

Weed Management Guidelines

The King County Noxious Weed Control Program at (206) 296-0290 can provide guidelines for herbicide use and best management information for specific noxious weeds.

Weed: <i>Scientific</i> & Common Names	Single Application:	Three Consecutive Year M&M:	Alternating Five Year M&M	Notes:
<p><i>Phalaris arundinacea</i></p> <p>Reed Canarygrass</p>	<p><u>Small Infestation</u> contact Noxious Weed Control Program for herbicide use guidelines</p>	<p>See one year approach</p>	<p>See one year approach</p>	<p>Mowing promotes root growth</p> <p>Avoid excavation</p>
	<p><u>Large Infestation</u> plant conifers close together in areas where Phalaris is less dense</p>	<p>Plant aggressive native plants i.e. willows as poles. Brush mats around plants keep grass away from plants, but must be maintained. Plant conifers close together in areas where Phalaris is less dense</p>	<p>A combination of planting and brush barriers are not recommended if maintenance cannot be achieved in consecutive years</p>	<p>Mechanical solutions are not cost effective on small restoration projects</p> <p>Smothering can be used as a means of establish native vegetation</p>
<p><i>Polygonum Cuspidatum</i></p> <p>Japanese Knotweed</p>	<p><u>Small Infestation</u> contact Noxious Weed Control Program for herbicide use guidelines</p>	<p>Cover stands with black plastic, anchor plastic firmly. OR cut w/persistence, see below --</p>	<p>Repeat cutting & herbicide. Apply as recommended for one year method if resprouting occurs</p>	<p>Digging out roots is not recommended as it tends to spread the rhizome fragments</p>
	<p><u>Large Infestation</u> same applications as small Infestation above</p>	<p>Persistent cutting three times within one growing season will reduce carbohydrate reserves in roots. Cut prior to beginning of senescence</p>		

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<i>Cirsium arvense</i> Canadian Thistle	<u>Small Infestation</u> contact Noxious Weed Control Program for herbicide use guidelines	If exist native vegetation is present, selectively cut twice per growing season	Same application as single year approach	Thistle have deep roots, therefore herbicides tend to require growth regulators to increase translocation
	<u>Large Infestation</u> same as above	Mow twice per growing season. If existing native vegetation is present selectively cut twice per growing season	See three year method	
<i>Rubus Discolor</i> Himalayan blackberry	<u>Small Infestation</u> thoroughly hand grub roots	Thoroughly hand grub roots	Thoroughly hand grub roots	Herbicide must be applied to cut stumps within 5-20 minutes of cutting to be effective
	<u>Large Infestation</u> cut back when plant begins to flower; contact Noxious Weed Control Program for herbicide use guidelines	Cut back when plant begins to flower; contact Noxious Weed Control Program for herbicide use guidelines	(see three year app method)	Herbicide most effective if reapplied in fall to new shoots
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> Scotch Broom	<u>Small infestation</u> handpulling when soil is moist, before seed set. Weed wrenches work best	Grub roots thoroughly once per year	Due to the speed of broom seed reproduction, skipping maintenance is counter-productive	Manual removal must be regularly repeated
	<u>Large Infestation</u> cut back when plant begins to flower; contact Noxious Weed Control Program for herbicide use guidelines	Cut back when plant begins to flower; contact Noxious Weed Control Program for herbicide use guidelines		Glyphosate does not control broom
General Notes	One removal method over time is the Broadley Method, (eliminate weeds from less invested edge to center of dense infestation), while replanting irradiated areas	In all cases of weed management, native planting should be integrated in the plan		