆ Properly dispose of noxious weeds and weed seeds
- ◆ Replant with appropriate species to prevent weeds from returning
- ◆ Prevent seed production and keep the spread of weeds at a minimum
- ◆ Follow best management practices for pastures and open spaces

**"Noxious Weeds,
Invasive,
Destructive,
Costly."**

CLASS B (continued)

CLASS B (continued)	EITHER NOT CURRENTLY PRESENT OR NOT ENFORCED IN PIERCE COUNTY
knapweed, black	<i>Centaura nigra</i>
knapweed, brown	<i>Centaura jacea</i>
knapweed, Russian	<i>Acroptilon repens</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>Koehia scoparia</i>
lesser celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>
loosestrife, garden	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
loosestrife, purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
loosestrife, wand	<i>L. yihtrum virgatum</i>
policeman's helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Ravenna grass	<i>Saccharum ravennae</i>
salcedar	<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>
thistle, musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
thistle, plumelless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
water primrose	<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>
white bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
yellow archangel	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>
yellow floating heart	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>
yellow startistle	<i>Centaura solstitialis</i>

Pierce County Noxious Weed Control Board

THE TERRIBLE TEN

AND NOXIOUS WEED LISTS



16709 103rd Ave Ct E #201
Puyallup, WA 98374

253-798-7263
www.PierceCountyWeedBoard.org

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WILD CHERVIL

Biennial plant grows from 1 to 4 ft. tall
Has hollow ridged stems with fern-like leaves
Bears small white umbrella shaped flower clusters
Poses a serious threat to native plants and agriculture

Is highly adaptable and will grow in almost any type of soil. It has an aggressive growth habit, quickly creating monocultures.

Most of Pierce County is highly susceptible to Wild Chervil



DALMATIAN TOADFLAX

Perennial herb 2.5 to 5 feet tall
Waxy, heart shaped, light green leaves
Bright yellow flowers with a tinge of orange in the center, looks like a snapdragon

A persistent, aggressive invader, pushing out native grasses and other perennials.
Rapidly colonizes open sites

Contains poisonous alkaloid, toxic to livestock



COMMON FENNEL

Licorice scented perennial
4-10 ft. tall
Leaves are dark green and feathery

Bears umbrella shaped clusters of small yellow flowers
Tap roots can reach depths of 10 feet
Outcompetes native plants and reduces native wildlife habitat
Once established it is difficult to control, due to its strong competitive abilities and persistent seed bank



GORSE

A dense, spiny, evergreen shrub, 3-10 ft. tall, closely resembles scotch broom

Aggressive, invasive plant crowds out other vegetation, forming impenetrable stands of dense thorny growth

Has sharp thorny-like leaves up to 3 in. long

Clusters of bright yellow, pea-like flowers form into inch-long pods containing 1 - 4 seeds

Plants form a center of dry, dead vegetation, that coupled with its high oil content creates a serious fire hazard



PERENNIAL PEPPERWEED

Bushy plant about 3 ft. tall
Waxy leaves & rounded clusters of small white flowers at branch tips

Aggressive, non-native plant displaces native species

Poses serious threat to natural areas, it is invading important habitat for shore birds in Western Washington



SHINY GERANIUM

A low growing annual, 10-12 in. high

Stems are tinged bright red

Leaves are rounded, divided into lobed sections that have 3 lobes at the tip and are shiny and bright green, turning red in late summer and fall

Flowers are pink with 5 petals and grow in pairs

Invasives woodlands, forest openings, open grasslands and native habitat areas

POISON HEMLOCK



Toxic biennial plant up to 8 ft. tall
1st year: basal rosette with fern-like leaves
2nd year: produces tall stems with distinctive purplish blotches and dark green, glossy, leaves

Flowers are flat-topped clusters of small, white, flowers

All plant parts are **extremely** poisonous to humans and livestock.

Wear gloves and protective clothing when handling this plant, can cause contact dermatitis

Do not burn or compost this plant

KNAPWEEDS



There are 3 species of knapweeds that threaten Pierce County: spotted, diffuse, and meadow knapweed.

Rosette formed the first year, flowering stalk elongates the second year.

Easily identified by its bracts (the leaf-like structure at the base of the bloom)

arranged in an imbricate pattern, like shingles on a roof. Bracts are spine tipped or scaly

Flowers are lavender to pink and sometimes white

Very aggressive species, one of the most dominant weeds of the west, can infest large areas very quickly

Releases toxins that make it difficult for native plants to germinate nearby, allowing knapweed to dominate the area and form a monoculture

Has very long tap root

THE TERRIBLE TEN

Weeds of Concern for Pierce County



TANSY RAGWORT

Invasive, persistent, toxic weed

1st year: rosette stage; dark green basal leaves, ruffled in appearance

2nd year: One or more flowering stems bolt up to 6 ft. tall

Produces numerous yellow flowering heads which are daisy-like in appearance with 13 petals

Contains toxins that cause chronic irreversible liver damage; a threat to livestock and agriculture

GIANT HOGWEED



Huge perennial plant from 15-20 ft. tall

Hollow stems 2-4 in. thick with dark reddish, bumpy blotches

Its enormous compound leaves (up to 5 ft. wide) are deeply divided and edges are jagged

White umbrella-like, flat topped flower-heads can reach up to 2.5 ft. wide

The toxic sap from this plant causes severe burning and scarring which may last years. Do not handle without gloves, goggles and protective clothing. Water sap squirts up to 5 ft when stem is cut or broken