Invasive Species Alert
Knotweed

The spread of non-native invasive plants has serious ecological, economic and social/health impacts. Capital Region jurisdictions and partners appreciate the cooperation of all residents to address Knotweed on private property. Local professionals can assist with the special treatment required for this species.

Why is knotweed a problem?
- One of the world’s worst invasive species and a top-ten invasive species for eradication in BC
- Dense stands eliminate all other vegetation and are extremely difficult to eradicate
- Ecological impacts include fish and wildlife habitat, biodiversity, bank erosion and clogging waterways
- Economic/Infrastructure impacts include penetration of hard surfaces such as pavement, damaging roads, foundations, other structures and drainage systems
- Extremely vigorous rhizomes; new outbreaks from fragments of rhizome or stems

What does it look like?
- Sometimes called ornamental bamboo; reddish/purple specked hollow stems, 1.5 to 6m tall. Of the 4 species, Himalayan is the smallest and Giant Knotweed the tallest
- Leaves egg to heart-shaped with pointed tip (except Himalayan which is lance-shaped), alternate, stalked; approx.8-10 cm wide/15 cm long (except Giant Knotweed which is twice the size)
- Flowers (August-September) small white/green clusters

Knotweed species in the CRD:
- Japanese \((\text{Fallopia japonica})\)
- Bohemian \((F. \times \text{Bohemicum})\)
- Giant Knotweed \((F. \text{Sachalinense})\)
- Himalayan \((\text{Persicaria wallichii})\)

Could be confused with
- Elderberry \((\text{Sambucus spp.})\) with lance-shaped, toothed leaves
- Bamboo species

Spread the Word Not the Weed

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Habitat and biology
- Perennial shrub-like herb from rhizomes;
  Polygonaceae (buckwheat) family
- Found especially in disturbed soil and open habitats; roadsides, watercourses, gardens and drainage systems
- Reproduction primarily by rhizome and some seed production (especially Bohemian); reproduces also from stems fragments and buds in root crowns
- Overwintering rhizomes spread rapidly, extending 15-20m laterally, to a depth of 3m; can remain dormant up to 20 years
- Dispersal: primarily by rhizome and fragments of stem, through human activities and by water

What should you do?
Please report any sightings of this species to the contacts below.
- Spread the word, not the weed: don’t purchase, grow or trade knotweed
- Contact: There is a special treatment program for this species in the CRD. Please contact the Coastal Invasive Species Committee (below) for assistance with treating and disposing of this species
- Avoid: digging and cutting this species as this can cause further spread
- Wash: plant parts and seeds from vehicles, equipment and personal gear before leaving infested sites
- Dispose: of any knotweed parts and contaminated soils in the proper manner (below)
- Monitor: knotweed sites to avoid spread and for ongoing treatment until eradicated
- Soil and gravel: use soil and gravel that are not contaminated and follow safe procedures to treat or dispose of contaminated soils and gravel
- Pesticides: depending on what jurisdiction you are in, a pesticide permit may be required for treatment. This will be addressed through the special treatment program (above)

Proper Disposal
- Regional disposal bins (special bins for incineration): please contact the Coastal ISC (below) for Knotweed disposal
- Hartland Landfill may take Knotweed as a Controlled Waste through their permit program. Permit details: www.crd.bc.ca/waste/hartland/controlled_waste.htm
- DO NOT COMPOST KNOTWEED! Home composting is likely to increase the spread of this species

Reporting & assistance in the CRD: Call 250-857-2472
Provincial Report-a-Weed: www.reportaweedbc.ca
Local on-line reporting: www.coastalisc.com

Spread the Word, Not the Weed

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