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Refer to my website, [Management of Invasive Plants in the Western USA](#), and in particular, [The Historical Record](#), for more details on State & Federal laws related to management of noxious weeds/invasive plants.

#### Explanation of categories of noxious weeds or invasive plants:

The attached table (beginning on page 21) includes the noxious weeds/invasive plants identified by each State, with codes for each State to designate the classification for each species. Numbers in parenthesis (at the top of the table) are the total species currently on the State noxious weed and/or invasive plant list.

Each State has its own classification system for the plants that have been identified as “noxious weeds” or “invasive plants.” Below I describe each State’s classification system, and a brief history of each State’s laws.

In most States (with exceptions listed below), the State Department of Agriculture has the legal authority to designate and regulate noxious weed species. In most States, the noxious weeds represent species that are problematic within agriculture.

In some States, aquatic invasive species are regulated separately, often within the State Department responsible for fisheries and wildlife. And in most States, “invasive species” is used only in reference to plants & animals within aquatic systems.

In some States, a non-profit organization, typically titled “Invasive Plant Council,” has created a list of invasive plants that invade public and private wildlands and rangelands. The IPC lists do not have legal authority.

Noxious weed seed: The State designations for “noxious weed seed” can be located in the document, *State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act*. That document has each State’s list of **noxious weed seed**, and each State’s classification system for noxious weed seed. Refer to that document’s Appendix A, “Common Name Cross Reference,” or Appendix B, “Scientific Name Cross-Reference.” These appendices list each plant species by common name, or by scientific name, with a list of all States that include that species on their State list. In almost all cases, the State list of “noxious weed seed” differs from the State list of “noxious weeds.” I have not duplicated the “noxious weed seed” lists in the table below, except for a few States.

## History of Noxious Weeds/Invasive Species State Laws & Classification Systems

### Alaska:

#### Useful state- or university-sponsored websites

[Alaska Noxious Weeds](#): official list of noxious plants

[Alaska invasive plants](#): Alaska Plant Materials Center: Invasive Plants & Agricultural Pest Management

[Alaska IPM](#): UAF Cooperative Extension Service

[Alaska Data Portal](#): mapping system for non-native plants from the UAA Alaska Center for Conservation Science

In 1959, the Alaska Administrative Code established regulations for noxious weeds and weed seed & gave the Director of the Division of Agriculture the authority to enforce them.

By 1993 (date unclear), a law was passed that granted the Commissioners of Natural Resources & Environmental Conservation the authority to regulate the laws related to noxious plants. In a 2008 amendment, the Commissioner of DNR was granted authority to appoint a coordinator to oversee the enforcement of State statutes & regulations related to noxious weeds, invasive plants, & agricultural pests management & education.

Alaska's official list of noxious weeds (also called invasive plants), classifies the plants, plant parts, and their seeds, as either Prohibited (P) or Restricted (R): "No person may plant... any seed containing any prohibited noxious weeds... or restricted noxious weeds in excess of the maximum allowable tolerances."

As of 2022, 23 plant species are listed as either "prohibited" or "restricted" noxious weeds. However, if the species designated as "weed seed" are included, the list contains 37 species. Native species can be designated as noxious weeds, but none are on the current list. In 2014, 5 aquatic species were put under quarantine, to try to prevent their entry into Alaska.

A number of invasive plants have rankings but are not on the official list of noxious weeds. Refer to [Invasive Plants](#): Plant Profiles on the Alaska Plant Materials Center website. These species may become listed in future legislation. Rankings represent the relative invasiveness from 0-100 where 100 is most invasive. The [Alaska Data Portal](#) includes maps showing where various non-native plants are found and includes their invasive rankings.

In the table below, I have indicated which species are officially listed as prohibited (P) or restricted (R). And I have included the tolerances, in numbers of seed per pound, for the restricted weed seed. For those species with a ranking number, I have included that ranking. And I have indicated which species are quarantined (Quar).

**Arizona:****Useful state-sponsored or non-profit websites**

[Arizona noxious weeds](#)

[Arizona prohibited noxious weed seed](#)

[Arizona restricted noxious weed seed](#)

[Southwest Vegetation Management Association](#)

Arizona has lagged behind other Western States in tackling control of noxious weeds. Arizona did not send representatives to the early Western Weed Control Conferences.

The 2005 law, "Dangerous Plant Pests and Diseases," authorized the Director & Associate Director of the Plant Services Division (under the Arizona Dept. of Agriculture) to enforce the law. The Director could create quarantines to control weeds, & regulate plant products, such as agricultural seed, soil, to prevent introduction of noxious weeds into the State. The Director could adopt a noxious weed list.

In 2005, Arizona also passed laws regulating weed seed (based on the Federal Seed Act), commercial feed containing noxious weed seed, regulating pesticides, and authorizing funding for research on pest management technologies.

In 2016, the Arizona Office of Pest Management, under the Plant Services Division of the Dept. of Agriculture, was converted to the Pest Management Division, signifying a heightened degree of concern for the economic impact of noxious weeds. The Director of the Division of Pest Management now enforces the laws and establishes a Pest Management Division Council, to assist the Director.

**Noxious weed classifications: Arizona Department of Agriculture**

[Class A:](#) Species not known to exist or limited distribution in the State and is a high priority for quarantine, control, or mitigation.

[Class B:](#) Species known to occur, but of limited distribution in the State, and may be a high priority for quarantine, control, or mitigation, if a significant threat to a crop, commodity, or habitat is known to exist.

[Class C:](#) Species is widespread but may be recommended for active control based on risk assessment.

Arizona lists 53 species as noxious weeds. Native species can be designated as noxious weeds.

**California:****Useful state-sponsored or non-profit websites**

[California noxious weeds](#)

[California invasive plant council](#)

[Invasive species council of California](#)

[California aquatic invasive species](#)

[California noxious weed seed](#)

California was the first Western State to implement laws regarding control of noxious weeds. In 1872, California passed a noxious weed law focused on Scotch thistle and Canada thistle.

In 1883, Counties were given authority to control weeds. In 1919, California passed the Weed Free Area Act, which provided funding for Counties to control weeds, and conduct weed surveys.

Beginning in 1943, California has passed several laws to protect waterways from aquatic invasive species, such as by regulating ballast water from ships.

In 1962, the California Code of Regulations (CCR) established regulations for quarantine locations & eradication methods, for several specific weed species. Several eradication areas were repealed in 1977-1983. The CCR lists the official California “Noxious Weed Species.” Other species may be designated a “weed pest,” as needed.

The California Seed Law of 1967 established regulations for agricultural seed & vegetable seed; defines noxious weed seed; and established regulations for classifying seed as Prohibited or Restricted, based on the Federal Seed Act.

In 1968, the CCR established regulations for inspecting pest plants and seeds. Weed-free forage & straw certification is available but voluntary.

In 1967, the State gave the California Dept. of Food & Agriculture (CDFA) the charge to “prevent the introduction and spread of injurious insect or animal pests, plant diseases, and noxious weeds.” The 1967 Plant Quarantine & Pest Control law gave the CDFA authority to designate species as “noxious and invasive weeds.” County Commissioners are responsible for enacting the laws. “Weed management areas” can be formed by a County or “other geographic area.” Counties or regional groups can request funds from the Department to control weeds in a weed management area.

The 1967 law also established regulations for quarantine locations & eradication methods, for several specific weed species, and regulated “pest seed” and “weed-free seed,” based on the Federal Seed Act.

In 2018, California law established the Invasive Species Council of California.

Since 1978, repeated major tax cuts have significantly reduced funds for weed control programs. Funding was reduced for weed biologists. And in 2012, the weed eradication program and biocontrol program were eliminated.

The official list of noxious weeds has over 100 species listed. Native species can be designated as noxious weeds.

The official California list of “noxious weeds,” developed and regulated through the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), is embedded in State law. A separate list was developed through the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC), which focuses on “invasive plants” that invade public and private wildlands. The Cal-IPC list has species that are not included on the official State list, and does include horticultural/agricultural cultivars that can invade wildlands. I have included plants from both California lists in the table below.

In addition to the official California list of noxious weed species, County Boards have discretion to address additional species that they identify as problematic for their location. I do not include any County selections in the table below.

Refer to the [California interviews](#) with Doug Johnson and Bob Price, for further explanation of the two distinct rating systems for California noxious weeds and invasive plants.

**California Dept. of Food & Agriculture (CDFA) official ratings to assist Counties and landowners & managers in determining actions to take in controlling noxious weed species. All plants on the official State list of “noxious weeds” will eventually receive a rating. Some species that have been rated are not on the official State list.**

- **W:** Simply designates the species that are on the official State list of “noxious weeds” (as listed in CCR 4500).
- **A:** Pests that score high (13-15) on the CDFA rating system & are not known to occur or under official control in California. If these species are located in the State, that should be eradicated. Shipments that are found to be infested or infected with, or exposed to an “A”-rated pest shall be subject to being refused entry, returned to the owner, quarantined, treated, or destroyed as specified by the Department or by an authorized representative of the Department.

- **B:** Pests that score medium (9-12) to high (13-15) on the State's rating system, & are of limited distribution in the State. Plants & plant products found infested with the pest may be subject to immediate quarantine actions.
- **C:** Pests that score medium (9-12) to low (5-8), and are of common occurrence & generally distributed in the State. Plants & plant products found infested with the pest are not subject to any State enforced regulatory actions.
- **D:** Organism scores low and is known to be of little or no economic importance to the agricultural industry or environmental detriment, and has an extremely low likelihood of becoming invasive. Authorized mitigating regulatory actions: None.
- **Q:** A temporary rating. Pests that score high and which are not known to occur or where their California distribution is unknown and which are otherwise suspected of being economically harmful to the agricultural industry or the environment and which may not be completely identified or for which there is inadequate scientific information. The Department may only conduct surveys, retard or prevent the spread of plants and plant products. Department may take immediate actions listed under subsection 3162(e) prior to the Department determining the appropriate permanent pest rating.

**California Seed Law ratings:**

- **P:** Prohibited weed seed. Seed cannot be sold in California.
- **R:** Restricted weed seed. Tolerance levels are set by the CDFA on how much weed seed is allowed in agricultural seed.
- **Prop:** Proposed seed rating

**California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) ratings for "invasive plants" that threaten California's natural areas**

(These species currently cause damage in California. The ratings decisions are based on the reviewing team's assessment of a variety of criteria).

(Note: The Cal-IPC list has no regulatory authority, but serves as a guide for land managers. Cal-IPC includes horticultural and agricultural plants that have become invasive. Horticultural/agricultural plants cannot be included on the official State list of noxious weeds).

- **Limited (Lim):** These species are invasive but their ecological impacts are minor on a statewide level or there was not enough information to justify a higher score. Their reproductive biology and other attributes result in low to moderate rates of invasiveness. Ecological amplitude and distribution are generally limited, but these species may be locally persistent and problematic.
- **Moderate (Mod):** These species have substantial and apparent-but generally not severe-ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal, though establishment is generally dependent upon ecological disturbance. Ecological amplitude and distribution may range from limited to widespread.
- **High:** These species have severe ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal and establishment. Most are widely distributed ecologically.
- **Watch:** Not currently invasive in CA. Assessment has found the species to be a high risk for becoming invasive in the future. (Note: There are many species on the Cal-IPC WATCH list. I have not included them in the table below).
- **Hort:** Plants that are known from horticulture/agriculture.

## Colorado:

### Useful state-sponsored or non-profit websites

[Colorado noxious weeds](#)

[Colorado invasive species](#)

[Northern Rockies Invasive Plants Council](#)

Colorado initially lagged behind several of the Western States in implementing a statewide noxious weed program. In the Colorado report at the 1946 Western Weed Control Conference, it was stated that, “Colorado does not have a recognized State weed control program. However, many of the Counties are conducting weed control programs through the setting up of weed control districts as provided by the State weed law. This permits the County Commissioners to set up a weed fund either from the general funds or by levying an assessment, not to exceed one-half mill, as may be desired. In counties having weed control districts, the cultivation of weed areas and the application of chemicals may be conducted with county equipment and county labor under county supervision, but the county is reimbursed in full by the land owner for the cost of the operations and the materials used. In regions where weed districts do not exist the individual land owner must carry his own program. All the weed districts in Colorado are at present set up on a voluntary basis. The law provides for compulsory districts but it is felt that such should not be resorted to until the need is fully apparent.”

Colorado’s official list of noxious weeds includes 98 plant species, as of 2020. In Colorado, native plant species cannot be listed as noxious weeds. By law, “Noxious weed” is an alien plant. “Alien plant” is a plant species that is not indigenous to Colorado.

### Classifications for noxious weeds: Colorado Department of Agriculture:

List A: Designated by the Commissioner for eradication.

List B: Species for which the Commissioner, in consultation with the State noxious weed advisory committee, local governments, and other interested parties, develops and implements state noxious weed management plans designed to stop the continued spread of these species.

List C: Species for which the Commissioner, in consultation with the state noxious weed advisory committee, local governments, and other interested parties, will develop and implement state noxious weed management plans designed to support the efforts of local governing bodies to facilitate more effective integrated weed management on private and public lands. The goal of such plans will not be to stop the continued spread of these species but to provide additional education, research, and biological control resources to jurisdictions that choose to require management of List C species.

Watch List: Species determined to pose a potential threat to the agricultural productivity and environmental values of the lands of the state. The Watch List is intended to serve advisory and educational purposes only. Its purpose is to encourage the identification and reporting of these species to the Commissioner in order to facilitate the collection of information to assist the Commissioner in determining which species should be designated as noxious weeds.

In addition to the Colorado list of noxious weeds, County Boards can list additional species as noxious. I do not include any County designations in the table below.

## Hawaii:

### Useful state-sponsored websites

[Hawaii Invasive Species Council](#)

Regulation of noxious weed seed began in 1946. In 1951, Hawaii gave the Hawaii Dept. of Agriculture the authority to develop a list of noxious weeds, to provide herbicides and supervision to landowners to control noxious weeds, and to control noxious weeds on State-owned lands. Hawaii's first law related to Noxious Weed Control passed in 1957.

