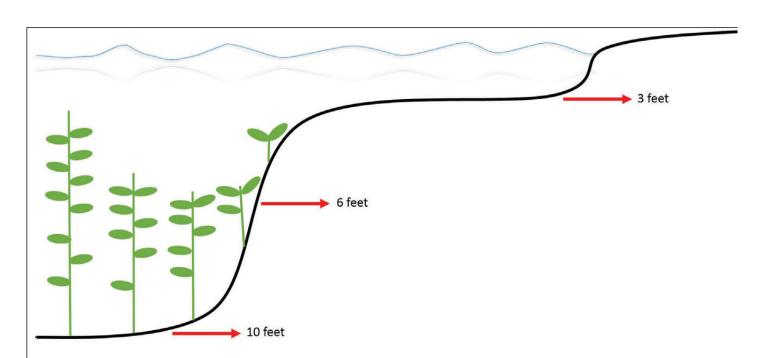
No continuing education credits are available for this training module, it is purely for training purposes.

Application Strategies

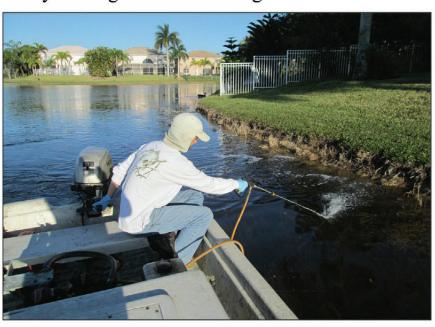


Getting the best results from your treatments



The deeper the plants...the more diluted the mix. The remaining ends will produce more leaves and in turn grow faster

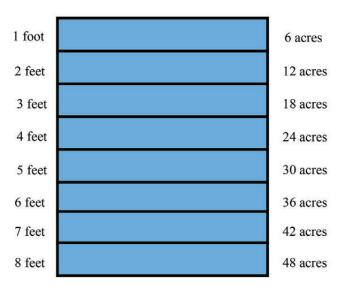
You need to be aware of how much water you are actually dealing with when doing submersed treatments



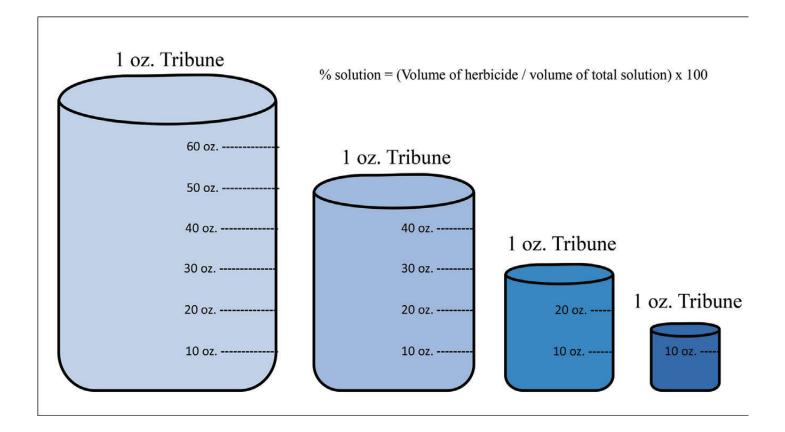


6 acres

Imagine if the water in the lake is frozen and we slice the lake into layers 1 foot thick

