SLELO PRISM Partners Share These Strategic Goals:

PREVENTION
Prevent the introduction of invasive species into the SLELO PRISM region.

EARLY DETECTION & RAPID RESPONSE
Detect new and recent invaders and rapidly respond to eliminate all individuals within a specific area.

COOPERATION
Share resources, expertise, personnel, equipment, and information.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
Collect, utilize, and share information regarding surveys, infestations, control methods, monitoring, and research.

CONTROL
Control invasive species infestations by using best management practices, methods and techniques to include:
ERADICATION - Eliminate all individuals and the seed bank from an area.
CONTAINMENT - Reduce the spread of established infestations.
SUPPRESSION - Reduce the density but not necessarily the total infested area.

RESTORATION
Develop and implement effective restoration methods for areas that have been degraded by invasive species and where suppression or control has taken place.

EDUCATION / OUTREACH
Increase public awareness and understanding of invasive species issues through volunteer monitoring, citizen science and community outreach.

SLELO PRISM
This QR code will link to more resources.

Get Involved

Help find invasive species of interest in your region. For details, contact
megan.pistolese@tnc.org

Stay informed, join our listserv
Follow these steps to join:

1. Email **cce-slelo-l-request@cornell.edu**
2. Type "join" in subject space
3. Leave email body blank and send

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

What You Should Know About
Japanese Knotweed
(Fallopia japonica)

SLELO PRISM
"Teaming up to stop the spread of invasive species"

What is Japanese Knotweed?

Japanese knotweed, (*Fallopia japonica*) is a perennial herb with bamboo-like stems, and is native to Japan. It was intentionally introduced as an ornamental into America during the late 19th century.

Japanese knotweed is an aggressive riparian invader but can also thrive in wetlands and along roadsides and other disturbed areas. Once, established, the plant's long rhizomes allow it to spread rapidly easily forming a monoculture. It has a extreme tolerance for deep shade, high temperatures, difficult soil and other environmental conditions making it highly adaptable. These attributes allow Japanese knotweed to easily outcompete more beneficial native vegetation altering the ecosystem. Below is a photo of how dense Japanese knotweed populations can become.

You Can Stop The Spread:

When Outdoors:
Take care not to walk through infestations as this plant is spread easily by plant fragmentation .

Clean boots, ATV's and other equipment when exiting infested areas.

Control/Management:

Physical Control:
Small young populations can be manually removed Take care not to leave behind any plant fragments, including the roots, **the entire plant must be removed and destroyed.**

Chemical Control:
Treatments can be applied to foliage in late summer or early autumn. Take care to follow all pesticide application instructions as per label.

A combination of physical and chemical control methods are most effective; all courses of treatment should take care not to leave behind any plant fragments.

Japanese Knotweed Identification:

Leaves:
- Alternate along the stem
- 6 inches long by 3-4 inches wide
- Triangular or heart-shaped with a pointed tip

Stems:
- Reddish in color
- Smooth
- Hollow and swollen at the node (where the leaf meets the stem)
- Can grow up to 10-15 feet in height.

Flowers:
- Small
- Greenish-white in color
- Grow in sprays along branches in late summer