In 1981, rules were implemented to regulate the tolerance of *Crotalaria* seed in grains and feeds, and to regulate pineapple hay & sugar cane hay to be "reasonably free" of weeds. It is unclear whether Hawaii prohibits native plants from being included on the noxious weed list. By law, "noxious weed" is any plant species which is, or likely to become, injurious, harmful, or deleterious," but Hawaii uses the Federal definition: "invasive species" are alien species.

The Hawaii Invasive Species Council was created in 2003 to coordinate efforts between agencies to manage aquatic invasive species.

While there are various agencies that assist in controlling "noxious weeds" or "invasive species," Hawaii does not have an official designated list of invasive species. Refer to the [Hawaii Invasive Species Council](#) website for the list of 79 species that are being monitored on various islands. I did not include Hawaii in the table below.

## Idaho:

### Useful state-sponsored or non-profit websites

[Idaho invasive species](#)

[Northern Rockies Invasive Plants Council](#)

The first law regulating noxious weed seed in Idaho was passed in 1951. The first law regulating noxious weed seed within commercial feed was in 1953. The first noxious weed law was passed in 1970. A 1999 amendment authorized control of aquatic noxious weeds.

In the minutes of the [1946 Western Weed Control Conference](#), the Idaho report was given by B.E. Kuhns: "The Idaho weed control program, as conducted under county supervision, has made quite satisfactory progress during the past year.

"The total amount of money budgeted by counties for weed programs was \$625,000. This is nearly double the amount budgeted in 1944. 14 of the 30 counties conducting organized weed programs raised a part of their budget through special tax levies, ranging from ½ cent to the legal limit of 10 cents per hundred dollar valuation. Substantial assistance was also provided to counties by a State contribution. The State appropriation of \$70,000 dollars per year is used to purchase chemicals which are pro-rated to the various counties on the basis of the amount of money spent for weed work in each county... Eighteen counties employed full-time weed supervisors."

As of 2020, Idaho's official list of invasive species/noxious weeds included 67 species. Native species cannot be designated as "invasive species." By law, "'Invasive species' means species not native to Idaho, ...that cause economic or environmental harm and are capable of spreading in the state." In addition to the Idaho list of noxious weeds, County Boards can list additional species as noxious. I do not include any County designations in the table below.

### Classifications for noxious weeds: Idaho Department of Agriculture & Horticulture:

[Statewide Prohibited Genera \(Proh\)](#): All plants, plant parts, and subtaxa of listed genera are prohibited in Idaho.

[Early Detection Rapid Response \(EDRR\)](#): Weeds shall be eradicated during the same growing season as identified.

Control (Cont.): Concentration of weeds where control and/or eradication may be possible.

Containment (Contain): Reduce or eliminate new or expanding weed populations.

#### **Kansas:**

##### **Useful state-sponsored websites**

Kansas noxious weeds

Kansas passed the Noxious Weed Law in 1937. The Secretary of Agriculture declares which species are weeds, based on advice of the Noxious Weed Advisory Committee, and the Secretary can create up to five Weed Control Districts. The law requires every individual and organization to control species declared by the legislature to be noxious. It authorizes state officials to inspect plant products to determine whether to certify them "Weed Free." The law authorized the hiring of County or City Weed Supervisors and allowed Counties or Cities to assess tax levies for expenses. County Weed Control Boards can add species to the State list.

The Kansas Department of Agriculture has no classification system for noxious weeds. The official list of noxious weeds only includes 12 species, two of which are native species. I do not include any County designations in the table below.

#### **Montana:**

##### **Useful state-sponsored or non-profit websites**

Montana noxious weeds

Montana Invasive Species programs (most focus on aquatic invasive species)

Northern Rockies Invasive Plants Council

In 1921, Montana passed a law to regulate "plant pests" in nurseries. "Plant pests" included an "insect, weed, fungus, virus, bacteria, or other organism that can directly or indirectly injure or cause damage in a plant or a product of a plant." "Noxious weeds or other exotic weeds are defined as plant pests."

Many sections of the 1921 law were repealed with the passing in 1939 of Montana's noxious weed and noxious weed seed laws. The noxious weed law authorized the formation of County Weed Boards, which may assess a levy & may assess landowners for the cost of weed control. The Dept. of Agriculture provides funds & technical assistance to Counties & producers. The law established a State-wide Noxious Weed Management Advisory Council appointed by the Director of the Dept. of Agriculture.

Refer to the [1942 minutes of the Western Weed Control Conference](#), for details on the emergence of Weed Control Districts in Montana. In the [1946 Western Weed Control Conference minutes](#), Montana reported that, "Montana has 38 weed control districts in 17 out of the 56 counties... Recently two counties have organized on a county-wide basis, and the trend appears to be for this form of organization."

As in Wyoming, the early districts existed almost exclusively on irrigated lands, in portions of Counties. A statewide noxious weed management system, with funds available to ranchers as well as farmers, did not go into effect until 1986, which authorized the MT Dept. of Ag. to administer grants funded by the MT Noxious Weed Trust Fund.

The Montana Noxious Weed Seed Free Forage Act was passed in 1995.

The Montana Aquatic Invasive Species law was passed in 2009. As of 2014, the Montana Invasive Species Advisory Council, appointed by the Governor, is responsible for awarding grants that assist localities in managing aquatic invasive species.



**Montana Department of Agriculture classifications for noxious weeds:**

- Priority 1A: Weeds that are not present or have a very limited presence in Montana. Management criteria will require eradication if detected, education, and prevention.
- Priority 1B: Weeds that have limited presence in Montana. Management criteria will require eradication or containment, and education.
- Priority 2A: Weeds that are common in isolated areas of Montana. Management criteria will require eradication or containment where less abundant. Management shall be prioritized by local weed districts.
- Priority 2B: Weeds that are abundant in Montana and widespread in many Counties. Management criteria will require eradication or containment where less abundant. Management shall be prioritized by local weed districts.
- Priority 3: Regulated plants: Not Montana listed noxious weeds. Plants that have the potential to have significant negative impacts. The plant may not be intentionally spread or sold other than as a contaminant in agricultural products. The state recommends research, education, and prevention to minimize spread.

As of 2020, Montana's official list of noxious weeds includes 46 species. In Montana, native plants cannot be designated as noxious weeds. By law, "noxious weeds" refers to exotic (non-native) plants. In addition to the State list of noxious weeds, County Boards can list additional species as noxious. I do not include any County designations in the table below.

[Montana Fish, Wildlife, & Parks](#) manages aquatic invasive species. Six of the eight species on the MT FWP list of invasive plants overlap with the MT Dept. of Agriculture's noxious weed list. Thus, the total of Montana Noxious Weeds + Aquatic Invasive Plants is 48.

Here are the codes I have used in the table below, for the FWP categories of invasive plants.

- Aquatic Invasive Species Present in Montana: FWP-P
- Aquatic Invasive Species Undetected in Montana: FWP-U

**Nebraska:**

**Useful state-sponsored websites**

[Nebraska noxious weeds](#)

[Nebraska invasive species program](#)

In 1945, Nebraska Statutes established a program for noxious weed control. In 1965, Statutes established the Noxious Weed Control Act. The Nebraska Director of Ag is responsible for establishing control methods, and designating noxious weeds, under the advisement of the State Noxious Weed Advisory Committee. The 1965 Statutes established County Weed District Boards. In Nebraska, each individual is responsible for controlling noxious weeds on their own land. In 1969, Statutes established the Nebraska Seed Law, which established two classifications for regulation of weed seed in agricultural seed.

The Nebraska Department of Agriculture has no classification system for noxious weeds. The list only includes 12 species. The law does not clarify whether native species can be designated, but other documentation says noxious weeds are "not native to the state."

## **Nevada:**

### **Useful state-sponsored websites**

#### **Nevada noxious weeds**

In 1917, Nevada became one of the first Western States to establish Rules for managing noxious weeds. Nevada Statutes added the “Control of Insects, Pests, & Noxious Weeds” in 1917, giving the Nevada Dept of Agriculture the authority to designate noxious weeds, & tolerances for weed seed in commercial seed and forage. The State Quarantine Office can make a temporary emergency declaration of a noxious weed. 1929 Statute states that the SQO enforces landowners’ responsibility to control weeds by notifying County Commissioners, who then carry out the control work.

In 1941, a Noxious Weed law was passed codifying the authority of the SQO. A 1997 amendment states that, “a weed must not be designated as noxious which is already introduced and established in the State to such an extent as to make its control impracticable.”

The Nevada Noxious Weed Control Act was passed in 1965. Weed Control Districts were established within Counties in 1969. 1957 amendments to the Quarantine law Includes regulations for noxious weed seed in agricultural products. The Nevada Seed Law was passed in 1969, which includes regulations for noxious weed seed in commercial seed.

In 2011, the Nevada Dept of Wildlife was granted authority to implement an Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention Program.

In 2015, a law was passed to regulate noxious weed seed in commercial feed. The Nevada Noxious Weed Free Certification Program is voluntary and can be applied to forage, hay or straw, and gravel pits.

The official Nevada list includes 48 noxious weed species, a few of which are native species. By law, “‘Noxious weed’ means any species of plant which is, or is likely to be, a public nuisance, detrimental or destructive and difficult to control.”

### **Classifications for noxious weeds: Nevada Department of Agriculture:**

Category A: Weeds that are generally not found or that are limited in distribution throughout the State.

Category B: Weeds that are generally established in scattered populations in some Counties of the State.

Category C: Weeds that are generally established and generally widespread in many Counties of the State.

## **New Mexico:**

### **Useful state-sponsored websites**

#### **New Mexico noxious weeds**

In 1953, New Mexico passed its first noxious weed law, which also established Noxious Weed Control Districts. The first noxious weed seed law was passed in 1953. The Rangeland Protection Act of 1985 gave the New Mexico Dept. of Agriculture the authority to manage noxious weeds on rangeland. In 1998, the Noxious Weed Management Act, gave the NM Director of the Dept. of Agriculture the authority to coordinate noxious weed management programs statewide. The State did not pass a law regulating weed seed in commercial feed until 2013.

In an unusual divergence from other States, which typically give authority to manage noxious weeds either to the State Department of Agriculture or to the Counties, several of the New Mexico laws are administered by the Board of Regents of New Mexico State University, the university with a College of Agricultural, Consumer, & Environmental Sciences.

In 2020, New Mexico’s official list included 47 species of noxious weeds. By law, “‘noxious weed’ means a plant species that is not indigenous to New Mexico. However, County Weed Control Boards can designate native species on the County list.

Classifications for noxious weeds.

- Class A: Species are currently not present in New Mexico or have limited distribution. Preventing new infestations of these species and eradicating existing infestations is the highest priority.
- Class B: Species are limited to portions of the State. In areas with severe infestations, management should be designed to contain the infestation and stop any further spread.
- Class C: Species are widespread in the state. Management decisions for these species should be determined at the local level, based on feasibility of control and level of infestation.
- Watch List: Species of concern in the state. These species have the potential to become problematic. More data is needed to determine if these species should be listed. When these species are encountered, please document their location and contact appropriate authorities.

#### **North Dakota:**

##### **Useful state-sponsored websites**

North Dakota noxious weeds (North Dakota Department of Agriculture)

North Dakota Invasive Species (North Dakota Game & Fish Dept.)

The North Dakota Dept. of Agriculture provides a document that summarizes the State Noxious Weed Control laws, [North Dakota's Noxious Weed Law and Regulations](#).

The first law regulating noxious weed seed was passed in 1986. North Dakota passed its first Noxious Weed Control laws in 2009, many years later than other Western States. The 2009 Weed Control Act gives the Commissioner of Agriculture, or his designee, the authority to enforce the laws, disburse weed control funds to Counties and Cities, establish quarantines as needed, and, in collaboration with the North Dakota State University Extension Service, to develop the state list of noxious weeds.

The law also established County and City Weed Control Boards, with the authority to develop weed management plans, and to add plants to the County or City list of noxious weeds, in consultation with the Extension Service, and if approved by the Commissioner. The County Board can pay for weed control operations on private land, if the costs of control would be an undue financial burden to the landowner. The landowner is expected to pay at least 20% of the cost. The County Board will hire a Weed Control Officer. Cities with a population over 3000 can establish a weed board, hire a Weed Control Officer, and carry out weed control operations. If a landowner within the City does not pay the expenses of weed control on their land, the City can add the costs to the annual taxes for that land.

In 2008, the ND Administrative Code authorized the North Dakota Game & Fish Dept. to prevent the introduction of Aquatic Nuisance Species into waterways.

The Commercial Feed law of 2020 regulates the amount of weed seed in commercial feed. The weed seed-free forage certification program is voluntary.

As of 2022, North Dakota had one of the shortest lists of “Noxious Weeds” among Western States, listing only 13 plant species. Native plants can be included on the list. North Dakota has no classification system for noxious weeds. In addition to the State list of noxious weeds, County Boards can list additional species. I do not include any County designations in the table below.

## Oklahoma:

### Useful state-sponsored or non-profit websites:

[Oklahoma Noxious Weed Law](#)

[Oklahoma Invasive Plant Council](#)

Oklahoma did not pass a Noxious Weed Law until 2000. Every landowner is responsible for controlling noxious weeds. No state funds are made available to landowners. The laws only includes three species of noxious weeds, however, as of 2022, the State recognizes five species of noxious weeds. The Oklahoma Dept. of Transportation is responsible for controlling weeds along highways. Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, & Forestry has no classification system for noxious weeds, but infestations can be designated as light, medium, or severe. The Dept. offers voluntary weed seed-free forage, hay, and mulch certification, using the North American noxious weed list as the basis for certification.

