

## We Can Help

If you have questions about knotweed control, have knotweed on your property and want assistance, aren't sure if you have knotweed or would like to volunteer, please contact us.

**In Oregon**, please contact:

Your local Watershed Council or Soil and Water Conservation District  
[www.oregon.gov/oweb/wsheds/wsheds\\_councils\\_list.shtml](http://www.oregon.gov/oweb/wsheds/wsheds_councils_list.shtml)  
[www.oacd.org](http://www.oacd.org)

Northwest Oregon Weed Management Partnership  
971.241.2173

The Nature Conservancy in Oregon  
Jonathan Soll  
503.802.8100; [jsoll@tnc.org](mailto:jsoll@tnc.org)

Oregon Department of Agriculture  
503-986-4621

**In Washington**, please contact:

Washington State Weed Board  
360.902.1901

The Nature Conservancy in Washington  
206.343.4344

WSDA Knotweed Control program  
Marshall Udo, Program Coordinator  
360.902.1853; [mudo@agr.wa.gov](mailto:mudo@agr.wa.gov)

Clark County Weed Management  
360.397.6140; [philip.burgess@clark.wa.gov](mailto:philip.burgess@clark.wa.gov)

## Information Resources

These internet sites provide information about knotweed and other invasive species:

- [tncweeds.ucdavis.edu/esadocs/Polycusp.html](http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu/esadocs/Polycusp.html)
- [www.jkinjectiontools.com](http://www.jkinjectiontools.com)
- [www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/plants/weeds/aqua015.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/plants/weeds/aqua015.html)

## About The Nature Conservancy

The Nature Conservancy is a leading international, nonprofit organization that preserves plants, animals and natural communities representing the diversity of life on Earth by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive. Visit us on the web at [nature.org](http://nature.org).



SAVING THE LAST GREAT PLACES ON EARTH

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# Knotweed

**Without prompt and vigorous action,**  
knotweed will take over entire  
riverbanks, displace native habitat,  
and damage the scenic and  
recreational quality of Northwest rivers.

**Help Save Pacific Northwest Rivers  
from this destroyer of watersheds.**

## What is knotweed?

Japanese, giant and Himalayan knotweed are perennial plants native to Asia, but planted in gardens here. Common names include Mexican or Japanese bamboo, elephant ear and fleeceflower. By any name, they are noxious weeds and a critical threat to our rivers' health.

Scientific names include:

*Polygonum cuspidatum*, *Fallopia* or *Reynoutria japonica*, *P. sachalinense*, *P.X bohemica* and *P. polystachyum*.



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## Why is knotweed a problem?

Knotweed is fast growing and extremely aggressive. It invades river and creek banks, permanently displaces native vegetation, destroys critical fish and wildlife habitat and reduces recreational opportunities. Due to a huge and vigorous root system, large patches are very difficult to eradicate. Seasonal flooding continues to spread knotweed throughout many Northwest watersheds. Important watersheds known to have knotweed include the Sandy, Clackamas, Skagit, Nehalem, Siuslaw, and the East and North forks of the Lewis River.

**Knotweed is an aggressive and destructive weed that spreads quickly, shades out native plants and destroys habitat. We need to act now! Within a few years it will be virtually impossible to control knotweed.**

## What does it look like?

- Dense stands up to 12 feet tall
- Bamboo-like, green or reddish stems
- Bright green leaves 1 to 10 inches wide with smooth (not saw-toothed) edges
- Starts growth in April; full size by July
- Spikes of small, white flowers in late summer
- Dormant in winter, but dead, brown stems may remain standing

## Where does it grow?

Knotweed thrives in any moist soil or river cobble, in full or partial sunlight. Most common in the flood plains along rivers and creeks, it also grows in roadside ditches, waste areas and beaches.

## How does it spread?

In the Pacific Northwest, knotweed usually spreads when roots are moved by floods, or by people in either yard waste or in soil from construction sites. Because root fragments as small as 1/2 inch can start new plants, even one patch can produce hundreds of new plants.

## What is being done?

Concerned citizens, watershed councils, conservation organizations and public agencies are teaming up to control knotweed in many watersheds.



Bamboo-like stems and smooth-edged, heart shaped leaves of a Japanese knotweed plant.

## WHAT CAN I DO?

- **Check Your Property.** If you have knotweed, control it using the methods described here.
- **Call For Help!** Many watershed groups offer **free knotweed control**. For help or detailed control information, contact one of the groups listed on the back of this brochure.
- **Avoid Spreading Knotweed.** Be careful working around it as small fragments can get into machinery, dirt piles or the river and be moved to other areas.
- **Volunteer** with your local control program.

## HOW CAN IT BE CONTROLLED?

Several treatment options are described here. Because of knotweed's tremendous ability to resprout following cutting, successful control usually requires herbicides. Please check with your local extension agent, weed board or the Department of Agriculture for information about the proper, safe and legal use of herbicides.

- **SPRAY HERBICIDE** approved for use near water that contains glyphosate (Rodeo™ or Aquamaster™), imazapyr (Habitat™), or triclopyr (Garlon3a™ or Renovate 3™) on the leaves and stems in summer or early fall. To avoid spraying very tall plants, cut the stems once in May or June and allow the plant to regrow to about waist height.

Dispose of cut stems where they will not re-sprout. Most patches require more than one year of treatment.

*Always read and follow directions on the product label and keep herbicides out of waterways. Desirable plants hit with spray will be injured or killed.*

- **HERBICIDE INJECTION** involves injecting a small amount of undiluted glyphosate herbicide (only Rodeo™ and Aquamaster™ are approved for this method) into the lower section of every stem. Stems too small to be injected (diameter of less than 1/2 inch) can be sprayed as noted above.

- **MANUALLY PULL or DIG** surface roots of plants in loose soil. Check often for new sprouts and repeat. Or, **CUT** the stems close to the ground every two weeks throughout the growing season. Or, after cutting, completely **COVER** knotweed patches and the surrounding areas with black plastic or another impermeable material. These methods are suggested for use on only small isolated patches of knotweed. They will require several years of persistent treatment for successful control.

*DO NOT leave cut stems or root fragments on moist soil, in the river or in compost. They will regrow. Dry or carefully dispose of all knotweed material.*