Knotweed Facts

- A woody, perennial with hollow stems that form a zig-zag pattern. In late summer they form clusters of white flowers that attract bees. Plants die back in the winter.

- Roots can reach 7+ feet deep in the soil. In the United Kingdom, knotweed- contaminated soil is considered a hazardous material.

- Reproduce by seed but even more menacingly from rhizome and stem fragments as short as 1/2 inch.

- Knotweed was introduced in North America in the late 1800s as an ornamental plant.

- This invasive plant displaces native vegetation, creates bank erosion and degrades fish & wildlife habitat.

Photos and info courtesy of the Oregon Department of Agriculture (Glenn Miller), Annette Higinbotham, and Whatcom County Public Works.

For More Information

Herbicide Recommendations
http://uspest.org/pnw/weeds/

Biocontrol
www.oregon.gov/oda/programs/Weeds/Pages/BiologicalControl.aspx#knotweed-sap-sucking-psyllid

Weed Biology
http://www.extension.uidaho.edu/publishing/pdf/PNW/PNW0610.pdf

ODA Noxious Weed Control Contact Info:
Email: plant-weed@oda.oregon.gov
Phone: 503-986-4621

https://www.oregon.gov/oda/programs/Weeds/Pages/AboutWeeds.aspx

The Luckiamute Watershed Council (LWC) is a diverse group of volunteers who work together to learn about the watershed and to improve water quality and habitat conditions. The LWC promotes projects that protect and enhance natural resources through the cooperation and support of local agencies, industries, businesses, schools and landowners.

The Benton Soil and Water Conservation District is a non-regulatory agency whose mission is to provide leadership to Benton County residents through education and technical assistance for conservation and responsible use and management of soil, water and related resources.

The Benton Soil and Water Conservation District is an equal opportunity employer, providing services to the public without regard to race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status.

Original design created by the Yamhill SWCD.

Managing Knotweed

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Benton Soil and Water
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

136 SW Washington Ave. Suite 201
Corvallis, OR 97333
541-753-7208
www.BentonSWCD.org

Integrated Pest Management

Consult your local Extension Agent or Oregon Department of Agriculture representative for specific recommendations

- Prevent knotweed from getting established, because it is very difficult to eradicate.
- Consult a licensed applicator before trying to remove knotweed yourself.
- Dispose of knotweed biomass properly: place all cut pieces in a bag, seal it and send to the landfill. **Do not compost**.

Always follow label instructions and take precautions to avoid drift when using chemical means of control.

For more recommendations on herbicide use please visit:
http://uspest.org/pnw/weeds/

Manual Control

- **DO NOT MOW.**
- Only consider digging as an option for patches smaller than 2 square meters. Dispose of all plant material in well-sealed plastic bags.
- Cutting stems at least 10 times per season for many years may work, but **all cut pieces must be collected and disposed of in sealed plastic bags.**

Biological Control

One biological control insect (a psyllid) is under final review in Oregon.

Suggestions for Chemical Control

- Regulations restrict the use of herbicides near bodies of water. It is best to hire a licensed applicator for chemical control of knotweed.
- The recommended chemical treatment technique is foliar application with 1% - 1.5% imazapyr (e.g. Polaris® or Imazapyr 4SL), 1% Competitor® surfactant, and .5% indicator dye.
- Foliar applications should occur in late summer or fall, when flowers are budding.
- Chemical treatment may need to be repeated for several years.
- Follow treatments with planting of native species.

If you see a new patch of knotweed report it immediately. Call 1-866-INVADER or on-line at oregoninvasiveshotline.org