

Franklin County Noxious Weed Control Board

Policy Statement

A. General Philosophy

The Franklin County Noxious Weed Control Board (FCNWCB) shall promote weed control by personal contact with landowners and through appropriate public media. The FCNWCB has elected to emphasize an educational control program that will assist landowners in weed identification and proper control with emphasis placed on weeds on the control list. The FCNWCB will provide a trained field staff to assist the landowners. The field staff are regulatory inspectors and if needed will require control of weeds on the weed control list. The FCNWCB will promote weed control through public seminars, newsletters, displays, and regular board meetings. Landowners are responsible for controlling noxious weeds on their property and the spread to other areas.

B. Course of Action

1) The FCNWCB will employ a Weed Control Coordinator, and a field staff. The Coordinator and field staff should have both educational background in, and hands on experience with weeds. The staff should be familiar with both chemical and cultural weed control practices. They should also be familiar with agricultural chemicals, their application, and have the appropriate pesticide licenses. The staff must work well with the public and use a diplomatic approach. Wage and benefits will be commensurate with experience and comparable to other similar positions. Office and telephone access as well as Weed Board vehicles will be provided.

2) It is the policy of the FCNWCB to work closely with all public agencies, municipalities, and landowners to control their noxious weeds by whatever means they have at their disposal. The FCNWCB believes that the most effective spirit with which to approach weed control is one of cooperation. The spread of weeds causes economic losses for the entire community and creates a hardship on the producer. Stopping propagation and spread of noxious weeds is the goal of the FCNWCB. Reasonable alternatives will be pursued on a given case before enforcement proceedings are taken.

If the property owner does not take actions to control the noxious weeds in accordance with Chapter 17.10, Revised Code of Washington (RCW), the FCNWCB shall cause their being controlled at the expense of the landowner as per RCW 17.10.170. Charges for the regulatory work shall be incurred on the basis of a cost of application plus labor and material. The amount of such expense shall constitute a lien against the property after a hearing has been held on such expense and approved by the FCNWCB.

For those who have a severe infestation, an approved, reasonable, continuous effort will be considered in compliance with our goals. The Weed Board staff will be available to assist in formulating an approved control plan. A strong emphasis will be made to prevent new weeds from establishing. It will take help from everyone in locating and reporting noxious weed infestations to the FCNWCB. We intend to reserve our cost share dollars, should they become available, to target and eliminate these new invaders.

The FCNWCB recognizes that situations may arise where the Coordinator or staff may, in the pursuance of their duties, find it necessary to enter private property. The FCNWCB or duly authorized personnel has the authority to enter all property for the purposes of enforcing the weed laws of the State of Washington under RCW 17.10.160. Reasonable efforts will be made to gain the landowner's permission and cooperation before doing so.

3) The FCNWCB has designated three separate classes of land: Irrigated farmland; dryland farm land; and range which will include rights-of-way and other undeveloped land. Each classification will be assessed separately, and will be treated as having its own problems and economics.

4) The FCNWCB will address specific complaints on a case by case basis. These complaints will be addressed at regularly scheduled Board Meetings. The Board will have regular meetings the third Monday of each month at 1:00 p.m. October through February and 7:00 p.m. March through September. If the meeting falls on a holiday, it will be held the following Tuesday. Meetings shall be open to the public and held in the Board Room at 502 Boeing Street, Pasco, Washington.

5) The FCNWCB will hold a public hearing and solicit public input in regard to the formation of a noxious weed list for control within Franklin County. The following Noxious Weeds have been selected from the State Noxious Weed List for control within the county.

OUR WEEDS OF FOCUS

The following are noxious weeds we are working on, or monitoring to prevent further spread.

babysbreath	poison hemlock
camelthorn	puncturevine
cereal rye	Ravenna grass
common reed (nonnative genotypes)	rush skeletonweed
Dalmation toadflax	saltcedar
hoary cress	spurge, myrtle
houndstongue	thistle, Canada
jointed goatgrass	thistle, musk
knapweed, diffuse	thistle, Scotch
knapweed, spotted	velvetleaf
knotweed, Bohemian	white bryony
*kochia	yellow flag iris
longspine sandbur	yellow nutsedge
loosestrife, purple	yellow starthistle



If untreated, Scotch thistle forms impenetrable barriers, impeding livestock and wildlife movement.

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Franklin County 2019 Noxious Weed List



Infestations of Scotch thistle are rapidly gaining a foothold in Franklin County. Biennial in nature, rosettes overwinter and flower in the second year. Small infestations can be dug by hand; destruction of the entire root system prevents regrowth. Pre-emerge herbicides applied in the fall or early spring, prior to flower production, are effective on large infestations. Photos: T Harris

Learn more about noxious weeds. Check out our website at www.fcweedboard.com.

