AgroJet

For invasive plant control

OBJECTIVE:

To help eradicate invasive weeks such as Bamboo, Japanese Knotweed, Milfoil, and Phragmites. Stem injection of knotweed and cut cane injection for phragmites are the most effective way to handle eradication of these invasive weeks, having the advantages of not exposing surrounding plants to herbicide and being effective even in windy or rainy conditions.

Excerpt from: http://www.noknotweed.org/index.html

Injection Method:

- Advantages of injection include being the most effective, not exposing surrounding plants to herbicide, and being able to be used even during windy or rainy conditions (when foliar spray should not be used).
- We have found a 2 ml injection very effective (some labels say use up to 5 ml, others say 5 ml) - though for giant canes use two squirts of 2 ml.
- The needle does not have to pierce through both sides (the liquid can leak out if so), so a short needle is preferable.
- The injection can be done between any internodes, so select a site that is convenient to reach with a large enough cane (usually between 2nd and 4th internode). Inject at least a few inches above an internode so the herbicide won't leak out the injection hole. Each stem or cane of the knotweed needs to be treated. Stems too small to be injected need to have their leaves sprayed. Do not spray leaves of plants that have been injected.

When to treat: Knotweed should only be treated after the plants start to flower (about early August). Treating before then will likely not kill all the root system. After treatment the plants will start to look sick after several days. There is no need to cut the plants after treatment, but if desired for cosmetic reasons, the canes can be cut a few weeks after treatment (to allow enough time for herbicide transfer to the root system).

Ideal treatment includes injection of large canes and spraying leaves of plants too small to inject after they start to flower, coming back about 4 weeks later to treat any plants that were missed, then coming back the next year, and again the year after to treat any remaining plants. In our experience the first treatment should kill over 90% of the plants, the second year nearly all the rest, with a third, fourth and sometimes fifth year needed for large stands.

APIPP's video "Keep Knotweed Out"