Example Invasive Weeds Sections
(Subsection of Resource Category 1)

Invasive Weeds Example 1

Noxious weeds. Noxious weeds are present including reed canary grass and Himalayan blackberry at the northwest edge of Stand 2 near the old skid trail and English holly in Stand 1 on the southern edge. After a disturbance caused by mulching blackberries, Japanese knotweed invaded the southeast edge of Stand 2 spreading predominantly into the open disturbed area. The knotweed also extends into the edge of the mixed deciduous Stand 2. A full discussion of the characteristics of knotweed and its treatment appear at: http://agr.wa.gov/PlantsInsects/Weeds/Knotweed/docs/KnotweedIPMPlan.pdf

Knotweed, listed as a Class-B noxious weed on Washington State's Noxious Weed List, is a perennial that can grow from seeds, rhizomes or stem pieces and can colonize both upland and riparian areas. Each node of a stem can re-sprout to form an adult plant. Current field observations indicate that can the rhizomes can reach much further than 25 feet. Knotweed emerges early in the season and grows quickly, shading out lesser species with its large leaves. Many species of mature shrubs can be shaded out by the taller knotweed and even some tree species, such as alder, exhibit smaller populations in heavily infested areas. Other weeds include the following invasives: Stinky Bob, *Geranium robertianum*.

Invasive Weeds Example 2

Noxious weeds, in the form of Knapweed and common Hound's Tongue have made some inroads on the skid tracks associated with logging in stand 1. We have eliminated the small amount of Knapweed found on the access jeep track, and made inroads in the Hounds-tongue by twice yearly hand-pulling these before the seeding stage, in April and July. We believe this will keep the problem under control, particularly with the elimination of cows, which are a major vector for spreading seed, and revitalizing native seeds by re-seeding before weeds have a chance to become established in disturbed areas.