



INVASIVE WATCH

Japanese Knotweed & Other Invasive Knotweeds Control (Fallopia japonica or Polygonum cuspidatum)

Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica* or *Polygonum cuspidatum*), also known as crimson beauty, Mexican bamboo, or Japanese fleece flower was introduced as a perennial ornamental from Asia. It is currently known to exist in at least 36 states. This plant has stout, reddish-brown, cane-like stems growing 4 to 10 feet tall. The leaves are normally 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches wide, egg-shaped and narrow to a point at the tip, and have slender stalks attaching them to the stems. Japanese knotweed grows aggressively forming dense thickets, excluding native vegetation and altering natural ecosystems. It often grows on right-of-ways, roadsides, wastelands, old home sites, waterways, and low-lying areas. The plants die back at the end of the growing season. Knotweed plants produce minute greenish-white flowers during the summer, soon followed by small winged fruits. It spreads rapidly from long growing rhizomes. Seeds are distributed by water, fill-dirt, and to a lesser extent by the wind. Once established, it out competes native vegetation.

Other invasive knotweeds include Bohemian knotweed (*Polygonum xbohemicu*) and Giant knotweed (*Polygonum sachalinense*).

Commitment

Invasive knotweeds once established are extremely persistent, and complete eradication is difficult. Basically, no single treatment will provide complete control, so annual follow-up treatments are required for two or more years. The older the knotweeds the more difficult the eradication, and the more follow-up treatments required. The establishment of desirable plants will help discourage new seedlings.

Timing

Applications can be applied at different times for various herbicides. The optimum timing when Milestone® or Capstone™ is when plants are about 3-4 feet in height in late spring to early summer. When using Rodeo for injection then applications may be made from June to November providing the knotweed leaves are green and active.

Cut surface treatments:

Cut stem and stump treatments can be done any time of the year if the herbicide does not freeze when applied.



Recommendations for Control

Herbicides:

Apply Milestone herbicide at 7 fl oz per acre broadcast using high volume per acre (100 gallons per acre) or apply as a spot treatment using 14 fl oz per acre. Optimum results for suppression of plant growth are obtained with the spot treatment rate of Milestone at 14 fl oz and when applications are made to plants that are about 3 to 4 feet in height in early summer. Multiple applications/re-treatments will be necessary for control of re-sprout; the total amount of Milestone applied broadcast, as a re-treatment, and/or spot treatment cannot exceed 7 fl oz per acre per year. Capstone herbicide may be applied at this same timing (plant growth 3-4 feet) at 8-9 pints per acre or a spot treatment rate of 2 gallons. The addition of a good non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v is also recommended.

The key to good control of invasive knotweeds is to thoroughly wet all of the foliage (spray to wet but not to runoff) and use the spot treatment rates. For spot treatments do not apply more than a total of 0.11 lb acid equivalent (7 fl oz per acre of Milestone® or 9 pints per acre of Capstone) per annual growing season as a result of broadcast, spot or repeat applications.) Repeat treatments may be made, but the total amount applied must not exceed 0.11 lb acid equivalent per. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated sprayer.

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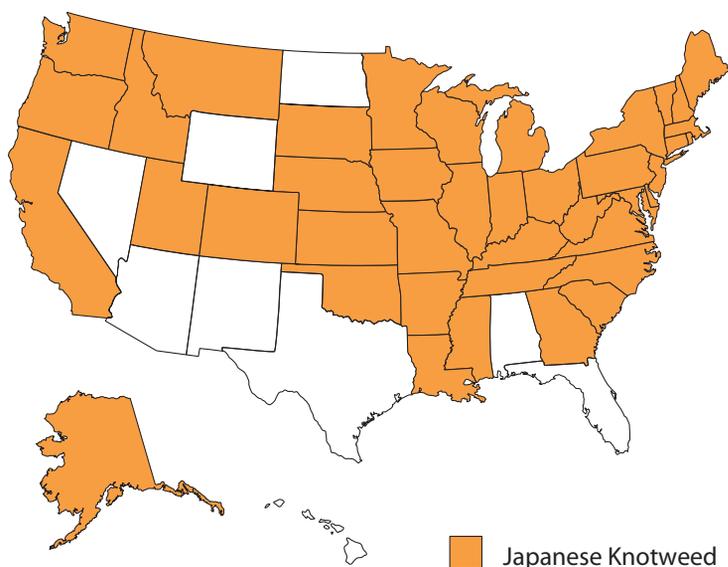
Milestone and Capstone™ can be sprayed to the water's edge and is a selective broadleaf herbicide that will release grasses leaving them free to grow. These desirable plants left to grow and reproduce will become competitors with re-sprouts and seedlings of the invasive knotweeds.

Rodeo® herbicide may be used for control of invasive knotweeds using individual stem treatment. Individual knotweed stems may be treated by injecting up to 5 ml of undiluted Rodeo directly into the hollow stem just below a node. A hole suitable for injecting the herbicide should be made through both sides of the stem using an awl or other convenient pointed tool about 6 inches above the ground, just below a node. (Nodes are circular thickenings or scars surrounding the stem where leaves are or were previously attached.) The herbicide is then injected into this hole. Each stem of the knotweed plant must be treated. Rodeo can be injected using any injection device capable of delivering a 5 ml dose.

For convenience and accuracy a hand-operated injection device designed to deliver repeated pre-measured doses from a supply reservoir is recommended. Commercially available dose-measuring equipment may be adapted for this purpose. Calibrate the device to deliver a dose of 5 ml per injection cycle. A sharpened hollow probe for puncturing the stem and delivery of the herbicide can also be integrated into the delivery system. Rodeo can be used in aquatic sites as if is an aquatically registered herbicide.

Restriction:

Do not apply more than 7.5 quarts of Rodeo per acre. At 5 ml per stem, 7.5 quarts is sufficient to treat a maximum of 1420 stems per acre.



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Do not exceed 21 ounces of Transline concentrate per treated acre.
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