

Spatterdock

Spatterdock (*Nuphar luteum*), also known as yellow cow-lily or yellow lily, is a rooted, floating-leaved plant similar to other water lilies. Leaves are oval or heart-shaped, 8 to 16 inches long, and 9 to 10 inches wide. Leaves can be floating, emergent, or submerged. Flowers are nearly spherical, with bright yellow petals surrounded by 6 to 9 green sepals. The yellow to green fruit is urn-shaped with a flat top.

Spatterdock reproduces by seed germination or by long-spreading rhizomes or "runners." It is commonly found along lake margins but may intrude into deeper water. This plant is an important host for the common bonnet worm, a preferred food for bluegills and redear sunfish. However, when it has spread **extensively** throughout small ponds, control measures may become necessary.

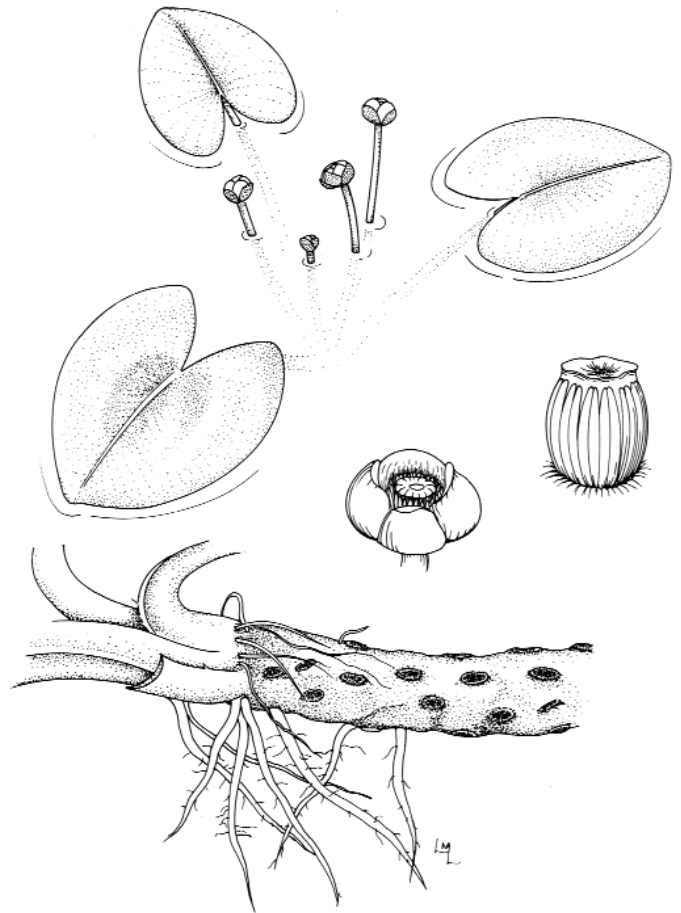
Control

For partial or selective control:

Apply granular 2,4-D at the rate of 60 to 100 lb of pellets per acre treated. You can use this method for spot treatment, allowing some patches of spatterdock to remain. You will need to treat periodically to maintain the openings created by spot treatment.

For complete control:

- (1) SONAR at 1 quart per surface acre of pond.
This cannot be used as a spot treatment, but it is an excellent selection for eradication of spatterdock from the entire pond. Dilute the SONAR with water, and distribute the mixture evenly around the pond.
- (2) 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.



Yellow Water Lily

Yellow water lily (*Nymphaea mexicana*) is closely related to fragrant or white water lily. It is rooted and has floating leaves. The leaves are almost circular, with a split to the center where the stalk is attached. Leaves are green on top and reddish purple underneath. The large, yellow flowers are 2 to 4 inches across and easily distinguish it from the white water lily.

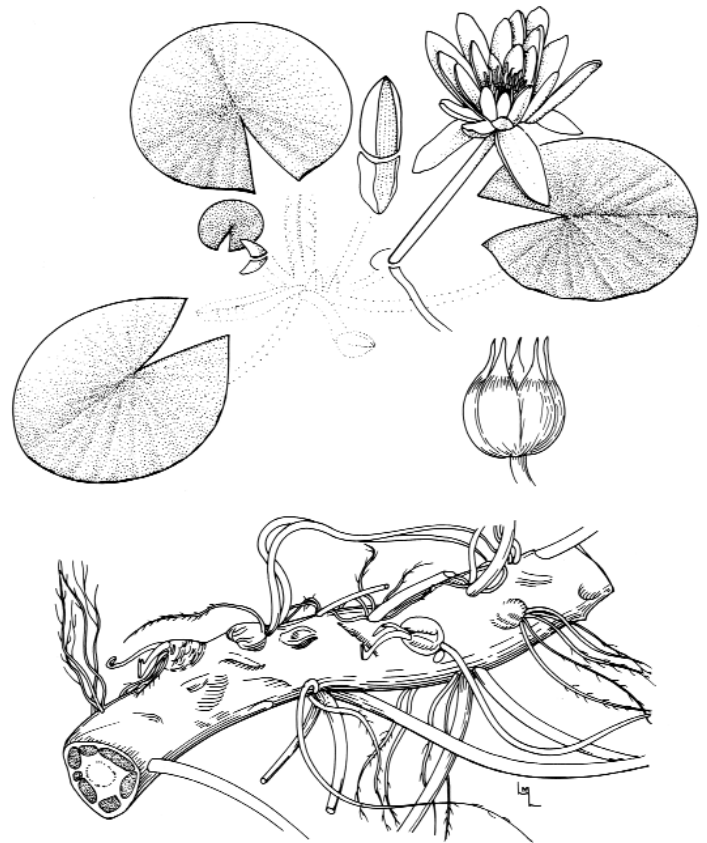
The yellow water lily flowers from May to October. Reproduction is from seeds and rhizomes. It is usually found along the shallow margins of ponds and lakes, sometimes completely covering shallow ponds. Yellow water lily is extremely rare in Mississippi.

Control

- (1) Granular 2,4-D at 60 to 100 lb of pellets per acre to be treated. Broadcast granules in affected area. This material can be used to "spot treat" selected areas, leaving other patches of lilies for aesthetic purposes if desired.
- (2) 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.

Professionals have given particular attention to make certain all herbicide treatments have been 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.



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