The Whatcom County Noxious Weed List is made up of all **Class A**, **Class B designates**, and any selections by the Whatcom County Noxious Weed Board from the **Class B** or **Class C** Weed List.

**Class A weeds**: limited distribution in Washington. Preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations is highest priority. Control of these species is required by law.

**Class B weeds**: distribution limited in portions of the state. Class B weed species are separated into two categories: **Designated** and **County-Selected**. Prevention of seedfall of **Class B-Designated** weeds is required. **Class B County-Selected** weeds are targeted for control, mapping, educational or biological efforts.

**Class C weeds**: widespread in the state and are targeted for mapping, educational or biological efforts in Whatcom County.

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### Class A Weeds

- Common crupina
- Cordgrass, common
- Cordgrass, dense-flowered
- Cordgrass, saltmeadow
- Crupina vulgaris
- Spartina anglica
- Spartina densiflora
- Spartina patens
- Spartina alterniflora
- Isatis tinctoria
- Euphorbia oblongata
- Brachypodium sylvaticum
- Ludwigia peploides
- Butomus umbellatus
- Genista monspessulana
- Allaria petiolata
- Heracleum mantegazzianum
- Galega officinalis
- Hydrilla verticillata
- Sorghum halepense
- Centaurea macrocephala
- Centaurea nigricans
- Pueraria montana var. lobata
- Salvia pratensis
- Calendula officinalis
- Clematis orientalis
- Centaurea calcitrapa
- Glyceria maxima
- Schoenoplectus munronutus
- Salvia scarea
- Salvia aethiops
- Solarium elaeagnifolium
- Impatiens parviflora
- Spartium junceum
- Syzigium lobata
- Helianthus ciliaris
- Carduus pycnocephalus
- Silybum marianum
- Cardaus tenuiflorus
- Cardiophyllum heterophyllum
- Mirabilis nysteganiae
- Echium vulgare
- Egeria densa
- Anchusa arvensis
- Anchusa officinalis
- Alhagi maurorum
- Eucnemium vulgare
- Phragmites australis
- Linaria dalmatica ssp. dalmatica
- Tussilago farfara
- Cabomba caroliniana
- Ulex europaeus
- Sagitaria graminea
- Picris hieracioides
- Heracium, subgenus Pilosella
- Berteroa incana
- Cynoglossum officinale
- Amorpha fruticosa
- Centaurea nigra
- Centaurea jacea
- Centaurea diffusa
- Rhaponticum repens
- Polygonum sachalinense
- Persicaria wallchii
- Polygonum cuspidatum
- Bassia scoparia
- Lythrum salicaria
- Lythrum virgatum
- Centaurea melitensis
- Myriophyllum aquaticum
- Myriophyllum spicatum
- Lepidium latifolium
- Lythrum dalmaticum
- Alhagi maurorum
- Potentilla recta
- Carduus nutans
- Carduus acanthoides
- Onopordum acanthium
- Abutilon theophrasti
- Ludwigia hexapetala
- Bryonia alba
- Lamium galeobdolon
- Myriophyllum peltatum
- Cyperus esculentus
- Centaurea solstitialis

### Class B (designated) Weeds

- Butterfly bush
- Lesser celandine
- Hawkweed, orange
- Hawkweeds²
- Herb-Robert
- Knapeweed, meadow
- Knapeweed, spotted
- Knoteed, Bohemian
- Poison hemlock
- Policeman’s helmet
- Tansy ragwort
- Scotch broom
- Eurasian watermilfoil
- Wild chervil
- Hairly willowherb
- Buddleja davidii
- Ficaria verna
- Hieracium aurantiacum
- Hieracium, subgenus Hieracium
- Geranium robertianum
- Centaurea a. moncktonii
- Centaurea stoebe
- Polygonum x bohemicum
- Conium maculatum
- Impatiens glandulifera
- Jacobaea vulgaris
- Cytisus scoparius
- Myriophyllum spicatum
- Anthriscus sylvestris
- Epilobium hirsutum

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¹ Distribution limited in portions of the state.

