

The Mason County Weed List is updated annually and is made up of all Class A, Class B-Designates and any selection by the County Weed Board from the Class B or Class C Weed List.

**Legend**

- ▶ Known or suspected to occur in Mason County

**Class A Weeds:** Non-native species whose distribution in Washington is still limited. **Eradication is required by law.**

common crupina	Crupina vulgaris
cordgrass, common	Spartina anglica
cordgrass, dense-flowered	Spartina densiflora
cordgrass, saltmeadow	Spartina patens
cordgrass, smooth	Spartina alterniflora
dyer's woad	Isatis tinctoria
eggleaf spurge	Euphorbia oblongata
false brome	Brachypodium sylvaticum
floating primrose-willow	Ludwigia peploides
flowering rush	Butomus umbellatus
French broom	Genista monspessulana
garlic mustard	Alliaria petiolata
▶ giant hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum
goatsrue	Galega officinalis
hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata
Johnsongrass	Sorghum halepense
▶ knapweed, bighead	Centaurea macrocephala
knapweed, Vochin	Centaurea nigrescens
kudzu	Pueraria montana var. lobata
meadow clary	Salvia pratensis
oriental clematis	Clematis orientalis
Palmer amaranth	Amaranthus palmeri
purple starthistle	Centaurea calcitrapa
reed sweetgrass	Glyceria maxima
ricefield bulrush	Schoenoplectus mucronatus
▶ sage, clary	Salvia sclarea
sage, Mediterranean	Salvia aethiopsis
silverleaf nightshade	Solanum elaeagnifolium
small-flowered jewelweed	Impatiens parviflora
South American spongeplant	Limnium laevigatum
▶ Spanish broom	Spartium junceum
Syrian beancaper	Zygophyllum fabago
Texas blueweed	Helianthus ciliaris
thistle, Italian	Carduus pycnocephalus
thistle, milk	Silybum marianum
thistle, slenderflower	Carduus tenuiflorus
thistle, Turkish	Carduus cinereus
variable-leaf milfoil & hybrid	Myriophyllum heterophyllum and M. heterophyllum x M. hippuroides
wild four-o'clock	Mirabilis nyctaginea

**Class B Weeds:** Non-native species limited to portions of the State that are designated for control in regions where they are not yet widespread. In regions where a class B species is already abundant, control is decided at the local level.

**Class B-Designate Weeds**  
**Control is required**

▶ blueweed	Echium vulgare
▶ Brazilian elodea	Egeria densa
bugloss, annual	Lycopsis arvensis
bugloss, common	Anchusa officinalis
camelthorn	Alhagi maurorum
▶ common fennel <sup>1</sup>	Foeniculum vulgare <sup>1</sup>
▶ common reed <sup>2</sup>	Phragmites australis <sup>2</sup>
▶ Dalmatian toadflax	Linaria dalmatica ssp. dalmatica
▶ Eurasian watermilfoil	Myriophyllum spicatum
▶ European coltsfoot	Tussilago farfara
fanwort	Cabomba caroliniana
▶ gorse	Ulex europaeus
▶ grass-leaved arrowhead	Sagittaria graminea
▶ hanging sedge <sup>3</sup>	Carex pendula <sup>3</sup>
hairy willow-herb	Epilobium hirsutum
hawkweed oxtongue	Picris hieracioides
▶ hawkweed, orange	Hieracium aurantiacum
▶ hawkweeds <sup>4</sup>	Hieracium <sup>4</sup>
hoary alyssum	Berteroa incana
houndstongue	Cynoglossum officinale
indigobush	Amorpha fruticosa
knapweed, black	Centaurea nigra
knapweed, brown	Centaurea jacea
▶ knapweed, diffuse	Centaurea diffusa
▶ knapweed, meadow	Centaurea x gerstlaueri
knapweed, Russian	Rhaponticum repens
▶ knapweed, spotted	Centaurea stoebe
▶ knotweed, Himalayan	Persicaria wallichii
kochia	Bassia scoparia
▶ lesser celandine	Ficaria verna
loosestrife, garden	Lysimachia vulgaris
▶ loosestrife, purple	Lythrum salicaria
loosestrife, wand	Lythrum virgatum
Malta starthistle	Centaurea melitensis
parrotfeather	Myriophyllum aquaticum
▶ perennial pepperweed	Lepidium latifolium
▶ poison hemlock	Conium maculatum
▶ policeman's helmet	Impatiens glandulifera
puncturevine	Tribulus terrestris

