

Class A Weeds

Class A weeds are non-native species with a limited distribution in Lincoln County. Preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations is the highest priority. **Eradication is required by law.**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bighead knapweed	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
Clary sage	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>
Common cordgrass	<i>Spartina anglica</i>
Common crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
Denseflower Cordgrass	<i>Spartina densiflora</i>
Dyers woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Eggleaf spurge	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>
European hawkweed	<i>Hieracium sabaudum</i>
False brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>
Floating primrose-willow	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
Flowering rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Giant hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
Goatsrue	<i>Galega officinalis</i>
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Italian thistle	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria Montana var. lobata</i>
Meadow clary	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>
Mediterranean sage	<i>Salvia aethiops</i>
Milk thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
Purple starthistle	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>
Reed sweetgrass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
Ricefield bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i>
Salt meadow cordgrass	<i>Spartina patens</i>
Shiny geranium	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>
Silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Slenderflower thistle	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>
Smooth cordgrass	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>
Spanish broom	<i>Sparium junceum</i>
Spurge flax	<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>
Syrian bean-caper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>
Texas blueweed	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>
Variable-leaf milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Vochin knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>
Wild four o' clock	<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>
Yellow devil Hawkweed	<i>hieracium floribundum</i>

Class B Weeds

Class B weeds are non-native species presently limited to portions of the county. Class B species are designated for control in regions where they are not yet widespread. Preventing infestations in these areas 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. *- Denotes Class B-non-designates.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Annual Bugloss	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>
Austrian fieldcress	<i>Rorippa austriaca</i>
Black knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Brazilian elodea	<i>Egeria densa</i>
Brown knapweed	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
Camelthorn	<i>Albati maurorum</i>
Common bugloss	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>
Common catsear	<i>Hypochaeris radica</i>
Common fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>
Common reed (Phragmites)	Phragmites australis
Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica ssp. dalmatica</i>
* Diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
Fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
Garden loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
Gorse	<i>Ulex Europaeus</i>
Grass-leaved arrowgrass	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>
Hawkweed oxtongue	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Himalayan Knotweed	<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>
* Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
Indigobush	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
*Japanese Knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>
* Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Laurel Spurge	<i>Daphne laureola</i>
Lawnweed	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>
Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Lepydiclis	<i>Leprodiclis holosteoides</i>
Longspine sandbur	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>
Meadow knapweed	<i>Centaurea jacea x nigra</i>

Class B Weeds--Continued

Mouseear hawkweed	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>
Musk thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
*Myrtle Spurge	<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>
Orange hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Parrotfeather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Perennial pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
Perennial sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis ssp. arvensis</i>
Plumeless thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Poison Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Polar hawkweed	<i>Hieracium atratum</i>
Policeman's helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
* Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Queen-devil Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium glomeratum</i>
* Rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Russian knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
Salt cedar	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>
Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Scotch thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
Smooth hawkweed	<i>Hieracium laevigatum</i>
* Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>
Sulfur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>
Swainsonpea	<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>
Tansy ragwort	<i>Senecia jacobaea</i>
Wand loosestrife	<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>
Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>
White bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Wild chervil	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Yellow floating heart	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>
Yellow hawkweed	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>
Yellow nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>

Class C Weeds

Class C weeds are non-native weeds found in Lincoln County. Many of these species are widespread in the county. Long-term programs of suppression and control are a local option, depending upon local threats and the feasibility of control in local areas. **Underline means surveys for those weeds will occur after a complaint is filed.**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Absinth Wormwood	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
Babysbreath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
Bull thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
Common st. johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Cereal rye	<u><i>Secale cereale</i></u>
Curly-leaf pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
<u>Jointed Goatgrass</u>	<u><i>Aegilops cylindrica</i></u>
Yellow Flag Iris	<i>Iris pseudocorus</i>
Yellow toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>

Between November and April, any person may request a change to the Washington State Noxious Weed List for the following year. For more information contact the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board office at (360) 902-2094.

What Are Noxious Weeds?

Noxious weeds are non-native plants introduced to Washington through human actions. Because of their aggressive growth and lack of natural enemies in the state, 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.

What Is The State Noxious Weed Law?

Washington's noxious weed law (RCW 17.10) requires public and private landowners – including city, county, state and federal land agencies – to control and prevent the spread of designated noxious weeds on their property. "Control" is defined in WAC 16-750 as the prevention of all seed production. Federally owned lands are also subject to the Federal Noxious Weed Act (Public Law 93-629). Since many people are unfamiliar with noxious weeds, the county weed program is available to provide information on identification and control option(s). Landowners can choose the control option(s) they feel is most appropriate for their noxious weed site.

Why Is There A Law To Control Noxious Weeds?

