

### What are noxious weeds?

Washington's noxious weeds are invasive, non-native plants that were introduced into Washington. Noxious weeds create public health hazards, decrease agricultural productivity, lower property values, degrade wildlife habitat and reduce enjoyment of recreational areas. In essence, noxious weeds are everybody's problem – the homeowner, the farmer, the environmentalist, the recreational visitor, the public land manager, and the elected official.

### Who is responsible for controlling weeds under the state noxious weed control laws, RCW 17.10 and WAC 16-750?

All landowners, including, city, county, and state governments, are required to eradicate all Class A, control and prevent the spread of any Class B designate and selected Class B or C species on their property. There are many ways to control noxious weeds; state law does not dictate method. For Class A species, prevention and eradication is the goal, while for Class B designates and selected weeds, containment and eventual reduction is the objective. The type of control selected by the landowner should take into consideration the weed, its life cycle, distribution (extent of the problem) and its location.

### Clallam County Noxious Weed Control Board

The state weed law allows counties to focus noxious weed control authority and activity at the local level through noxious weed control boards, which are responsive to local needs, concerns, and conditions. In 1997 the Clallam County Commissioners authorized the activation of the Clallam Noxious Weed Control Board. The five voting members of this board are volunteer residents appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. The noxious weed control board is responsible for assuring the control of noxious weeds within the county. They typically accomplish this by employing a weed coordinator and staff who educate the public about noxious weeds, conducts on-going detection surveys for noxious weeds, and assists landowners in developing control strategies. If landowners refuse to control the noxious weeds on their property, noxious weed control boards can have the control work done and bill the landowner or issue civil infractions.

### County noxious weed control boards provide many benefits to their community, including:

- ♦ Local decision making and regulatory authority
- ♦ Prevention of noxious weed infestations through education, county wide early-detection surveys, quarantines, and other programs
- ♦ Technical assistance for all landowners such as on-site plant surveys, weed identification, control recommendations and costshare assistance
- ♦ Cooperative action from state and federal land management agencies
- ♦ Coordinating with landowners to control noxious weeds
- ♦ Influence on state noxious weed control policy decisions

**YOU CAN HELP!** Contact your local weed board if you see or know of noxious weed infestations. For more information about weed control contact:

**Clallam Noxious Weed Control Board**  
**223 East Fourth Street, Suite 15**  
**Port Angeles, WA 98362-0149**  
**(360) 417-2442 or**  
**Web\_weed@clallamcountywa.gov**

Check out our website at:  
[www.clallamcountywa.gov/821/Noxious-Weed-Control](http://www.clallamcountywa.gov/821/Noxious-Weed-Control)

For additional information, contact:

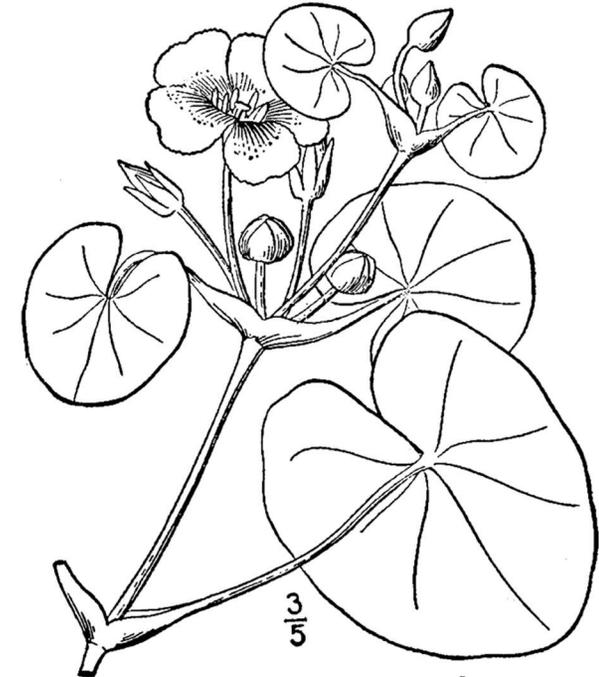
**Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board**  
**P.O. Box 42560, Olympia, WA 98504**  
**(360) 725-5764**

**Washington State Department of Agriculture**  
**(509) 249-6973**

**PLEASE! Help protect Washington's economy and environment from noxious weeds!**

# 2026

## CLALLAM COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED LIST



*Nymphoides peltata*

©Britton, N.L., and A. Brown, 1913, An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols.

In 2025, yellow floating heart was found for the first time in a landscape pond in eastern Clallam County. Yellow floating heart can produce dense mats of vegetation, crowding out native vegetation and changing the chemical composition of the water. It prefers to grow in slow-moving waterways such as ponds, lakes and reservoirs.

# 2026

## CLALLAM COUNTY WEED LIST

The Clallam County Weed List is updated annually and consists of all state-listed Class A and Class B-designate and county select noxious weeds. State law requires eradication or control, containment, and preventing spread of these weeds. Species known to be present in Clallam County are in **bold**.

