


POND TREATMENT Aquatic Weed & Algae Control



Vincent Earthmoving
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815-858-2024

GUIDE TO CONTROLLING

	Aquaneat Liquid p. 4-5	Cutrine-Plus Liquid p. 6-7	Copper Sulfate p. 8-9
SUBMERSED			
Bladderwort			
Coontail			
Elodea			
Hydrilla			
Milfoil			
Parrot Feather			
Pondweed			
FLOATING			
Duckweed			
False Loosenstrife			
Water Lily	***		
Water Shield	**		
EMERSED			
American Lotus	**		
Bulrush	***		
Cattail (Broadleaf)	***		
Cattail (Narrowleaf)	***		
Pickerelweed	**		
Purple Loosestrife	**		
Reed Grass / Grass	***		
Smartweed	*		
Spatterdock	***		
Water Chestnut			
Water Pennywort			
Water Primrose	**		
Water Willow	**		
ALGAE			
Chara		***	***
Filamentous Algae		***	***
Planktonic Algae		***	***

WEEDS & ALGAE

Hydrothol 191 Granular p. 10-11	Clipper Granular p. 12-13	Reward Liquid p. 14-15	Combined Reward + Cutrine-Plus p. 16-17
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*** = Excellent ** = Good * = Fair
In water less than 3 feet deep



AQUANEAT LIQUID TREATS:

FLOATING PLANTS

- Water Lily* ***
- Water Shield* **

EMERSED PLANTS

- American Lotus* **
- Bulrush* ***
- Cattail (Broadleaf)* ***
- Cattail (Narrowleaf)* ***
- Pickerehweed* *
- Purple Loosestrife* *
- Reed Grass/Grass* ***
- Smartweed* **
- Spatterdock* ***
- Water Primrose* *
- Water Willow* *

*** = Excellent
** = Good
* = Fair

In water less than 3 feet deep

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Apply Aquaneat Liquid in mid- to late season. Best results are obtained when applied to actively growing, well-developed foliage. A six-hour rain-free period following application is required for proper herbicide absorption. Provides effective control of most green vegetation.

Use 1.0 to 2.0 oz. of Aquaneat Liquid and 0.5 to 1.0 oz. of Cygnet Plus. Add water to make 1 gallon of solution. Apply with a Constructor Tank Sprayer. Uniformly wet foliage to the point of runoff.

Coverage with Aquaneat Liquid varies depending on the type of weed treated and density of growth. Typically 100 gallons of spray solution will cover 1 acre. Well-established perennial weeds such as cattails and water lilies may require a second treatment in three weeks.

Water in areas treated with Aquaneat Liquid has no use restrictions.

AQUANEAT LIQUID

Aquaneat Liquid with glyphosate is a broad spectrum, root killing, system herbicide. Controls a broad spectrum of floating and emersed weeds in and around surface waters. Great on land, too!

Thorough systemic action. Applied directly to foliage exposed in air, Aquaneat Liquid is absorbed by the weed, and moves throughout killing roots and all.

Effective on weeds which have most of their foliage above water. Will not work on submersed weeds.

Initial results occur in 2-4 days. Results begin with wilting and yellowing followed by full browning. Well-established heavy growth will require 1 to 3 weeks to show results.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Isopropylamine salt of glyphosate

WEIGHT % ACTIVE INGREDIENT

53.8

EPA REG. NO.

Aquaneat Liquid 42750-59

Aquaneat

2.5 gallons (treats 2.5 to 3.2 acres)\$234

Water use restriction (in days)

	HUMAN			ANIMAL	IRRIGATION		
	Drinking	Swimming	Fish Consumption	Drinking	Turf	Forage	Food Crop
Aquaneat	0+	0	0	0	0	0	0

+ see label for distance allowed from potable water intake.



