

SPREAD THE **WORD**

Learn more by visiting these local community demonstration sites:

Sugar Maples Stream Restoration and Stormwater Project

Sugar Maples Center for Creative Arts is located in the Hamlet of Maplecrest, Town of Windham along County Route 56. The project incorporates stormwater, knotweed and riparian buffer best management practices.

Batavia Kill Stream Restoration Project

Ashland Connector Project is located along the Batavia Kill in the Town of Ashland, upstream of the County Route 17 Bridge. Parking is located at the bridge, and a parking area ~ half mile east of the County Route 17/County Route 23 intersection. This project highlights natural channel design stream restoration methods.

NOT THE **WEED**

Remember:

- A disposal plan for all knotweed material is essential to prevent future colonies. This might include burning the material, burying it more than 6 ft deep, or letting it dry out completely.
- A single cutting of knotweed may cause rhizomes to extend toward more nutrients and increase the rate of spread. Be prepared to make follow-up visits to ensure complete removal.
- Re-vegetation after treatment is necessary as bare ground allows for reinvansion of knotweed. Rapid-growing, native trees and shrubs should be selected.
- If applying herbicide, injecting target plants with products containing glyphosate is recommended as it prevents drift to non-targeted plants and eliminates the need for disposal. Please check with Cornell Cooperative Extension's Agroforestry Resource Center @ 518-622-9820 for information about the proper, safe, and legal use of herbicides.

You're not alone

Public and private organizations are working to address the spread of knotweed in our region and to evaluate environmentally sound control measures. For more information, contact:



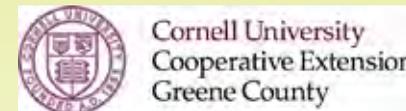
Greene County Soil and Water Conservation District

907 County Office Building, Cairo, NY 12413
Phone: 518-622-3620
www.gcsxcd.com/stream/knotweed/prevention



NYC Department of Environmental Protection

71 Smith Avenue, Kingston, NY 12401
Phone: 845-340-7852
<http://www.nyc.gov/dep>



6055 Route 23, Acra, NY 12405
<http://www.agroforestrycenter.org>
Cornell Cooperative Extension provides equal program and employment opportunities.

SPREAD THE **WORD**

NOT THE **WEED**

How you can prevent the spread of Japanese Knotweed

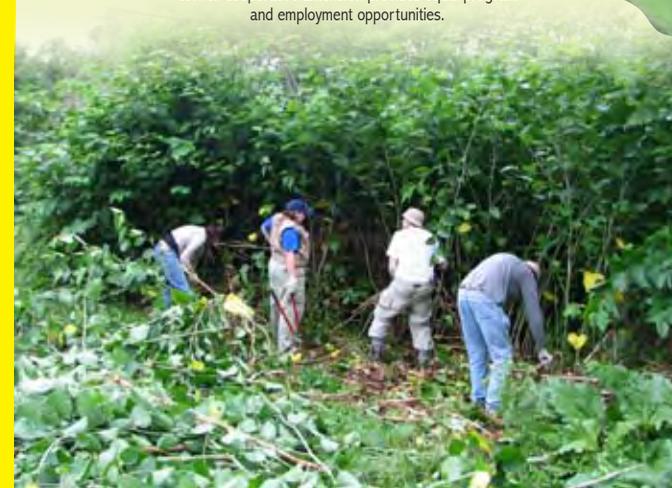


Schoharie Watershed Japanese Knotweed Prevention Areas

Prevention areas are those stream-banks and riparian corridors where Japanese knotweed has not yet become firmly established. Focusing our efforts on preventing Japanese Knotweed from spreading to and growing in these riparian corridors is the best way to maintain healthy, diverse riparian buffers.

For more information on Catskill Streams visit

www.catskillstreams.org.



Why it's a problem

Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) is a non-native invasive plant. Fast growing and aggressive, it spreads and displaces native species and diminishes the scenic and recreational qualities of our area.

How it spreads

Japanese knotweed can spread through seed dispersal, and through its extensive rhizomous shallow root system, but new colonies can also grow from 1/2 inch plant fragments moved to new locations.

Enough is enough!

Over the past several decades, this plant has spread along riverbanks and roadsides, often moved by people unaware they may be spreading it.



Japanese knotweed growing along streambanks blocks access to the Batavia Kill in Greene County.



Do and Do Knot



Do not move soil to new areas or let contractors deliver fill to your property that may contain knotweed fragments.



Do not plant knotweed in new locations as a fast-growing screen or for beautification.



Do plant native shrubs and trees to cover bare soil. Consult the GCSWCD about appropriate species.



Do not transport knotweed fragments or seeds on equipment, vehicles or clothing.



Do not cut knotweed and throw cuttings into a stream, where it can be carried to new locations.



Do secure all cuttings off the ground or on a tarp so fragments won't sprout.



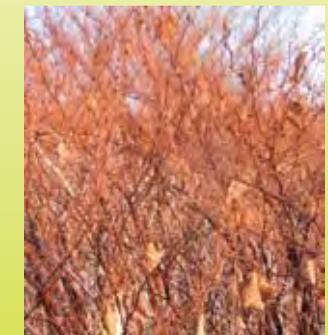
The Seasonal Progression of Knotweed through Pictures

Early Spring - thick, reddish stalks push up early, resembling asparagus stalks



Late Spring/Early Summer-hollow stems grow quickly, oval leaves pointed at the tip unfurl in zigzag pattern, plant spreads by deep, extensive rhizomous root system

Autumn—sprays of white (or reddish- pink) flowers attract bees and other insects



Winter—dead stalks can remain for two years