▶ rough chervil	Chaerophyllum temulum
rush skeletonweed	Chondrilla juncea
saltcedar	Tamarix ramosissima
▶ shiny geranium	Geranium lucidum
▶ spurge laurel	Daphne laureola
spurge, leafy	Euphorbia virgata
spurge, myrtle	Euphorbia myrsinites
▶ sulfur cinquefoil	Potentilla recta
thistle, musk	Carduus nutans
thistle, plumeless	Carduus acanthoides
thistle, Scotch	Onopordum acanthium
velvetleaf	Abutilon theophrasti
water primrose	Ludwigia hexapetala
white bryony	Bryonia alba
▶ wild basil	Clinopodium vulgare
▶ wild chervil	Anthriscus sylvestris
yellow floating heart	Nymphoides peltata
yellow nutsedge	Cyperus esculentus
yellow starthistle	Centaurea solstitialis

**The Mason County Noxious Weed Control Board has "selected" the following noxious weeds for control in Mason County.**

**Class B-Select Weeds**  
**Control is required**

▶ tansy ragwort	Jacobaea vulgaris
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**Class C-Select Weeds**  
**Control is required**

▶ buffalobur	Solanum rostratum
▶ common teasel	Dipsacus fullonum
▶ perennial sowthistle	Sonchus arvensis

**Non-Regulated Noxious Weeds:** Property owners in Mason County are not required to control the following Class B and C weeds, but control is recommended where feasible due to their impacts.

**Class B Weeds**  
**Control is recommended**

▶ butterfly bush	Buddleja davidii
▶ common tansy	Tanacetum vulgare
▶ herb-Robert	Geranium robertianum
▶ knotweed, hybrid	Fallopia x bohemicum <sup>5</sup>
▶ knotweed, giant	Fallopia sachalinensis <sup>5</sup>
▶ knotweed, Japanese	Fallopia japonica <sup>5</sup>
▶ Scotch broom	Cytisus scoparius
▶ Yellow archangel	Lamium galeobdolon

**Class C Weeds**  
**Control is recommended**

▶ common catsear	Hypochaeris radicata
▶ common groundsel	Senecio vulgaris
▶ common St. Johnswort	Hypericum perforatum
▶ English hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
▶ English ivy <sup>5</sup>	Hedera helix <sup>6</sup>
Eurasian watermilfoil hybrid	Myriophyllum spicatum x Myriophyllum sibiricum
▶ evergreen blackberry	Rubus laciniatus
▶ field bindweed	Convolvulus arvensis
▶ fragrant waterlily	Nymphaea odorata
▶ green alkanet	Pentaglottis sempervirens
▶ Himalayan blackberry	Rubus armeniacus
▶ Italian arum	Arum italicum
jubata grass	Cortaderia jubata
lawnweed	Soliva sessilis
▶ old man's beard	Clematis vitalba
▶ oxeye daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare
▶ Pampas grass	Cortaderia selloana
▶ reed canarygrass	Phalaris arundinacea
Russian olive	Elaeagnus angustifolia
▶ scentless mayweed	Tripleurospermum inodorum
▶ smoothseed alfalfa dodder	Cuscuta approximata
▶ spotted jewelweed	Impatiens capensis
▶ thistle, bull	Cirsium vulgare
▶ thistle, Canada	Cirsium arvense
▶ tree-of-heaven	Ailanthus altissima
▶ white cockle	Silene latifolia
▶ wild carrot <sup>7</sup>	Daucus carota <sup>7</sup>
▶ yellow flag iris	Iris pseudacorus