CUTRINE-PLUS LIQUID TREATS:

ALGAE

Chara ***

Filamentous Algae ***

Planktonic Algae ***

*** = Excellent

** = Good

* = Fair

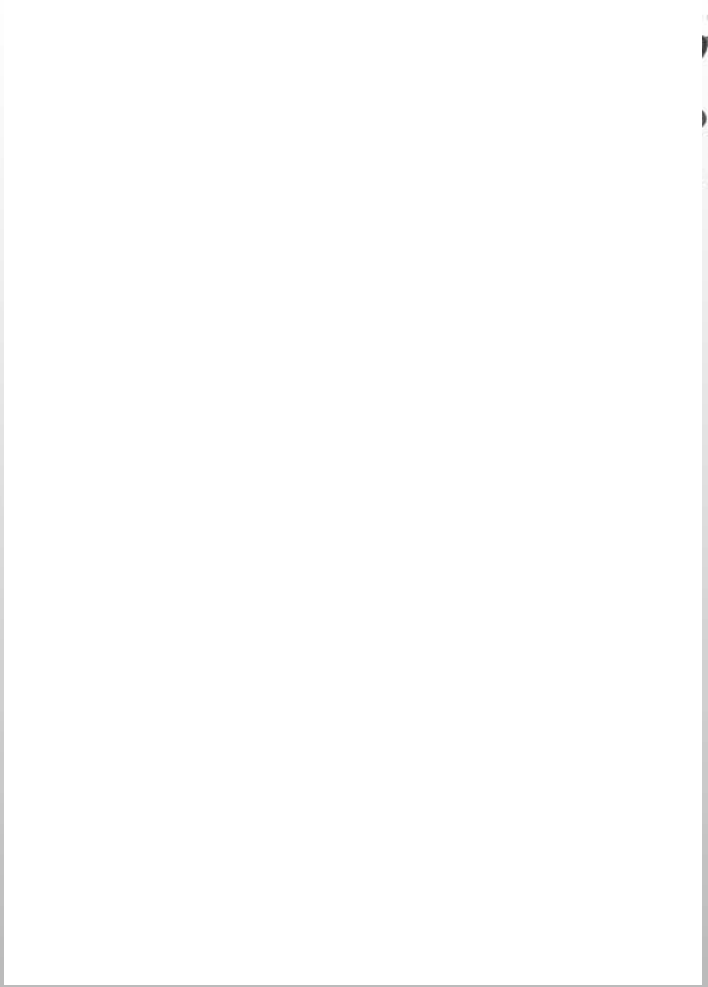
In water less than 3 feet deep

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

To apply Cutrine-Plus Liquid, determine the volume of water to be treated in acre-feet. For Filamentous Algae and Planktonic Algae, use 1 gallon of Cutrine-Plus Liquid per 1.5 acre-feet of water to be treated. For Chara, use 2 gallons of Cutrine-Plus Liquid per 1.5 acre-feet of water to be treated. Dilute with a minimum of 9 parts water. Spray uniformly over the water surface, allowing the material to rain down in coarse droplets for better surface penetration.

Contact with Filamentous Algae will be improved by breaking apart heavy surface mats before application. Use Cygnet Plus to increase penetration and contact. Treat heavy infestations in sections of 1/3 to 1/2 of the total algae volume in to avoid oxygen depletion. When treating sections, allow 5 to 7 days before continuing to untreated sections.

Contains NO corrosive sulfates.



Water use restriction (in days)

	HUMAN	ANIMAL	IRRIGATION
	Drinking Swimming Fish Consumption	Drinking	Turf Forage Food Crop

Citrine-Plus



COPPER SULFATE GRANULAR TREATS:

ALGAE

Chara *
Filamentous Algae *
Planktonic Algae *

*** = Excellent

** = Good

* = Fair

In water less than 3 feet deep

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Algae can be controlled with as little as 2.7 pounds per acre foot of water.

Treat one third of your pond with each treatment as not to kill fish.

COPPER SULFATE GRANULAR

A granular form of copper sulfate to control a broad range of algae.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate

WEIGHT % ACTIVE INGREDIENT

99% Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate

1% Inert Ingredients

EPA REG. NO.

