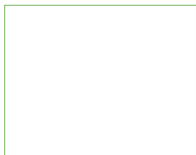




Japanese Knotweed Project
C/O Elaine O' Riordan
Applied Ecology Unit
The Centre for Environmental Science
NUI Galway
Galway



CAUTION!

Ineffective control can lead to further Infestations.

A tiny section of the rhizome can produce a new plant as can a small piece of fresh stem. Earth from infested areas should never be moved, as this is a largest cause of the spread of Japanese Knotweed.

This is a case where prevention is far better than the cure.

Take action now to prevent the spread of Knotweed

For more information:

National Parks & Wildlife Service,
 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2
 Tel: 1890 20202 Website: www.npws.ie

Teagas, Oak Park, Carlow Tel: 059 9170200
 Website: www.teagasc.ie

www.habitas.org.uk/invasive/index.html

www.cabi-bioscience.org/html/japanese_knotweed_alliance.htm

www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/pdf/4/f/main_1_.pdf

www.ceh.ac.uk/sections/wq/CAPMIformationsheets.html



An Action of the Galway Heritage Plan



THE INVASION

Japanese Knotweed

Japanese knotweed is included among the list of the 100 most invasive species in the world. It threatens our native plant communities and habitats, easily displacing our native flora. It reproduces quickly, spreads rapidly and is extremely difficult and expensive to control. It can damage infrastructure, resulting in financial loss.

Japanese Knotweed is a severe problem in many countries and is spreading rapidly in Ireland.

WE ALL HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY TO PREVENT TO THE SPREAD OF THIS PLANT NOW IS THE TIME TO TAKE ACTION



Japanese Knotweed is a foreign invasive plant originally from Asia where its natural habitat is on mountain slopes and volcanos in harsh conditions. It is now spreading uncontrolled throughout Ireland, in our favourable conditions where it is devoid of natural enemies

How do I recognise Japanese Knotweed?

The plant is tall, forming dense stands up to 3m. The leaves are oval approx. 15cm long, narrowing at the top and approx. 3cm wide at the base. They are carried in the stalks or canes in a distinctive zig-zag pattern.



The stems or canes have a characteristic pattern of purple specks, but young shoots are generally a reddish/purple colour.

It flowers in late summer/early autumn with sprays of small creamy white flowers.



During the winter months, the plant dies back leaving brown dead stems

How do I control the weed?

If there is knotweed on your land or property:

Small infestations are best treated immediately with chemical herbicide (roundup is quite effective) approved for use on Japanese Knotweed. Care should be taken to ensure against contamination outside the area with herbicides. Herbicide should not be used near watercourses and should be applied in dry still weather during the plants growth period between March and October, should cover as much of the plant as possible. Several applications are necessary, generally over a period of 3 years.

Physical control methods are an option but require much labour over a long period. This involves pulling up the mature stems and roots regularly over a three year period. This must be carried out regularly throughout the season and over a period of around three years. Care should be taken with cut or pulled up material. It should be disposed of by drying out or burning to prevent regrowth.

Prevention is definitely better than the cure

If you have spotted this weed please help us prevent the spread of this plant.

Please Email us at Galwayknotweed@gmail.com or alternatively fill out and return the form. Please report any sightings at earliest convenience

HELP!

Please Report Knotweed Sightings

Name of Knotweed Location:

Nearest Town:

Grid Reference: Altitude:

- Site Type:
- Roadside
 - Riverside
 - Hedge
 - Garden
 - Woodland
 - Farmland
 - Public Site
 - Other

Brief Description of Site:

.....

How long has Knotweed been at this site?

.....

Additional Information

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Email _____

How to give a Grid Reference - Ireland is divided into 25 100km squares each of which has been allocated a letter. A grid reference in Galway will begin with the letter of the relevant square. This is followed by 6 digits which are obtained from Ordnance Survey Maps such as the Discovery Series. The first 3 digits are obtained from the horizontal axis usually give along the top and bottom of a map. And the next 3 digits come from the vertical axis up the side of the map.