Control recommended where feasible.

**Non-regulated noxious weeds:** The following Class B and C weeds from the state noxious weed list also are not required to control these species, except where noted, but control is recommended where feasible.

**Controlled Class A weeds:** Class A weeds are regulated in counties where they are identified in distribution or where they are a local priority. The following Class A weeds have been designated for control in King County by the State Weed Board or selected by the King County Weed Board based on potential threats and feasibility of control. Property owners in King County are required to control these species.

**Controlled Class B weeds:** Class B weeds are regulated in counties where they are identified in distribution or where they are a local priority. The following Class B weeds have been designated for control in King County by the State Weed Board or selected by the King County Weed Board based on potential threats and feasibility of control. Property owners in King County are required to control these species.

**Regulated Class C weeds:** Class C weeds are generally widespread, but may be selected on a local level. The following Class C weeds have been selected by the King County Weed Board based on potential threats and feasibility of control. Property owners in King County are required to control these species.

**FOOTNOTES:**

1. Reported to be toxic to livestock and/or humans. Sources: USDA Poisonous Plant Research Laboratory, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, WA State Weed Board. This list is for general information only and may not be all-inclusive. Contact a medical professional for information about symptoms and treatment.

2. Control of Scotch broom is required on the right-of-way of King County’s section of SR-2 and on the I-90 right-of-way between mile marker 34 and the King/Kittitas County line.

3. Control of Scotch broom is required on the right-of-way of King County’s section of SR-2 and on the I-90 right-of-way between mile marker 34 and the King/Kittitas County line.

4. Control of Scotch broom is required on the right-of-way of King County’s section of SR-2 and on the I-90 right-of-way between mile marker 34 and the King/Kittitas County line.

5. Non-native yellow-floored hawkweeds (Hieracium species) are consolidated into two listings: subgenus: meadow (Hieracium) and yellow (Hieracium). Control of species in the meadow group is required in King County. Control of species in the yellow group is not required in King County with the exception of European hawkweed (Hieracium o sailorsiae).

6. Control of poison-hemlock is required on public lands and public right-of-way.

**Non-regulated noxious weeds:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>CLASS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blackberry, weaver</td>
<td>Rubus leucodermis</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alfalfa</td>
<td>Medicago sativa</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buttercup, yellow</td>
<td>Ranunculus acris</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>common cattail (does not include native cultivars only: 'Baltica', subgenus 5, 6)</td>
<td>Typha latifolia</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knotweed, giant</td>
<td>Polygonum convolvulus</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knotweed, Japanese</td>
<td>Polygonum cuspidatum</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grossularia</td>
<td>Rhus typhina</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lesser caltrop</td>
<td>Trifolium repens</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Program protects the natural and economic resources of county residents. We ensure that noxious weeds that are regulated in King County are controlled. Our weed specialists teach property owners to identify and control noxious weeds so they do not spread to other properties. We make sure public agencies control regulated noxious weeds on roads and public lands to reduce impacts to public resources and prevent spread to neighboring lands.

If you are unsure how to identify or control a regulated noxious weed or have a hardship that prevents you from doing so, the program can provide assistance. If a property owner refuses to control a regulated noxious weed, state law authorizes the county weed board to pursue control through a notice of violation and, if necessary, bill the landowner for the control cost. We work to avoid this and we do all we can to help landowners find a solution that works for them.

**DEFINITIONS (RCW 17.10, WAC 16-750)**

**Noxious Weed** - a non-native plant that when established is highly destructive, competitive, or difficult to control.

**Control** - in a given year, prevent all seed production and dispersal of all propagative parts capable of forming new plants.

**Eradicate** - completely eliminate a noxious weed within an area of infestation.

**THE NOXIOUS WEED PROGRAM IS HERE TO HELP:**
- Technical assistance with ID and control
- Free workshops and info booths at events
- Brochures, fact sheets and weed guides
- Control assistance for high priority weeds
- Disposal vouchers for regulated weeds
- Weed pullers and knotweed injectors for loan

**OUR MISSION:**
To provide benefits to the environment, recreation, public health and economic resources of King County by preventing and minimizing harmful impacts of noxious weeds.

You can help fight noxious weeds by planting only non-invasive plants, disposing of noxious weeds responsibly, reporting infestations of regulated noxious weeds that are not being controlled, and controlling weeds on your own property. Thank you for helping!

**CONTACT US:**
King County Noxious Weed Control Program
201 S. Jackson St., Suite 600, Seattle WA 98104
206-477-WEED (206-477-9333)
noxious.weeds@kingcounty.gov
Visit our website and report weeds at kingcounty.gov/weeds

King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Water and Land Resources Division
Noxious Weed Control Program

This information can be made available in alternate formats.
Call 206-477-9333 or TTY: 711
Translation available on request.
Para pedir una traducción, 206-477-9333
NOXIOUS WEEDS are a danger to our environment and the economy. These introduced species cost our region millions of dollars in lost agricultural production, environmental degradation and added maintenance costs. Once invasive plants spread to natural areas, they harm native plants and wildlife and can be impossible to eradicate.

Forest invaders garlic mustard, English ivy and yellow archangel can damage trees, overwhelm native species and harm wildlife habitat.

Invasive plants Scotch broom, knotweed, butterfly bush and Himalayan blackberry impede efforts to restore rivers and reforest timberland.

Toxic weeds giant hogweed, tansy ragwort and poison-hemlock pose serious health risks to people and animals.

Wetland and aquatic invaders purple and garden loosestrife, Brazilian elodea and policeman’s helmet clog waterways, crowd out native plants and harm fish and wildlife habitat.

Grassland invaders spotted knapweed, orange hawkweed and milk thistle crowd out wildflowers and healthy forage species and degrade hay fields and rangeland.

WASHINGTON’S NOXIOUS WEED LAW (RCW 17.10) protects natural and economic resources from the damage caused by noxious weeds. Weeds do not respect property boundaries and they affect everyone. Property owners and public land managers are required to control designated noxious weeds to prevent them from spreading. The highest priority is new invaders. There is still a chance to stop new weeds from establishing if everyone does their part. State weed law information can be found at nwcb.wa.gov.

KING COUNTY’S NOXIOUS WEED LIST consists of all species set by the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board (WAC 16-750) as Class A weeds, all Class B weeds state-designated for control in King County, and Class B and C species selected from the state list by the King County Noxious Weed Control Board. We also list additional, non-regulated invasive species for educational purposes. The list is reviewed annually and public input is encouraged.

Learn more and report weeds online at kingcounty.gov/weeds

See inside for the 2020 KING COUNTY WEED LIST