

# Bohemian Knotweed (*Fallopia × bohemica*, *Reynoutria × bohemica*)

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## **Identification:**

Bohemian Knotweed are perennial plants that can reach heights of 6.5 to 10 feet tall. The plant has large, alternate, leathery, and oval leaves. The roots are long creeping rhizomes. The base of the leaf is slightly indented to deeply heart-shaped. On the undersides of leaves, hairs can be found and are especially prominent on the midveins. The upright stems are grooved, thick, hollow, weakly woody, swollen at nodes, usually reddish-brown at maturity. Flower clusters made up of male flowers and located at the stem and tips of the branches. These clusters are called panicles are around 8 to 13 ¾ inches long. Sepals are white to pinkish-white in color.



## **Management Techniques:**

Manually removing clumps can be effective for small infestation but all parts of the plant, rhizomes and fragments, need to be removed to prevent regrowth. Frequent and repeated mowing many kill the plant after many years. Repeated covering with weed mats for three to five years can be an effective control method. Stem injections of herbicide are known to effectively control this plant.



## **Native Range and Original Introduction:**

Native to Asia, introduced as an ornamental, knotweed is often found in waste places, neglected gardens, roadsides, streambanks and riverbanks. Bohemian knotweed reproduces vegetatively from rhizomes and by seed. Each node on the plant stock is able to produce roots and new plants. New plants can sprout from small fragments. Dense patches of knotweed choke out native vegetation and are extremely persistent, difficult to eradicate, and a threat to riparian ecosystems.

## **Look-a-Likes:**

Invasive knotweed species look very similar. Bohemian knotweed is a hybrid between Japanese knotweed and Giant knotweed.