The Oklahoma Invasive Plant Council (IPC) lists 28 invasive plant species. The Council has no authority to regulate but provides education for the public and recommendations regarding control of invasive plants. I do not include those species in the table below.

## Oregon:

### Useful state-sponsored or non-profit websites

[Oregon noxious weeds](#)

[Oregon Invasive Species Council](#)

[Pacific Northwest Invasive Plant Council](#)

In the [1942 minutes of the Western Weed Control Conference](#), the report from Oregon states: “Under the Oregon 1937 Revised Weed Control Law, two types of weed districts were authorized: county-wide districts declared by the county court, and weed districts organized by petition by landowners within a county, in case the county government itself does not organize a district.”

Oregon was one of the earliest states to tackle noxious weed control. The Oregon Noxious Weed Laws have been amended numerous times since the 1930s. In 1955, Oregon passed a law to regulate tolerances of noxious weed seed in wild bird seed and in agricultural seed. And in 1955, a Water Quality Management law was passed that includes management of aquatic invasive species.

Although the State operates a certification system for weed seed-free forage, mulch, & gravel, for products transported through Federal lands, the program is voluntary.

The Oregon Dept. of Agriculture produces a document, [Noxious Weed Policy and Classification System](#), updated in 2020. State law establishes the Oregon State Weed Board to coordinate with the Dept. of Agriculture to enforce the law, designate noxious weeds, regulate sale of hay, straw, seed, etc. to prevent spread of noxious weeds. The law authorizes Oregon State University to conduct research on control of weeds, and rear and release biological control agents.

Oregon includes 138 species on the official list of noxious weeds, the largest number of species in any Western State except California. By policy, noxious weeds are not native to Oregon. However, the list of noxious weeds includes several native species. County Boards can list additional species as noxious. I do not include any County designations in the table below.

### Classifications for noxious weeds: Oregon Department of Agriculture:

A Listed Weed: Species is either not yet in the State, or occurs in small enough infestations as to be readily contained or eradicated. When infestations are found, they are subject to eradication or intensive control.

B Listed Weed: Species is regionally abundant, but with limited distribution in some Counties. If available, biological control should be the primary treatment. Intensive control may be needed in some locations.

T- Designated Weed: a group of weeds from the A or B List targeted for priority statewide prevention and control methods.

#### **South Dakota:**

##### **Useful state-sponsored websites**

[South Dakota noxious weeds](#) (South Dakota Department of Agriculture & Natural Resources)

[South Dakota's Least Wanted](#) (Aquatic Invasive Species: South Dakota Dept. of Game, Fish, & Parks)

In 1945, South Dakota passed the Weed & Pest Control law, which established a State Weed & Pest Coordinator appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. In 1973 that law was amended to establish the SD Weed & Pest Control Commission. The Commission designates species as noxious weeds. A 1983 amendment granted Counties the authority to elect a Weed & Pest Board to implement programs. Landowners bear the cost of managing noxious weeds. A 1986 amendment allows communities to assess a levy to defray expenses.

In 1983, South Dakota adopted penalties for transporting forage containing weed seed. In 1988, a law was passed to establish a process for designating weed seed as either Prohibited or Restricted in commercial seed. The Secretary of Agriculture & Natural Resources determines which seeds are noxious and sets tolerance limits.

The South Dakota Department of Agriculture has no classification system for Noxious Weeds (NW). The list includes only seven species. The law does not prevent native plants from being designated as noxious weeds. Counties can add species to the local list. I do not include County designated species in the table below. In 2020, South Dakota passed a law to regulate Aquatic Invasive Species, and designated eight Aquatic Invasive Plant (AIS) species, one of which is also on the list of Noxious Weeds. That brings the South Dakota total to 14 plant species.

#### **Texas:**

##### **Useful state-sponsored or non-profit websites**

[Invasive Plants of Texas](#)

[Texas invasives](#)

[Texas Invasive Species](#) (TX Parks & Wildlife)

[Texas Invasive Plant & Pest Council](#)

In 1981, a Texas law established Noxious Weed Control Districts. Districts determine which noxious plants to prioritize, and can assess landowners. A 1981 law established tolerance levels for noxious weed seed in commercial seed, based on the Federal Seed Act.

Noxious Weed Seed regulation classifications in Texas:

- Prohibited Noxious Weed Seed (PWS): Noxious weeds for which no seed is allowed in commercial seed.
- Restricted Noxious Weed Seed (RWS): Noxious weeds for which tolerance limits are set for number of seed per pound, in commercial seed.

In 1997, a law granted the TX Parks & Wildlife the authority to regulate Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS).

The Texas DOT has a major emphasis on re-seeding highways with native plants. Within my website, refer to the section "[Native Plants](#)" for details.

The Texas Invasive Species Coordinating Committee was created by HB 865 in 2009. The law defines invasive species as “a species that is not native to an ecosystem and whose introduction to the ecosystem causes or is likely to cause economic harm, environmental harm, or harm to human health. Humans, domestic livestock, and non-harmful exotic organisms are not invasive species.”

The membership of this Committee includes one representative from the Texas Department of Agriculture, the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, the State Soil and Water Conservation Board, the Texas AgriLife Extension Service, the Texas Forest Service, the Texas Water Development Board, and other state agencies as needed.

HB 865 established the Committee to:

1. “Serve as a catalyst for cooperation between state agencies in the area of invasive species control;
2. Facilitate governmental efforts, including efforts of local governments and special districts, to prevent and manage invasive species;
3. Make recommendations to state agencies regarding research, technology transfer, and management actions related to invasive species control;
4. Facilitate the exchange of information so that each member agency is informed of committee plans, recommendations, and proposals for research, education, and implementation of activities to:
  - A. Prevent, detect, assess, monitor, contain, and control or eradicate invasive species; and
  - B. Reduce environmental and economic threats and threats to human health from invasive species;
5. Provide a forum for developing coordinated interagency strategies and policies for invasive species control;
6. Provide technical information and input to regional and national invasive species control coordination efforts, including the National Invasive Species Management Plan;
7. Facilitate the review of committee technical decisions and work product by specialists and interested persons; and
8. Report as needed to the governor, lieutenant governor, and speaker of the house of representatives on committee plans, work product, and accomplishments.”

“Each member agency of the committee shall:

1. Coordinate the agency’s invasive species control activities with the committee and relevant coordinating bodies...
2. Share with the committee the agency’s technical expertise...
3. Advise the committee of known invasive species threats to natural and agricultural resources; and
4. Cooperate, to the extent allowed by law, in initiatives to obtain appropriations and grants for invasive species control.”

A 2005 law established that the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) and the Texas Parks & Wildlife Department (TPW) have the legal authority to designate plants as noxious or invasive. Three agencies in Texas have lists of noxious weeds/invasive plants, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA), the Texas Parks & Wildlife Department (TPW), and the Texas Forest Service (TF). I have included the plant species listed by each agency in the table below.

- Texas Department of Agriculture: Noxious Plants (TDA)
- Texas Parks & Wildlife (TPW): Invasive, Prohibited, & Exotic Species: “Fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants that are not native to Texas may compete with native animals and plants for food and space. The organisms listed on this page are legally classified as exotic, harmful, or potentially harmful. No person may import, possess, sell, or place them into water of this state except as authorized by rule or permit issued by the department.”
- Texas A&M Forest Service (TFS): “Unwanted Alien Plants on the Doorstep of Texas: Non-native noxious plants threatening Texas.” This list is not legally binding.

The Texas Invasive Plant and Pest Council was formed in 2008, as the result of a motion on the floor at the second statewide Invasive Plant Conference, held in Austin, at the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center, in November 2007. This Council serves mainly to plan conferences, discuss issues, and support legislation. It was not established by any State legislation. It is a non-profit organization that, according to its by-laws, serves to “promote understanding and awareness of invasive plant and pest impacts and management,” serve as a “forum for exchange of scientific, educational, and technical information”; and “support research and restoration activities that reduce impacts of invasive pests and plants in Texas.”

In 2019, the Texas Invasive Species Institute, stated, “Invasive Species are non-native species of animal, plants, and pathogens whose introduction causes economic or environmental harm in their newly acquired ecosystem.” The Texas Invasive Species Institute lists the following partners: Sam Houston State University, Mississippi State University, Texas A&M Forest Service, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension, Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center (affiliated with the University of Texas), Lamar University, Sul Ross State University, Texas State University, APHIS, US Forest Service, Texas Parks and Wildlife, Texas Invasive Plant and Pest Council, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service. This partnership demonstrates the importance the State has placed on working across State and Federal Agencies.

The Texas official list of noxious weeds/invasive plant species includes 37 species, and is not supposed to include native species. However, a few species on the list are native.

#### **Utah:**

##### **Useful state-sponsored websites**

Utah noxious weeds (Utah Dept. of Agriculture & Food)

Utah had a statewide weed control program in effect by 1941 (refer to the minutes of the [1942 Western Weed Control Conference](#) for some details). The law established a statewide committee, gave the Commissioner of Agriculture the authority to enforce law, coordinate with Counties, disburse funds to Counties. Commissioner designates plants as “noxious weeds.” The law established County Weed Boards, which develop weed control plans, & may bill landowners for cost of weed control.

In 2008, Utah passed law and rules to protect Utah waterways from aquatic invasive species.

The 1941 noxious weed law was replaced by the Utah Noxious Weed Act in 2020. The Act established categories of noxious weeds; lists commercial seed, livestock feed, machinery, etc., as potential sources of the spread of noxious weeds; prohibits sale of any seed for seeding purposes that “contain any seeds of those weeds declared noxious” (based on the Federal Seed Law). Livestock seed can contain “not more than six whole noxious weed seeds per pound.” The law prohibits hay, straw, or manure containing weed seeds. Livestock that have foraged on noxious weeds cannot be moved unless they have not eaten weeds for 72 hours.

In Utah, by Rule, noxious weeds are “not native to the State.” Utah lists 54 species of noxious weeds, as of 2019. County Boards can list additional species as noxious. I do not include any County designations in the table below.

##### **Classifications for noxious weeds: Utah Department of Agriculture & Food:**

- Class 1A: Early Detection & Rapid Response (EDRR) Watch List: Declared noxious and invasive weeds not native to the State of Utah and not known to exist in the State that pose a serious threat to the State and should be considered as a very high priority.
- Class 1B: EDRR: Declared noxious and invasive weeds not native to the State of Utah that are known to exist in the State in very limited populations and pose a serious threat to the State and should be considered as a very high priority.

- **Class 2: Control:** Declared noxious and invasive weeds not native to the State of Utah, that pose a threat to the State and should be considered a high priority for control. Weeds listed in the control list are known to exist in varying populations throughout the State. The concentration of these weeds is at a level where control or eradication may be possible.
- **Class 3: Containment:** Declared noxious and invasive weeds not native to the State of Utah that are widely spread. Weeds listed in the containment noxious weeds list are known to exist in various populations throughout the State. Weed control efforts may be directed at reducing or eliminating new or expanding weed populations. Known and established weed populations, as determined by the weed control authority, may be managed by any approved weed control methodology, as determined by the weed control authority. These weeds pose a threat to the agricultural industry and agricultural products.
- **Class 4: Prohibited:** Declared noxious and invasive weeds, not native to the State of Utah, that pose a threat to the State through the retail sale or propagation in the nursery and greenhouse industry. Prohibited noxious weeds are annual, biennial, or perennial plants that the commissioner designates as having the potential or are known to be detrimental to human or animal health, the environment, public roads, crops, or other property.

#### **Washington:**

##### **Useful state-sponsored or non-profit websites**

[Washington Noxious Weed Control Board](#)

[Washington Invasive Species Council](#) (Washington State Recreation & Conservation Office)

[Pacific Northwest Invasive Plant Council](#)

E.J. Kreizinger gave a report at the [1946 Western Weed Control Conference](#): “Weed control work in Washington is developing at a progressive, increasing rate, and farmers are becoming more interested in their control.

“At the present time there are 11 of the 39 counties... in which there are weed districts or weed extermination areas organized. Several more are in the process of organization. Some of the areas are organized on a county-wide bases while others are limited to certain isolated areas. It is the hope in developing the districts that the natural drainage or watershed areas can be recognized and weed control developed for the entire area affected.”

Washington’s first noxious weed law was passed in 1881, to control Canada thistle, making Washington the second Western State (after California) to pass a noxious weed law. A broader law to control noxious weeds was passed in 1921. In 1989, the first regulations for noxious weed seed were passed.

The Washington Commercial Feed Act was passed in 1965, a 1967 amendment established regulations for weed-free seed, based on the Federal Seed Act. But weed-free forage certification is voluntary in Washington.

In 2014, the Washington Dept. of Fish & Wildlife was authorized to manage aquatic invasive species.

As of 2022, Washington listed 154 species on the official list of noxious weeds. By law, Class A & B noxious weeds are non-native, but the current lists include some native species. In addition to the State list of noxious weeds, County Boards can list additional species as noxious. I do not include any County designations in the table below. In addition to the official list of Noxious Weeds, the Washington Invasive Species Council lists as priorities 31 invasive plants, two of which (both algae) are not on the Noxious Weed list.. This brings the Washington total to 156. I have labeled the WISC Priority Invasive Species “PIS” in the Washington section of the table below.



**Classifications for noxious weeds: Washington Noxious Weed Control Board:**

- **Class A:** Non-native species whose distribution in Washington State is still limited. Preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations are the highest priority. Eradication of all Class A plants is required by law. All Class A species are also on the State Quarantine list.
- **Class B:** Non-native species presently limited to portions of the State. Species are designated for required control in regions where they are not yet widespread. 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. Some species are also on the State Quarantine list.
- **Class C:** Noxious weeds that are typically widespread in Washington or are of special interest to the State's agricultural industry. The Class C status allows County Weed Control Boards to require control if locally desired, or they may choose to provide education or technical consultation. Some species are also on the State Quarantine list.