Environmental Hazardous Substance,
Class 9 UN3077

Copper Sulfate, 50 lb. bag\$125

Water use restriction (in days)

	HUMAN			ANIMAL	IRRIGATION		
	Drinking	Swimming	Fish Consumption	Drinking	Turf	Forage	Food Crop
Copper Sulfate Granular	1	1	1	1	1	1	1



HYDROTHOL 191 GRANULAR TREATS:

SUBMERSED PLANTS

Coontail **
Elodea **
Hydrilla **
Milfoil **
Parrot Feather **
Pondweed ***

FLOATING PLANTS

Water Lily *
Water Shield *

EMERSED PLANTS

American Lotus *
Spatterdock *
Water Primrose *

ALGAE

Chara *
Filamentous Algae *
Planktonic Algae *

*** = Excellent
** = Good
* = Fair

In water less than 3 feet deep

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

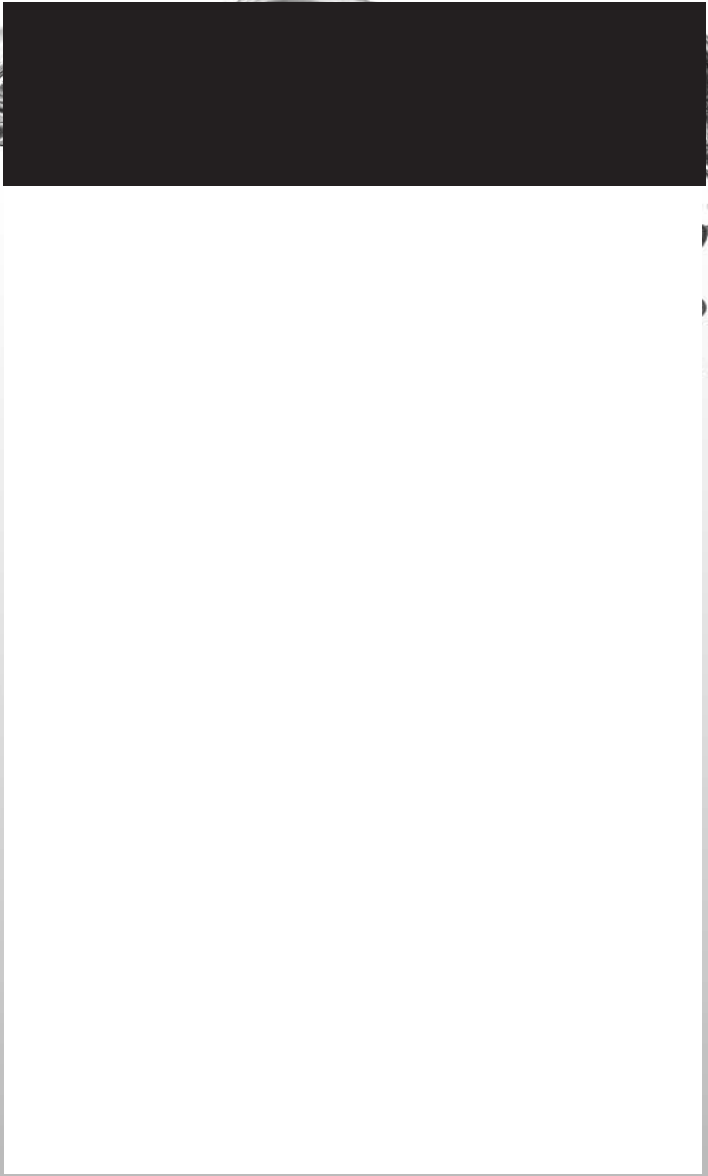
Algae can be controlled with as little as 0.2 ppm of Hydrothol 191 Granular when the entire pond is treated. For longer term control or post treatments, use 0.5 to 1.5 ppm. Repeat treatment when growth reappears. For floating mats, scatter uniformly over the surface of the mat.

For weeds, the recommended application rate for Hydrothol 191 Granular ranges from 0.5 to 3.0 ppm. For most Pondweeds growing in lakes or ponds, 1.0 to 2.0 ppm will give excellent control. This rate is equivalent to 5 to 10 lbs. of Hydrothol 191 Granular per 1,000 sq. ft. at an average depth of 4 feet. Adjust this quantity of material up or down depending on average depth. At a 6-foot average depth, use 560% more material per 1,000 sq. ft. When treating an entire pond, you can use 25% to 50% less material and still achieve excellent control.

Determine pounds of material to use for lakes or ponds by multiplying (the application rate in ppm) x (average depth in feet) x (1.25). This will give the number of pounds of Hydrothol 191 Granular to use on 1,000 sq. ft.

Heavily infested irrigation canals or drainage ditches will require 3.0 to 5.0 ppm of Hydrothol 191 Granular. Determine pounds of material to use for irrigation canals or drainage ditches by multiplying (the application rate in ppm) x (1000's of linear feet) x (cross section in sq. ft.) x (1.25).

