

Water Primrose

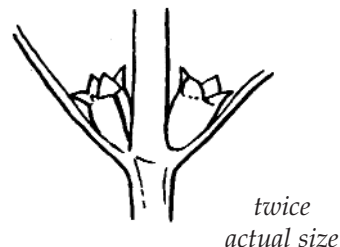
Water primrose (*Jussiaea* spp. = *Ludwigia* spp.) grows in shallow water and along shorelines. The hollow stems often appear reddish-green. Leaves are oval to lance-shaped, about 3 inches long, alternate, and light green. Flowers are bright yellow with five petals and are about 1 inch in diameter.

Water primrose is common throughout Mississippi in ponds, lakes, ditches, and swamps. It frequently causes problems in private ponds and requires treatment to prevent ruining a pond. The treatments given below provide good control. **Read and follow label instructions before using any chemical in water.**

- (a) 2,4-D – 1 to 1½ gallons of any 2, 4-D containing 4 lb acid per gallon, 8 ounces of detergent, and 50 gallons of water per surface acre. Mix and spray evenly over plants.
- (b) Renovate – 2 to 8 quarts plus a non-ionic surfactant per surface acre of plant coverage (not entire pond acreage). Mix and spray evenly over plant leaves.

We have taken special care to make certain all herbicide treatments are registered with the Environmental Protection Agency for use in the manner described. Registrations for specific practices are often changed or deleted; therefore, treatments suggested in this information sheet may not remain current indefinitely. Read and observe the manufacturer's label to prevent misuse of a herbicide. It is not intended or proposed that usage of any given practice suggested in this information sheet be in violation with existing registration or manufacturer's label.

If you fail to carefully read and follow suggested treatments, you could cause extensive damage to the environment, crops, livestock, or humans.



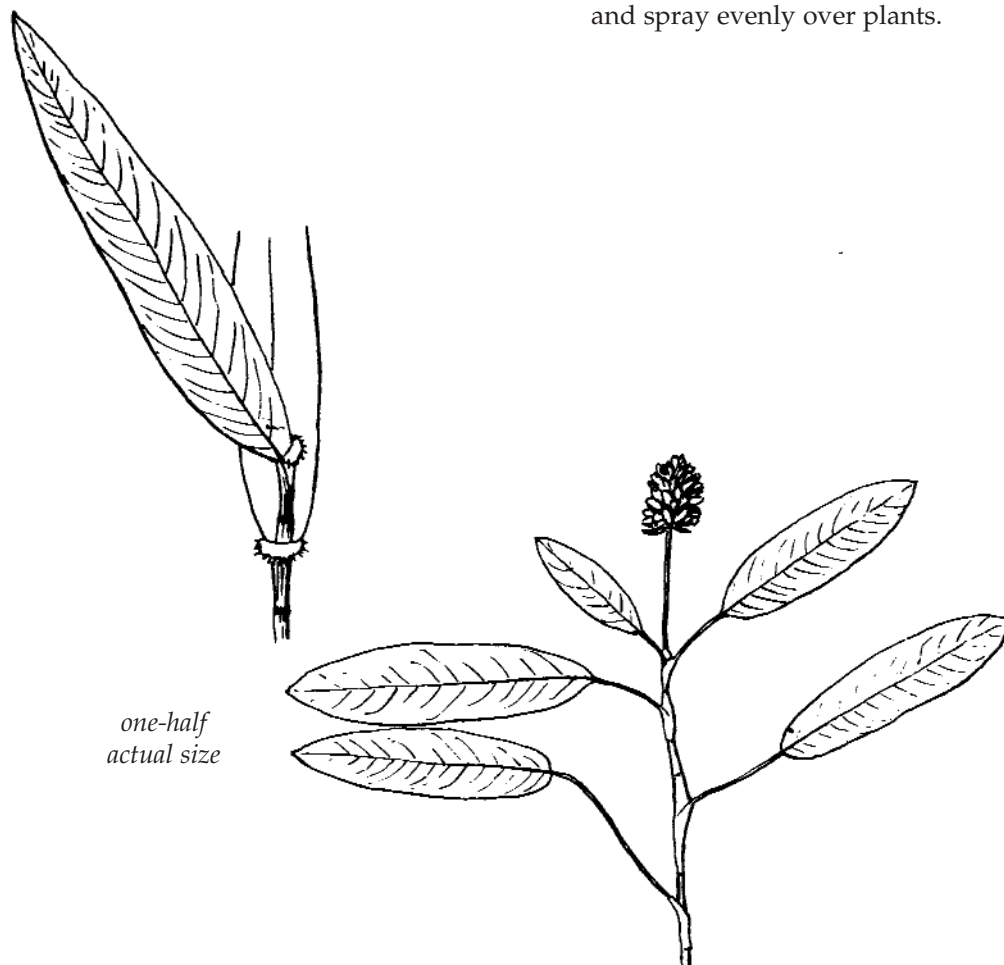
Smartweed

Smartweed (*Polygonum* spp.) may have erect or creeping rootstocks. The stem is distinctly jointed, with each swollen joint or node covered by a thin sheath. Leaves are alternate and usually linear to elliptical. Flowers are white, pink, or greenish.

Smartweed is common throughout Mississippi, along the edges of ponds, lakes, streams, marshes, and in ditches. It can become a serious problem in commercial and private ponds. Often you can control it by deepening the edges of a pond to a minimum depth of 2 feet.

You can have relatively good control with either of the treatments listed here. **Read and follow label instructions before using any chemical in water.**

- (a) Endothall - 1 gallon per surface acre. In some cases you may need to use as much as 1 gallon per acre foot, depending on plant species, age of plant, and plant density.
- (b) 2,4-D (isooctyl ester) - 1 to 1 ½ gallons containing 4 lb acid per gallon, 8 ounces of detergent, and 50 gallons of water per surface acre. Mix and spray evenly over plants.



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The information given here is for educational purposes only. Reference to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended toward other products that may also be suitable.

Revised by **Dr. Martin W. Brunson**, Extension Professor, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.

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Published in furtherance of Acts of Congress, May 8 and June 30, 1914. **JOE H. MCGILBERRY**, Director.
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