**HOW TO CONTROL KNOTWEED IN 3 STEPS**

Keeping noxious weed populations in check takes all of us working together!

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**Step 1: Report**

Think you have knotweed?

We will **check it out for free**. Contact Coos Watershed Association’s Noxious Weeds Coordinator Lucy Allison at lallison@cooswatershed.org or (541) 888-5922 Ext. 309.

You can also report sightings using the **EDDMaps West** app on your smart phone or computer: https://www.eddmaps.org/west/

Or, report sightings to the **Oregon Invasive Species Hotline** at 1-866-INVADER, or https://oregoninvasiveshotline.org

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**Step 2: Remove**

Systemic herbicides are one of the few cost-effective ways to greatly reduce knotweed populations. **Contact the Coos Watershed Association and a licensed herbicide applicator will treat it for free or recommend the correct herbicide and timing of application.**

Whenever using herbicide, check labels for aquatic-safe options and timing to protect animals and plants living in/near the stream.

**DON'T** dig up roots, break stems, mow, or allow any pieces to enter a stream. These will spread it MORE.

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**Step 3: Replace**

To protect your hillside from erosion and create healthy streamside habitat, consider replanting the area with native, shade-tolerant, perennial trees or shrubs such as these:

- Red elderberry
- Twinberry

...and many more!

Contact us for ideas & info about native plants.

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**WANT MORE INFO?**

For questions about the Coos Watershed Association’s Noxious Weeds Program, contact **Lucy Allison**:

lallison@cooswatershed.org  
(541) 888-5922 Ext. 309  
www.cooswatershed.org  
300 Central Ave  
Coos Bay, OR 97420

The Coos Watershed Association (CoosWA) is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit founded in 1994, dedicated to restoration, monitoring, and education as a means of supporting environmental integrity and economic stability in the Coos watershed basin.
**WHAT IS KNOTWEED?**

Knotweed is a fast-growing, highly invasive, bamboo-like plant that can reach 14 feet in height. Native to Asia, it was brought to the U.S. as an ornamental in the late 1890s. There are four species of knotweed in the Pacific Northwest, which all share similar habitat, impacts, and control methods.

**WHY SHOULD I BE CONCERNED?**

- Aggressively takes over stream banks, gravel bars, and floodplains
- Out-competes native vegetation
- Massive underground root system
- VERY hard to remove
- Winter die-back leaves banks vulnerable to erosion

**HOW TO IDENTIFY KNOTWEED**

All four species of knotweed share similar characteristics:

**LEAVES**
- Shaped like hearts, spades, or somewhere in-between

**FLOWERS**
- Small, creamy, white/greenish white; showy clusters July-October

**STEMS**
- Stout, cane-like, and reddish brown

**Which species?**

All four knotweed varieties are found in Coos County. While they all look similar, here are some identifying characteristics to look for:

**GIANT KNOTWEED:**
Leaves can grow to 16" with blunt tip

**JAPANESE KNOTWEED**
Wide, spade-shaped leaves with a truncate base and abruptly narrowed leaf tip

**HIMALAYAN KNOTWEED**
Narrow leaves, 5 to 12" with sharply pointed tips

**BOHEMIAN (HYBRID) KNOTWEED:**
Leaf size intermediate between giant and Japanese knotweed

**WHY should I be concerned?**

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Out-competes native vegetation
Massive underground root system
VERY hard to remove
Winter die-back leaves banks vulnerable to erosion