

# Franklin County Noxious Weed Control Board

## Mission Statement

*The Franklin County Noxious Weed Control Board strives to serve as responsible stewards by supporting the protection of Franklin County’s natural resources and the preservation of its rich agricultural heritage from the degrading impacts of noxious weeds.*

## Philosophy

We help landowners, land users and managers, government entities, and the local community comply with the state of Washington’s weed law (RCW 17.10).

We accomplish our mission by:

- ♦ Executing a program emphasizing education in the identification and control of noxious weeds, and encouraging the control of priority species.
- ♦ Providing a trained staff of regulatory inspectors to survey for noxious weeds and work with landowners to formulate reasonable weed control plans compatible with our goals and, when necessary, to require controls.

**Controlling noxious weeds is the landowner’s responsibility.**

## Philosophy Continued

- ♦ Maintaining a presence in the community by participating in local events, publishing an educational website and printed materials, and conducting regularly scheduled public board meetings.
- ♦ Offering technical assistance to encourage stewardship of natural resources by educating the community on the principles of integrated weed management.

The Franklin County Noxious Weed Control Board’s complete Philosophy and Policy Statements are posted online at [fcweedboard.com/board-of-directors](http://fcweedboard.com/board-of-directors).

### Noxious Weed Classifications.

**Class A Weeds:** Non-native species whose distribution in Washington is still limited. Preventing new infestations and eradication are the highest priority. Eradication of all Class A species 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 widespread. Preventing new infestations in these areas is a high priority. An \* indicates a B-designate weed.

**Class C Weeds** are species that are already widespread in Washington or are of special interest to the state’s agricultural industry. Long-term programs of suppression and control are decided at the local level.

## OUR WEEDS OF FOCUS

Below is a list of noxious weeds we are actively working on or monitoring to prevent further spread: Note that Kochia is a weed in transition.

**\*Weed in transition:** Kochia is a noxious weed that is intensely managed in portions of Franklin County and selected for increased management efforts in future years countywide.

babysbreath	puncturevine
camelthorn	Ravenna grass
Cereal rye	rush skeletonweed
common reed (nonnative genotypes)	saltcedar
Dalmatian toadflax	spikeweed
hoary cress	thistle, Canada
houndstongue	thistle, Scotch
jointed goatgrass	tree-of-heaven
knapweed, diffuse	velvetleaf
knapweed, spotted	white bryony
*kochia	yellow flag iris
longspine sandbur	yellow nutsedge
loosestrife, purple	yellow starthistle
poison hemlock	

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**Learn more online at [fcweedboard.com](http://fcweedboard.com)**

## Franklin County 2024 Noxious Weed List



Ravenna grass is a Class B-designate noxious weed in Franklin County. WSDA prohibits the transportation, distribution and sale of plants or plant parts, including seeds, into and within the state. Franklin County Noxious Weed Control Board offers a plant replacement program to county residents for removal.

Scotch thistle is a Class B noxious weed in Franklin County and a serious problem in rangeland. Single plants can be dug by hand but be sure to destroy the entire root. Large infestations will require herbicide to achieve control.



Dense stands of this spiny plant reduce forage production, prohibiting land utilization for grazing or recreation.

2024 Noxious Weed List

This list is for informational use. It is intended to make people aware of noxious weeds found in Franklin County and recent additions but does not include all of the noxious weeds on the county’s list. The complete noxious weed list is available on our website at [fcweedboard.com](http://fcweedboard.com)

Class A Weeds

flowering rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>
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Flowering rush is an emergent aquatic perennial that grows in freshwater habitats. It roots in mud and grows in shallow waters of lakes and slow moving rivers.

Palmer amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
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Thurman Johnson, Spokane County Noxious Weed Control Board

Palmer amaranth is a serious concern for farmers. It is an annual broadleaf plant, in the pigweed family. Native to the southwest, it was found in eastern WA in 2023. Populations have developed resistance to multiple classes of herbicides with different modes of action, including glyphosate, making it difficult and very expensive to control, particularly on productive farmland.

Class B Weeds / \*B-Designate Weeds

*camelthorn	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>
common reed (nonnative)	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
*Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i> ssp. <i>dalmatica</i>
Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
hairy willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
*houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
indigobush	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
knapweed, diffuse	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
knapweed, Russian	<i>Rhaponticum repens</i>
*knapweed, spotted	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>
*kochia (weed in transition)	<i>Bassia scoparia</i>
loosestrife, purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
perennial pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
poison-hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
*Ravenna grass	<i>Tripsidium ravennae</i>
rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
*saltcedar	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>
*spurge, myrtle	<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>

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Class B Weeds / \*B-Designate Weeds

*thistle, musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
thistle, Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
*velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
white bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
yellow nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>



Kochia is a Class B Noxious Weed that spreads by seed. Kochia can be controlled in 3 years with a sustained effort of not allowing the plant to go to seed.

Class C Weeds

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>

Class C Weeds

Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</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>
tree-of-heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
yellowflag iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>



Tree-of-Heaven is a Class C Noxious Weed in Franklin County and on Washington’s quarantine list. It’s distribution is prohibited into and within the state. The roots of tree-of-heaven will uplift concrete, retaining walls and building foundations. The extensive root system must be targeted to achieve control.