Noxious weeds affect everyone. Weeds do not obey property lines or jurisdictional boundaries. It takes a coordinated effort to prevent new noxious weeds from establishing and to control and eradicate the weeds already here. The noxious weed law provides a tool to quickly and effectively stop the spread of the new and most damaging weeds. Early Detection and Rapid Response is the ultimate goal.

Which Weeds Should Be Controlled?

To help protect the county's resources, the Lincoln County Noxious Weed Control Board adopts a County Weed List each year (WAC 16-750). This list categorizes weeds into three major classes – A, B and C based on distribution, abundance and level of threat (how dangerous the plant is to humans, animals, private and public lands, and native habitats).

The goal is to prevent the spread of new and recently introduced weeds while it is still cost-effective. Class A weeds are the most limited in distribution and therefore the highest priority for control. Class B and C weeds vary in priority based on local distribution and impacts. Noxious weeds that are widespread in Lincoln County are called non-designated noxious weeds and control of these is also required.

What Is The Role of The Lincoln County Noxious Weed Control Program?

We educate property owners on identification, impacts and control methods for state-listed noxious weeds. It is also our job to locate noxious weed infestations that are not being effectively controlled. To achieve this, the program conducts annual surveys and follow-up checks on existing noxious weed locations.

What Does The County Do When Noxious Weeds Are Found?

Program staff provide the landowner with information on how to identify and control noxious weeds on their property. If requested, we will meet with the owner or property manager to review the weed locations and discuss site-specific noxious weed control plans. We also offer backpack sprayers for rent.

What Will Happen If The Noxious Weeds Are Not Controlled?

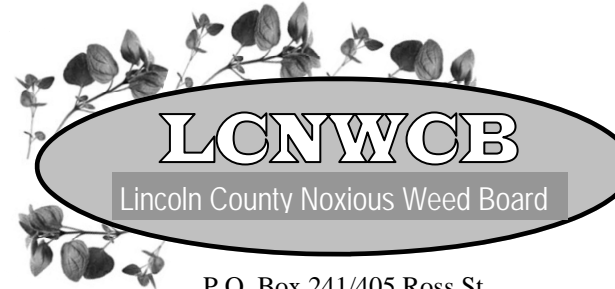
We will make several attempts to contact the landowner to achieve control. If there is no control when we return to survey at the specified time, landowners may be issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) giving them 10 days (or 48 hours if weeds are in flower or seed) to control the noxious weeds. If the noxious weeds are not adequately controlled by the end of the NOV time limit, the program is authorized by Washington's noxious weed law (RCW 17.10) to control the noxious weeds and bill the owner for the cost to control and/or issue a non-traffic Civil Infraction whose penalties are assigned as described in the Schedule of Monetary Penalties (WAC 16-750-020).

Lincoln County Noxious Weed Control Board

Our Mission Statement:

The mission of the weed board is to educate landowners to be responsible stewards of the land and resources, to make Lincoln County a better place to live by protecting and preserving all lands and natural resources of the County from the degrading impact of invasive noxious weeds; and to provide quality, timely, and responsive service to the residents of Lincoln County.

For More Information:

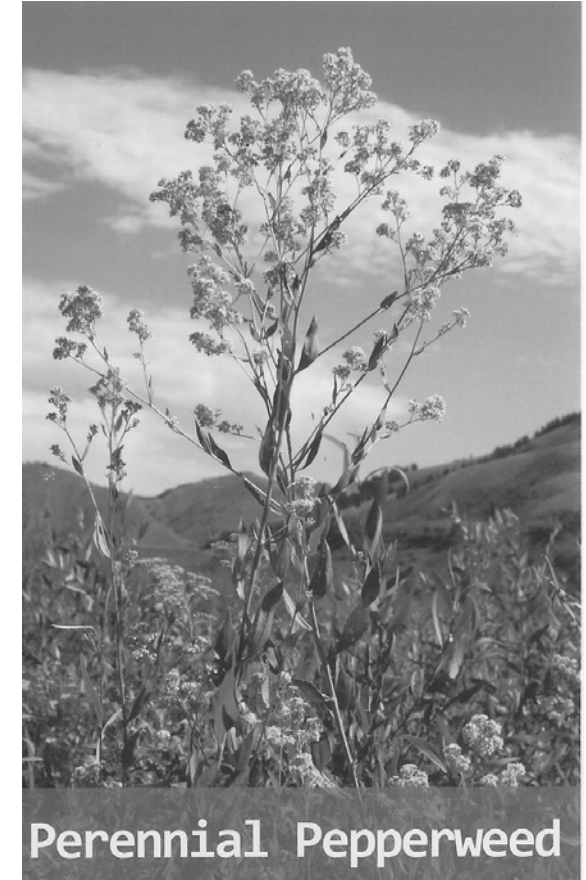


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<http://www.co.lincoln.wa.us/WeedBoard/index.html>

**Help protect Lincoln County's
environment from
noxious weeds!**

2010 Lincoln County Noxious Weed List



Perennial Pepperweed