² Common reed (nonnative genotypes).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class C - Whatcom County - Selected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>common St. Johnswort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypericum perforatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>common tansy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanacetum vulgare</td>
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<tr>
<td>curyleaf pondweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potamogeton crispus</td>
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<tr>
<td>English hawthorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crataegus monogyna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English ivy¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedera helix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eurasian watermilfoil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myriophyllum spicatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evergreen blackberry</td>
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<tr>
<td>x M.sibiricum</td>
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<tr>
<td>fragrant waterlily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubus laciniatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Himalayan blackberry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nymphaea odorata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italian arum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubus armeniacus</td>
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<tr>
<td>jubata grass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arum italicum</td>
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<tr>
<td>medusaseahead</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cortaderia jubata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nonnative cattail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taeniantherum caput-medusae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old man's beard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Typha spp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pampas grass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clematis vitalba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reed canarygrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cortaderia selsoana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spotted jewelweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phalaris arundinacea</td>
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<tr>
<td>thistle, bull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impatiens capensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thistle, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cirsium vulgar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tree-of-heaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cirsium arvense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ventenata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allanthus altissima</td>
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<tr>
<td>yellowflag iris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ventenata dubia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iris pseudacorus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹( except F. vulgare var. azoricum)
²All nonnative species and hybrids of the meadow subgenus
³All nonnative species and hybrids of the wall subgenus
⁵including but not limited to Typha angustifolia, T. domingensis, T.minima, T.x glauca

### Frequently Asked Questions

**How is a plant designated a “Noxious Weed”?**

The Washington State Noxious Weed Board, a group of citizen volunteers representing all parts of the state, annually adopts and publishes a list of weeds to be controlled or eradicated based on public comment and input from county weed boards. The Whatcom County Weed Board then customizes this list and adopts the Whatcom County Noxious Weed List each year. These are priority weeds that may be required by law to be controlled by the property owner.

**If it's a “Noxious Weed” does that mean that it's poisonous?**

Some noxious weeds are poisonous, but not all of them are. Toxicity in a noxious weed may be just one of the problems associated with it. By legal definition, noxious weeds are non-native plants that have been introduced to Washington State. Because of their aggressive growth and lack of natural enemies, these weeds can be highly destructive, competitive, or difficult to control. They are harmful because they reduce crop yields, destroy native plant and animal habitat, damage outdoor recreational opportunities, clog waterways, lower land values, create erosion problems and fire hazards, and they can also poison humans and livestock.

**What should I do if I have these weeds on my property?**

Under state weed law Chapter 17.10 RCW, landowners are responsible for the eradication of Class A and the management of certain Class B noxious weeds on their property. No specific method of control is required; the landowner may choose whatever cultural, mechanical, chemical, or biological method that obtains the desired result. For best results, the type of control selected by the landowner should take into consideration the weed, its life cycle and location. All weeds are not alike and it is critical to identify and understand your target weeds. Whatcom County Weed Board staff can provide information on the best methods for problem weeds and the particular site conditions.

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**Purple Loosestrife**

*Lythrum salicaria*

Class B Noxious Weed

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**If you would like more information, contact:**

**Whatcom County Noxious Weed Control Board**

322 N. Commercial St., Suite 110

Bellingham, WA  98225

(360) 778-6232 or (360) 778-6234

[http://www.whatcomcounty.us/914/Weeds](http://www.whatcomcounty.us/914/Weeds)

email: LBaldwin@co.whatcom.wa.us

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**The Washington State Noxious Weed List is updated annually.**

Everyone is encouraged to participate in the process.

For additional information, contact:

**Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board**

PO Box 42560

Olympia, WA  98504-2560

(360) 902-2053

website: [www.nwcb.wa.gov](http://www.nwcb.wa.gov)