Have you seen this invasive plant?

Known as “the plant that ate the South”, the infamous kudzu has made isolated appearances in southwest Washington and the Portland area.

Learn more at www.nwcb.wa.gov

Fragrant purple, pea-like flowers are found in clusters from mid to late summer. Kudzu does not flower until the third year.

Kudzu leaves consist of 3 oval or heart-shaped leaflets, each 3-4 inches long and often lobed. Both leaves and stems are hairy.

Kudzu is a deciduous perennial vine, trailing or climbing for 60-100 feet or more. A single root crown can produce thirty vines.
Why is kudzu (*Pueria montanta var. lobata*) a noxious weed?

- This non-native, aggressive vine covers and smothers all plants and objects in its path. The weight of the vines pulls down trees, power lines and can collapse buildings.

Where do you find kudzu?

- Kudzu is typically found on well-drained, degraded or eroded land. It will also invade acid-soil forests.
- The only known site in Washington occurred in Clark County in 2001, where 4 plants covered 1,000 feet. The plants were eradicated, and the site was monitored to ensure that kudzu did not come back.
- Three sites have also been reported in the Portland area.

What can you do?

- Learn to identify this Class A noxious weed. Kudzu is also a quarantined species in Washington, which means it cannot be bought, transported, or sold here.
- Please note that eradication of this plant is required to prevent it from gaining a foothold here.
- Report any sightings to your county noxious weed control board or to noxiousweeds@agr.wa.gov.