

## Aquatic Plant Identification and Management Workbook, Series 1

The *Aquatic Plant Identification and Management Workbook Series* is designed to acquaint pond owners in Maryland with naturally-growing aquatic plants and the general means for managing their growth. Aquatic plants play an important role in the natural ecology of ponds: they provide food and shelter for many fish, aquatic animals and other wildlife, and they provide oxygen, which can benefit fish production.

Sometimes, however, growth gets out of hand and the plants become so numerous they interfere with the intended

use of the pond, for example, fishing, swimming, boating—they are then called aquatic weeds. When this occurs, control measures often become necessary.

The suggested chemical controls in this workbook are intended as guidelines and must not replace directions on chemical labels. A separate fact sheet, in color, displays each of the aquatic plants in this series and is available from the Maryland Sea Grant Extension Program or your local Cooperative Extension Office.

### F L O A T I N G   V E G E T A T I O N

# White Water Lily

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**V**ascular flowering aquatic plants are seed-bearing and are characterized by a system of conductive and supportive tissue. They can be classified into several broad categories of vegetation: floating, submergent, emergent and terrestrial. Floating vegetation includes plants that are unrooted but float freely and plants such as the white water lily that are rooted to the pond bottom but have leaves that float on the surface. Both types derive all their nutrients directly from the water either through the cell wall or through a highly vascularized root system.

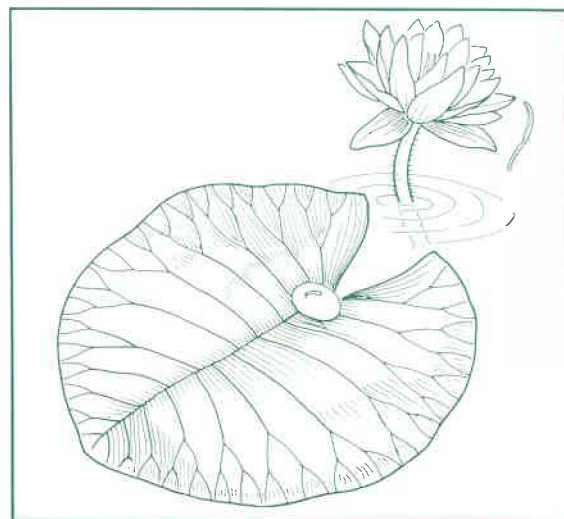
#### WHITE WATER LILY (or FRAGRANT WATER LILY)

White or fragrant water lily (*Nymphaea odorata*) is often found in ornamental ponds or small ponds for the purpose of esthetics. However, if uncontrolled, the plant can take over a pond and completely cut off the surface, making recreational use difficult. White water lilies do have some value as a wildlife food source: white-tailed deer eat both leaves and stems, and wood ducks

are sometimes seen feeding on the plant; many rodents, in particular muskrats, feed on the roots and leaves. The underside of leaves often serve as a site for aquatic insects to lay their eggs.

#### IDENTIFICATION

There are several types of water lilies, all of which are rooted perennials with floating waxy leaves. They are usually found in muddy, shallow, stagnant or slow-moving waters. White water lily can be distinguished from other water lilies by its circular leaves which, unlike the American lotus water lily, are split in the middle and centrally attached by the leaf stem, called the petiole. The plant also has conspicuously fragrant solitary white flowers. The leaves, which float on the surface, are relatively large (7-14 inches), green on top and purplish with numerous veins on the bottom. The flower, arising from a long stalk



*Floating Vegetation: White Water Lily.*

Karen Teramura

(peduncle), is comprised of 25 or more 3-5 inch petals and is present from June through September. The flowers open only in daylight hours, primarily in the morning. The 1-inch globe shaped seeds ripen underwater. Reproduction is either by seed or by vegetative branching from roots (rhizomes), which do not form tubers. Seedlings are arrowhead-shaped and eventually mature into the round leaves.

