

Aquatic Plant Management

South Carolina Department of Natural Resources

SPADDERDOCK

Nuphar luteum

Common Name

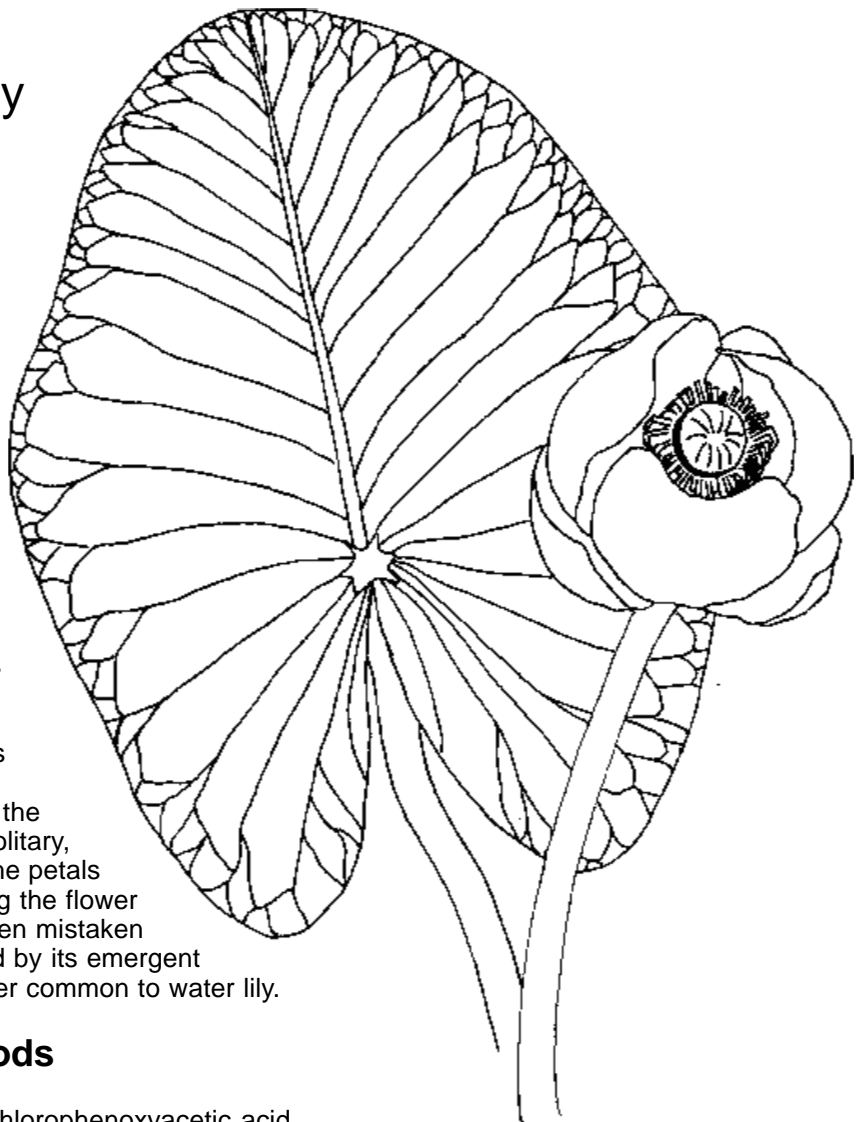
Cow Lily / Yellow Pond Lily

Distribution and Habitat

Spadderdock is found in ponds and swamps throughout South Carolina but is most common in the coastal plain. This plant thrives in shallow water bodies, particularly those having substrates of organic mud or silt. While stands of spadderdock provide excellent habitat for fish and other aquatic life, extensive growths of this plant can seriously impede recreational use of a pond.

