



### Help protect our natural areas for current and future generations:

**INSPECT** all animals, equipment, footwear, and vehicles before heading to a new site.

**REMOVE** all plants, animals & mud from boots, gear, pets, & vehicle before and after visiting a site.

**STAY** on designated roads and trails.

**REPORT** sightings to DCIST at [dcist1@gmail.com](mailto:dcist1@gmail.com) or using the Great Lakes Early Detection Network (GLEDN) App.



## Report Findings to Door County Invasive Species Team

The Door County Invasive Species Team (DCIST) goal is to address invasive species in order to sustain resilient ecosystems within Door County for current and future generations. DCIST is committed to providing educational resources and engagement, minimizing and preventing the introduction of new populations, and reducing the impact of existing invasive species populations.

Please help prevent the spread of invasive species by cleaning equipment and reporting invasive species using the Great Lakes Early Detection Network (GLEDN) app or contact DCIST. By cleaning equipment, you can help halt the spread of invasive species and by reporting invasive species you can help invasive species management efforts.

For more information on invasive species in Door County please visit: <https://doorinvasives.org/>

To report an invasive species please use the GLEDN app or contact the DCIST coordinator at:

Phone: 920-746-5955

Email: [DCIST1@gmail.com](mailto:DCIST1@gmail.com)



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# DCIST

Door County Invasive Species Team

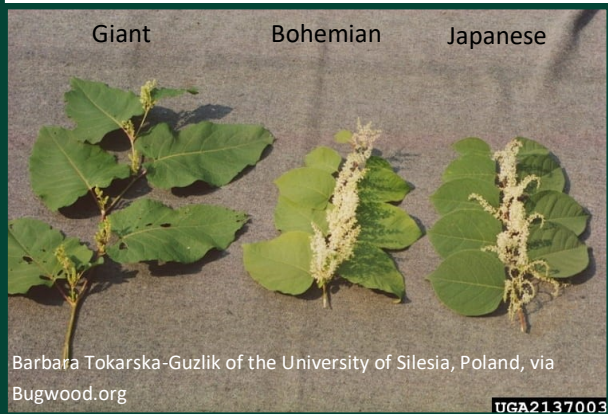
## Knotweed



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## What is Knotweed?

Knotweed is an herbaceous perennial that resembles bamboo. Like bamboo, knotweed forms large colonies. There are two species of knotweed in Wisconsin and many hybrids. The two species are Japanese and giant, the hybrid subspecies are referred to as bohemian. Knotweed produces erect flower spikes comprised of smaller white flowers occurring at the end of branches. Plants can grow up to 20' tall. Stems are round, smooth and hollow with reddish-brown blotches. The root system or rhizomes of knotweed can spread horizontally up to 60' creating a dense underground network. The rhizomes are a dark brown with an orange core. Root fragments as small as a couple inches can re-sprout a new plant producing new infestations.



Giant

Bohemian

Japanese

Barbara Tokarska-Guzlik of the University of Silesia, Poland, via Bugwood.org

UGA2137003

## Why is Knotweed Bad?

Knotweed, like most invasives grows rapidly and is hard to eradicate once established. It spreads readily along stream corridors as rhizomes (roots) are washed down stream during flood events posing a significant threat to streambank regeneration and increasing the likelihood of flood events by reducing the capacity of stream channels. Knotweed usually spreads several feet laterally per year. It also produces allelopathic compounds, toxic chemicals that inhibit the growth of surrounding plants. This creates a surrounding area that has little or no native vegetation. Additionally, this species has been known to damage foundations and sprout through asphalt. An analysis in the UK revealed homes with knotweed lowers the values of an average home by 10%, due to potential structural damages this plant imposes.



National Park Service Arrye Rosser



John Cardina of OSU, via Bugwood.org

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## How to Control Knotweed

There are mechanical and chemical control options available. Please note that manual and mechanical options can be used to reduce the abundance and area of a knotweed infestation, but there are few instances of these methods being shown to completely eradicate the species from a site and these methods take many years to see results.

Chemical control is recommended for larger more established populations. It is important when doing any treatment to be careful not to spread root or shoot fragments, as these have the potential to re-sprout.

Many herbicides, herbicide combinations and application methods have been tried on knotweed and work to a greater or lesser degree. Like any other weed control method, herbicides will fail if used incorrectly.

For more information about other terrestrial invasive species or for control recommendations for knotweed please use the QR code or visit the UW Extension Invasive Plants Factsheet database: <https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/wifdn/learn/invasive-species-i-d-and-impacts/>.



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