**Wyoming:**

**Useful state-sponsored or non-profit websites**

[Wyoming noxious weeds](#) (Wyoming Weed & Pest Council)

[Wyoming aquatic invasive species](#) (Wyoming Game & Fish Department)

[Northern Rockies Invasive Plants Council](#)

Wyoming has been a leader in the development of State and Federal legislation to regulate the management of invasive species, both plants and animals. Wyoming was one of the first States to have rigorous laws related to control of invasive species.

In my 2017 interview with Slade Franklin, Weed and Pest Coordinator, Wyoming Department of Agriculture, he provided quite a bit of historical context: "In 1895, Dr. Lyster H. Dewey, of the USDA Division of Botany, conducted research on Russian thistle in North Dakota and Nebraska. As a result of his research, he advocated for federal laws on weed management, but was ignored.

"The first Wyoming weed law was the Russian Thistle and Canada Thistle Act of 1895. Aven Nelson, from the University of Wyoming, started the first herbarium in Wyoming. In 1896, he published the first weed bulletin, which was critical of the new weed legislation and included recommendations for better legislation, based in part on Dr. Dewey's recommendations. This started the process that led to the development of the Wyoming Weed and Pest Control Act in 1930."

According to George Hittle, Wyoming and Montana developed the first two certified weed-free forage programs in the US. The first Federal Seed Law was enacted in 1928. The Federal law designated that any seed sold had to be at least 97% pure [weed free]. Lars Baker, Weed and Pest Supervisor for Fremont County, Wyoming, pointed out, in his interview with Becky McMillen, that, "Unfortunately, because it's quite easy to have seed that is 99% pure, the seed companies started putting trash into the seed, to decrease it to 97% pure. This allowed many weed species to be introduced." Wyoming's weed-free seed law was passed in 1941.

In 1973, Wyoming updated previous bills, and created the comprehensive Wyoming Weed and Pest Control Act. Refer to the [Wyoming interviews](#) on my website, for an interesting historical perspective on the development of the Wyoming Weed and Pest Control Act, and the changes this bill brought to management of weeds and pests in Wyoming.

The [Wyoming Weed and Pest Control Law Book](#) defines a Declared Weed as, "any plant species which the Wyoming Board of Agriculture and the Wyoming Weed and Pest Council have found, either by virtue of its direct or indirect effect to negatively impact management of agricultural or natural ecosystems, or as a carrier of disease or parasites, to be detrimental to the general welfare of persons residing within a district." The law does allow natives to be designated as noxious weeds.

“Designated noxious weeds” include any plant that:

“(A) Has demonstrated the ability to aggressively invade native plant communities and agricultural crops;

(B) Is injurious or poisonous to livestock;

(C) Is a carrier of disease or parasites;

(D) Can, by virtue of either direct or indirect effect, negatively impact management of agricultural or natural ecosystems.”

“Designated Pest” refers to “any animal or insect species that is detrimental to the health or general welfare of the state.” [Note: I include only occasional information on non-plant pests in my website to the extent that their management impacts management of plants or ecosystems.] [Note: insects are, in fact, also animals, but many people do not think of them as animals.]

Control of weeds and pests refers to, “the process of containing, preventing, identifying and mitigating weed and pest infestations by using multiple integrated management practices, including but not limited to, regulation, prevention, survey, eradication, pesticides, cultivation, competition, grazing and biological control in an adaptive management effort designed to reduce economic and ecological impacts from designated and declared species and to protect uninfested lands.”

Arguably, the most important changes the 1973 law brought to Wyoming weed and pest management included:

- The creation of County Weed and Pest Control Districts, for the entire state. This facilitated a much more consistent statewide approach to management (Previously, only parts of the state had created such Districts, primarily agricultural lands, and not rangeland).
- The inclusion of Federal lands within County Districts. This ultimately led to the development of Federal laws that enabled collaborative relationships between Counties and Federal Agencies. These new Federal laws enabled Federal Agencies to engage in contracts with County Districts for weed and pest management. Prior to that, the Federal Agencies that managed land, the BLM and the USFS, had done little to manage weeds and pests within public lands.
- The development of criteria for the creation of the Wyoming Weed and Pest Council, which includes representatives from each County District. That Council has provided guidance for all the Districts, particularly as new management practices have emerged (for example, the use of GIS technology to monitor weed and pest control programs; the emergence of biocontrol agents.)
- The creation of, and criteria for County District Boards of Directors. This gave control of the Districts, including the disbursement of funds, directly to the Counties, rather than to the Wyoming Department of Agriculture. The Wyoming Dept. of Agriculture considers this a strength of the Wyoming programs. In a number of Western States, the State Dept. of Agriculture is responsible for the control of weeds and pests, leaving Counties in a subsidiary role with less influence on how the programs are managed.
- The development of a process for the official statewide designation of weeds and pests, that starts at the District level, and must be approved by both the statewide Weed and Pest Council and the Wyoming Board of Agriculture. This process also enables Districts to include plants or animals on a District Declared list, even if those organisms are not included on the statewide Designated list. Once listed on either the State Designated list or the County Declared list, the County can provide cost-sharing and consulting services to landowners to treat weeds and/or pests. In contrast, quite a few Western States give the State Dept. of Agriculture control regarding decisions on what plants to designate as noxious weeds, but most States do allow County weed boards to add County-level noxious weed designations.
- The creation of District Supervisors, to coordinate and oversee the programs of their District (Note: District Boards and Supervisors existed in several Wyoming Counties prior to the 1973 Act, but the Act ensured statewide consistency).

Over time, the Wyoming law has been modified and expanded. The Wyoming Weed and Pest Control Law, as it exists in 2019, includes the following:

- Guidelines for Districts to purchase, sell, store, apply, transport, and dispose of pesticides. Districts are able to sell pesticides to landowners, using cost-sharing.
- The creation of District mill levies (1 mill per dollar of assessed land). These tax funds are collected for County weed and pest control, and cannot be usurped by the County or the State for other uses.
- The requirements for certifying a District Supervisor, including university courses in both weed science and entomology.
- The process by which towns with populations over 5000 can request their share of the funds, to treat weeds and pests within city limits.
- The means by which Districts can establish quarantines, when needed.
- Requirements for farm products and equipment to be certified weed-free. According to George Hittle, Wyoming and Montana were the first states to address the need to certify weed-free forage. Seed sold in Wyoming cannot include 2% or more weed seed.
- The process by which Districts can establish Special Management Programs designed for the control of specific species. The importance of, and the processes used, to engage landowners and State and Federal Agencies in the development of these programs is described in detail in the Wyoming interviews conducted by Becky McMillen.
- The process by which Districts establish Management Zones, to target control efforts within specific areas of the County, which requires the consent of the majority of landowners in the zone.
- The process for cost-sharing, which enables private landowners to pay only 20% of the treatment costs.
- The means for collaborating with State and Federal Agencies, that enables those Agencies to contract with the District, to treat weeds and pests on State or Federal lands. Prior to the Act, Federal lands, primarily managed by the BLM or the USFS, typically did not have effective programs to treat weeds or pests on public lands.
- Licensing requirements for dealers and salesmen selling nursery stock or seeds within the State.
- The establishment of a state laboratory to analyze seed.
- Requirements for railroad companies to control weeds within the railroad right-of-ways. This has proven challenging to enforce. Some railroad companies are only interested in controlling weeds directly within the railways, and tend to ignore their responsibilities to control weeds in the entire right-of-way.

**Classification of noxious weeds: Wyoming Weed & Pest Council:**

- State Designated (D): Noxious weeds for which the State shall implement & pursue an effective program for control.

Wyoming includes 69 species on the official list of noxious weeds. In addition to the State list of noxious weeds, County Boards can list additional species as “County Declared” noxious species. I do not include any County listed species in the table below.

**Classifications for Wyoming Noxious Weed Seed:**

- Prohibited (P): No seeds from these species may be present in commercial seed.
- Restricted (Res): Noxious weeds for which the seed tolerance has been set at 50 seeds per pound in small seeded crops & 5 seeds per pound in large seeded crops.
- Regulated (Reg): Weed seed with specified tolerances per pound, as listed in the table below. Species are not considered to be prohibited or restricted noxious weeds.

## Challenges posed by the State lists of noxious weeds/invasive plants

Commentary by Dr. Delena Norris-Tull:

Each of the Western States has its own list of noxious weeds/invasive plant species. In some States each County may add species that have been locally identified as problematic or potentially problematic. In some States, the law prohibits the inclusion of native species on the list. In other States, native species may be included. Refer to the section of my website "[Native Plants](#)" for a discussion of the importance of native species to ecological systems.

The States collaborate on many issues related to noxious weed management. There are various meetings that bring State representatives together. They share updates on the status of local legislation and funding. And they share knowledge about herbicides and biocontrol agents. As a result, over the years, the various State laws share much more in common than they did originally. However, the State lists of noxious weeds remain very different.

In most States, the list of noxious weeds/invasive plants is regulated by law. Each State has its own legal definition of noxious weeds or invasive plants, and those definitions are similar from State to State. But the processes for designating noxious weeds differ significantly from State to State. In most States, the State Department of Agriculture is responsible for designating noxious weeds. In a few States, a State Board carries this role. In New Mexico, the Board of Regents of New Mexico State University carries this role.

The classification systems for noxious weeds differ significantly from State to State. But in most cases, the first category listed refers to species that still have no or limited distribution in the State, and the final category refers to species that are widespread.

Refer to the section of my website, "[Federal Laws](#)" to learn about the Federal laws related to noxious weeds/invasive plants.

The fact that lists of noxious weeds vary between States and between State and Federal Agencies creates challenges in cooperation across State lines, and between States and Federal Agencies. In addition, the fact that each State's list of noxious weed seed also differs from each other, and differs from the State's list of noxious weeds, adds to the challenges of cooperating across State lines.

Some States have very long lists of noxious weeds (e.g., California), and some have very short lists (e.g., Oklahoma & South Dakota), which is generally indicative of which States are putting more financial resources into management of noxious weeds. It is also indicative of which States have anywhere near the funding adequate to tackle this complex issue. In some cases, such as the coastal States, California, Oregon, and Washington, the lists are longer primarily due to the huge amount of farmland in these States. Noxious weeds that are detrimental to local crops tend to dominate these lists. In other States, rangeland weeds are prominent on the list. There are far fewer Federal dollars for noxious weed management on rangeland than on farmland. This means that States have to make hard decisions about on which noxious weeds to focus their limited resources.

The State lists of invasive plants/noxious weeds are available on each State's noxious weeds websites. And the USDA Plants database attempts to stay up-to-date on the State lists but is not always able to keep up. The USDA Agricultural Marketing Service (ARM) produces a document, *State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act*, that includes a list of noxious weed seed from each State. But nowhere have I found a table, such as that I developed below, that compares the State noxious weed/invasive plants species, side-by-side.

I have put this table together in the hope that it will assist States in their cross-state collaborations. For a few States, I did include their noxious weed seed designations, but have not done that for most Western States.

I welcome any corrections/changes to the table below, as various States revise their own lists.

I list the species in alphabetical order by scientific name, to make it easier to locate plants, since plants always have multiple common names. I include a scientific name synonym for a few species that recently had name changes, to make it easier for land managers to find the applicable species. I do not include all synonyms. I sometimes include more than one common name. I rely first on USDA GRIN-Global database, and then on USDA Plants database for verification of scientific names and distribution information. There are a few cases from the California lists wherein a species name is not found in either of those databases. In those cases, I have honored the California scientific name designations.

### Noxious Weeds/Invasive Plants designated by Western States

Species	Alaska (37)	Arizona (53)	Calif. (many)	Colo. (98)	Idaho (67)	Kansas (12)	Mont. (48)	Nebr. (12)	Nevada (48)	New Mexico (47)	North Dakota (13)	Okla. (5)	Oregon (138)	South Dakota (14)	Texas (37)	Utah (54)	Wash. (156)	Wyom. (69)
<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> (Velvetleaf)				List C									B				Class B, Quar	
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> (Silver wattle)			IPC:Mod Hort															
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> (Blackwood acacia)			IPC: Lim Hort															
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i> (Kangaroo thorn)			WR CDFA: B															
<i>Acaena anserinifolia</i> (Biddy biddy)			WP CDFA: A															
<i>Acaena novae- zelandiae</i> (Biddy biddy)			WP CDFA: A										B					
<i>Acaena pallida</i> (Pale biddy-biddy)			WP CDFA: A															
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> (Yarrow) Native species	Weed seed																	
<i>Adonis aestivalis</i> (Pheasant's eye)													B					
<i>Aegilops</i> spp. (Goatgrass)															RWS:20			
<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i> (Jointed goatgrass)		Class B	WP CDFA: B	List B	Contain					Class C			B			Class 3	Class C	P
<i>Aegilops geniculata</i> (Goatgrass)			WP CDFA: B										A					
<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i> (Goatgrass)			WR CDFA: B										A, T					

			IPC:High														
<i>Aeschynomene</i> spp. (Jointvetch)			WP CDFA: A														
<i>Ageratina</i> <i>adenophora</i> (Sticky snakeroot, Eupatory)			IPC:Mod														
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> (Tropical whiteweed)			CDFA: C														
<i>Agrostis avenacea</i> (Pacific bentgrass)			IPC: Lim														
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> (Creeping bent)			IPC: Lim Hort														
<i>Ailanthus altissimus</i> (Tree-of-Heaven)		Class C	WR CDFA: C IPC:Mod Hort	Watch List					Class C			B				Class C	
<i>Alhagi maurorum</i> (Camelthorn)		Class B	WP CDFA: A IPC:Mod	List A				Cat. A	Class A			A		TDA	Class 1B	Class B	P
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i> (Garlic mustard)	Rank 70			Watch List								B, T			Class 1B	Class A, Quar, PIS	
<i>Allium</i> spp. (Wild onion, Wild garlic)														RWS: 100			
<i>Allium paniculatum</i> (Panicked onion)			WR CDFA: B														
<i>Allium vineale</i> (Wild Garlic)			WR CDFA: B														
<i>Alopecurus</i> <i>myosuroides</i> (Absinth wormwood, Slender meadow foxtail)												NW				Class C	
<i>Alternanthera</i> <i>philoxeroides</i> (Alligatorweed)			WR CDFA: A IPC:High											TDA, TPW			
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (Sessile joyweed)			WP CDFA: A														
<i>Alyssum corsium</i> (Yellowtuft)												A, T					
<i>Alyssum murale</i> (Yellowtuft)												A, T					
<i>Amaranthus</i> spp. (Pigweed)	Weed seed																
<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> (Palmer's amaranth)										X							

