

How You Can Help Prevent The Spread of Japanese Knotweed

Learn to identify the Japanese Knotweed plant.

- Visit www.nyis.info or www.sleloinvasives.org to learn more about knotweed identification.

When Outdoors.

- Don't walk through, trample or otherwise disturb patches of knotweed, this may spread plant fragments that grow into new plants.
- Brush off boots, gear and clothing when entering and leaving trailheads.

Control:

- Mowing is only effective if done 2x monthly in the growing season for 3 years. Along waterways mowing or cutting can worsen the problem.
- Herbicides work well, but timing is critical. Often, repeat applications are needed. For details see http://www.hort.uconn.edu/cipwg/art_pubs/GUIDE/x05japanese.html

Communicate:

- Talk with friends, neighbors and colleagues about the negative impacts of knotweed. Spread the word - not the weeds!

Participate:

- Participate in a volunteer early detection team. The earlier you detect a plant, the easier it is to get rid of it before it spreads.

FOR MORE INFORMATION or
to REPORT A SIGHTING
CONTACT:

SLELO PRISM
Main Office
(315) 387-3600 x25
C/O *The Nature Conservancy*

St. Lawrence County CCE
315-379-9192

Jefferson County CCE
315-788-8450

Lewis County SWCD
315-376-6122

Oneida County CCE
315-736-3394

Oswego County SWCD
315-592-9663

Visit Us Online At
www.sleloinvasives.org

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Coordinator, Conservation Practitioner. The Nature
Conservancy.

SLELO PRISM



SLELO PRISM

St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management

What You Should Know About Japanese Knotweed

(Fallopia japonica)

An Invasive Species



SLELO PRISM

*“Teaming up to stop the spread of
invasive species”*

WHAT IS AN INVASIVE SPECIES?

The term "invasive species" is used to describe non-native organisms that aggressively compete with, and displace, locally adapted native species. Invasive species can have a profound negative impact on biodiversity, agriculture, recreation, human health and our economy.

Mission of the SLELO PRISM

The mission of the St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management (SLELO PRISM) is to protect the natural and cultural integrity of aquatic and terrestrial areas from invasive species. SLELO PRISM includes: St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Oswego, Oneida, and Lewis counties outside of the Adirondack Park blue line.

PARTNERSHIPS

SLELO PRISM functions as a collaborative effort between principal and cooperating partners throughout the area. Some partners include:

- Cornell Cooperative Extension County Offices
- County Soil & Water Conservation Districts
- The Nature Conservancy
- NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation
- NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
- NYS Department of Transportation
- New York Sea Grant
- Tug Hill Commission
- Ducks Unlimited
- Fort Drum Military Installation
- Tug Hill Tomorrow Land Trust
- Save The River
- Audubon - Central NY Chapter
- Thousand Islands Land Trust

Japanese Knotweed



JAPANESE KNOTWEED

(*Fallopia japonica*)

Native Range: Eastern Asia

Description:

Japanese knotweed is a shrub-like, herbaceous perennial plant locally referred to as "bamboo" due to its hollow stems. It is capable of growing over ten feet in height. Leaves are heart-shaped up to six inches long by three to four inches wide and are broadly oval to somewhat triangular or heart-shaped and pointed at the tip. Branched sprays of white flowers are noticeable in late summer.



Impacts

Ecological:

Japanese knotweed spreads very quickly to form extremely dense stands that dominate and exclude more beneficial native plants. This plant poses a significant threat to waterfront (riparian) areas where it can survive floods and is able to colonize shores and islands. Knotweed has the potential to negatively impact the economic, social and ecological values of the important natural areas where it becomes established. Dense stands along riparian areas interfere with angler access and alters the composition of natural plant communities. This may have direct impacts on and other organisms that rely on the unique composition of emergent and riparian plant communities for shelter, nesting materials and food.

Safety, Drainage & Infrastructure:

Knotweed grows well in roadside drainage systems, covering up traffic signs, guardrails and pedestrian crossing areas. In drainage ditches knotweed may cause flooding issues by impeding proper drainage.

Learn More at:
www.sleloinvasives.org