

Help us rescue your watershed!

Knotweed removal and habitat restoration in Maple Valley

Join us on one or more of the following dates to restore local stream areas:

October 31

November 21

December 5

December 12

All events will run from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Maple Valley is part of the Cedar River Watershed. The Cedar River Watershed is 188 square miles from the Cascades to Renton. This watershed supplies nearly one million King County residents with drinking water. The lower Cedar River Watershed is habitat for Chinook, coho, and sockeye salmon, as well as steelhead trout.

For more information and to let us know you're coming, please contact us:

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You can help remove invasive knotweed from stream banks. Once established, knotweed can lead to bank erosion and reduced habitat quality for important aquatic species.

What's knotweed?

In the Pacific Northwest, there are three closely related species of invasive knotweed that are difficult to tell apart. They are all large, robust perennials that spread by long creeping rhizomes to form dense thickets.

How did knotweed get here?

Knotweed plants were introduced from Asia as ornamentals in the United States by 1890 and have spread, becoming widely established throughout North America. All three species are commonly found along roadsides and on stream banks but also may be present in yards, vacant lots, edges of fields, parks and many other places.

Why is knotweed harmful in stream areas?

- Can completely clog small waterways.
- Displaces streamside vegetation.
- Increases bank erosion.
- Lowers the quality of habitat for fish and wildlife.



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