<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> (Ragweed) Native species													B					
<i>Ambrosia grayi</i> (Bur ragweed, bursage) Native species					X													
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i> (Perennial ragweed) Native species																	Res	
<i>Ambrosia tomentosa</i> (Skeletonleaf bursage ragweed) Native species																	D, P	
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i> (Giant ragweed) Native species			WR CDFA: B															
<i>Amelichloa brachychaeta</i> (Puna grass) Synonyms: <i>Achnatherum b.</i> ; <i>Stipa b.</i>			WP CDFA: A															
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (European benchgrass)			IPC:High															
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> (False Indigo bush) Native species													B				Class B, Quar	
<i>Ampelopsis glandulosa</i> var. <i>brevipedunculata</i> (Porcelain berry)															TFS			
<i>Anchusa arvensis</i> (Small bugloss)					Cont.												Class 1A	Class B
<i>Anchusa officinalis</i> (Common bugloss)				Watch List									B, T				Class B, Quar	
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> (mayweed chamomile)				List B					Cat. A									
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> (Sweet vernal grass)			IPC: Lim															
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> (Wild chervil)																	Class B, Quar	
<i>Araujia sericifera</i> (Bladderflower)			WR CDFA: B															
<i>Arctium minus</i> (Common burdock)				List C														D, P

<i>Arctotheca calendula</i> (Fertile capeweed)			WP CDFA: A IPC:Mod Hort														
<i>Arctotheca prostrata</i> (Creeping or Prostrate capeweed)			IPC:Mod Hort														
<i>Argostemma githago</i> (Corncockle)														RWS: 300			
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i> (Absinth wormwood)				List B						X						Class C	
<i>Arum italicum</i> (Italian arum)																Class C	
<i>Arundo donax</i> (Giant reed)		Class B	WR CDFA: B IPC:High Hort	List A				Cat. A	Class C			B		TDA	Class 1B	Quar	
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> (Bridal creeper)			IPC:Mod Hort														
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i> (Onionweed)		Class B	WR CDFA: B IPC:Mod Hort	Watch List													
<i>Atriplex amnicola</i> (River OR Swamp saltbush)			WP CDFA: B														
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> (Australian saltbush)			IPC:Mod Hort														
<i>Avena</i> spp. (Feral oats)														RWS: 300			
<i>Avena barbata</i> (Slender oats)			IPC:Mod														
<i>Avena fatua</i> (Wild oats)	R: 7		IPC:Mod											RWS: 300			Res
<i>Azolla pinnata</i> (Mosquito fern)					EDRR												
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> (See-myrtle) <b>Native to east USA</b>			CDFA: A														
<i>Bartsia trixago</i> (Bellardia) <b>Synonym:</b> <i>Bellardia trixago</i>			IPC: Lim														
<i>Bassia hyssopifolia</i> (Five-hook bassia)			IPC: Lim														
<i>Bassia scoparia</i> <b>Synonym:</b> <i>Kochia scoparia</i>		Class C	IPC: Lim Hort									B				Class B, Quar	



<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> (Common barberry)																		Class C	
<i>Berteroa incana</i> (Hoary Alyssum)			WR CDFA: B	Watch List	Contain		Priority 2B						A, T					Class B	
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i> (Smallspike false nettle)			CDFA: C																
Native in much of US																			
<i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i> (Caucasian bluestem)				Watch List															
<i>Bothriochloa ischaemum</i> (Yellow bluestem)		Class B		Watch List						Watch List									
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i> (Slender false-brome)			WR CDFA: A IPC:Mod										B					Class A, Quar	
<i>Brassica</i> spp. (Wild mustards)															RWS: 300				
<i>Brassica elongata</i> (Elongated mustard)				List A													Class 1B		
<i>Brassica juncea</i> (Brown mustard)	R: 36																		
<i>Brassica napus</i> (Rape)	Weed seed																		
<i>Brassica nigra</i> (Black mustard)		Class B	IPC:Mod																
<i>Brassica rapa</i> (Field mustard)	Weed seed		IPC: Lim																
<i>Brassica tournefortii</i> (Sahara mustard)		Class B	CDFA: C IPC:High						Cat. B								Class 1B		
<i>Briza maxima</i> (Big quaking grass)			IPC: Lim Hort																
<i>Bromus arvensis</i> (Japanese brome)																			Reg: 1200
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> (Ripgut brome)			IPC:Mod																Reg: 1200
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> (Soft brome)			IPC: Lim																
<i>Bromus japonicus</i> (Japanese brome)			IPC: Lim																
<i>Bromus madritensis</i> (Red brome)			IPC:High																
<i>Bromus racemosus</i> (Smooth or Bald brome)															RWS: 300				
<i>Bromus secalinus</i> (Rye brome)															RWS: 300				Reg: 1200

<i>Bromus tectorum</i> (Cheatgrass)			CDFA: C IPC:High	List C			Priority 3			Class C							Reg: 1200
<i>Bryonia alba</i> (White bryony)				Watch List	Contain							A				Class B	
<i>Buddleja davidii</i> (Butterflybush)												B				Class B, Quar, PIS	
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i> (Flowering rush)			CDFA: B	List A	Contain		Priority 2A; FWP-P					A, T	AIS			Class A, Quar, PIS	
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i> (Carolina fanwort)			WR CDFA: B		EDRR											Class B, Quar	
<i>Cakile maritima</i> (European sea rocket)			IPC: Lim														
<i>Calystegia sepium</i> (Hedge false bindweed) <b>Native &amp; Introduced</b>														TDA, PWS			
<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> (Balloonvine)														TDA, PWS			
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i> (Spiny plumeless thistle)		Class A	WP CDFA: A IPC: Lim	List B	Contain			X				A, T			Class 1A	Class B, Quar	D, P
<i>Carduus crispus</i> (Wetted or Curly plumeless thistle)			WP CDFA: A									A, T					
<i>Carduus nutans</i> (Musk thistle)		Class B	WP CDFA: A IPC:Mod	List B	Cont.	X		X	Cat. B	Class C	X	X	B		Class 3	Class B, Quar	D, P
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> (Italian or Slender- flowered thistle)			WR CDFA: C IPC:Mod									B				Class A, Quar	
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i> (Slender-flowered thistle)			WR CDFA: C IPC: Lim									B				Class A, Quar	
<i>Carpobrotus chilensis</i> (Sea fig)			IPC:Mod Hort														
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> (Highway iceplant)			IPC:High Hort														
<i>Carrichtera annua</i> (Ward's weed)		Class A	CDFA: A IPC:Mod														
<i>Carthamus creticus</i> (Smooth distaff thistle) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Carthamus baeticus</i>			WR CDFA: B														

<i>Carthamus lanatus</i> (Wooly distaff thistle)			WR CDFA: B IPC:High									A, T					
<i>Carthamus leucocaulus</i> (Whitestem distaff thistle)			WP CDFA: A														
<i>Carthamus oxyacantha</i> (Wild safflower, Jeweled distaff thistle)			CDFA: B Prop: P														
<i>Carum carui</i> (Wild caraway)				List B													
<i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i> (Caulerpa seaweed)																PIS	
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> (Oriental bittersweet)														TFS			
<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> (Buffelgrass) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Pennisetum ciliare</i>		Class C	CDFA: D						Watch List								
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> (Kikuyugrass) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>			WR CDFA: C IPC: Lim														
<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i> (Southern sandbur)		Class A	WP CDFA: B														
<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i> (Mat sandbur)			WP CDFA: B													Class C	P
<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i> (Crimson fountaingrass) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>		Class C	IPC:Mod Hort					Cat. A	Watch List								
<i>Cenchrus spinifex</i> (Field or Coastal sandbur) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Cenchrus incertus</i>		Class B	WP CDFA: B														P
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i> (Purple starthistle)		Class A	WR CDFA: B IPC:Mod		EDRR			Cat. A	Class A			A, T			Class 1B	Class A, Quar, PIS	P
<i>Centaurea debeauxii</i> (Meadow knapweed)					Cont.												

<i>Centaurea diffusa</i> (Diffuse knapweed)		Class B	WP CDFA: A IPC:Mod	List B	Contain		Priority 2B	X	Cat. B	Class A	X		B			Class 2	Class B, Quar, PIS	D,P
<i>Centaurea iberica</i> (Iberian starthistle)			WP CDFA: A		EDRR				Cat. A				A, T					
<i>Centaurea jacea</i> (Brown knapweed, Brown-ray knapweed) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Centaurea pratensis</i>			WP CDFA: A IPC:Mod							Watch List			B				Class B, Quar, PIS	
<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i> (Bighead knapweed)																	Class A, Quar, PIS	
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> (Malta starthisle, Tocalote)		Class B	WR CDFA: C IPC:Mod						Cat. A	Class B						Class 1A	Class B	
<i>Centaurea x moncktonii</i> (Meadow knapweed)			WP CDFA: A	List A													Class B	P
<i>Centaurea nigra</i> (Black knapweed)			WP														Class B, Quar, PIS	P
<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i> (Vochin knapweed)			WP														Class A, Quar, PIS	
<i>Centaurea x psammogena</i> (Spotted x diffuse knapweed hybrid)				List B														
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> (Yellow starthistle)		Class B	WR CDFA: C IPC:High	List A	Contain		Priority 1A		Cat. A	Class A			B			Class 2	Class B, PIS	D
<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> (Spotted knapweed)	Rank 86		WP CDFA: A				Priority 2B						B, T			Class 2	Class B, Quar	D
<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> subsp. <i>australis</i> (Spotted knapweed) <u>Synonym:</u> subsp. <i>micranthos</i>		Class A	WP CDFA: A IPC:High	List B	Contain			X	Cat. A	Class A	X						PIS	P
<i>Centaurea sulphurea</i> (Sicilian starthistle)			WP CDFA: B															
<i>Centaurea virgata</i> subsp. <i>squarrosa</i> (Squarrose knapweed)			WP CDFA: A IPC:Mod	List A	EDRR				Cat. A				A, T			Class 2		P

<i>Centromadia pungens</i> (Spikeweed, Tarweed) <b>Native to West Coast</b>													B				Class C	
<i>Ceropteris thalictroides</i> (Water sprite)			WR CDFA: D															
<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i> (Dwarf snapdragon)																	Quar	
<i>Chamaecytisus prolifera</i> (Tagasaste, Escabon)					Proh.													
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i> (Rush skeletonweed)		Class A	WR CDFA: A IPC:Mod	List A	Contain		Priority 1B		Cat. A				B, T			Class 2	Class B, PIS	P
<i>Chorispora tenella</i> (Purple mustard)			WR CDFA: B															
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> (Bitou bush)			CDFA: A															
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>monilifera</i> (Boneseed)			CDFA: A IPC:Mod															
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (Chicory)				List C						Class B								
<i>Cicuta maculata</i> (Spotted water hemlock) <b>Native species</b>									Cat. C									
<i>Cirsium arvense</i> (Canada thistle)	P, Rank 76	Class A IPC:Mod	WP CDFA: C	List B	Contain	X	Priority 2B	X	Cat. C	Class A	X	X	B	NW	RWS: 100	Class 3	Class C	D, P
<i>Cirsium japonicum</i> (Japanese thistle)			WR CDFA: D															
<i>Cirsium ochrocentrum</i> (Yellowspine thistle) <b>Native to much of US, but not CA</b>			WR CDFA: C															
<i>Cirsium undulatum</i> (Wavy-leaf thistle)			WP CDFA: D															
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> (Bull thistle)		Class B	WR CDFA: C IPC:Mod	List B						Class B		X	B				Class C	
<i>Clematis orientalis</i> (Chinese clematis)				List B													Class A, Quar	
<i>Clematis vitalba</i> (Old man's beard)			CDFA: A IPC:Mod										B				Class C	

			Hort															
<i>Cnicus benedictus</i> (Blessed thistle)														RWS: 100				
<i>Coincya monensis</i> (Star-mustard)			WR CDFA: B															
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (Taro, Coco-Yam, Elephant ear)			CDFA: D IPC:Mod															
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> (Benghal dayflower)														TDA				
<i>Conicosia pugioniformis</i> (Narrow-leafed iceplant)			IPC: Lim															
<i>Conium maculatum</i> (Poison hemlock)			IPC:Mod	List C	Contain				Cat. C	Class B			B			Class 3	Class B, PIS	P
<i>Convolvulus</i> spp. (Field Bindweed)																Class 3		
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> (Field bindweed)	P	Class C	WR CDFA: C	List C	Contain	X	Priority 2B					X	B		TDA, PWS		Class C	D, P
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i> (Jubata grass, Purple pampas grass)			WR CDFA: B IPC:High Hort										B				Class C	
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i> (Pampas grass)			IPC:High Hort							Watch List							Class C	
<i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i> (Orange cotoneaster)			IPC:Mod Hort															
<i>Cotoneaster coriaceus</i> (Milkflower cotoneaster) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i>			IPC:Mod Hort															
<i>Cotoneaster pannosus</i> (Silverleaf cotoneaster)			IPC:Mod Hort															
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i> (Common brassbuttons)			IPC: Lim Hort															
<i>Crassula helmsii</i> (Australian swamp stonecrop)																	Quar	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (English hawthorn)			IPC: Lim Hort										B				Class C	
<i>Crepis pulchra</i> (Smallflower hawksbeard)			CDFA: C															

