Aquatic Herbicide Tables

RWFM-PU-143
October 2026

Table 1. Treatment Response of Common Aquatic Plants to Registered Herbicides

Aquatic Group & Vegetation	bispyribac	carfentrazone	copper & copper complexes - *algaecides*	copper complexes - *herbicides*	diquat	copper-based tank mixed with diquat	endothall	fluridone	flumioxazin	glyphosate	imazamox	imazapyr	penoxsulam	sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate	triclopyr	2,4-D	florpyrauxifen-benzyl[14]	Grass Carp[9]	Tilapia[13]
	Aquatic Herbicide[1]																		
Algae																			
Chara/Nitella	P		E		P	E	G[2]-P[3]	P	P	P						P		G	F
filamentous			E		G	E	G[2]-P[3]	P	G	P				G[6]		P		F	F-G
planktonic			E		P	E	G[2]	P	F	P				G[6]		P		P	P-F
Floating Plants																			
azolla		G	P		G	G		E	E	F			E			F	G[11]	F	E
duckweeds		E	P		G	G	P	E	E	P		P	E			F		F	G
salvinia	F	G	P		G			E	E	G	E		E					P	P
water hyacinth	E	G	P	G[4]	E	E		P	P	G	E	E	E		E	E	G[11]	P	P
watermeal	F	G	P		F			G	E				G			F		P	P
water lettuce	E	E	P	G[4]	E	E		G	E	G		E	E		G	F		P	P
Submerged Plants																			
coontail	P		P	G[4]	E	E	E	E	G							G	F	F-G	P
elodea			P	G[4]	E	E	F	E	E				G					E	P
fanwort			P	P	G	G	F	E	G				G			F	F	F	P
hydrilla	E		P	G[4]	G	E	G	E	G		G		E				E	E	P
milfoils	G	E	P	G[4]	E	E	E	G	G		G		E		E	E	E	F	P
naiads			P	G[4]	E	E	E	E	E				G			F		E	P
parrotfeather			P	P	E	E	E	E	G		G	G[5]	G		G	E	G	G	P
pondweeds	G		P	G[4]	G	E	E	E	G		E	G[5]	G			P	P-F	E	P-F

Table 1. Treatment Response of Common Aquatic Plants to Registered Herbicides (cont.)

Aquatic Group & Vegetation	bispyribac	carfentrazone	copper & copper complexes - *algaecides*	copper complexes - *herbicides*	diquat	copper-based tank mixed with diquat	endothall	fluridone	flumioxazin	glyphosate	imazamox	imazapyr	penoxsulam	sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate	triclopyr	2,4-D	florpyrauxifen-benzyl[14]	Grass Carp[9]	Tilapia[13]
	Aquatic Herbicide[1]																		
Emergent Plants																			
alders			P		F		P	P		E		E			E	E		P	P
alligatorweed	E	F			P			F	G	G	G	E			E	F	E[11]	P	P
arrowhead	E		P		G	G	G	E	G	E	E	E				E		P	P
buttonbrush			P		F		P	P		G		G				F		P	P
cattails	P		P		G		P	F	P	E	E	E				F		P	P
common reed			P		F			F	P	E	G	E				F		P	P
frogbit	E			F[4]	E	E			G	F	E	E			E	E		P	P
pickerelweed	F			F[4]	G	E		P	P	F	E	E			G	G		P	P
sedges & rushes	F		P		F	F		P	F	G		E[7] F[8]	G			F	NR-G[10]	P	P
slender spikerush			P		G	G		G	P	P		F					F-G[11]	P	P
smartweed	G		P	F[4]	F	F-G		F	P	E	E	E	G		E	E	G	P	P
southern watergrass			P					G		E		E				P		P	P
waterlilies	F		P		P			E	F	G	G	G	G		G	E	E[12]	P	P
water pennywort	G		P		G	G		P	G	G		E	G		E	G		P	P
water primrose		F	P		F	F-G	P	F	G	E	E	E			E	E	G[12]	P	P
watershield			P		P			G	G	G	G	E				E	G[12]	P	P
willows	P		P		F		P	P	P	E		E			E	E		P	P

[1] *E = excellent control; G = good control; F = fair control; P = poor control; NR = not rated; blank = unknown or no control*
[2] *Hydrothol formulations*
[3] *Aquathol formulations*
[4] *Specific copper complexes only (e.g., Nautique, Komeen, etc.)*
[5] *Spray only emergent portion*
[6] *Best on blue-green algae*
[7] *E for sedge*
[8] *F for rushes*
[9] *Texas Parks and Wildlife permit required*
[10] *G for rushes only*
[11] *In-water application*
[12] *Foliar application*
[13] *Check TPWD tilapia zones*
[14] *Only PRO Certified ProcellaCOR specialists can purchase and apply*