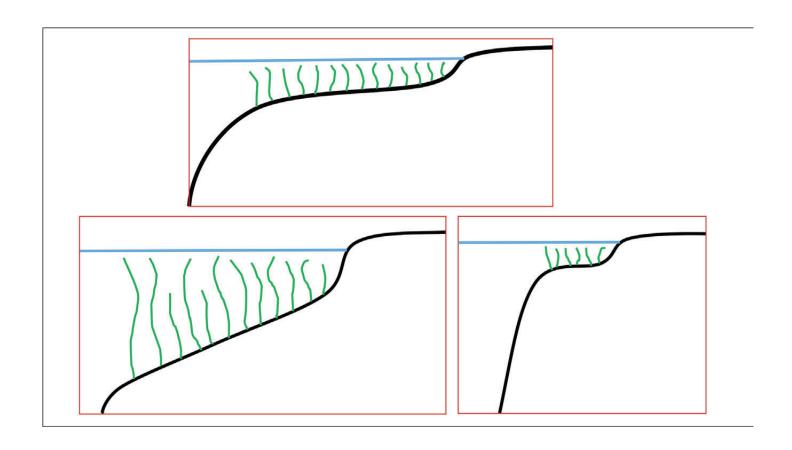


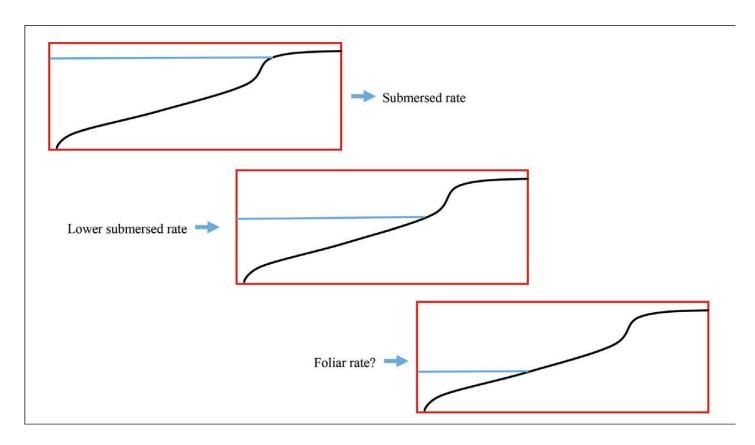
The term for acres per foot of depth = acre-ft.



If you have to treat eelgrass growing around the perimeter of a lake what do you use on it and how much do you put in your tank?







Since no two lakes are the same... No two treatments should be the same









Rate vs. Quantity

- The "rate" is the amount of product it takes to create a lethal dose for the target plant.
- The "quantity" is the amount of product you must use to achieve the rate.

The rate doesn't change...."X" rate of a given herbicide will kill the weed regardless of lake.

The quantity you will need to use to GET that rate depends on the lake size and conditions.

Clipper at 200 ppb will kill hygrophila all day long. The question is how much clipper does it take to get to 200 ppb in a particular lake?

Number of Tanks vs. Area Being Treated



The size of a lake or treatment area ≠ the number of tanks it takes to spray it

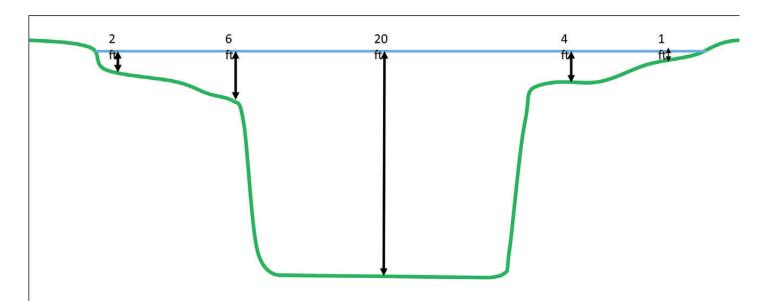
PLANTS CONTROLLED AND AQUATHOL SUPER K DOSAGE RATE CHART

Aquatic Plant	APPLICATION RATE			
	Entire Pond/Lake or Large Area Treatment		Spot or Lake Margin Treatment	
	ppm Dipotassium Endothall	lbs. Aquathol Super K per Acre Ft.	ppm Dipotassium Endothall	lbs. Aquathol Super K per Acre Ft.
Bur Reed, Sparganium spp.	3.0-4.0	13.2-17.6	4.0-5.0	17.6-22.0
Coontail, Ceratophyllum spp.	2.0-3.0	8.8-13.2	3.0-5.0	13.2-22.0
Horned Pondweed, Zannichellia palustris	2.0-3.0	8.8-13.2	3.0-5.0	13.2-22.0
Sago Pondweed, Stuckenia pectinata	1.0-2.0	4.4-8.8	2.0-5.0	8.8-22.0
Hydrilla, Hydrilla verticillata	1.0-4.0	4.4-17.6	3.0-5.0	13.2-22.0
Hygrophila*, Hygrophila polysperma	4.0-5.0	17.6-22.0	5.0	22.0
Milfoil, Myriophyllum spp.	2.0-3.0	8.8-13.2	3.0-5.0	13.2-22.0
Naiad, Najas spp.	2.0-4.0	8.8-17.6	3.0-5.0	13.2-22.0

Why does the label call for a higher rate to be used when treating a smaller amount of plants?

Diffusion

From the minute you apply the herbicide to one part of the lake, it begins to spread throughout the entire lake, becoming more diluted over time.



We use an average depth of the treatment area to calculate how much herbicide to apply.

Trying new things vs. Wasting herbicide

We encourage you to try new applications and tank mixes, but it's important make informed trials:

- ➤ Will the herbicide work in these conditions? (foliar, submersed, water quality, plant susceptibility)
- Are you using enough product for this treatment?
- Are the products compatible? (Do they cancel each other out or does one diminish the effectiveness of the other?)
- ➤ Have previous treatments had time to be effective?
- If you are trying something new, take time to document it, and follow up to determine it's effectiveness.

Herbicides are not designed to "burn up" dead plants. Once it's dead, adding more product is wasted money.



The options here are manual removal or we can try to *encourage* the natural decomposition (physically or biologically)