**CHEMICAL CONTROL.** The following is a table of chemicals labeled to treat white water lilies. The table was compiled from information gathered from the aquatic chemical industry. *Inclusion in the table does not imply endorsement by the University of Maryland nor by the authors.* Omission of chemicals is a result of oversight on the authors part or of new label registration. The table is for comparison purposes only and is not intended to replace the chemical label. Labels are subject to change; therefore, always check the label for treatment sites, rates, and precautions before purchasing or applying any chemical. **Do not use the table for treating aquatic plant problems.**

White Water Lily				
Chemical Name	Chemical Type	Application	Restriction Periods	Comments
Sonar A.S.	Fluridone	depth <3 ft 0.5-0.75 qt/acre 3-5 ft 0.75-1.0 qt/acre >5 ft 1.0-1.5 qt/acre	irrigate established tree crops —7 days, new crops and turf —30 days	do not use in tidewater or brackish water, not for use where crayfish are farmed
Sonar 5P (partial control)	Fluridone	depth <3 ft 10-15 qt/acre 3-5 ft 15-20 lb/acre >5 ft 20-30 lb/acre	irrigate established tree crops —7 days, new crops and turf —30 days	do not use in tidewater or brackish water, not for use where crayfish are farmed
Sonar SRP (partial control)	Fluridone	depth <3 ft 10-15 qt/acre 3-5 ft 15-20 lb/acre >5 ft 20-30 lb/acre	irrigate established tree crops —7 days, new crops and turf —30 days	do not use in tidewater or brackish water, not for use where crayfish are farmed
Weed RHAP LV-4D	Isooctyl ester 2,4-D	2.5-4.5 pt in 50-100 gal water/acre	do not use water for irrigation or domestic purposes	when temperatures are above 95° F, vapors may damage nearby crops
Weed RHAP LV-6D	Isooctyl ester 2,4-D	1.67-3 pt in 50-100 gal water/acre	do not use water for irrigation or domestic purposes	when temperatures are above 95° F, vapors may damage nearby crops
Weed RHAP A-4D	Dimethylamine salt 2,4-D	1.25-4.5 pt in 50-100 gal water/acre	do not use water for irrigation or domestic purposes	when temperatures are above 95° F, vapors may damage nearby crops
Aqua-Kleen (Slightly resistant)	2,4-D	150-200 lb/acre	do not use water for irrigation or livestock	
Weedtrine II	Ethylhexl ester 2,4-D	100-150 lb/acre	do not use water for irrigation or domestic purposes	vapors can damage nearby crops
Rodeo	Isopropylamine	apply with surfactant at the at the rate of 0.25-0.5% by volume		do not apply in estuaries

## CONTROL

When chemicals are used to control aquatic vegetation, certain precautions must be followed. Always read the label and follow the directions. It is best to spot treat areas where the white water lilies are first sighted instead of waiting until they take over a pond completely. Determine the water uses and any use restrictions associated with the chemical control. Obtain all of the necessary permits. Make sure that you have properly identified the aquatic plant and have chosen the correct chemical control. Mix and apply the chemical according to the label directions. Keep the necessary records—they are required by law. Finally, monitor the water for dissolved oxygen and pH shifts after treatment to determine the effectiveness of the treatment and whether any fish kill occurs. Heavy plant die-off can cause oxygen depletion, while heavy growth can cause pH shifts on a daily cycle.

## REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

- Prescott, G.W. 1969. How to know the aquatic plants. William C. Brown Company, Publishers, Dubuque, Iowa.
- Hotchkiss, Neil. 1972. Common marsh, underwater and floating-leaved plants. Dover Publications, Inc. New York.
- Lorenzi, Harri J. and Larry S. Jeffrey. 1987. Weeds of the United States and their control. An AVI Book. Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., New York.
- Traver, David P., John A. Rodgers, Michael J. Mahler and Robert L. Lazor. 1978. Aquatic and wetland plants of Florida. Special Publication, Florida Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Aquatic Plant Research and Control. Tallahassee Florida.

**NOTE:** Because of the ecological role and sensitivity of aquatic vegetation, as well as Baywide efforts to restore this important resource, the state does not permit the use of chemical control in tidal waters, and greatly restricts their use in nontidal, flowing waters. Acquaint yourself with all regulations governing plant control activities, and obtain all necessary permits. Non-chemical means should be utilized where practicable.

## FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This fact sheet was funded in part by a grant from the United States Department of Agriculture under the Renewable Resources Extension Act to the University of Maryland Cooperative Extension Service. Additional funding was provided by the University of Maryland Center for Environmental and Estuarine Studies and through grant NA86AA-D-SG-006, awarded by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to the University of Maryland Sea Grant College Program.

Publication Number  
UM-SG-MAP-89-08

Copies of this Maryland Sea Grant Extension publication are available from: Sea Grant College, University of Maryland, 1224 H.J. Patterson Hall, College Park, MD 20742

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