

CLASS A NOXIOUS WEEDS	NOT CURRENTLY KNOWN TO BE PRESENT IN PIERCE CO.
broom, French	<i>Genista montepellana</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 pepioides</i>
goatsrue	<i>Galega officinalis</i>
hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
knawweed, bighead	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>
knawweed, Vochin	<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>
kudzu	<i>Pueraria Montana var. 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>Scheuchzeria macronata</i>
sage, clary	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>
sage, Mediterranean	<i>Salvia aethiops</i>
silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
spurge flax	<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>
Syrian bean-caper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>
Texas blueweed	<i>Helianthus ciliatus</i>
thistle, Italian	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>
wild four o'clock	<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>

### 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	EITHER NOT CURRENTLY PRESENT OR NOT ENFORCED IN PIERCE COUNTY
butterfly bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
camellia	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>
Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
fatwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
grass-leaved arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>
hairy willow-herb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Hawkweed, oxtongue	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>
Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
hoary alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>
houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
indigobush	<i>Anorpha fruticosa</i>

CLASS B continued	EITHER NOT CURRENTLY PRESENT OR NOT ENFORCED IN PIERCE COUNTY
knawweed, black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
knawweed, brown	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>
knawweed, Russian	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
knawweed, Bohemian	<i>Polygonum x bohemicum</i>
knawweed, giant	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>
knawweed, Himalayan	<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>
knawweed, 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>L. ystrum virgatum</i>
policeman's helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Ravena grass	<i>Saccharum ravenae</i>
saltcedar	<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, plumeless	<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 starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>

## 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 (A)	<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 dalmatica</i>
Diffuse Knapweed (B)	<i>Centaurea 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, subgenus pilosella</i>
Hawkweeds, Wall (B)	<i>Hieracium, subgenus hieracium</i>
Meadow Knapweed (B)	<i>Centaurea x monktonii</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>

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>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>
Smooth Cordgrass (A)	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>
Spotted Knapweed (B)	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
Tansy Ragwort (B)	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Variable-leaf Milfoil (A)	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>
Velvetleaf (B)	<i>Abiton theophrasti</i>
Wild Chervil (B)	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Yellow Nutsedge (B)	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>

### 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 escapes 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.

(A) Classification: Eradication will be enforced

(B) Classification: Control will be enforced

## 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."***