FCNWCB Weed List

Class A Weeds: Non-native species whose distribution in Washington is still limited. Preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations are the highest priority. **Eradication of all Class A plants is required by law.**

Class B Weeds: Non-native species presently limited to portions of the State. Species are **designated** for control in regions where they are not yet wide spread. Preventing new 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.

Class C Weeds: Noxious weeds which are already widespread in WA or are of special interest to the state’s agricultural industry. The Class C status allows counties to enforce control if locally desired. Other counties may choose to provide education or technical consultation.

***Weed In Transition:** Noxious weed intensely managed in portions of the county and selected for increased management efforts in future years, throughout the entire county.

Weeds found in Franklin County are in gold font.
Class A Weeds– Eradication is Required

common crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
cordgrass, common	<i>Spartina anglica</i>
cordgrass, dense-flowered	<i>Spartina densiflora</i>
cordgrass, saltmeadow	<i>Spartina patens</i>
cordgrass, smooth	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>
dyer’s woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
eggleaf spurge	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>
false-brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>
floating primrose-willow	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
flowering rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>
French broom	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>
garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
giant hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
goatsrue	<i>Galega officinalis</i>
hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
knapweed, bighead	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>
knapweed, 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>
purple starthistle	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>
reed sweetgrass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
ricefield bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i>

sage, clary	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>
sage, Mediterranean	<i>Salvia aethiopis</i>
silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
small-flowered jewelweed	<i>Impatiens parviflora</i>
Spanish broom	<i>Spartium junceum</i>
Syrian beancaper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>
Texas blueweed	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>
thistle, Italian	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>
thistle, milk	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
thistle, slenderflower	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>
variable-leaf milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>
wild four-o'clock	<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>

Class B Weeds — Control and Containment

***Class B-Designate Weeds are decided at the state or local level. Preventing seed production and dispersal of all propagating parts capable of forming a new plant is required. Seeds and all vegetative portions of plants must be destroyed to achieve eventual eradication.**

*blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
*Brazilian elodea	<i>Egeria densa</i>
*bugloss, annual	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>
*bugloss, common	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>
butterflybush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
*camelthorn	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>
*common fennel (except bulbing fennel)	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> (except <i>F. vulgare</i> var. <i>azoricum</i>)
common reed (nonnative genotypes)	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
*Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i> ssp. <i>dalmatica</i>
Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
*European coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
*fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
*gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
*grass-leaved arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>
hairy willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
*hawkweed oxtongue	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>
*hawkweed, orange	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
*Hawkweeds: all non-native species and hybrids of the meadow subgenus	<i>Hieracium</i> , subgenus <i>Pilosella</i>
*Hawkweeds: all nonnative species and hybrids of the wall subgenus	<i>Hieracium</i> subgenus <i>Hieracium</i>
*herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
*hoary alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>
*houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>

indigobush	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
*knapweed, black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
*knapweed, brown	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>
knapweed, diffuse	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
knapweed, meadow	<i>Centaurea x moncktonii</i>
knapweed, Russian	<i>Rhaponticum repens</i>
*knapweed, spotted	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>
*knotweed, Bohemian	<i>Polygonum x bohemicum</i>
*knotweed, giant	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>
*knotweed, Himalayan	<i>Persicaria wallichii</i>
*knotweed, Japanese	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>
*kochia	<i>Bassia scoparia</i>
lesser celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>
*loosestrife, garden	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
loosestrife, purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
loosestrife, wand	<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>
Malta starthistle	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>
*parrotfeather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
perennial pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
poison-hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
*policeman’s helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
*Ravenna grass	<i>Saccharum ravennae</i>
rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
saltcedar	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>
*Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
*shiny geranium	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>
*spurge flax	<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>
*spurge laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>
*spurge, leafy	<i>Euphorbia virgata</i>
*spurge, myrtle	<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>
*sulfur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>
*tansy ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>
*thistle, musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
*thistle, plumeless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
thistle, Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
*water primrose	<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>
white bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
*wild chervil	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
*yellow archangel	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>
*yellow floatingheart	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>
yellow nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>

Class C Weeds— Local Control	
babysbreath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
cereal rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>
common St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
hairy whitetop	<i>Lepidium appelianum</i>
hoary cress	<i>Lepidium draba</i>
jointed goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>
longspine sandbur	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>
reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
smoothseed alfalfa dodder	<i>Cuscuta approximata</i>
spikeweed	<i>Centromadia pungens</i>
thistle, bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
yellowflag iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>



Spikeweed, an annual reproducing by seed grows up to 4 feet tall. Rigid branches support its spine-tipped leaves and flowerhead bracts. It produces numerous yellow flowers summer through fall. Spikeweed can be found on roadsides, field edges, moist waste ground, and disturbed areas. Maintenance activities and equipment contribute to seed spread. Small patches can be hand pulled but larger infestations will require herbicide.

Photos: Wes Smalling