



KEY

1. Flowers — small white flowers and seeds.
2. Leaves — large, heart-shaped.
3. Stems — bamboo-like.
4. Crown — where stem meets rhizome.
5. Rhizome — underground stem.

Learn more by visiting these local community demonstration sites:

Callicoon Creek Park (Callicoon)

Rt. 97 on A. Dorrer Drive, behind Lower Main Street.

Renaissance Park (Livingston Manor)

Rt. 17 (Exit 96). Go 1/8 mi. to town, turn right at stoplight into parking lot. Demo site is at far end of park.

Junction Pool Fishing Access (Hancock)

Rt. 97 South, from Hancock. Take right onto Bard Parker Rd. Follow fishing access signs.

Kingston Street Park (Delhi)

Rt. 28 to Delhi. Park is on the left on curve before bridge going into town. (Look for large stone planting bed). Demo site is 50 yards down trail behind bed.

You're not alone...

Public and private organizations are working to address the spread of knotweed in our region and to evaluate environmentally sound control measures.

For more information, contact:

The Nature Conservancy (570) 643 7922
Delaware River Invasive Plant Partnership

National Park Service (570) 729 7842
Upper Delaware Scenic & Recreational River

Cornell Cooperative Extension (845) 292 6180
Sullivan County

NYC Department of Environmental Protection
Stream Management Program (845) 340 7515

Delaware River Foundation (607) 637 3220

Delaware County (607) 865-7161
Soil & Water Conservation District

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SPREAD THE WORD

NOT THE WEED



How YOU can prevent the spread of Japanese Knotweed

Why it's a problem

Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*) is a non-native invasive plant. Fast growing and aggressive, it spreads and displaces native species and diminishes the scenic and recreational qualities of our area.



How it spreads

Japanese knotweed can spread through seed dispersal, and through its extensive root system, (7 ft. deep, 25 ft. wide), but new colonies can also grow from 1/2 inch plant fragments moved to new locations.

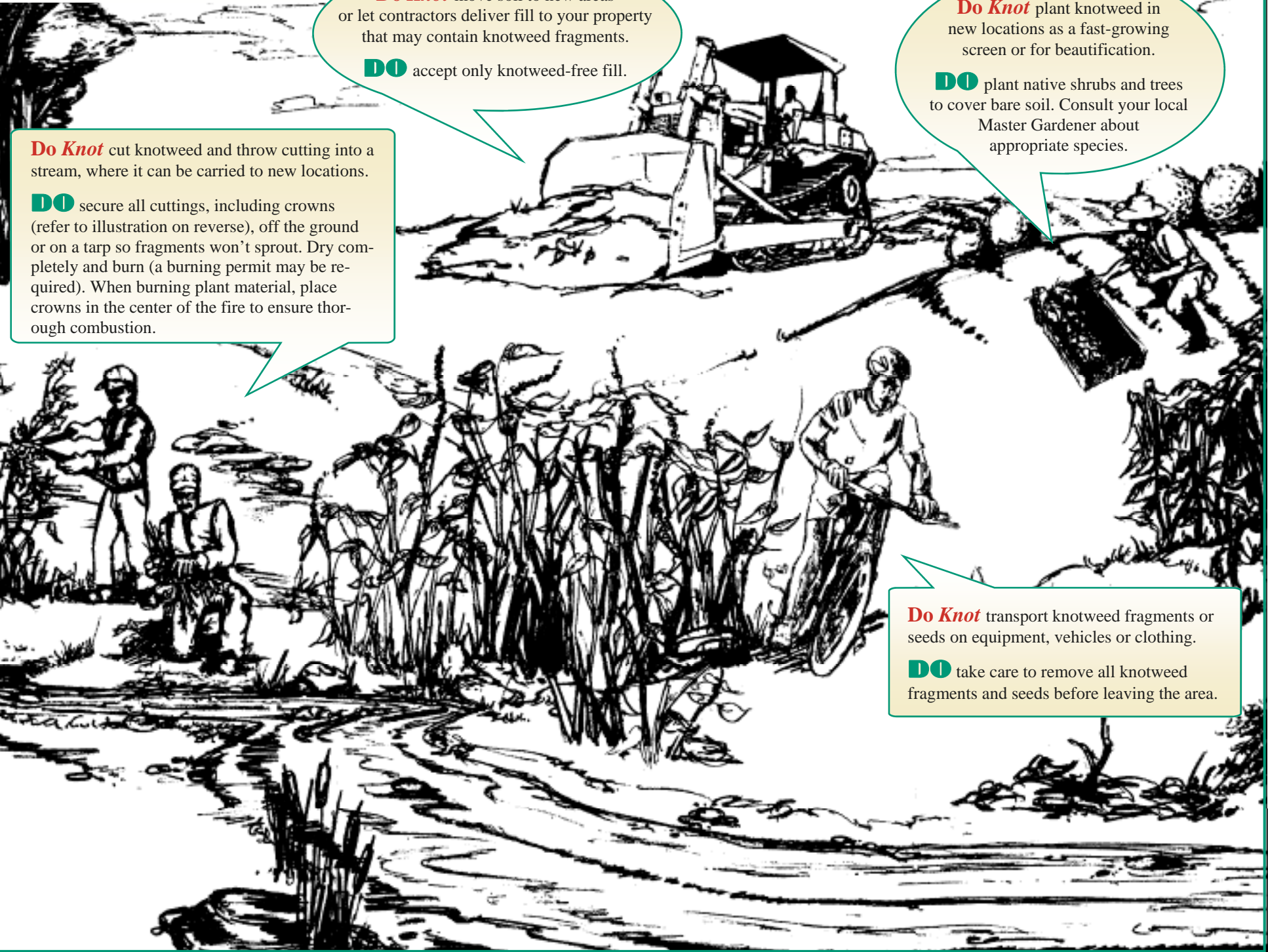


Enough is enough!

Over the past several decades, this plant has spread along riverbanks and roadsides, often moved by people unaware they may be spreading it.

Now is the time to spread the word on knotweed “do’s” and “don’ts”...

Do’s and Do Knots



Do Knot move soil to new areas or let contractors deliver fill to your property that may contain knotweed fragments.

DO accept only knotweed-free fill.

Do Knot cut knotweed and throw cutting into a stream, where it can be carried to new locations.

DO secure all cuttings, including crowns (refer to illustration on reverse), off the ground or on a tarp so fragments won't sprout. Dry completely and burn (a burning permit may be required). When burning plant material, place crowns in the center of the fire to ensure thorough combustion.

Do Knot plant knotweed in new locations as a fast-growing screen or for beautification.

DO plant native shrubs and trees to cover bare soil. Consult your local Master Gardener about appropriate species.

Do Knot transport knotweed fragments or seeds on equipment, vehicles or clothing.

DO take care to remove all knotweed fragments and seeds before leaving the area.