<i>Crepis tectorum</i> (Narrowleaf hawksbeard)	Rank 54																	
<i>Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora</i> (Montbretia)			IPC: Lim Hort															
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i> (Common crupina, Bearded creeper)			WP CDFA: A IPC: Lim	List A	Cont.			Cat. A					B			Class 1A	Class A, Quar, PIS	P
<i>Cucumis melo</i> var. <i>dudaim</i> (Dudaim melon, Queen Anne's melon)		Class A	WP CDFA: A															
<i>Cucumis myriocarpus</i> (Paddy melon)			WR CDFA: B															
<i>Cuscuta</i> spp. (Dodder)			WR CDFA: A (exotic spp.), C (native spp. )												RWS: 100			P
<i>Cuscuta approximata</i> (Smoothseed alfalfa dodder)			WR CDFA: A										B				Class C	
<i>Cuscuta indecora</i> (Bigseed dodder) Native species			WR CDFA: C										B					
<i>Cuscuta japonica</i> (Japanese dodder)			WR CDFA: A										A		TDA TFS			
<i>Cuscuta pentagona</i> (Five-angled dodder) Native species													B					
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> (Artichoke thistle)	Weed seed		WR CDFA: B IPC:Mod Hort															
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (Bermuda grass)			CDFA: D IPC:Mod Hort												RWS	Class 3		
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i> (Houndstongue)			IPC:Mod Hort	List B	Contain		Priority 2B		Cat. A		X		B			Class 3	Class B	D, P
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i> (Hedgehog dogtail)			IPC:Mod															
<i>Cyperus</i> spp. (Nutsedge)															Tubers PWS			
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i> (Yellow nutsedge)			WR CDFA: B	List B									B		PWS		Class B	

<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> (Purple nutsedge)			WR CDFA: B									A		PWS		Quar	
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (Scotch broom)	Rank 69		WR CDFA: C IPC:High Hort	Watch List	Proh.		Priority 1B					B			Class 4	Class B, Quar. PIS	
<i>Cytisus striatus</i> (Portuguese broom)			CDFA: B IPC:Mod Hort									B, T					
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> (Orchard grass)			IPC: Lim Hort														
<i>Daphne laureola</i> (Spurge laurel)												B				Class B	
<i>Daucus carota</i> (Wild carrot)																Class C (where not commer cial), Quar	
<i>Delairea odorata</i> (Cape-ivy)			WR CDFA: B IPC:High Hort									A, T					
<i>Descurainia sophia</i> (Tansy mustard)			IPC: Lim														
<i>Didymosphenia geminata</i> (Didymo)													AIS				
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> (Foxglove)			IPC: Lim Hort														
<i>Dinebra chinensis</i> (Chinese sprangletop) Synonym: <i>Leptochloa chinensis</i>			WR														
<i>Diodia virginiana</i> (Virginia buttonweed)			WR CDFA: C														
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> (Climbing yams)														TFS			
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> (Common teasel)			IPC:Mod Hort	List B						Class B						Class C	
<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i> (Cutleaf teasel)				List B								B					
<i>Dipsacus sativus</i> (Fullers teasel)			IPC:Mod														
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i> (Stinkweed, Stinkwort)			WR CDFA: B IPC:Mod														
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i> (False yellowhead)			CDFA: A Prop: P														



<i>Drymaria cordata</i> (Tropical chickweed)			WR CDFA: C														
<i>Echium candicans</i> (Pride-of-Madeira)			IPC: Lim Hort														
<i>Echium plantagineum</i> (Paterson's curse)			CDFA: A									A, T					P
<i>Echium vulgare</i> (Blueweed, Vipers bugloss)					Cont.		Priority 1B								Class 1B	Class B, Quar	P
<i>Egeria densa</i> (Brazilian waterweed)	Quar		CDFA: C IPC: High Hort		EDRR		Priority 3; FWP-U					B				Class B, Quar, PIS	
<i>Egeria najas</i> (Narrowleaf elodea, Anacharis)			WR CDFA: A														
<i>Ehrharta calycina</i> (Purple veldtgrass)			IPC: High														
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i> (Panic veldtgrass)			IPC: Mod														
<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i> (Long-flowered veldtgrass)			IPC: Lim														
<i>Eichhornia azurea</i> (Anchored water hyacinth)														TDA, TPW			
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> (Floating water hyacinth)		Class A	IPC: High Hort		EDRR									TDA, TPW			
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> (Russian olive)		Class B	IPC: Mod Hort	List B			Priority 3			Class C					Class 4	Class C	D, P
<i>Elodea canadensis</i> (Canadian waterweed) Native in Canada & contiguous USA	Quar, Rank 79																
<i>Elodea nuttallii</i> (Western waterweed) Native in contiguous USA	Quar, Rank 79																
<i>Elymus repens</i> (Quackgrass) Synonym: <i>Elytrigia repens</i>	P	Class A	WR CDFA: B	List C		X				Class B				RWS: 100	Class 3		D, P
<i>Emex spinosa</i> (Spiny three-corner jack) Synonym: <i>Rumex spinosus</i>			IPC: Mod														

<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> (Ruby saltbush)			CDFA: A														
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> (Hairy willow-weed)				List A												Class B, Quar	
<i>Erechtites glomeratus</i> (Cutleaf burnweed) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Senecio glomeratus</i>			IPC:Mod														
<i>Erica lusitanica</i> (Spanish heath)			CDFA: B IPC: Lim Hort								B						
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> (Redstem filaree)			IPC: Lim Hort	List C													
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> (Red gum)			IPC: Lim Hort														
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> (Blue gum)			IPC: Lim Hort														
<i>Euphorbia cyathophora</i> (Dwarf poinsettia)			CDFA: C														
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i> (Cypress spurge)				List A													
<i>Euphorbia dendroides</i> (Tree spurge)			WR CDFA: B														
<i>Euphorbia esula</i> var. <i>uralensis</i> (Galinsoga, Russian Leafy spurge)																Class B, PIS	
<i>Euphorbia graminea</i> (Grassland spurge)			WR CDFA: B														
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> (Pillpod spurge) Native to much of US			CDFA: C														
<i>Euphorbia hypericifolia</i> (Graceful spurge)			CDFA: A														
<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i> (Myrtle spurge)			CDFA: A	List A						Watch List		B			Class 4	Class B	
<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i> (Oblong or Eggleaf spurge)			WR CDFA: B IPC: Lim Hort									A, T				Class A, Quar	
<i>Euphorbia serrata</i> (Serrate spurge)			WR CDFA: A														
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i> (Carnation spurge)			WP CDFA: B														

			IPC: Lim															
<i>Euphorbia virgata</i> (Leafy spurge) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Euphorbia esula</i>	P, Rank 84	Class A	WP CDFA: A IPC:High	List B	Contain	X	Priority 2B	X	Cat. B	Class A	X		B, T	NW		Class 2	Quar	D, P
<i>Euryops multifidus</i> (Sweet resinbush)		Class A																
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (Wild buckwheat, black bindweed) <u>Basionym:</u> <i>Polygonum</i> <i>convolvulus</i>	R: 2																	
<i>Fatoua villosa</i> (Hairy crabweed)			WR CDFA: B															
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> (Reed fescue)			IPC:Mod Hort															
<i>Ficus carica</i> (Fig)			IPC:Mod Hort															
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> (Common fennel)			IPC:Mod Hort														Class B	
<i>Fumaria muralis</i> (Wall fumitory)			CDFA: C															
<i>Galega officinalis</i> (Goatsrue)			WP CDFA: A						Cat. A				A, T			Class 1B	Class A, Quar	
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> (Hempnettle)	P																	
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	P																	
<i>Gazania linearis</i> (Gazania)			IPC:Mod Hort															
<i>Genista monspessulana</i> (French broom)			WR CDFA: C IPC:High Hort		Proh.								B				Class A, Quar	
<i>Geranium dissectum</i> (Cutleaf geranium)			IPC: Lim															
<i>Geranium lucidum</i> (Shiny leaf geranium, Shining cranesbill)			CDFA: A Hort										B				Class B, Quar	
<i>Geranium purpureum</i> (Little robin)			IPC: Lim															
<i>Geranium robertianum</i> (Herb-Robert geranium)													B				Class B	
<i>Glebionis coronaria</i> (Garland chrysanthemum)			IPC: Lim Hort															

<i>Glossostigma diandrum</i> (Mud mats)																	Quar	
<i>Glyceria declinata</i> (Mannagrass)			IPC:Mod															
<i>Glyceria maxima</i> (Reed sweetgrass)																	Class A, Quar	
<i>Glycyrrhiza lepidota</i> (Wild licorice) Native species																		Res
<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i> (Balloon plant, Balloon cottonbush) Synonym: <i>Asclepias physocarpa</i>			CDFA: C															
<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i> (Senegal tea plant)			CDFA: A Prop: P														Quar	
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i> (Baby's breath)			CDFA: B	Watch List													Class C	
<i>Halimodendron halodendron</i> (Russian salt tree)			WP CDFA: A															
<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i> (Halogeton)		Class B	WP CDFA: A IPC:Mod	List C					Class B			B						P
<i>Hedera</i> spp. (English ivy, Irish ivy, Algerian ivy)			CDFA: No rating Hort															
<i>Hedera canariensis</i> (Algerian ivy)			IPC:High Hort															
<i>Hedera helix</i> (English ivy)			IPC:High Hort									B					Class C	
<i>Hedera hibernica</i> (Atlantic ivy)												B					Class C	
<i>Helianthus annuus</i> (Sunflower)	Weed seed																	
<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i> (Texas blueweed) Native species but not native in WA or CA			WP CDFA: A														Class A, Quar	
<i>Helichrysum petiolare</i> (Licorice plant)			IPC: Lim Hort															

<i>Helminthotheca echinoides</i> (Bristly ox-tongue)			IPC: Lim														
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> (Giant hogweed)	Rank 81		CDFA: A Prop: P		EDRR							A, T				Class A, Quar	
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> (Dame's rocket)				List B											Class 4		
<i>Heteranthera reniformis</i> (Kidneyleaf mud plantain)			CDFA: A														
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i> (Tanglehead)			WR CDFA: B														
<i>Hibiscus trionum</i> (Venice mallow)																Quar	Res
<i>Hieracium</i> spp. (Non-natives)																Quar	
<i>Hieracium x ambiguum</i> (Yellow devil hawkweed) Synonym: <i>Hieracium glomeratum</i>					EDRR												
<i>Hieracium praealtum</i> (King devil)						Priority 2A											
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> (Short-pod mustard)			IPC:Mod Hort														
<i>Hoffmannseggia glauca</i> (Pignut) Native species						X											
<i>Holcus lanatus</i> (Common velvet grass)			IPC:Mod Hort														
<i>Hordeum marinum</i> (Mediterranean barley)			IPC:Mod														
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> (Hare barley)			IPC:Mod														
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> (Hydrilla)	Quar	Class A	WR CDFA: A IPC:High	List A	EDRR		Priority 3; FWP-U	Cat. A	Class C			A		TDA, TPW		Class A, Quar, PIS	
<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i> (European frogbit)			WR CDFA: A		EDRR							A				Quar	

<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i> (Indian swampweed)			WR Prop: P CDFA: A	List B	Cont.												
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> (Black henbane)			WR CDFA: C	List B	Cont.			Cat. A	Class A							Class 2	Class C, D, P
<i>Hypericum canariense</i> (Canary Island St. Johnswort)			WR CDFA: B IPC: Mod Hort	List B													
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> (St. Johnswort, Klamathweed)			WR CDFA: C IPC: Lim Hort	List C			Priority 2B	Cat. A				B				Class 1B	Class C, D
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> (Smooth cat's ear)			IPC: Lim														
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> (Spotted cat's ear)			IPC: Mod													Class C	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (English holly)			IPC: Lim Hort														
<i>Impatiens capensis</i> (Spotted jewelweed)																Class C	
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> (Policeman's helmet)					EDRR											Class B, Quar	
<i>Impatiens parviflora</i> (Small-flowered jewelweed)																Class A	
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (Cogongrass)														TFS		Class 4	
<i>Ipomoea spp.</i> (Morning glory)														RWS			
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> (Chinese waterspinach, swamp morning-glory)			CDFA: C											TDA, TPW			
<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> (Ivy-leaf morning glory)		Class C															
<i>Ipomoea x leucantha</i> (Morning glory)		Class C															
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> (Common morning glory)		Class C															
<i>Ipomoea tricolor</i> (Grannyvine)		Class C															
<i>Ipomoea triloba</i> (Three-lobed morning glory)		Class C															

<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> (Yellow-flag iris)			CDFA: B IPC: Lim Hort	Watch List	Contain		Priority 2A					B				Class C		
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i> (Dyer's woad)		Class A	WP CDFA: B IPC:Mod Hort	List A	Cont.		Priority 1A		Cat. A	Class A		B				Class 2	Class A, Quar	D, P
<i>Iva axillaris</i> (Pvertyweed) <b>Native species</b>																		Res
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i> (Tansy ragwort) <b>Synonym:</b> <i>Senecio jacobaea</i>			WR CDFA: B IPC: Lim	List A	Contain		Priority 2A					B, T					Class B, Quar	
<i>Koenigia polystachya</i> (Himalayan knotweed) <b>Synonyms:</b> <i>Polygonum polystachyum,</i> <i>Persicaria wallichii</i>			WR CDFA: B									B					Class B Quar	
<i>Lactuca tatarica</i> var. <i>pulchella</i> (Blue lettuce) <b>Native species</b>	P																	Res
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i> (Oxygenweed, African elodea)			WR CDFA: A											TDA, TPW			Quar	
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> (Yellow archangel)												B					Class B, Quar	
<i>Landoltia punctata</i> (Dotted duckmeat) <b>Native, but not to TX</b>														TDA, TPW				
<i>Laportea aestuans</i> (West Indian woodnettle)			CDFA: C															
<i>Lappula squarrosa</i> (Blue Burr)	R: 18																	
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> (Perennial peavine)												B						
<i>Lepidium</i> spp. (Hoary cress) <b>Synonym:</b> <i>Cardaria</i> spp.										Class A						Class 3		
<i>Lepidium appelianum</i> (Hairy whitetop, Globe-podded hoarycress) <b>Synonym:</b>	p		WP CDFA: B														Class C	D

