

JAN 26 1977

JAN 26 1977

In



**CONTR  
FA**

Farm ponds scoop in water. Most to five feet depth of supplied or by spring.

Already constructed ponds water irrigated fishing ponds provide for raising.

Since people matter plant good swim described contr

Here is the literature you requested. We hope it provides the information you need. If we can be of further help, please let us know.

If you have a need for our products, we hope you will specify TRIANGLE brand.

Thank you for your inquiry.

El Paso Works - El Paso, Texas • Laurel Hill Works

**How**

We use many of them live in substances on the pond bottom (or water itself) and sunlight that penetrates the water to grow and reproduce just as land plants do. Because sunlight is essential, weed growths usually start in shallow areas of ponds, where more light is available.

**Kinds**

There are two main types of plants found in farm ponds:

(1) Algae. These are primitive plants which do not have true roots, leaves, or flowers and reproduce by means of minute spores. The familiar green pond scums, made up of long, hair-like strands belong to this group and are called filamentous algae. Other algae commonly found in ponds occur as millions of tiny single cells floating in the water. When they become abundant, they give the water a rather soupy green (sometimes brown) color, often called a "water bloom."

(2) Higher plants. These are plants which have roots, leaves, flowers, and reproduce by seeds. Such plants we may simply call "weeds" to distinguish them from the algae described above. Some of these weeds live entirely submerged beneath the water surface, some grow up to the surface, with

emergent" weeds,

use

moderate amounts benefit a farm pond. In many of the ponds during water temperature summer. In ponds likely to be near the surface, trout survival increased by the presence of weeds which, by their shade, make the water cooler. Weeds may also be somewhat because they

and to produce a heavier growth of weeds, the chief food of farm ponds, are used to raise those kinds of fish. They lay their eggs on algae or weeds, and these plants are necessary for the production unless artificial spawning is used.

However, even moderate amounts of filamentous algae and weeds are usually an obstacle to farm pond management, and heavy growths are a severe handicap in all ponds. Filamentous algae and weeds clog pond overflow pipes and the intake leading to pumps; they make swimming and fishing difficult or impossible. In the many ponds stocked with a combination of largemouth bass and bluegill sunfish, weeds provide cover for the bluegills so that not enough of these fish are eaten by bass. This commonly leads to an overpopulation of bluegills, accompanied by increasingly poor fish production and fishing.

Heavy vegetation in the pond produces a build-up of dead vegetation on the bottom. As this dead vegetation decays, it uses up oxygen. At night or