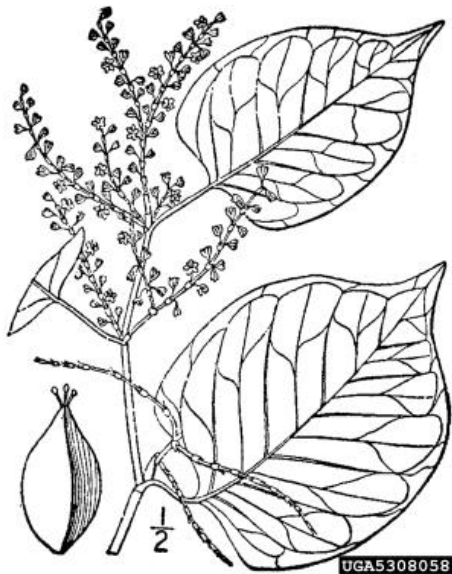


Japanese Knotweed is an invasive plant not native to our area that:

- Crowds out native plants creating a monoculture thus losing biodiversity
- Has no value to wildlife except for one week in September when bees collect nectar. However bees need a diverse array of flowering plants all growing season.
- Allows streambank soil erosion. Unlike native plants, knotweed's roots do not hold soil instead break off easily to create new plants downstream resulting in a decrease in fish population
- Spreads by 6' deep roots, rather than by seed and it's nearly impossible to dig out.
- Decreases property values
- Undermines roads



Landowners—*Please do all you can to eliminate invasives on your property and keep Craftsbury's biodiversity. Control invasives before the patches become larger.*

For more information:

<https://www.townofcraftsbury.com/conservation-comm>

<https://www.vtinvasives.org/invasive/japanese-knotweed>

<http://noknotweed.org/index.html>Japanese Knotweed | Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department (vtfishandwildlife.com)

<https://www.vacd.org/invasive-japanese-knotweed-101/>

Information on cost-sharing funding:

Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA
David Blodgett, Zone District Conservationist
Newport office 802-334-6090
[Home | NRCS Vermont \(usda.gov\)](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov)

Questions about knotweed:

Craftsbury Conservation Commission member,
Elinor Osborn 802-586-9994

Questions about using herbicides:

Craftsbury Conservation Commission chair,
Steve Moffatt 802-586-6900



JAPANESE KNOTWEED ERADICATION DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

In cooperation with the
**Vermont Fish and Wildlife
Department**



METHODS OF CONTROL

CUTTING/PULLING

- To be effective, cutting/pulling, must be done repeatedly all summer for at least 5 years. You can also mow like a lawn--often and short which will be even more effective.

SMOTHERING

- This should be done in June after the plants use their nutrient stores to grow leaves and stems, weakening the entire plant.
- Cut stems, cover with newspapers then cardboard, or old heavy rugs, heavy black plastic etc. Anchor with rocks, logs. etc.
- Extend covering by at least 2 feet beyond the knotweed. Constantly check the edges and extend the covering if sprouts pop out from underneath.

INJECTION

- Landowners can do the injection themselves (on their own land) with glyphosates available in stores. Follow labels carefully or hire a licensed applicator.

- Cut stems well above the first easily visible node, then inject with Rodeo or Roundup (glyphosates) using 5cc in a dropper. For stems less than a diameter of ½, punch through the nodes with a small diameter BBQ skewer. Then inject until herbicide fills the stalk. Glyphosate herbicide binds with the soil, so does not move away from the roots. This method avoids broadcast spraying.
- Injection should be done during/after flowering in late August/early September and before a hard frost. Injection is needed over several years in order to wait for all stems to grow large enough. You can also cut and smother the smaller stems in June.

SPRAYING

- If an invasion is too large for using injection, spraying (only on your own land) with glyphosate may be effective if stalks are first cut early in the spring followed by spraying in September. (Craftsbury Conservation Commission does not promote this method.)

DISPOSAL

- LRSWMD (at Craftsbury recycling) takes bagged invasives to be disposed of in a landfill. Use heavy duty bags or double bag and do not let any stem ends poke holes in the bags.
- Drying stalks and root balls at your own site is a better option:
- Using wood pallets, milk buckets, grates etc. spread the pulled or cut stalks in layers alternating the direction of the roots. Just keep any pieces of the knotweed from touching the ground. It must have good air flow underneath
- Dug-out large root balls need to be spread further apart, again with good air flow underneath.
- The dried, dead knotweed can then be piled, burned, or composted. Just make sure it is thoroughly dry after a whole season—no shorter.