<i>Cardaria pubescens</i>																	
<i>Lepidium chalepense</i> (Lens-podded hoarycress) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Cardaria chalepensis</i>			WP CDFA: B IPC:Mod									B					
<i>Lepidium coronopus</i> (Creeping watercress, swinecress) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Coronopus squamatus</i>			WR CDFA: B														
<i>Lepidium draba</i> (Whitetop, heart-podded hoarycress) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Cardaria draba</i>	P	Class A	WP CDFA: B IPC:Mod	List B	Contain	X	Priority 2B		Cat. C			B	NW			Class C	D, P
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> (Perennial pepperweed, Giant whitetop)	P		WP CDFA: B IPC:High	List B	Contain		Priority 2A		Cat. C	Class B		B, T				Class 3	Class B D, P
<i>Lepidium strictum</i> (Hairy whitetop, upright pepperweed) <u>Native species</u>												B					
<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i> (Sericea lespedeza)						X		X									
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (Ox-eye daisy)			IPC:Mod Hort	List B	Contain		Priority 2B			Class A						Class 1B	Class C, Quar D, P
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> (Glossy privet)			IPC: Lim														
<i>Limnobium laevigatum</i> (South American spongeplant)			WR CDFA: A									A				Class A	
<i>Limnobium spongia</i> (American spongeplant, American frog's-bit) <u>Native to eastern USA</u>			WR CDFA: A IPC:High														
<i>Limnophila indica</i> (Indian marshweed)			WR CDFA: A														
<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i> (Asian marshweed, Ambulia)			WR CDFA: A											TPW			



<i>Limonium duriusculum</i> (European sea lavender)			CDFA: B IPC: Mod														
<i>Limonium ramosissimum</i> (Algerian sea lavender)			CDFA: B IPC: Lim														
<i>Linaria dalmatica</i> (Dalmatian toadflax, broad-leaved)		Class B	WR CDFA: A	List B			Priority 2B		Cat. A	Class A	X		B, T		Class 2		D, P
<i>Linaria dalmatica</i> subsp. <i>dalmatica</i> (Dalmatian toadflax, narrow-leaved)			IPC: Mod	List B	Contain											Class B, Quar	
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i> (Yellow toadflax)	R: 1, Rank 61		IPC: Mod Hort	List B	Contain		Priority 2B		Cat. A	Class A	X		B		Class 2	Class C	D, P
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i> x <i>L. dalmatica</i> (yellow & dalmatian toadflax hybrid)				List B													
<i>Lobularia maritima</i> (Sweet alyssum)			IPC: Lim Hort														
<i>Lolium persicum</i> (Persian ryegrass)														RWS: 300			
<i>Lolium temulentum</i> (Darnel ryegrass)														RWS: 300			
<i>Lolium perenne</i> (Italian ryegrass) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Festuca perennis</i>			IPC: Mod Hort														
<i>Ludwigia decurrens</i> (Winged water-primrose)			WP CDFA: A														
<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i> (Large flower primrose-willow)													B, T				
<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i> , (Floating primrose-willow)			WP CDFA: C IPC: High Hort										B, T			Class B, Quar	
<i>Ludwigia peploides</i> (Floating primrose-willow)			IPC: High Hort										B, T			Class A, Quar	
<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i> (Peruvian water-primrose or primrose-willow)			WR CDFA: A														

<i>Lupinus</i> spp. (Lupine) <b>Native species</b>	Weed seed																	
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i> (Japanese climbing fern)														TDA TFS				
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i> (Common loosestrife)				Watch List									A, T				Class B, Quar	
<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i> (Hyssop loosestrife)			IPC:Mod															
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> (Purple loosestrife)	P, Rank 84	Class A	WR CDFA: B IPC:High Hort	List A	Contain		Priority 1B	X	Cat. A	Class A	X		B	NW, AIS	TDA, TPW		Class B, Quar, PIS	D, P
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i> (European wand loosestrife)								X	Cat. A		X						Class B, Quar	
<i>Mantisalca salmantica</i> (Dagger-flower)			CDFA: A Prop: P															
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> (Horehound)			IPC: Lim Hort															
<i>Marsilea mutica</i> (Australian water clover)																	Quar	
<i>Medicago lupulina</i> (Black medic)	Weed seed																	
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> (Bur-clover)			IPC: Lim															
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (Melaleuca)															TDA, TPW			
<i>Melia azedarach</i> (Chinaberry Tree)															TDA			
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i> (White sweet clover)	Rank 81																	
<i>Melinis repens</i> (Natal grass)		Class B																
<i>Mentha pulegium</i> (Pennyroyal)			IPC:Mod Hort															
<i>Mercurialis annua</i> (Spanish mercury) <b>Synonym:</b> <i>Mercurialis ambigua</i>			WR CDFA: B															
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i> (Crystalline iceplant)			IPC:Mod Hort															

<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i> (Slenderleaf iceplant)			IPC: Lim														
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i> (Nepalese browntop)														TFS			
<i>Millium vernale</i> (Spring millet)				Contain											Class 1A		
<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i> (Wild four-o'clock) Native species																Class A, Quar	
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> (Chinese silvergrass)														TFS			
<i>Monochoria hastata</i> (Narrowleaf false pickerelweed)														TPW			
<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i> (Heartshaped false pickerelweed)			CDFA: A											TPW			
<i>Muhlenbergia schreberi</i> (Nimblewill) Native to east & central USA			WR CDFA: B														
<i>Murdannia keisak</i> (Marsh dew flower, Asian spiderwort)																Quar	
<i>Myoporum laetum</i> (Ngaio tree)			IPC:Mod Hort														
<i>Myosotis latifolia</i> (Common forget-me-not)			IPC: Lim Hort														
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> (Parrot's feather watermilfoil)			CDFA: C IPC:High Hort	List A	Cont.		Priority 3; FWP-U			Class C			B			Class B, Quar, PIS	
<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i> (Variable-leaf-milfoil)				EDRR												Class A, Quar, PIS	
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> (Eurasian watermilfoil)	Quar		CDFA: C IPC:High	List B	Cont.		Priority 2A; FWP-P	Cat. A		Class C			B	AIS	TDA, TPW	Class B, Quar, PIS	
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> x <i>M. sibericum</i> (Eurasian watermilfoil)							Priority 2A									Class C	
<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i> (Giant chickweed)			WR CDFA: C														

<i>Najas minor</i> (Slender-leaved naiad, brittle naiad)														AIS			Quar	
<i>Nardus stricta</i> (Matgrass)					Cont.								A, T					
<i>Nassella tenuissima</i> (Feather or Mexican needlegrass)			CDFA: C															
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i> (Serrated tussock)															TDA, PWS			P
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> (Tree tobacco)			IPD:Mod Hort															
<i>Nitellopsis obtusa</i> (Starry Stonewort)														AIS			PIS	
<i>Nothoscordum gracile</i> (False garlic)			WR CDFA: B															
<i>Nymphaea mexicana</i> (Banana waterlily)			WR CDFA: C															
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i> (Fragrant waterlily) <b>Native species</b>			CDFA: C				FWP-P (not native)										Class C	
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i> (Yellow floating heart)			WR CDFA: A		EDRR		FWP-U						A, T				Class B, Quar	
<i>Oenothera sinuosa</i> (Wavy-leaved gaura, Drummond's gaura) <b>Native to OK &amp; TX</b>			WR CDFA: B															
<i>Oenothera xenogaura</i> (Drummond's gaura or beeblossom) <b>Native to TX</b>			WR CDFA: B															
<i>Olea europaea</i> (Olive)			IPC: Lim Hort															
<i>Oncosiphon piluliferum</i> (Stinknet, Globe chamomile)		Class B																
<i>Ononis alopecuroides</i> (Foxtail restharrow)			WP CDFA: A IPC: Lim															
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i> (Scotch thistle)		Class B	WP CDFA: A IPC:High Hort	List B	Contain			Cat. B	Class A		X	B				Class 3	Class B, Quar, PIS	D, P
<i>Onopordum Illyricum</i> (Illyrian thistle)			WP CDFA: A															
<i>Onopordum tauricum</i> (Taurian thistle,			WP CDFA: A	List B								A, T						

bull cottonthistle)																		
<i>Orobanchae aegyptiaca</i> (Egyptian broomrape) Synonym: <i>Phelipanche aegyptiaca</i>			CDFA: A Prop: P															
<i>Orobanchae minor</i> (Small broomrape)												B						
<i>Orobanchae ramosa</i> (Branched broomrape)		Class B	WP CDFA: A											TDA				
<i>Oryza rufipogon</i> (Perennial wild red rice)			WR CDFA: B															
<i>Oryza sativa</i> (Red rice)														RWS: 1				
<i>Ottelia alismoides</i> (Duck-lettuce)														TPW				
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> (Bermuda buttercup, African wood-sorrel)			IPC:Mod															
<i>Panicum antidotale</i> (Blue panicum)			WR CDFA: C															
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> (Wild proso millet)				List C														
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> subsp. <i>ruderae</i> (Wild proso millet)																	P	
<i>Panicum repens</i> (Torpedo grass)														TDA, TPW				
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i> (Yellow glandweed)			IPC: Lim															
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> (Santa Maria feverfew)			WP CDFA: A															
<i>Passiflora incarnata</i> (Purple passion flower, Maypop) <b>Native species</b>														RWS				
<i>Peganum harmala</i> (African rue, Syrian rue)		Class A	WR CDFA: A	List A				Cat. A	Class B			A, T			Class 1A			
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i> (Harding grass)			IPC:Mod Hort															
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> (Reed canarygrass, Ribbongrass)	Rank 83											B, T			Class C			

<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> (Canary Island date palm)			IPC: Lim Hort														
<i>Phragmites australis</i> (Common reed) Native species				Watch List	Cont.								AIS			Class B, PIS (only non-natives)	
<i>Phragmites australis</i> subsp. <i>altissimus</i> (Common reed) Non-native			CDFA: C														
<i>Phragmites australis</i> subsp. <i>australis</i> (European common reed)						Priority 1A	X					B			Class 3		
<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i> (Mascarene Island leaf-flower)			CDFA: C														
<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i> (Chamberbitter)			CDFA: C														
<i>Physalis longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i> (Longleaf groundcherry) Native to east & part of west USA			WR CDFA: A														
<i>Physalis viscosa</i> (Grape or starhair groundcherry) Native to TX & part of the Southeast			WR CDFA: B														
<i>Phytolacca americana</i> (Common pokeweed) Native species (also has cultivars)			IPC: Lim Hort														
<i>Phytolacca heterotepala</i> (Mexican pokeweed)			CDFA: A														
<i>Picris hieracioides</i> (Hawkweed oxtongue)																Class B	
<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i> (Orange hawkweed) Basionym: <i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	P, Rank 79		CDFA: B Prop: P	List A	Cont.		Priority 2A					A, T				Class B	P

<i>Pilosella caespitosa</i> (Meadow hawkweed) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>				Watch List	Cont.		Priority 2A					B, T					
<i>Pilosella x floribunda</i> (Hawkweed) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Hieracium x floribundum</i>							Priority 2A					A, T					
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i> (Mouse-ear hawkweed) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Hieracium pilosella</i>												A, T				Class B (non-native subgenus)	
<i>Pilosella piloselloides</i> (Tall hawkweed) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Hieracium piloselloides</i>					EDRR							A					
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> (Water lettuce)			CDFA: B											TDA, TPW			
<i>Plantago</i> spp. (Buckhorn plantain) Some are native	R: 90																
<i>Plantago aristata</i> (Bracted plantain, Buckhorn) Native species														RWS			
<i>Plantago coronopus</i> (Buckhorn plantain)	R???																
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (Narrowleaf or Buckthorn plantain, English plantain)			IPC: Lim Hort											RWS: 300			Res
<i>Poa annua</i> (Annual bluegrass)	R: 90													RWS: 1			
<i>Poa bulbosa</i> (Bulbous bluegrass)				List C													
<i>Poa pratensis</i> (Kentucky bluegrass) Native species, with non-native cultivars			IPC: Lim Hort														
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> (Rabbits-foot grass, Annual bread grass)			IPC: Lim														

<i>Potamogeton crispus</i> (Curly-leaf pondweed)			IPC:Mod		Contain		Priority 2B; FWP-P			Class C				AIS			Class C	
<i>Potentilla recta</i> (Sulfur cinquefoil)			WR CDFA: A	List B			Priority 2B		Cat. A				B				Class B	Res
<i>Probosidea louisianica</i> (Unicorn-plant) Native species, but not in WA																	Quar	
<i>Prosopis strombulifera</i> (Creeping mesquite)			WR CDFA: A															
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> (Cherry plum)			IPC: Lim Hort															
<i>Prunus padus</i> (European bird cherry)	Rank 74																	
<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i> (Kudzu)						X							A, T		TDA TFS		Class A, Quar, PIS	
<i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i> (Narrowleaf firethorn)			IPC: Lim Hort															
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> (Scarlet firethorn)			IPC: Lim															
<i>Pyracantha crenulata</i> (Nepalese firethorn)			IPC: Lim															
<i>Ranunculus acris</i> (Tall buttercup) Native to Alaska, widely cultivated							Priority 2A											
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i> (Fig buttercup, Lesser celandine)													B				Class B, Quar	
<i>Ranunculus repens</i> (Creeping buttercup)			IPC: Lim Hort															
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (Wild radish)	R: 27														RWS: 100			
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (Cultivated radish)	Weed seed		IPC: Lim															
<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i> (Common giant mustard)															RWS: 300			
<i>Retama monosperma</i> (Bridal veil broom)			WR CDFA: B IPC:Mod															



