

Effect of florypyrauxifen-benzyl concentration–exposure time on *hygrophila* and *rotala*

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ABSTRACT

Submersed vegetation in flood-control canals must be managed to facilitate the rapid movement of water during periods of heavy rainfall. Two of the most problematic and difficult-to-control macrophytes in south Florida's canals are *hygrophila* [*Hygrophila polysperma* (Roxb.) T. Anderson] and *rotala* [*Rotala rotundifolia* (Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb.) Koehne]. The submersed forms of these amphibious species quickly fill the water column and restrict water flow; thus the management of *hygrophila* and *rotala* is a major concern for resource managers. There are limited chemical control options for managing these species; therefore, the goal of these experiments was to evaluate florypyrauxifen-benzyl at varying concentration–exposure times for control of *hygrophila* and *rotala*. Submersed *hygrophila* and *rotala* plants were exposed to concentrations of florypyrauxifen-benzyl at 0, 2.5, 5, 10, or 20 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ at 6-, 24-, or 48-h exposure times. *Hygrophila* dry weights decreased as florypyrauxifen-benzyl concentration and exposure time increased. *Rotala* was extremely sensitive to florypyrauxifen-benzyl; virtually all *rotala* biomass was eliminated by even the shortest exposure (6 h) to the lowest concentration (2.5 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$) of florypyrauxifen-benzyl. This research reveals the utility of florypyrauxifen-benzyl as a potential management option and provides guidance to resource managers charged with controlling *hygrophila* and *rotala*, especially in systems where flow can reduce exposure times.

Key words: arylpicolinate, canal weeds, CET, herbicide, *Hygrophila polysperma*, ProcellaCOR, *Rotala rotundifolia*

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