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

broom, French	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>
<b>broom, Spanish</b>	<b><i>Spartium junceum</i></b>
common crupina	<b><i>Crupina vulgaris</i></b>
<b>cordgrass, common</b>	<b><i>Spartina anglica</i></b>
cordgrass, denseflower	<i>Spartina densiflora</i>
cordgrass, salt meadow	<i>Spartina patens</i>
<b>cordgrass, smooth</b>	<b><i>Spartina alterniflora</i></b>
delta arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>
dyer's woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
eggleaf spurge	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>
<b>false brome</b>	<b><i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i></b>
floating primrose-willow	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
flowering rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>
garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
<b>giant hogweed</b>	<b><i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i></b>
<b>goatsrue</b>	<b><i>Galega officinalis</i></b>
hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
<b>knawweed, bighead</b>	<b><i>Centaurea macrocephala</i></b>
knawweed, 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>
Palmer amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
purple starthistle	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>
reed sweetgrass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
ricefield bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i>
round leaf bittersweet	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>
<b>sage, clary</b>	<b><i>Salvia sclarea</i></b>
sage, Mediterranean	<i>Salvia aethiops</i>
<b>silverleaf nightshade</b>	<b><i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i></b>
small-flowered jewelweed	<i>Impatiens parviflora</i>
South American spongeplant	<i>Limnium laevigatum</i>
sunflower broomrape	<i>Orobanche cumana</i>
Syrian bean-caper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>
Texas blueweed	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>
<b>thistle, Italian</b>	<b><i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i></b>
thistle, marsh	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>
<b>thistle, milk</b>	<b><i>Silybum marianum</i></b>
thistle, slenderflower	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>
thistle, Turkish	<i>Carduus cinereus</i>
variable-leaf milfoil and hybrids	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i> , <i>M. heterophyllum</i> x <i>M. hippuroides</i>
waterhemp	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>
wild four o'clock	<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>

**Class B-designate Weeds** Class B weeds are non-native species that are presently limited to portions of the state. The following Class B species are designated for control in Clallam County. Controlling infestations and preventing spread of all propagules is required by law.

<b>blueweed</b>	<b><i>Echium vulgare</i></b>
<b>Brazilian elodea</b>	<b><i>Egeria densa</i></b>
bugloss, annual	<i>Lycopsis arvensis</i>
bugloss, common	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>
camelthorn	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>
<b>common fennel</b> (not bulbing)	<b><i>Foeniculum vulgare</i></b> (not var. <i>azoricum</i> )
common reed (nonnative genotypes only)	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
<b>Dalmatian toadflax</b>	<b><i>Linaria dalmatica</i> ssp. <i>dalmatica</i></b>
<b>Eurasian watermilfoil</b>	<b><i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i></b>
<b>European coltsfoot</b>	<b><i>Tussilago farfara</i></b>
fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
<b>gorse</b>	<b><i>Ulex europaeus</i></b>
grass-leaved arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>
<b>hairy willow-herb</b>	<b><i>Epilobium hirsutum</i></b>
<b>hanging sedge</b>	<b><i>Carex pendula</i></b>
hawkweed oxtongue	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>
<b>hawkweed, orange</b>	<b><i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i></b>
<b>hawkweed</b> , all nonnative species in meadow and wall subgenera	<b><i>Hieracium</i> subgenus <i>Hieracium</i>, <i>Hieracium</i> subgenus <i>Pilosella</i></b>
<b>hoary alyssum</b>	<b><i>Berteroa incana</i></b>
houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
indigobush	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
knawweed, black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
<b>knawweed, brown</b>	<b><i>Centaurea jacea</i></b>
<b>knawweed, diffuse</b>	<b><i>Centaurea diffusa</i></b>
<b>knawweed, meadow</b>	<b><i>Centaurea x gerstlaueri</i></b>
<b>knawweed, Russian</b>	<b><i>Rhaponticum repens</i></b>
<b>knawweed, spotted</b>	<b><i>Centaurea stoebe</i></b>
<b>knotweed, Himalayan</b>	<b><i>Persicaria wallichii</i></b>
<b>kochia</b>	<b><i>Bassia scoparia</i></b>
lesser celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>
loosestrife, garden	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
<b>loosestrife, purple</b>	<b><i>Lythrum salicaria</i></b>
<b>loosestrife, wand</b>	<b><i>Lythrum virgatum</i></b>
Malta starthistle	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>
<b>parrotfeather</b>	<b><i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i></b>
perennial pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
<b>poison hemlock</b>	<b><i>Conium maculatum</i></b>
<b>policeman's helmet</b>	<b><i>Impatiens glandulifera</i></b>
puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
rough chervil	<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>
<b>rush skeletonweed</b>	<b><i>Chondrilla juncea</i></b>
<b>saltcedar</b>	<b><i>Tamarix ramosissima</i></b>
<b>shiny geranium</b>	<b><i>Geranium lucidum</i></b>
spurge, leafy	<i>Euphorbia virgata</i>
<b>sulfur cinquefoil</b>	<b><i>Potentilla recta</i></b>
<b>tansy, common</b>	<b><i>Tanacetum vulgare</i></b>
thistle, musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
thistle, plumeless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
<b>thistle, Scotch</b>	<b><i>Onopordum acanthium</i></b>
velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
water primrose	<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>
white bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>