Treat heavy infestations in sections of 1/3 to 1/2 of the total weed volume to avoid oxygen depletion. Allow 5 to 7 days before continuing to untreated sections. Water in areas treated with Hydrothol 191 Granular should not be used for irrigation, human or animal consumption for 7 to 25 days depending on the application rate.



Water use restriction (in days)

	HUMAN	ANIMAL	IRRIGATION
	Drinking Swimming Fish Consumption	Drinking	Turf Forage Food Crop

Hydrothol 191
Granular

7-25 0 0 7-25 7-25 7-25 7-25



CLIPPER GRANULAR TREATS:

SUBMERSED PLANTS

- Bladderwort **
- Cabomba ***
- Coontail **
- Eurasian watermilfoil ***
- Elodea **
- Hydrilla ***
- Milfoil ***
- Parrot Feather *
- Pondweed ***

EMERSED PLANTS

- American Lotus **
- Cattail (Broadleaf) *
- Cattail (Narrowleaf) *
- Smartweed *
- Spatterdock **
- Water Primrose *
- Water Willow **

FLOATING PLANTS

- Duckweed ***
- Ginac Salvinia ***
- Water Lettuce ***
- Water Lily **
- Water Shield **
- Watermeal ***

*** = Excellent

** = Good

* = Fair

In water less than 3 feet deep

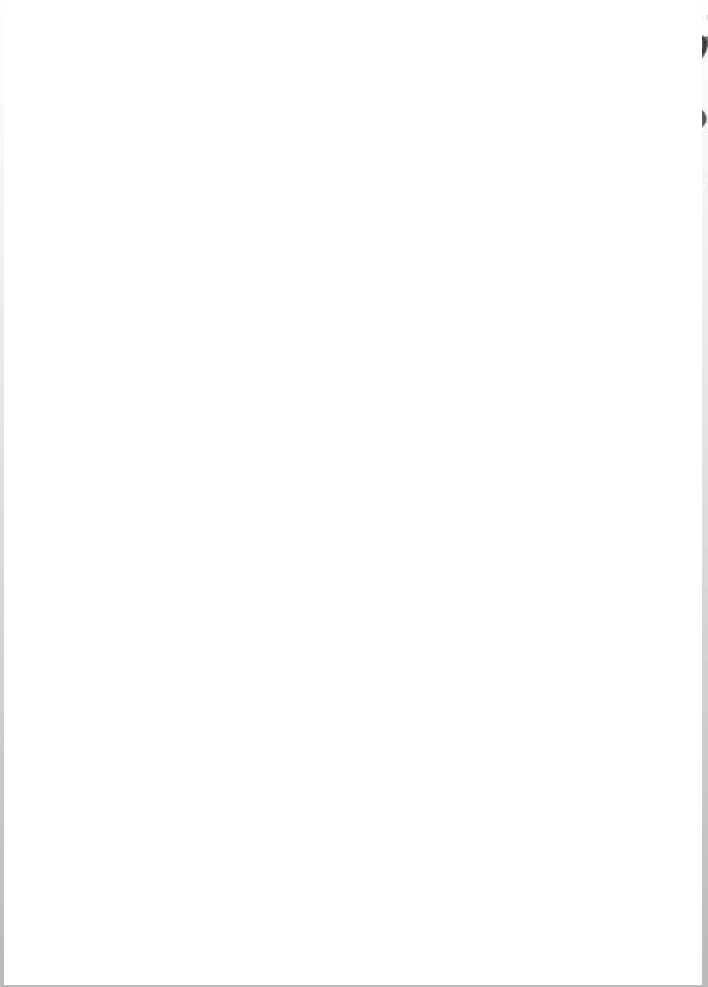
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For use in bayous, canals, drainage ditches, lakes, marshes, fresh water ponds and reservoirs.

May be applied by foliar and/or surface spray, submersed injection or by aerial.

