

# NEW HERBICIDE FOR CONTROL OF AQUATIC WEEDS

Introduction at Association of Drainage Authorities' demonstration on July 7-8

A new use for an already proven herbicide — the control of aquatic weeds — was demonstrated in the United Kingdom at its first public showing in July.

The product is Casoron G which was introduced at a Demonstration of Aquatic Weed Control Methods organised by the Association of Drainage Authorities at Yaxley, near Peterborough, on July 7-8.

Granular in form and containing dichlobenil as the active ingredient, Casoron G is already approved by the Ministry of Agriculture for control of a range of aquatic weeds — following Ministry clearance in the UK, Casoron G is also registered for use in water in the USA, Australia, Holland and certain other European countries.

It is both widely used and carries Ministry approval for control of many land weed species. Casoron G has been developed for use in the UK by Duphar-Midox of Smarden, Kent — a subsidiary of the giant Dutch Philips Group, which manufactures Casoron G in Holland.

For the Demonstration in July, Duphar-Midox treated 200 yards of a drain about 2 ft. deep and 3 yds. wide — up stream was an untreated control.

Casoron G will control a wide range of submerged, rooted floating and some emergent species of water weeds in still or sluggishly flowing water bodes —

ponds, lakes, ditches, drains and so on. Flowing water can be treated, providing flow is checked for seven days after application.

Application is by hand or air assisted knapsack applicator direct to the water surface or exposed bottom mud. Care must be taken to ensure even distribution of granules.

The application rate is dependent on surface area and depth: —

Depth in feet	Rate lbs./acre
1	40
2	80
3	110
4	150
5	175
6	200

These rates will result in a final water concentration of 1 ppm active dichlobenil, which is sufficient for good control of susceptible species — but well below any danger level for fish, fish fry, spawning and hatching. Aquatic fauna, phytoplankton and food chain organisms are likewise unaffected.

Application is in the late spring — usually in May as an early post-emergence treatment. This avoids de-oxygenation, which can result from gross weed collapse following post-emergence treatment. Later applications can however be made if needed. Following treatment, water should not be used for irrigation purposes for four weeks.

## SUSCEPTIBILITY OF AQUATIC WEEDS TO CASORON G

SUBMERGED	SUSCEPTIBLE EMERGENT	FLOATING
<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i> (Starwort)	<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> (Water plantain)	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i> (Frog-bit)
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> (Hornwort)	<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i> (Water horsetail)	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i> (Water crowfoot)
<i>Chara spp</i> (Stonewort)	<i>Equisetum palustris</i> (Marsh horsetail)	
<i>Elodea canadensis</i> (Canadian pondweed)	<i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i> (Great water dock)	
<i>Hottonia palustris</i> (Water violet)	<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> (Arrow head)	
<i>Lemna trizcula</i> (Ivy dockweed)	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i> (Water soldier)	
<i>Miriophyllum verticillatum</i> (Curled water-milfoil)		

*Submerged continued]*

- Potamogeton crispus*  
(Curled pondweed)
- Potamogeton pectinatus*  
(Fennel-leaved pondweed)
- Zanichellia palustris*  
(Horned pondweed)

MODERATELY SUSCEPTIBLE

SUBMERGED	EMERGENT	FLOATING
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> (Spiked water-milfoil)	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> (Water cress)	<i>Lemna gibba</i>
<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i> (Greater bladderwort)	<i>Oenathe spp</i> (Water dropworts)	<i>Potamogeton natans</i> (Broad-leaved pondweed)

Ministry approval currently covers those species in italic

MODERATELY RESISTANT

SUBMERGED	EMERGENT	FLOATING
<i>Potamogeton lucens</i> (Shining pondweed)	<i>Glyceria fluitans</i> (Flote grass)	<i>Nuphar lutes</i> (Yellow water-lily)
	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	<i>Nymphaea alba</i> (White water-lily)
	<i>Glyceria maxima</i> (Yellow flag)	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i> (Amphibious bistort)
	<i>Spartanium ramosum</i>	

RESISTANT

SUBMERGED	EMERGENT	FLOATING
	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i> (Flowering rush)	<i>Lanma minor</i> (Duckweed)
	<i>Carex spp</i> (Sedges)	
	<i>Juncus spp</i> (Rushes)	
	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> (Reed grass)	
	<i>Phragmites communis</i> (Reed)	
	<i>Typha spp</i> (Reedmace)	

Ministry approval currently covers those species in italic

## TRADE NEWS

### THE JACOBSEN TURF KING

King of the Professional Ride-On Mowers and the best of all for close work is the claim made by Rolfe's Mini-tractors Limited for the Jacobsen Turf King they are now importing from America.

The easy-riding, well-balanced Turf King is said to be the finest machine of its type available today. Its versatility and smooth cutting ability are the result of years of research and testing under a variety of grass-cutting conditions to allow the operator to do much of the close work and trimming usually done with a walking mower.

The three power-driven mower units are fully articulated to follow uneven ground contours and will put a fine, smooth finish on up to 20 acres per eight-hour day, with the facility to be

re-lapped that evening by a lapping device fitted as standard equipment.

The Turf King's cutting widths are 76 or 84 inches with height adjustments by micrometer screws. The machine can take rugged use and has variable forward speeds plus reverse, flexible side units will overhang traps and flower beds without scalping, and the Turf King can move between jobs at up to 5½ miles per hour. Its fuel tank has a two gallon capacity to feed its 12 h.p. engine with optional electric start.

The Jacobsen Turf King is just one of the range of professional turf care machines from Jacobsen, probably world leaders in this field, all of which are immediately available for demonstration anywhere in the country from Rolfe's Mini-tractors, Winchester Hill, Romsey, Hants.