

Japanese knotweed can be problematic and complex to eradicate. If you need to remove the species urgently it is recommended you seek expert advice

RECOMMENDED METHOD

Combining herbicide treatment with regular cutting is the most effective method against Japanese Knotweed.

The plant should be **cut cleanly** at the **base of the stem**. The **cut canes** should be **left to dry** out **on-site** on a **hard surface**.

Dig the exposed infested ground to 50 cm deep, turn the piled material and then re-spread over exposed area.

Re-growth should be **sprayed** with **chosen herbicide** at **recommended dose** in **September**, covering the whole canopy

This combined method will be **required annually** for **three years**.

NOTE: DUE TO ITS VEGETATIVE REPRODUCTION STRATEGY, A CUTTING METHOD WHICH PRODUCES MINIMUM FRAGMENTATION IS RECOMMENDED.

TAKE CARE TO ENSURE EQUIPMENT IS CLEANED THOROUGHLY BEFORE USING AT ANOTHER SITE



DO NOT MOVE!!

DISPOSAL

Contaminated soil and plant waste can both lead to new infestations of Japanese Knotweed.

You can burn the plant waste under controlled conditions. Any business burning JK will need to inform EA. Burnt plant waste and contaminated soil can be buried on-site The material needs to be buried 5 metres down on top of a root membrane. This hole should then be filled in with topsoil or an inert filler. If necessary contact your local authority to find the nearest waste place which will accept Japanese knotweed waste. Bag it and transport it there carefully.

Herbicide	Selectivity	When to apply	Use near water	Persistency
Glyphosate	Non-selective	October	APPROVED – refer to guidelines	Non-persistent
2, 4-D Amine	Selective	October	APPROVED – refer to guidelines	1 month
Triclopyr	Selective	May to October	NO	6 weeks
Picloram	Selective	All year	NO	2 years

NOTE: IF YOU ARE TREATING JAPANESE KNOTWEED NEAR WATER YOU WILL NEED TO INFORM THE EA OF HERBICIDE USE.