Subsurface: Apply at 100 to 400 ppb

Surface: Apply at 6 to 12 oz. per acre



Water use restriction (in days)

	HUMAN	ANIMAL	IRRIGATION
	Drinking Swimming Fish Consumption	Drinking	Turf Forage Food Crop



REWARD LIQUID® TREATS:

SUBMERSED PLANTS

Bladderwort **
Coontail **
Elodea **
Hydrilla **
Milfoil **
Parrot Feather **
Pondweed **

FLOATING PLANTS

Duckweed ***
Water Shield *

EMERSED PLANTS

Bulrush *
Cattail (Broadleaf) **
Cattail (Narrowleaf) **
Pickerelweed **
Reed Grass/Grass **
Smartweed *
Water Pennywort ***
Water Primrose *
Water Willow *

ALGAE

Filamentous Algae **
Planktonic Algae *

*** = Excellent

** = Good

* = Fair

In water less than 3 feet deep

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Rates vary from about 1 to 2 gallons per surface acre of water.



Water use restriction (in days)

	HUMAN	ANIMAL	IRRIGATION
	Drinking Swimming Fish Consumption	Drinking	Turf Forage Food Crop



MUKK BUSSTER LIQUID TREATS:

FLOATING PLANTS

Water Lily ***

Water Shield **

EMERSED PLANTS

American Lotus **

Bulrush ***

Cattail (Broadleaf) ***

Cattail (Narrowleaf) ***

Pickerelweed *

Purple Loosestrife *

Reed Grass/Grass ***

Smartweed **

Spatterdock ***

Water Primrose *

Water Willow *

*** = Excellent

** = Good

* = Fair

In water less than 3 feet deep

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Start up application rate:
20 pounds per surface acre

Maintenance application rate:
10 pounds per surface acre every 30 to 60 days thereafter



Water use restriction (in days)

	HUMAN	ANIMAL	IRRIGATION
	Drinking Swimming Fish Consumption	Drinking	Turf Forage Food Crop

Mukk Busster
Liquid

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0



**CYGNET PLUS IS A SURFACTANT
FOR USE COMBINED WITH:**

Aquaneat
Cutrine-Plus Liquid

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For floating, emersed or terrestrial weeds, use 0.5 to 1.0 oz. of Cygnet Plus per gallon of spray solution.

For submersed weeds, use 1.5 to 2.5 oz. of Cygnet Plus per gallon of spray solution.

Water in areas treated with spray solutions containing Cygnet Plus have no restrictions other than those of the product with which it is combined.



Water use restriction (in days)

	HUMAN	ANIMAL	IRRIGATION
	Drinking Swimming Fish Consumption	Drinking	Turf Forage Food Crop

Cygnets Plus

0 0 0 0 0 0 0



Aquashade and Cygnet Select are both very popular dyes for natural ponds and lakes. Early application is critical as these products work by preventing growth, not killing it.

Aquashade tints your water a beautiful turquoise shade of blue. Cygnet Select has more of a true blue color.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Pour directly into the water. Dyes disperse within several hours by natural water movement.

The entire pond volume should be treated. Use where there is minimal inflow and outflow of water. Additional applications will be needed at 1 to 4 week intervals as dyes are broken down by sunlight.

Safe for Goldfish and Koi.

Use 1.0 gallon of per 4.0 acre-feet of water (1 surface acre with an average depth of 4 feet).

Water in areas treated should not be used for human drinking.

Water use restriction (in days)

	HUMAN			ANIMAL	IRRIGATION		
	Drinking	Swimming	Fish Consumption	Drinking	Turf	Forage	Food Crop
Aquashade Liquid	##	0	0	0	0	0	0

Cygnets Select

##

0

0

0

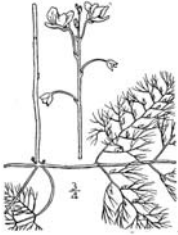
PRODUCTS

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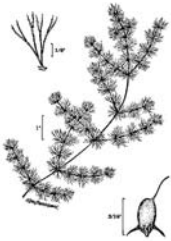
SUBMERSED WEEDS

For treatment of submersed weeds, refer to Hydrothol 191, Clipper, Reward and Cutrine-Plus.



BLADDERWORT (*Utricularia*)

Finely divided leaves scattered along the stem with numerous bladder-like structures on leaves. Stems have many branches and are densely leafy at the tips. Flowers are yellow and rise above the water surface when mature.



