

## **AQUATIC APPLICATIONS - WATER MILFOIL**

### General Information

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

### AQUATIC USES

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water except as specified on the label. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

### NON-AQUATIC USES

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes [(except as specifically recommended on the label) especially in areas where grapes, cotton, tomatoes, or other susceptible plants are grown. Do not treat irrigation ditches in areas where water will be used to overhead (sprinkler) irrigate susceptible crops especially grapes, tomatoes, tobacco, and cotton.]. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

This product should be used as a water diluted spray, or may be mixed with liquid nitrogen fertilizer (see below), for selective control of susceptible weeds growing in small grain crops, corn, sorghum, lawns and ornamental turf, and for non-selective control of certain weeds not in growing crops, such as roadsides and fence rows. Do

not use in or near a greenhouse.

Apply when the weeds are young and are in a succulent, rapidly growing condition, since best results are obtained when soil moisture and temperature conditions are favorable for rapid growth of weed plants. Spray applied when weeds have stopped growing rapidly, or when they are affected by a lack of moisture in the soil, are often not effective against many kinds of weeds. Spray perennial weeds after they are completely emerged, but before the bloom stage. Kill of weeds may not be evident for 2 to 3 weeks after spraying. Retreatment of areas infested with perennial weeds may be necessary.

Considerable caution must be exercised in using 2,4-D sprays to avoid injury to crops and desirable plants. Do not apply directly to vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, ornamentals, cotton or other desirable plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D and do not permit spray mist to drift onto them since even minute quantities may cause severe injury during the growing or dormant periods. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. Do not use on creeping grasses, such as bent. Most legumes, including white clover, are usually damaged and, under some conditions, killed. Crops contacted by Radar AM sprays or spray drift may be killed or suffer significant stand loss with extensive quality and yield reduction. Excessive amount of 2,4-D dichlorophenoxyacetic acid in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

#### Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

**WATER MILFOIL (*Myriophyllum spicatum*):** For Eurasian Water Milfoil in programs conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority in dams and reservoirs of the TVA system. Radar AM will control water milfoil with surface, subsurface and air applications.

**How To Use:** To Control water milfoil when less than 5 gallons of concentrate per acre is recommended, dilute the concentrate with water to apply a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. Do not treat within 1/2 mile of potable water intakes. Shoreline areas should be treated by subsurface injection applied by boat to avoid aerial drift. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment washwaters.

**Open Water Areas:** To reduce contamination and prevent undue exposure of fish and other aquatic organisms, do not treat water areas that are not infested with

aquatic weeds.

Amounts To Use: Apply 2 1/2 to 10 gallons of Radar AM per acre. The higher rate is used in areas of greater water exchange. These areas may require a repeat application.

When To Apply: For best results, apply in spring or early summer when milfoil starts to grow. This timing can be checked by sampling the lake bottom in areas heavily infested with weeds the year before.

Subsurface Application: Apply 2 1/2 to 10 gallons of Radar AM per acre as a concentrate directly into the water through boat mounted distribution systems.

Surface Application: Apply 2 1/2 to 10 gallons of Radar AM per acre in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons mix per acre.

Air Application: Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed into the spray solution. Apply 2 1/2 to 10 gallons per acre of Radar AM through standard boom systems with a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. For MICROFOIL drift control spray systems apply Radar AM in 12 to 15 gallons spray mix per acre.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Surface](#)

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

48 hours

Timings

[In spring or early summer when milfoil starts to grow.](#)