Managing Japanese Knotweed
Randy Prostak, UMass Extension Weed Specialist
WEEDINAR #1
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JAPANESE KNOTWEED

Common name: Japanese knotweed - BEST might hear -
Japanese bamboo
Mexican knotweed
Mexican bamboo

Scientific name:
- Polygonum cuspidatum
- Reynoutria japonica
- Fallopia japonica

JAPANESE KNOTWEED

Native to Japan & other parts of Asia, not Mexico

Japanese knotweed is NOT a grass, it is a broadleaf in the knotweed or smartweed family (Polygonaceae), same family as rhubarb and buckwheat

Other knotweed relatives:

Giant knotweed:
- Polygonum sachalinense
- Fallopia sachalinense
- Reynoutria sachalinense

Bohemian knotweed:
- Fallopia × bohemica, suspected hybrid (P. cuspidatum & P. Sachalinense)

Note: increasingly more common in NE
Means of reproduction
- asexually (primary): vegetatively propagated by rhizomes
- sexually: by seed, significantly less important than vegetative propagation by rhizomes

Habitat
- moisture or wet soils
- often associated with wet areas
  - wetlands
  - stream & river corridors
  - forest edges
  - roadsides
  - abandon agricultural land
- management areas are commonly WPA jurisdiction, require Con. Com. approval

Non-chemical Japanese Knotweed Control
- frequent cultivation or digging (equipment often required)
- repeated cutting/mowing - slow spread & reduced vigor
Carbohydrate Starvation:
- prevent photosynthesis
- deplete stored energy for rhizomes
Japanese knotweed plant material disposal

- contractors bagged & landfilled
- on site:
  - pile and dry on site (tarp below)
  - composted on site
  - deep bury

Japanese knotweed management without herbicide is very difficult.

Disturbance is a major factor in invasive plant establishment!!!

Disturbance can be problematic!!

Do your best to prevent the disturbance of soil and leaf-litter layer!

Herbicides might be a better option in some situations or attempts can be made to cover the disturbed area.

Non-chemical Japanese Knotweed Control

- new emerging strategies - MeshTech
- Japanese Knotweed Solutions Ltd, Itadori House, Melton Street, Radcliffe, Manchester, UK

JAPANESE KNOTWEED CONTROL

- glyphosate - flowering (late summer)
- cut to ground in late May to early June
- reasons for spring cut to ground:
  1. remove previous years dry stems
  2. remove some plant energy
  3. shorter height as treatment time
- other herbicides???
  imazapyr: Arsenal
  aminopyralid: Milestone
not mowed: shorter and easier to treat, stems from previous years absent

Glyphosate Products Formulations
Not approved for near water:
- Roundup Pro - turf & ornamentals
- other post-patent generics

Approved for near water:
- Rodeo (Corteva formerly Dow)
- Roundup Custom for Aquatic and Terrestrial Use
- GlyphoMate 41 Weed & Grass + Aquatic Herbicide
- Glyphosate 5.4

JAPANESE KNOTWEED CONTROL
- stem injection:
  - increase in herbicide
  - increase in labor costs
  - easy to go off-label

Milestone®
SPECIALTY HERBICIDE
Licensed by The Dow Chemical Company (Trade) for an affiliated company of Dow
- For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds including invasive and noxious weeds, certain annual grasses, and certain woody plants and vines, etc.
- Non-selective kerosene-tan oil herbicide for non-crop such as rangeland, public rights-of-way, residential areas, industrial sites, commercial and institutional sites, irrigation and drainage areas, oil and gas production, non-agricultural sites, parks, recreational areas, agricultural areas, etc.
- For control of certain annual and perennial broadleaf weeds including invasive and noxious weeds, certain annual grasses, and certain woody plants and vines, etc.
- Includes certain areas (per crop specific) - rangelands, public rights-of-way, residential areas, industrial sites, commercial and institutional sites, irrigation and drainage areas, oil and gas production, non-agricultural sites, parks, recreational areas, agricultural areas, etc.

JAPANESE KNOTWEED CONTROL
Invasive knotweeds: Japanese, Bohemian, giant knotweeds:
Optimum suppression of invasive knotweeds with Milestone herbicide is obtained when applications are made to plants that are at least 3 to 4 feet tall. Results of field trials conducted in the western U.S. indicate that high volume applications (100 gpa or greater) of Milestone at 7 fl oz/A or a spot treatment rate up to 14 fl oz/A applied in summer will provide good control of invasive knotweeds. In the upper Midwest, mowing in summer followed by fall application of Milestone (prior to frost) provided the best control. Infestations of invasive knotweed that are mowed should be allowed to regrow to at least 3 feet in height prior to herbicide treatment. Monitoring and follow-up herbicide treatments on regrowth will be necessary to control resprouts and achieve long-term control.

aminopyralid - MILESTONE

DILIGENCE IS CRITICALLY IMPORTANT!!!!!!