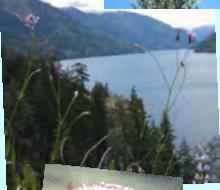


**Common Crupina**  
(*Crupina vulgaris*)

This Class A noxious weed is an annual that reproduces by seeds. It is a prolific seed producer, but the seeds only stay viable in the soil for about two years.

It has purple flowers and can grow up to four feet tall. Stiff hairs can be found along the leaf margins and the stem.

There are no known sites of Common Crupina in Okanogan County at this time.



**Bighead Knapweed**  
(*Centaurea macrocephala*)

Bighead knapweed is a tap-rooted perennial, the tallest Knapweed growing in the Pacific Northwest, ranging from two to five feet tall, depending on the habitat. The plant stems are upright and unbranched, terminating in a single flower head. The leaves are broadly lance shaped with toothed edges and pointed tips, and they have a rough surface.

Basal or rosette leaves are stalked and they can reach 15 inches long and three inches wide. The leaves and leaf stalks are progressively smaller upward on the plant stem, with the top leaves being stalkless.

The solitary flower heads are globe shaped, and one to three inches in diameter. The bracts beneath the flower head have thin, papery, fringed margins. The lower bracts show evidence of spines. The flowers are yellow. The seeds are medium brown and ridged, with a ring of light-colored bristles. It has been used as a garden ornamental and in flower arrangements.



# CLASS A NOXIOUS WEEDS

**Oriental Clematis**  
(*Clematis orientalis*)

A somewhat vigorous, deciduous climber, this Class A noxious weed forms a mass of stems and grows up to 27 feet long.



The flowers are single or in clusters, are on stems up to 4" long, and have four yellowish green sepals. The sepals spread outward and may curve back at maturity.

Leaves are opposite on stems with five to seven leaflets. It reproduces by seed and vegetatively by layering and sprouting from root crowns.

No known sites of Oriental Clematis have been found in Okanogan County at this time.

**Meadow Clary**  
(*salvia pratensis*)



Meadow Clary is a fibrous-rooted perennial, growing from one to two feet tall. It is aromatic, and covered with small hairs. The flowering stem is 4 to 8 inches long. Small bracts are under each whorl of flowers, irregularly spaced along the stem. The leaves are mostly basal, with a long stem.

The flowers are unique, with the upper lip arched into a half circle, and appear from June to August. They are typically violet-blue, but can range from rose to dark violet. The calyx bears long, shaggy hairs, and the upper lip of the calyx is minutely 3-toothed.

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## CLASS A NOXIOUS WEEDS ARE:

- **HIGHLY AGGRESSIVE NON-NATIVE PLANTS THAT ARE STILL LIMITED IN THEIR DISTRIBUTION TO WASHINGTON STATE.**
- **REQUIRED UNDER WASHINGTON STATE LAW TO BE PREVENTED FROM SPREADING AND ERADICATED WHEN FOUND.**
- **EXTREMELY INVASIVE IF THEY GET A Foothold, THEREFORE IT'S CRUCIAL TO KEEP THEM FROM BECOMING ESTABLISHED AND SPREADING.**

**For a complete list of Class A noxious weeds, please see the Washington State Noxious Weed List.**

**Please contact us for information on any programs that may be available for the treatment of Class A noxious weeds in Okanogan County.**

Spurge Flax  
(*Thymelaea passerina*)



Spurge flax is a herbaceous annual with a fibrous taproot.

The overall plant size ranges from 2 ½ inches to approximately three feet tall. Slender, wiry and erect, Spurge

flax grows as one main stem, or more commonly, branches from the upper plant. The leaf arrangement is alternate. The small and narrow (8-14 mm long) linear shaped, leathery leaves taper to a point, and are progressively smaller upward along the stems. The leaves are directly attached to the stem with a yellow base.

The flowers are greenish and tubular, two to three mm long, perfect and incomplete: four sepals, no petals, and eight stamens. The stamens are in two whorls of four. Below each flower, two very small bracts arise from a tuft of tiny white hairs. The fruit is a shiny black achene. The round seeds are brown to black, two to three mm long. The plant turns red in the fall.



Wild 4 O'clock  
(*Mirabilis nyctaginea*)



Though considered a flower in other parts of the country, Wild 4 o'clock is a class A Noxious Weed in Washington State. Wild 4 o'clock is a perennial herb, sometimes woody at the base, reaching 3 to 4 feet tall. It reproduces by seed and by fragmented root pieces.

The overall plant shape is bushy, and the stems are extensively branched. The stems are smooth, often four-sided, sometimes ridged and reddish. Branching of the stem is opposite, and the stems are thickened at the nodes.

The leaf arrangement is also opposite. The leaves are usually heart shaped ranging from 2 to 4 inches long and 1 to 3 inches wide. The upper stems and the leaves are sometimes covered with a whitish or bluish waxy covering.

**Class A noxious weeds  
require mandatory  
eradication in  
Okanogon County!!!**

Garlic Mustard  
(*Alliaria petiolata*)



Garlic mustard is a biennial herb in the mustard family. First year plants are low rosettes of kidney shaped leaves; second-year plants produce single or multiple flowering stalks 1-4 ft. high, dying back by late spring. Crushed leaves and stems smell like garlic; first-year leaves are kidney-shaped with scalloped margins; mature, second year plants have leaves that are heart-shaped with toothed margins and pointed tips.



Flowers are in small button-shaped clusters, and have four petals in the shape of a cross.

Fruits are slender, erect capsules; seeds are long, slender and tan to dark colored. A single plant can produce hundreds of seeds.

Our Board Meetings are held the fourth Wednesday of every month at 4:00 p.m. in the Commissioners' Hearing Room of the Virginia Grainger Building. Everyone is welcome to attend and participate in the discussions. One pesticide license credit is available for each meeting attended.

Syrian Beancaper  
(*Zygophyllum fabago*)



Syrian Beancaper is a succulent perennial that forms a compact, multi-branched shrub, possibly reaching three feet tall and three feet in diameter.

Flowers are single, on short stalks. Each has five green sepals and five petals, white to cream colored, with salmon-colored markings. Extending past the petals are ten orange stamens.

Leaves are opposite, and composed of two leaflets. They are thick, leathery, fleshy, smooth, and hairless.

Syrian Beancaper spreads by seeds, rhizomes, and root fragments.