COONTAIL (*Ceratophyllum demersum*)

Leaves whorled around the stem and have a serrated appearance (see leaf detail). Spacing between leaf whorls is variable. Consequently, weeds may be long and sparse or bushy. Near the end of the stem leaves and whorls are crowded. Branches repeatedly forked. May be confused with Busy Pondweed or Chara. Chara has a strong odor when crushed, Busy Pondweed and Coontail do not.



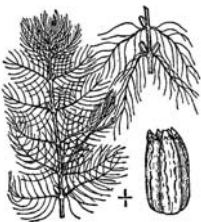
ELODEA (*Elodea canadensis*)

Similar to Hydrilla. Leaves whorled in groups of three. Elodea leaves have a smooth edge. Whorls of leaves are compact near the growing tips. Spacing between whorls increases further down the stem.



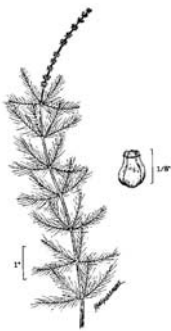
HYDRILLA (*Hydrilla verticillata*)

Similar to Elodea. Hydrilla has leaves whorled in groups of three or more. Leaves have a serrated edge with 2-3 pointed spines on the midrib of the underside. Whorls of leaves are compact near the growing tips. Spacing between whorls increases further down the stem.



MILFOIL (*Myriophyllum*)

Leaves whorled in groups of four. Each leaf is divided into many thread-like leaflets extending from a central rib (see leaf detail). Forms tangled mats at the surface. Seed heads develop in mid-to late season and may extend above the water surface. Treat anytime weeds are actively growing.



PARROT FEATHER
(Myriophyllum Brasiliense)

Also a type of milfoil. Leaves whorled in groups of four to six. Each leaf is divided into eighteen pairs of thread-like segments resembling a feather. This species differs from the other Milfoils by having its foliage partially out to of the water. Emerged foliage is bright green.



HORNED PONDWEED
(Zannichellia palustris)

Leaves are long and thread-like. Oppositely arranged on the stem unlike other pondweeds. Seeds found at the leaf base, flattish in shape, and serrated on one side.



BUSHY PONDWEED (Najas gracillima)

Leaves are narrow with tiny spines along the edges. Leaves slightly enlarged at the base. Stems slender with frequent branching. Leaves oppositely attached, or in groups of two or more at a node. Leaves are densely concentrated at the tips. May be confused with Chara or Coontail. Chara has a strong odor when crushed, Bushy Pondweed and Coontail do not.



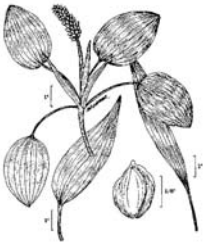
LEAFY PONDWEED (Potamogeton foliosus)

Short grass-like leaves which measure one to three inches long and branch freely on a slender stem. Leaves alternately arranged on the stem. Clumps of four to eight fruting bodies attached at a center stem by a short reed stalk that rises above the water surface when mature.



SAGO PONDWEED
(Potamogeton pectinatus)

Leaves are stiff, narrow and thread-like. Stems branched with leaves laterately arranged on stem. Spreading leaves resemble a fan with an overall bushy appearance. Nutlets appear like beads on a string. Tiny green flower appears on a psike along with nutlets above the water surface when mature.



LARGE-LEAF PONDWEED

(Potamogeton amplifolius)

Leaves both floating and submersed. Submersed leaves are large, oblong, wavy, and taper to the stem. Floating leaves are oval shaped. Parallel leaf veins are evident. Stems are seldom branched. Leaves alternately arranged on stem. Solid, tightly packed spike of nutlets at tip of weed rises above water surface when mature.



FLOATING-LEAF PONDWEED

(Potamogeton natans)

Leaves both floating and submersed. Submersed leaves are long and narrow. Floating leaves are oblong and slightly heart shaped at base. Parallel leaf veins are evident. Stems occasionally branched. Leaves alternately arranged on stem. Solid, tightly packed spike of nutlets at tip of weed rises above water surface when mature.



CURLY-LEAF PONDWEED

(Potamogeton crispus)

Leaves thin with wavy and finely serrated edges. Stems branched. Upper leaves are often crispy and appear waxy. Leaves alternately arranged on stem. Flowers born on spikes rise above the water surface when mature.