Description

Spadderdock is a rooted aquatic species possessing large, heart shaped leaves 8 to 10 inches long and 5 to 8 inches wide supported by a long, fleshy stem. The leaves may be floating but more often grow well above the surface. Mature plants develop large rootstocks which give rise to numerous other plants. Throughout the summer months, spadderdock produces solitary, yellow flowers, 1 to 2 inches in diameter. The petals are clustered and do not open widely, giving the flower a ball-like appearance. Spadderdock is often mistaken for water lily but can easily be distinguished by its emergent leaves and absence of a showy, white flower common to water lily.



Recommended Control Methods

1. Granular 2,4-D
Active Ingredients: Ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
Product Names: Aqua-Kleen / Riverdale / Weedtrine II
Approximate Cost: \$1.90/lb.-\$95.00/50lbs.
Application Rates: 100 -150 lbs./acre
(100 lbs./acre is equivalent to approximately 5 lbs./2000 sq. ft.)

Application Methods and Tips: Granular 2,4-D is most effective against spadderdock during early growth, before the plants mature. The product should be applied in a broadcast fashion by the use of a fertilizer or seed spreader to ensure uniform coverage of the treatment area. Control will generally be confined to those

SPADDERDOCK

areas where the herbicide is applied. Higher rates will be required in areas of dense growth, water greater than five feet deep or ponds with a short retention time (high volume turnover). Retreatment may be necessary to control mature stands of spadderdock. Care should be exercised when treating heavily vegetated ponds to prevent oxygen depletions due to decomposing plants. No more than one-third of the pond should be treated at any one time, allowing 14-21 days between applications. Certain water use restrictions apply to the use of this herbicide. Additional product directions and precautionary statements are listed on the herbicide container. **READ AND FOLLOW THE HERBICIDE LABEL.**

2. Rodeo:

Active Ingredient: Isopropylamine Salt of Glyphosate

Product Name: Rodeo

Approximate Cost: \$110.00-\$125.00/gallon

Application Rates: 6 pints/acre as a broadcast spray or 3/4 percent solution with hand-held sprayer

Mixing rates for 3/4% spray solution

Desired Volume

Amount of Rodeo

1 gallon

1.0 ounce (2 tablespoons = 1 oz.)

25 gallons

1.5 quarts

100 gallons

3.0 quarts

This product should be used with an approved surfactant at a rate of 1.0 - 1.5 quarts surfactant per 50 gallons of spray mix. Recommended surfactants include: Agri-Dex, Induce, LI-700, Liqua-Wet, Induce, Ortho Spreader 77, Passage, R-11, Super Spreader 200, Widespread

Application Methods and Tips: Successful use of Rodeo is dependent on contact of the herbicide with the plant foliage, therefore do not apply Rodeo to submerged vegetation. Best results will be achieved during the summer or fall months when leaves are emergent. Spray applications should be made to a spray-to-wet basis. Coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not apply the product when rain is likely within 12 hours post-treatment. Re-treatments may be necessary to achieve desired control. Care should be exercised when treating ponds with dense growths of vegetation to prevent oxygen depletion due to decomposing plants. No more than one-third of the pond should be treated at once, allowing 14-21 day intervals between applications. Additional product directions and precautionary statements are listed on the herbicide container. **READ AND FOLLOW THE HERBICIDE LABEL.**

- Other herbicides registered for the control of spadderdock:
Sonar AS / Sonar SP

- Consult your district fisheries biologist for more details concerning the use of these products.

3. Sterile Grass Carp (White Amur)

Grass carp are not considered an effective alternative for the control of spadderdock.

This information is intended for educational purposes only. References to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended of other products which may be available. Any herbicides recommended herein for the treatment of aquatic vegetation have been registered by the Environmental Protection Agency for use in the manner described. The registration and use of a particular product may change, therefore the information provided here may not remain current indefinitely. It is the responsibility of the user to read and follow the manufacturers label to prevent misuse of the product.



South Carolina Department of Natural Resources
Freshwater Fisheries Section

The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, sex, color, national origin, religion, disability or age. Direct all inquiries to the Office of Human Resources, P.O. Box 167, Columbia, S.C. 29202.

99WL2473 Printed on Recycled Paper



Federal Aid Project
funded by your purchase
of fishing equipment
and motor boat fuels