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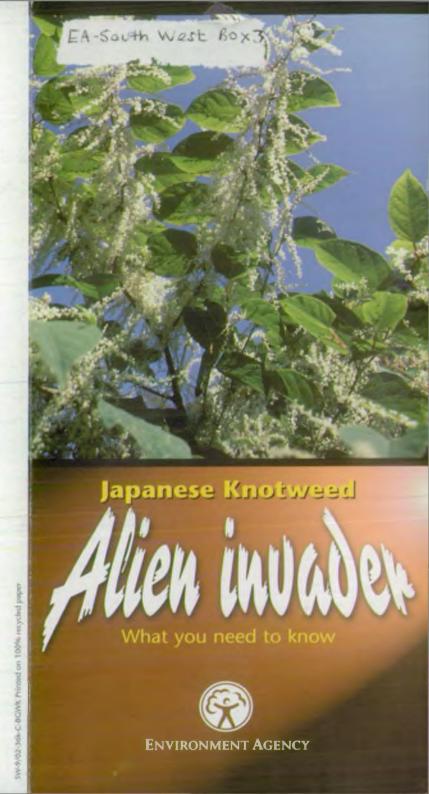
ENVIRONMENT AGENCY F L O O D L I N E

0845 988 1188

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY EMERGENCY HOTLINE

0800 80 70 60

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Japanese Knotweed

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Introduction

Japanese knotweed - Fallopia japonica was introduced to the UK in the mid Nineteenth Century as an ornamental garden plant.



It has now become a serious problem in a range of habitats by out-competing the native flora.

Hard surfaces such as tarmac are often damaged by knotweed growth. There have been numerous instances of knotweed growing through the floors of houses, occasionally even through the foundations!

THE LAW

- The Wildlife and Countryside Act has made it illegal to spread Japanese knotweed
- Contaminated soil must be disposed of at an Environment Agency Licensed Landfill Site

IDENTIFICATION

- Early spring red/purple shoots
- Canes grow up to 3 metres tall with leaves
- White flowers occur late summer/autumn





CONTROL

- Early identification of contaminated land is essential
- Effective control can be obtained by using a glyphosate based herbicide
- Control using a herbicide takes at least three years
- Approval for herbicide applications must be obtained from the Environment Agency prior to use when near water

SPREAD

Japanese knotweed has been spread by vegetative means, e.g.

- Root (rhizome) fragments and base of the stem (crown).
- River bank erosion flytipping and mechanical flails have all played a significant part in the spread.
- Regeneration occurs from pieces of plant the size of a penny.



Knotweed don'ts



Do not fly tip rubbish contaminated with Japanese knotweed



Do not accept contaminated soil



Do not mow or flail Japanese knotweed

Knotweed dos



Do follow the Environment Agency Code of Practice - Available from the Devon Biology Team 01392 444000



Do use herbicides safely and effectively



→ Do co-operate over control of Japanese knotweed