Table 2. Examples of Common Trade Names of Aquatic Herbicides	
Active Ingredients	**Commonly Available Trade Names**
bispyribac	Tradewind, Airstream
carfentrazone	Stingray
copper & complexes	Copper Sulfate, Cutrine, Cutrine Plus, Captain, Crystal Plex, Agritec, EarthTec, Clearigate, K-Tea, others
copper – *herbicides*	Komeen, Nautique
diquat	Reward, Harvester, Tribune, Tsunami DQ, Weedtrine D, Diquat SPC2L, Alligare Diquat, others
endothall	Aquathol K, Aquathol Super K, Hydrothol 191
flumioxazin	Clipper, Flumigard WDG, Flumigard SC, Semera SC, Propeller
fluridone	Sonar, Avast, WhiteCap, Restore, Alligare Fluridone
glyphosate	Rodeo, Aquamaster, AquaNeat, Eraser AQ, Refuge, Roundup Custom, others
imazamox	Clearcast, Imox, Imazacast, Top Deck, Castaway
imazapyr	Habitat, Arsenal, Polaris, Imazapyr 4 SL, Ecomazapyr 2SL
penoxsulam	Galleon SC
sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate	GreenClean, PAK 27, Phycomycin SCP
triclopyr	Renovate 3, Trycera, Navitrol, Ecotriclopyr, Triclopyr 3, Renovate Max G granular, Renovate OTF granular
2,4-D	Navigate, Weedar 64, HardBall, AquaSweep, Alligare 2,4-D Amine, Aquacide pellets, others
florpyrauxifen-benzyl	ProcellaCOR SC

Texas A&M University & the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service do not endorse any trade name herbicide, company, or products. Brand names are provided as examples for reference only, and this list is not exhaustive.

Table 3. Aquatic Vegetation Herbicide Control Water Use Restriction[1] (Number of days after treatment before use in private waters only)

	Human Use			Livestock	Irrigation	
Common Name	**Drinking**	**Swimming**	**Fishing**	**Watering**	**Turf**	**Crops**
bispyribac	0	0	0	0	30	30
carfentrazone	0–1[2]	0	0	0–1[2]	0–14[2]	0–14[2]
copper complexes	*[3]	0	0	0	0	0
diquat	1–3[4]	0	0	1	1–3[4]	5
endothall[5]	7–25	1	0	7–25	7–25	7–25
flumioxazin	0	0	0	0	0–3[4]	5
fluridone	*[6]	0	0	0	7–30	7–30
glyphosate	*[7]	0	0	0	0	0
imazamox	*[6]	0	0	0	1	1[8]
imazapyr	*[9]	0	0	0	120[10]	120[10]
penoxsulam	0	0	0	0	0	*[11]
SCP[12]	0	0	0	0	0	0
triclopyr	*[13]	0	0	0	0[14]	120[15]
2,4-D	*[16]	*[16]	*[16]	*[16]	*[16]	*[16]
florpyrauxifen-benzyl[17]	0	0	0	*[18]	*[19]	*[19]

[1] *Aquatic vegetation control can result in periods of low dissolved oxygen, which can stress and/or kill fish. It is best to treat most aquatic vegetation early in the growing season, when the plant is rapidly growing. Treating small areas (e.g., 1/4) of the pond at a time at 10- to 14-day intervals will allow for decomposition, usually without causing oxygen depletion.*

[2] *Varies if 20% or more of surface area is treated*

[3] *If water is for drinking, the elemental copper concentration should not exceed 1.0 ppm (i.e., 4.0 ppm copper sulfate).*

[4] *Depending on formulation or rate.* ***Read label.***

[5] *Length of use restriction for endothall varies with concentration used.* ***Read label.***

[6] *Do not apply within 0.25 mile of a functioning potable water intake.*

[7] *Do not apply within 0.5 mile of a functioning potable water intake.*

[8] *Do not use treated water to irrigate greenhouses, nurseries, or hydroponics.*

[9] *Greater than 1/2 mile from potable water intake*

[10] *Or until <1.0 ppb*

[11] *Do not use water from any treated site for food crop irrigation until residues are determined to be less than or equal to 1 ppb.*

[12] *Sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate*

[13] *Minimum setback distances from potable water intakes required and laboratory tests to determine < 0.4 ppm for use.* ***Read label.***

[14] *No restriction on irrigating established grasses, but do not harvest hay for 14 days after application. Read label.*

[15] *Or until non-detectable concentration in immunoassay analysis*

[16] *Water restrictions on 2,4-D vary with formulation, location, rate, and time of year.* ***Read label.***

[17] *Only PRO Certified ProcellaCOR specialists can purchase and apply.*

[18] *Do not allow livestock to drink if manure is used for compost until active concentrations are <1 ppb.*

[19] *Do not irrigate until active concentrations are <1 ppb.*

ONLY PRODUCTS LABELED FOR AQUATIC USE may be used in, over, or near the water.

Additional information is available through the following references and websites: ***aquaplant.tamu.edu***, ***srac.msstate.edu***, *and* ***fisheries.tamu.edu***

These tables were prepared and maintained by: Todd Sink, Associate Professor and Aquaculture Extension Specialist, *and* ***Brittany Chesser, Aquatic Vegetation Management Program Specialist***