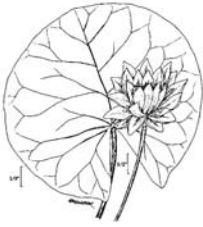
CLASPING-LEAF PONDWEED

(Potamogeton richardsonii)

Leaves wide and wavy with smooth edges. Broad leaf base clasps the stem. Upper stem commonly branched and leafy. Leaves alternately arranged on stem. Solid, tightly packed spike of nutlets at tip of weed rises above water surface when mature.

FLOATING WEEDS

For treatment of floating weeds, refer to Aquastar, Hydrothol 191, Clipper, Reward and Cutrine-Plus.



WHITE WATER LILY (*Nymphaea odorata*)

Leaves large, round and slit to the center. Underside of leaf is often purplish. Stem is below the surface. Roots are thick and fleshy, most often buried in mud. Flowers are white with multiple rows of petals born on a single stalk at or above the water surface. Do not confuse with Spatterdock.



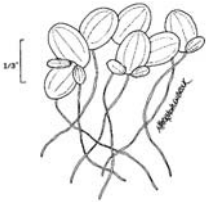
WATER SHIELD (*Brasenia schreberi*)

Leaves are oval in shape with smooth edges usually with rust-colored underside. Stem is attached to the middle of the leaf. A clear jelly-like slime covers the underside of the leaves and stems on mature weeds. A dull purple flower develops in early summer. Best treated early before jelly-like slime develops.



FALSE LOOSESTRIFE (*Ludwigia palustris*)

Leaves both floating and submersed. Oblong and narrow near the stem. Leaves oppositely attached to stem, most often in pairs. Stems rooted at the joints. Forms tangled mat on the water surface when mature.



DUCKWEED (*Lemna minor*)

Leaves the size of a pencil eraser. May be observed individually or in clusters upon close observation. Small root hairs may be seen hanging down from the underside of the leaf. No stem is distinguishable. Heavy growth may blanket the surface to depth of several inches. Duckweed is not as interconnected as Filamentous Algae. Do not confuse with Algae.

EMERSED WEEDS

For treatment of floating weeds, refer to Aquastar, Hydrothol 191, Clipper, Reward and Cutrine-Plus.



PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE (*Lythrum salicaria*)

Leaves slightly heart-shaped at base coming to a point at leaf tip. Leaves small and more numerous near tip. Stems rigid, four-sided and have fine hairs on them. Leaves oppositely arranged on stem usually in pairs. Flowers bright purplish on a spike closely attached to stem.



WATER WILLOW (*Dianthera americana*)

Leaves long, narrow and tapered at each end. Branched veins are evident. Edges are smooth. Stems are usually unbranched. Leaves oppositely arranged on stem usually in pairs. Flowers born on spikes, purplish in color.



WATER PRIMROSE (*Jussiaea repens*)

Leaves are lance-shaped with smooth edges. Veins in leaves are evident. Stems and leaves are hairy. Leaves are numerous and alternately arranged on the stem. Flowers are bright yellow and develop at the top of the weed when mature.



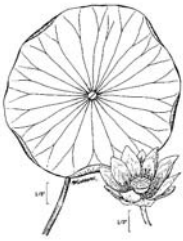
SMARTWEED (*Polygonum hydropiperoides*)

Leaves are oblong and smooth on the edges. Stems are distinctly jointed. Leaves alternately arranged on the stem. The lower portion of the stem is rooted at the joints. Flowers are small and tightly clustered and are white or pink in color. Weed may be emersed in shallow water or completely submerged with only flowers visible above surface in deep water.



BULRUSH (*Scirpus* spp.)

Leaves may or may not be present. If present, they appear as a continuation of the stem. Stems are tall and smooth and either round or triangular in shape. A loose cluster of brownish flowers and seeds are located near the tip of the stem.



AMERICAN LOTUS (*Nelumbo lutea*)

Floating leaves are circular with stems attached to the center of the leaf underside. Emerged leaves are also circular and depressed to the center of the upper surface. Flowers are solitary pale yellow and composed of numerous petals. The seed pod is in the flower center with seeds embedded in the surface.



SPATTERDOCK (*Nuphar advena*)

Leaves heart-shaped at base, shy and smooth. Some leaves float but most stand above water. Flowers are solitary on a long stalk slightly above the water surface, yellow with green outer petals. Roots become very thick once the weed is well established.



