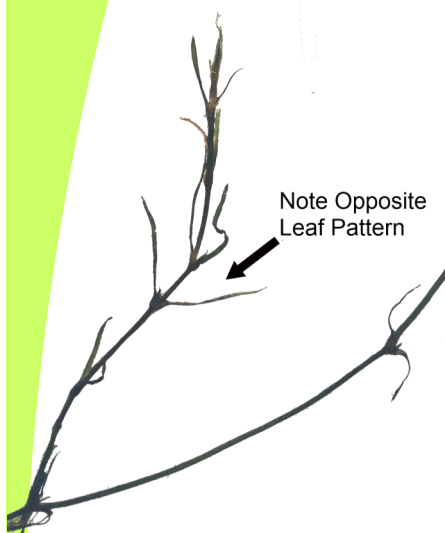




Often Confused with:

1. Sago Pondweed
2. Bladderwort
3. Chara



Bushy Pondweed, Naid *Najas Guadalupeensis*

Bushy Pondweed is often visible in the early season, when water temperatures reach 65–70 F, but may start growth at any point in the year. Growth is rapid when waters are warm and clear. Small patches of vegetation can become large matted masses in a matter of a few weeks. Plants are long and heavily branched. Early season growth is often green to brownish green in color and soft to the touch. As the season progresses

plants may take on a darker brown and sometimes even a redish hue. This late season growth is often stiffer to the touch and much harder than the fresh growth. Leaves are narrow and have finely toothed margins. Leaf

patterns are always opposite though may be so crowded near the tips that the pattern is difficult to distinguish. When identifying plants finding this opposite leaf pattern is critical to distinguish between Bushy Pondweed and various other plants that may closely resemble one another.



Bushy Pondweed

Bushy Pondweed is often found in waters from 4–5' deep and usually grows all the way up to the shoreline. Plants are rooted and

Treatment Options:

1. Sonar—\$55/acft
2. Aquathol K—\$165/acft
3. Aquathol granular—\$295/acft
4. Reward Mix—\$155/acft

Note: All prices are estimated and based on one acre foot of water and subject to change.

Control of Bushy Pondweed

Bushy Pondweed is best treated in the early season when vegetation is present and water temperatures stabilize above 70 F. Sonar or other Fluridone based products offer the most economical and longterm treatments. The disadvantage to these treatments are that 90–120 days are

needed from the time of treatment to the time of control. Additionally, Fluridone treatments have a relatively small window of opportunity. Treatments done outside of this window are seldom effective. Later in the season Aquathol is the best option

for treatment. Aquathol is a fast acting contact herbicide. Because it works so quickly (4–7 days) oxygen depletions are a real possibility, especially when there is an abundance of vegetation. This risk can be reduced by treating small sections of the pond roughly 2 weeks apart. The