

## **PONDS, ETC. - SLIGHTLY TO MODERATELY RESISTANT WEEDS**

### General Information

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is formulated on special heat treated attaclay granules that resist rapid decomposition in water, sink quickly to lake or pond bottoms and release the weed killing chemical in the critical root zone area.

This product is designed to selectively control the weeds listed on the label. While certain other weeds may be suppressed, control may be incomplete. Reduced control may occur in lakes where water replacement comes from bottom springs.

#### WHEN TO APPLY

For best results, spread this product in the spring and early summer, during the time weeds start to grow. If desired, this timing can be checked by sampling the lake bottom in areas heavily infested with weeds the year before.

If treatments are delayed until weeds form a dense mat or reach the surface, two treatments may be necessary. Make the second treatment when weeds show signs of recovery.

Treatments made after September may be less effective depending upon water temperatures and weed growth.

Occasionally, a second application will be necessary if heavy regrowth occurs or weeds reinfest from untreated areas.

#### HOW TO APPLY

For Large Areas: Use a fertilizer spreader or mechanical seeder such as the Gerber or Gandy, or other equipment capable of uniformly applying this product. Before spreading any chemical, calibrate your method of application to be sure of spreading the proper amount. When using boats and power equipment, you must determine the proper combination of (1) boat speed (2) rate of deliver from the spreader, and (3) width of swath covered by the granules

For Small Areas (Around Docks or Isolated Patches of Weeds): Use a portable spreader such as the Cyclone seeder, or other equipment capable of uniformly applying this product. Estimate or measure out the area you want to treat. Weigh out the amount of

material needed and spread this uniformly over the area. More uniform coverage is obtained by dividing the required amount in two and covering the area twice, applying the second half at right angles to the first.

## FLOATING AND EMERGENT WEEDS

### Limitations and Restrictions for Floating and Emergent Weeds

- Do not apply more than 21 pounds per surface acre per application. Do not make more than 2 applications per season with a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days. Spot treatments are permitted.
- Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.
- Apply to emergent aquatic weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, non-irrigation canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving.

## SUBMERSED WEEDS

### Limitations and Restrictions for Submersed Weeds

- Do not apply more than 57 pounds per acre-foot per application. Do not make more than 2 applications per season with a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days.
- When treating moving bodies of water, applications must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of 2,4-D downstream from the application.
- Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for such use.

- Apply to aquatic weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, non-irrigation canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving.

Refer in the label for the Amount of 2,4-D to Apply for a target Subsurface Concentration.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

## DITCHBANK APPLICATION

Limitations and Restrictions for Ditchbank Application

- Do not apply more than 10.5 pounds per acre per application. Do not make more than 2 applications per season with a minimum retreatment interval of 30 days.
- Spot treatments are permitted.
- Do not use on small canals with a flow rate less than 10 cubic feet per second (CFS) where water will be used for drinking purposes, CFS may be estimated by using the formula below. The approximate velocity, needed for the calculation can be determined, by observing the length of time that it takes a floating object to travel a defined distance. Divide the distance (ft.) by the time (sec.) to estimate velocity (ft. per sec.). Repeat 3 times and use the average to calculate CFS.

Average Width (ft.) x Average Depth (ft.) x Average Velocity (ft. per sec.) = CFS

For ditchbank weeds:

Do not allow boom spray to be directed onto water surface,

Do not spray across stream to opposite bank.

For shoreline weeds:

Allow no more than 2 foot overspray onto water

Method

[Broadcast](#)

Rates

[field\\_rates 0](#)

## field\_rates 1

- 

Timings

In the spring and early summer, during the time weeds start to grow.