<b>Class B-designates</b>	<b>continued</b>
<b>wild basil savory</b>	<b><i>Clinopodium vulgare</i></b>
<b>wild chervil</b>	<b><i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i></b>
<b>yellow archangel</b>	<b><i>Lamium galeobdolon</i></b>
<b>yellow floating heart</b>	<b><i>Nymphoides peltata</i></b>
yellow nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>

### Selected Weeds

RCW 17.10.090 State Noxious Weed Law allows counties to select additional weeds from the Class B or C list that must be controlled. Preventing spread of all propagules is required.

<b>broom, Scotch</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b><i>Cytisus scoparius</i></b>
<b>common teasel</b>	<b><i>Dipsacus fullonum</i></b>
<b>herb Robert</b> <sup>1,2</sup>	<b><i>Geranium robertianum</i></b>
<b>knotweed</b> <sup>1,3</sup> , Japanese	<b><i>Fallopia japonica</i></b> ,
<b>Bohemian, giant</b>	<b><i>x bohemica, sachalinensis</i></b>
<b>perennial sowthistle</b>	<b><i>Sonchus arvensis</i> ssp. <i>arvensis</i></b>
<b>spotted jewelweed</b>	<b><i>Impatiens capensis</i></b>
<b>spurge laurel</b>	<b><i>Daphne laureola</i></b>
<b>tansy ragwort</b>	<b><i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i></b>

<sup>1</sup>Control in and 100 ft around any soil, mulch or mineral mining (pit)/storage areas

<sup>2</sup>Control along roadsides leading to areas with active treatment program

<sup>3</sup>Control within riparian and flood zones of Big, Clallam, Ennis, Hoko, & Sekiu Rivers and their tributaries; roadsides, soil, mulch or mineral mining (pit)/storage areas.

### Additional Noxious Weeds

The following Class B and C weeds are found in our county and in many parts of the state. Control is *encouraged*. (Class is indicated with B or C)

<b>absinth wormwood</b> (C)	<b><i>Artemisia absinthium</i></b>
<b>babysbreath</b> (C)	<b><i>Gypsophila paniculata</i></b>
<b>blackberry, evergreen</b> (C)	<b><i>Rubus laciniatus</i></b>
<b>blackberry, Himalayan</b> (C)	<b><i>Rubus bifrons</i> (armeniacus)</b>
<b>buffalobur</b> (C)	<b><i>Solanum rostratum</i></b>
<b>butterfly bush</b> (B)	<b><i>Buddleia davidii</i></b>
<b>common barberry</b> (C)	<b><i>Berberis vulgaris</i></b>
<b>common catsear</b> (C)	<b><i>Hypochaeris radicata</i></b>
<b>common groundsel</b> (C)	<b><i>Senecio vulgaris</i></b>
<b>curly-leaf pondweed</b> (C)	<b><i>Potamogeton crispus</i></b>
<b>English hawthorn</b> (C)	<b><i>Crataegus monogyna</i></b>
<b>English holly</b> (C)	<b><i>Ilex aquifolium</i></b>
<b>English ivy</b> (C) specific varieties	<b><i>Hedera helix, H. hibernica</i></b>
<b>field bindweed</b> (C)	<b><i>Convolvulus arvensis</i></b>
<b>fragrant water lily</b> (C)	<b><i>Nymphaea odorata</i></b>
<b>green alkanet</b> (C)	<b><i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i></b>
<b>hairy white top</b> (C)	<b><i>Lepidium appelianum</i></b>
<b>Italian arum</b> (C)	<b><i>Arum italicum</i></b>
<b>myrtle spurge</b> (B)	<b><i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i></b>
<b>old man's beard</b> (C)	<b><i>Clematis vitalba</i></b>
<b>oxeye daisy</b> (C)	<b><i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i></b>
<b>pampas &amp; jubata grass</b> (C)	<b><i>Cortaderia selloana, C. jubata</i></b>
<b>reed canarygrass</b> (C)	<b><i>Phalaris arundinacea</i></b>
<b>St Johnswort, common</b> (C)	<b><i>Hypericum perforatum</i></b>
<b>thistle, bull</b> (C)	<b><i>Cirsium vulgare</i></b>
<b>thistle, Canada</b> (C)	<b><i>Cirsium arvense</i></b>
<b>tree-of-heaven</b> (C)	<b><i>Ailanthus altissima</i></b>
<b>toadflax, yellow</b> (C)	<b><i>Linaria vulgaris</i></b>
<b>white cockle</b> (C)	<b><i>Silene latifolia</i></b>
<b>wild carrot</b> (C)	<b><i>Daucus carota</i></b>
<b>yellow flag iris</b> (C)	<b><i>Iris pseudacornus</i></b>