



Persicaria wallichii

WA – Class B Noxious Weed, Prohibited Plant List

OR – Class B Noxious Weed

Himalayan Knotweed

Bell-Shaped Knotweed, Cultivated Knotweed

Family: Polygonaceae

Origins: Native to south and central Asia, it was first introduced to the United States as a garden ornamental.

Range: Found along the North and Central Coastline from California to Canada.

Habitat: Commonly found in disturbed moist sites, right-of-ways, riparian, and wetland areas. Plants typically grow in open, sunny areas on moist soils in cool temperate climates but do tolerate some soil dryness.

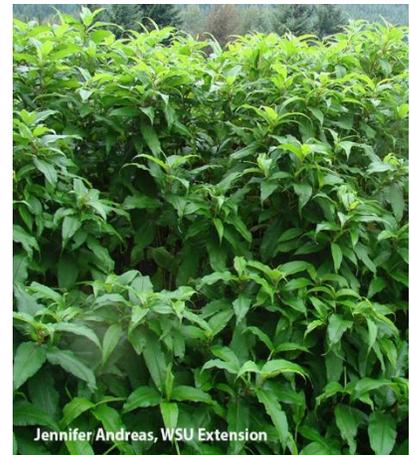
Impact: Knotweed has extremely vigorous rhizomes that form a deep, dense mat. The plant can readily sprout from plant fragments; along streams, plant parts may fall into the water to create new infestations downstream, forming dense colonies and eliminating native plant life. Knotweed causes bank erosion, lowers the quality of riparian habitat for fish and wildlife, and changes nutrient cycling in rivers and soils.

Description: Himalayan Knotweed is a shade-tolerant, deciduous, perennial species growing up to 6 feet in height. Slender leaves are leathery, alternate, 5 to 12 inches in length with sharply pointed tips. They have slightly heart-shaped to tapered bases and often have short hairs on veins, margins, and lower surfaces. Stems are smooth, hollow, and upright with twigs that zigzag slightly from leaf node to leaf node. Stems are reddish-brown at maturity and have a dry sheath on the stem above each node, usually fringed at the top.

Fragrant pinkish flowers occur in loose clusters borne at tips of branches. Flowers bloom from July to October. Seeds are small, smooth and three-sided.

Common Look-Alikes: Japanese Knotweed, Bohemian Knotweed, Giant Knotweed, Bamboo.

** Himalayan Knotweed is not known to be toxic.*



Integrated Pest Management - Control Methods

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) combines various methods such as mechanical, cultural, biological, and chemical controls to manage pests. IPM offers the possibility of improving the efficiency of pest control while reducing its negative environmental impacts. For more information, see the Cowlitz County Noxious Weed's IPM Resources & Strategy Guide or contact your local Noxious Weed Control Board to develop a customized IPM plan.

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Non-Herbicide Control

Mechanical (pulling, cutting, digging, etc.)	Not recommended; cutting plants encourages growth. The plants are extremely difficult to dig up due to a high density of deep rhizomes. Care must be taken with any mechanical removal methods; <u>improper disposal of plant material can further spread the species</u> . DO NOT COMPOST any part of the plant.
Cultural	Not recommended; loosely covering small infestations with a thick landscape fabric after cutting plants to the ground may provide some control if monitored weekly for many years; cut any new growth weekly, and ensure the fabric is free of punctures or debris.
Biological	Biological agents are currently not available for Himalayan Knotweed in Washington State.

Herbicide Control: Foliar Broadcast Treatment

Glyphosate (Rodeo, Killzall, Kleenup, Roundup)	Timing: Mid through late summer to actively growing plants, at bud to early flowering stage. Remarks: Spray complete uniform coverage, but not to the point of runoff; dust on plants may reduce effectiveness; Glyphosate is nonselective, it injures or kills any vegetation it contacts; refer to the label for use in aquatic areas.
Imazapyr (Imazapyr, Arsenal, Habitat)	Timing: Midsummer after seed head forms, through fall up to killing frost. Remarks: Spray complete uniform coverage, but not to the point of runoff; dust on plants may reduce effectiveness; refer to the label for use in aquatic areas; may be harmful to some tree species.
Triclopyr +2,4-D (Crossbow, Crossroad)	Timing: Midsummer to actively growing plants. Remarks: Observe all grazing and harvesting restrictions; avoid drift to sensitive crops; dust on plants may reduce effectiveness; refer to the label for use in aquatic areas.
Triclopyr Ester / Triclopyr Amine (Garlon 4, Remedy / Garlon 3A)	Timing: Midsummer to actively growing plants. Remarks: Spray complete uniform coverage; dust on plants may reduce effectiveness; Garlon products are registered for rights-of-way, industrial sites, and forestry sites; Remedy can be used on rangeland and pastures; refer to the label for use in aquatic areas.
Dicamba (Banvel, Rifle, Clarity)	Timing: Apply in late August to new regrowth. Remarks: Before herbicidal treatment, cut plants back in June; apply as a basal spray to the stems at ground level; do not apply in areas where roots of desirable plant species are growing; refer to the label for use in aquatic areas.

For best results, add a surfactant to the herbicide mixture.

Herbicide Control: Stem Injection Treatment

Glyphosate Concentrate (AquaNeat, Rodeo, Roundup Pro Concentrate)	Timing: Mid through late summer to actively growing plants, at bud to early flowering stage. Remarks: Do not exceed the maximum label rate per acre; this method is best for small patches of Knotweed; Glyphosate is nonselective. It injures or kills any vegetation it contacts; refer to the label for use in aquatic areas.
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* Cowlitz County Noxious Weed Control Board does not endorse any product or brand name. Brand names are listed as an example only. Other commercial products may contain the listed active chemical for herbicide control. Always read and follow the safety protocols and rate recommendations on the herbicide label. **The Label is The Law.**

This control sheet includes excerpts from the Written Findings of the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board (WSNWCB), nwcb.wa.gov. Herbicide information from the PNW Weed Management Handbook (ISBN 978-1-931979-22-1) and product labels.