**Footnotes**

**1.** Except bulbing fennel, *F. vulgare* var. *azoricum*, **2.** Non-native genotypes only, **3.** *Carex pendula* ssp. *pendula* and *Carex pendula* ssp. *agastachys*, **4.** Non-native species and hybrids of the Meadow and Wall subgenus, *Hieracium*, subgenus *Pilosella* and *Hieracium*. **5.** Four cultivars only: *Hedera helix* 'Baltica', 'Pittsburgh', and 'Star'; *H. hibernica*

## What are noxious weeds?

Noxious weeds are introduced species that harm our environment and the economy. **None of them are native to Washington.** These species create public health hazards, lower property values, reduce enjoyment of recreational areas, decrease agricultural productivity, and degrade the environment and wildlife habitat.

## What are landowner responsibilities under the WA state noxious weed law (RCW 17.10)?

Weeds do not respect property boundaries and they affect everyone. Property owners and public land managers are required to **eradicate** all Class A weeds and **control** Class B-Designate, B-Select, and Class C-Select weeds on their property.

## Definitions (RCW 17.10, WAC 16-750)

- **Noxious Weed** - a non-native plant that when established is highly destructive, competitive, and difficult to control
- **Control** - each year, prevent all seed production and dispersal of all propagative parts capable of forming new plants
- **Eradicate** - completely eliminate all noxious weed parts within the area of infestation

## Washington State Noxious Weed List

To help protect the State's resources and economy, the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board adopts a State Noxious Weed List each year (WAC 16-750).

This list classifies weeds into three major classes – A, B, and C – based on the stage of invasion of each species and the seriousness of the threat they pose to Washington State.

## This classification system is designed to:

- **Prevent** small infestations from expanding by eradicating them when they are first detected
- **Restrict** already established weed populations to regions of the state where they occur and prevent their movement to un-infested areas
- **Allow flexibility** of weed control at the local level for weeds that are already widespread

## Mason County Noxious Weed Control Board

The WA State Noxious 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 2003 the Mason County Commissioners re-activated the 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 who educates and informs the public about noxious weeds, conducts on-going early detection surveys for noxious weeds, and assists landowners in developing control strategies through the use of integrated pest management (IPM).

## IPM Strategy Examples

- **Preventative** - Never intentionally plant noxious weeds on your property. Survey your property seasonally to identify new noxious weed infestations.
- **Cultural** - Practice effective pasture management and consider using targeted grazing to control noxious weeds. Replant or seed areas with soil disturbance. Mulch with materials such as wood mulch, straw, etc. Consider planting non-invasive alternatives in order to outcompete noxious weeds.
- **Manual/Mechanical** - Cut and bag flower heads of noxious weeds. You may have to cut several times to prevent seed production. Always bag and throw away all plant material (include all roots).
- **Herbicides and Biological** - Please contact the Mason County Noxious Weed Control Board with questions about herbicide application and/or the use of biocontrols.



Pull Scotch broom with a weed wrench. MCNWCB rents weed wrenches to the public at no cost.

To learn more about noxious weeds and noxious weed control in Mason County and Washington State, please contact:



## Mason County Noxious Weed Control Board

303 N 4th Street  
Shelton, WA 98584  
(360) 427-9670 ext. 592

Email: [weeds@masoncountywa.gov](mailto:weeds@masoncountywa.gov)

Website: <https://extension.wsu.edu/mason/noxious-weed-program/>



## WA State Noxious Weed Control Board

P.O. Box 42560  
Olympia, WA 98504-2560  
(360)-725-5764

Email: [noxiousweeds@agr.wa.gov](mailto:noxiousweeds@agr.wa.gov)

Website: <http://www.nwcb.wa.gov>

## WA State Department of Agriculture

(509) 249-6973

## WA State Department of Ecology

Website: <http://ecology.wa.gov/Research-Data/Monitoring-assessment/Lake-water-quality>

# 2024 Mason County Noxious Weed List



Bohemian, giant, and Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia* species), are Class B noxious weed, control is recommended.

Photo of knotweed along Sherwood Creek

Taken on Sept. 9, 2021

List arranged alphabetically by Common Name