



Often Confused with:

1. Elodea
2. Egeria
3. Largosiphon



Hydrilla

Hydrilla Verticillata

Of all the aquatic plants in the U.S. Hydrilla is one of the most well known. That is the name Hydrilla is well know, in fact it has almost become a catchall name for nuisance aquatic plants, and this is due to its reputation as a fierce pond invader. We receive many calls every year from pond owners who have "Hydrilla" but in reality only 40-50% truly have Hydrilla. It's reputation aside, Hydrilla is indeed a very aggressive and invasive plant. It's been reported to grow more than an inch

every day. Hydrilla has a whirled leaf pattern, the number of leaves per whirl will vary from 3-7. Leaf numbers should not be relied upon for proper identification. Hydrilla does have a distinct characteristic that sets it apart from it's many look-alikes. Along the underside of the

midrib of each leaf there are small teeth. The presence of these teeth should be the determining factor in properly identifying Hydrilla. Additionally Hydrilla is green in color and grows in long multiply branched stems. These stems grow together to form very dense mats. The mats can be so thick that they shade out all other forms of submerged plants. Furthermore, Hydrilla is able to outcompete native species because it can survive with only 1/20th the light levels



Hydrilla

Treatment Options:

1. Sonar—\$50/acft
2. Aquathol K—\$165/acft
3. Aquathol granular—\$300/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 Hydrilla

Hydrilla 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 60-90 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