PICKERELWEED (*Pontederia cordata*)

Leaves are heart-shaped at the base. Veins are very fine and numerous. Flowers are blue-purple and crowded on elongated terminal spikes. Each flower has six petal-like parts united below into a tube.



WATER PENNYWORT (*Hydrocotyle*)

Leaves round with low rounded lobes. Attached at center to a stem. Leaf is about the size of a half dollar. Stems extend from a horizontal root in shallow water. Flowers rise in groups from smooth stems. Each individual flower has five small white petals. Often rooted in mud, forming dense mats.



CATTAIL (*Typha latifolia*)

Leaves are tall and flat. Stems are tall, round and unbranched. Flower is the distinctive cigar-shaped cattail which is green in early summer and turns brown and fuzzy in fall. This weed has an extensive root system. Difficult to control when well established. Stout root stocks make this weed difficult to pull out.



WATER CHESTNUT (*Trapa natans*)

Submersed leaves are thread-like and far apart on the stem. Floating leaves are nearly triangular or diamond-shaped, toothed in the upper half on inflated stems. Flowers have four white petals.

GRASS FAMILY (*Gramineae*)

Many kinds of grasses grow in damp places and at times are found in water. Leaves are long and slender, usually ten times as long as wide. Veins within the leaves run parallel to the length. Leaves are arranged alternately on the stem. Most grasses are emersed including but not limited to Giant Cutgrass, Giant Foxtail, Maidencane, Paragrass and Sawgrass.

REED GRASS (*Phragmites maximus*)

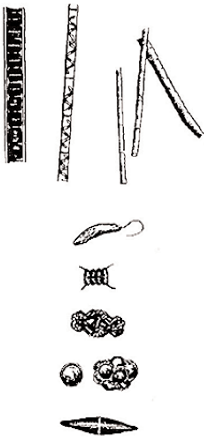
Leaves are long and flat with parallel veins. Stems are tall and round with lateraley arranged leaves. Flower of weed is made up of spikelets with long silky thread-like mass of hairs. Stout root stocks make this weed difficult to pull out.

For treatment of algae, refer to Hydrothol 191, Copper Sulfate, Reward and Cutrine-Plus.



CHARA (*Chara vulgaris*)

Leaf-like structures whorled around hollow stem. Dense growth attached, but not rooted to bottom. May “carpet” large areas of a lake or pond bottom. Strong musky odor when crushed. May have a gritty texture due to mineral deposits on the weed surface. May be confused with Bushy Pondweed or Coontail.



FILAMENTOUS ALGAE

Individual filaments are a series of cells joined end to end that give a thread-like appearance. Often referred to as pond moss or scum. Forms surface “mats.” Growth begins at the bottom and rises to the surface as a bubble-filled mass. May also form fur-like growths on logs and rocks at the bottom.

PLANKTONIC ALGAE

Microscopic growth often visible as a greenish tinge suspended in the upper few feet of water. Several blooms may resemble pea soup and actually thicken the water.

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SALES POLICY

We believe that the sale of aquatic herbicides and algaecides requires responsible product stewardship prior to, during and after the sale. The concept of responsible product stewardship requires the end user to understand the proper product to use for the target plant, when to apply it, how to apply it, what to expect, when to expect it, product and water use restrictions and the proper disposal of the empty product container. It is our belief this requires, at minimum, a person to person conversation between a representative and the end user.

Please utilize the product information supplied as a guide and simply contact us to discuss your management goals and specific product requirements.

DISCLAIMER

Pesticide sales and use are regulated by various state and federal agencies. Consult them regarding these regulations and restrictions. The information in this booklet is for reference only and should not be considered a recommendation.

ALWAYS read and follow the product label instructions, applications and restrictions.

For the most updated label and MSDS information, please refer to the information regarding each product or contact the manufacturer directly.

We recommend contacting a certified commercial applicator for herbicide and algaecide application.

The information enclosed is for general information and not intended to provide specific advice.

PHOTO CREDIT / IMAGES: USDA, NRCS. 2011. The PLANTS Database (<http://plants.usda.gov>, 13 March 2011). National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.

Steve Hurst @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Algae: Department of Wildlife & Fisheries Sciences, Texas AgriLife Extension Service;
<http://aquaplant.tamu.edu>



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