

## 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/PLANT/WEEDS/biocontrolprogram.shtml](http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/WEEDS/biocontrolprogram.shtml)

### Weed Biology

<http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/21809/em9031.pdf>

### ODA Noxious Weed Control

[www.oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/WEEDS/index.shtml](http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/WEEDS/index.shtml)

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.

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Original design created by the Yamhill SWCD.

# Managing Knotweed



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## 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

Unfortunately there are no approved biocontrol agents for knotweed in the State of 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% - 2% imazapyr (Polaris®), 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](http://oregoninvasiveshotline.org)