<i>Reynoutria x bohemica</i> (Bohemian knotweed) <u>Synonyms:</u> <i>Polygonum x bohemicum</i> , <i>Fallopia x bohemica</i>			WR CDFA: A	List A	Cont.		Priority 1B	X									Class B, Quar	
<i>Reynoutria japonica</i> (Japanese knotweed) <u>Synonyms:</u> <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> , <i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Rank 87		WR CDFA: A IPC:Mod	List A	Cont.		Priority 1B	X					B		TFS	Class 1B	Class B, Quar, PIS	Res
<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i> (Giant knotweed) <u>Synonyms:</u> <i>Polygonum sachalinense</i> , <i>Fallopia s.</i>			WR CDFA: A IPC:Mod	List A	Cont.		Priority 1B	X					B				Class B, Quar	
<i>Rhagadiolus stellatus</i> (Star endive)			WP CDFA: B															
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> (Common buckthorn)							Priority 2A											
<i>Rhaponticum repens</i> (Russian knapweed) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Acroptilon repens</i>	P	Class B	WP CDFA: B IPC:Mod	List B	Cont.	X	Priority 2B		Cat. B	Class C	X		B		RWS: 100	Class 3	Class B	D, P
<i>Ricinus communis</i> (Castor bean)			IPC: Lim Hort												PWS			
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> (Black locust) <u>Native to east USA</u>			IPC: Lim Hort															
<i>Rorippa austriaca</i> (African fieldcress, Austrian yellowcress)	P		WP CDFA: B						Cat. A								Class C	
<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i> (Creeping yellow fieldcress)			WR CDFA: B										B					
<i>Rosa multiflora</i> (Multiflora rose)															TFS			
<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i> (Itchgrass)															TDA, PWS			
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i> (Himalayan blackberry)	Rank 77		IPC:High Hort	Watch List									B				Class C	

<i>Rubus laciniatus</i> (Evergreen or Cutleaf blackberry)																	Class C	
<i>Rumex</i> spp. (Dock, Sorrel)																		
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> (Sheep sorrel)			IPC: Mod Hort															
<i>Rumex crispus</i> (Curly dock)			IPC: Lim															Res
<i>Rytidosperma penicillatum</i> (Hairy wallaby grass)			IPC: Lim															
<i>Saccharum ravennae</i> (Ravenna grass) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Tripidium ravennae</i>			WR IPC: Mod Hort							Class A				A, T			Class B	
<i>Sagittaria graminea</i> (Grass-leaved arrowhead) Native species, but not in WA																	Class B, Quar	
<i>Sagittaria platyphyla</i> (Delat arrowhead) Native to SE USA														A, T			Quar	
<i>Salpichroa origanifolia</i> (Lily of the Valley)			CDFA: C															
<i>Salsola collina</i> (Slender Russian thistle)			WR CDFA: A															
<i>Salsola gobicola</i> (Barbwire Russian thistle)			CDFA: B															
<i>Salsola paulsenii</i> (Barbwire Russian thistle)			WR CDFA: C IPC: Lim															
<i>Salsola soda</i> (Glasswort)			IPC: Mod															
<i>Salsola tragus</i> (Prickly Russian thistle)			WR CDFA: C IPC: Lim															
<i>Salsola vermiculata</i> (wormleaf Salsola, Damascus saltwort) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Salsola damascena</i>			WP CDFA: A															
<i>Salvia aethiopis</i> (Mediterranean sage)			WR CDFA: B IPC: Lim	List A	Cont.				Cat. A					B			Class 1A	Class A, Quar

			Hort														
<i>Salvia pratensis</i> (Meadow clary)																Class A, Quar	
<i>Salvia sclarea</i> (Clary sage)																Class A, Quar	
<i>Salvia virgata</i> (Meadow sage)			WR CDFA: A														
<i>Salvinia</i> spp.														TDA, TPW			
<i>Salvinia auriculata</i> (Giant salvinia)			WR CDFA: A														
<i>Salvinia molesta</i> (Giant salvinia)		Class A	IPC:High	List A	EDRR			Cat. A	Class A								
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i> (Bouncing-bet)			IPC: Lim Hort	List B													
<i>Schinus mole</i> (Peruvian pepper tree)			IPC: Lim Hort														
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> (Brazilian peppertree)			IPC:Mod Hort											TDA TPW			
<i>Schismus arabicus</i> (Arabian schismus)			IPC: Lim														
<i>Schismus barbatus</i> (Common Mediterranean grass)			IPC: Lim														
<i>Schoenoplectiella mucronata</i> (Ricefield bulrush)																Class A, Quar	
<i>Scolymus hispanicus</i> (Golden thistle)			WR CDFA: A														
<i>Scorzonera laciniata</i> (Cutleaf vipergrass)															Class 1B		
<i>Secale cereale</i> (Cereal rye)																Class C	
<i>Secale cereale</i> subsp. <i>cereale</i> (Cereal rye)																	Reg: 0
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i> (Fireweed groundsel)			WR CDFA: B														
<i>Senecio squalidus</i> (Oxford ragwort)			WR CDFA: B														
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i> (Common groundsel)																Class C	
<i>Sesbania punicea</i> (Scarlet rattlebox)			WP CDFA: B IPC:High Hort														

<i>Setaria faberi</i> (Giant foxtail)			WR CDFA: B														
<i>Silene latifolia</i> subsp. <i>alba</i> (White campion), White cockle																Class C	
<i>Silene vulgaris</i> (Bladder campion)																	P
<i>Silybum marianum</i> (Milk thistle)			IPC: Lim Hort									B		RWS: 20		Class A, Quar	
<i>Sinapis</i> spp. (Wild turnips)														RWS: 300			
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> (Charlock mustard)	R: 36	Class A	IPC: Lim														
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>arvensis</i> (Wild mustard)																	Res
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> (London rocket)			IPC: Lim														
<i>Solanum</i> <i>cardiophyllum</i> (Heartleaf nightshade)			WR CDFA: C														
<i>Solanum carolinense</i> (Carolina horsenettle) <b>Native species</b>	P		WP CDFA: B					Cat. B						RWS: 300			
<i>Solanum dimidiatum</i> (Torrey's nightshade) <b>Native species</b>			WR CDFA: A														
<i>Solanum</i> <i>elaeagnifolium</i> (Silverleaf nightshade) <b>Native species</b>			WP CDFA: B					Cat. B				A		RWS: 300		Class A, Quar	
<i>Solanum</i> <i>lanceolatum</i> (Lanceleaf nightshade)			WR CDFA: B														
<i>Solanum</i> <i>marginatum</i> (White-margined nightshade, purple African nightshade)			WR CDFA: B														
<i>Solanum rostratum</i> (Buffalobur) <b>Native species, but not in WA</b>					Cont.							B				Class C, Quar	

<i>Solanum tampicense</i> (Wetland nightshade)														TPW			
<i>Solanum torvum</i> (Turkey berry)			CDFA: C														
<i>Solanum viarum</i> (Tropical soda apple)														TDA PWS TFS			
<i>Soliva sessilis</i> (Lawnweed, Field burrweed)																Class C, Quar	
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> (Perennial sowthistle)	P		WP CDFA: A	List C	Cont.				Cat. A				NW			Class C	D, P
<i>Sorghum x alnum</i> (Alum grass)																Class 3	
<i>Sorghum halepense</i> (Johnsongrass)		Class C	WR (and other perenni al spp.)	List C	Cont.	X			Cat. C				B			Class 3	Class A, Quar
<i>Sparganium erectum</i> (Simplestem bur-reed)														TPW			
<i>Spartina</i> spp. (Cordgrass)	Rank 86																
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i> (Smooth Cordgrass)			WR CDFA: B (and hybrids)										A, T			Class A, Quar, PIS	
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i> <i>x foliosa</i> (Smooth hybrid cordgrass)			IPC:High														
<i>Spartina anglica</i> (Common or English cordgrass)			WR CDFA: B IPC:Mod										A			Class A, Quar	
<i>Spartina densiflora</i> (Dense-flowered cordgrass)			WR CDFA: B IPC:High										A, T			Class A, Quar	
<i>Spartina patens</i> (Saltmeadow cordgrass, Salt marsh hay)			WR CDFA: B IPC: Lim										A, T			Class A, Quar	
<i>Spartium junceum</i> (Spanish broom)			WR CDFA: C IPC:High Hort		Proh.								B			Class A, Quar	

<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i> (Swainsonpea, Austrian peaweed)			WR CDFA: A	Watch List					Cat. A				B				Class C	
<i>Stipa miliacea</i> var. <i>miliacea</i> (Smilo grass)			IPC: Lim															
<i>Stipa manicata</i> (Andean tussockgrass) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Nassella manicata</i>			IPC: Lim															
<i>Stipellula capensis</i> (Cape ricegrass) <u>Synonyms:</u> <i>Stipa capensis</i>			IPC: Mod															
<i>Stratiotes aloides</i> (Water soldiers)													A				Quar	
<i>Striga</i> spp. (Witchweed)			CDFA: A Prop. P															
<i>Symphytum x</i> <i>uplandicum</i> (Russian comfrey)			WR CDFA: B															
<i>Taeniatherum caput- medusae</i> (Medusahead)			WR CDFA: C	List A			Priority 1A		Cat. B				B			Class 2	Class C	D, P
<i>Taeniatherum caput- medusae</i> subsp. <i>caput-medusae</i> (Medusahead) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Elymus caput- medusae</i>			IPC: High															
<i>Tagetes minuta</i> (Wild marigold)			W CDFA: A															
<i>Talinum paniculatum</i> (Jewels of Opar, Fameflower)			CDFA: C															
<i>Tamarix</i> spp. (Saltcedar)					Contain		Priority 2B		Cat. C	Class C	X			NW	TDA			D, P
<i>Tamarix aphylla</i> (Athel tamarisk or saltcedar)			IPC: Lim Hort															
<i>Tamarix chinensis</i> (Five-stamen tamarisk)			WR CDFA: B IPC: High	List B														
<i>Tamarix gallica</i> (French tamarisk)			WR CDFA: B IPC: High															

<i>Tamarix parviflora</i> (Smallflower tamarisk)			WR CDFA: B IPC:High Hort															
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> (Saltcedar or tamarisk)		Class C	WR CDFA: B IPC:High Hort	List B				X					B, T			Class 3	Class B, Quar, PIS	D
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> (Common tansy)			IPC: Lim Hort	List B			Priority 2B										Class C	D
<i>Taraxacum</i> spp. (Dandelion)	Weed seed																	
<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i> (New Zealand spinach)			IPC: Lim															
<i>Thymelaea passerina</i> (Spurge flax, Mezereon)																	Class B, Quar	
<i>Torilis arvensis</i> (Spreading hedgeparsley)			IPC:Mod														Quar	
<i>Trapa bicornis</i> (Water caltrap, Devil's pod, Bat nut, Horn nut)																	Quar	
<i>Trapa natans</i> (Water chestnut)					EDRR								A				Quar	
<i>Triadica sebifera</i> (Chinese tallow tree)			IPC:Mod Hort												TDA			
<i>Tribolium obliterum</i> (Cape grass)			WP CDFA: B															
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> (Puncturevine)		Class C	WR CDFA: C IPC: Lim	List C	Contain				Cat. C				B		RWS: 300	Class 3	Class B, PIS	P
<i>Trifolium hirtum</i> (Rose clover)			IPC: Lim															
<i>Tripleurospermum perforatum</i> (Scentless chamomile, false mayweed)				List B						Class A							Class C	
<i>Tussilago farfara</i> (Coltsfoot)													A				Class B	
<i>Typha</i> spp. (Cattail)																	Class C (Non- native only)	

<i>Ulex europaeus</i> (Gorse)			WR CDFA: B IPC: High									B, T				Class B, Quar	
<i>Ulmus pumila</i> (Siberian elm)				Watch List					Class C								
<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i> (Japanese kelp)			IPC: Lim														
<i>Utricularia inflata</i> (Swollen bladderwort) Native species in Eastern USA, Endangered																Quar	
<i>Vachellia nilotica</i> (Prickly acacia)			CDFA: A Prop: P														
<i>Ventenata dubia</i> (Ventenata; North Africa grass)				Watch List			Priority 2A					B			Class 1A	Class C	D, Reg: 1200
<i>Verbascum blattaria</i> (Moth mullein)				List B													
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> (Common mullein)			IPC: Lim Hort	List C													D
<i>Vicia cracca</i> (Tufted or bird vetch)	R: 2																
<i>Vinca major</i> (Bignonea periwinkle)			IPC: Mod Hort														
<i>Viscum album</i> (European mistletoe)			WR CDFA: A														
<i>Volutaria tubuliflora</i> (Canary Island knapweed)			WR CDFA: A IPC: Lim														
<i>Vulpia myuros</i> (Rat-tail fescue) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Festuca myuros</i>			IPC: Mod														
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> (Mexican fan palm)			IPC: Mod Hort														
<i>Watsonia meriana</i> (Bulbil watsonia)			IPC: Lim Hort														
<i>Xanthium</i> spp. (Cocklebur)														PWS			
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i> (Spiny cocklebur)									Class B			B				Class C	
<i>Youngia japonica</i> (Japanese hawkweed)			CDFA: B														
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i> (Calla lily)			IPC: Lim Hort														



<i>Zizania latifolia</i> (Manchurian wild rice)			CDFA: A														
<i>Zostera japonica</i> (Dwarf eelgrass) <u>Synonym:</u> <i>Nanozostera japonica</i>			WR CDFA: A IPC:Mod													Class C	
<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i> (Syrian beancaper)			WR CDFA: A	Watch List	EDRR			Cat. A				A			Class 1A	Class A, Quar	