

Pest management recommendations in the uplands

- Use pest-resistant rice varieties;
- Use clean, purified, and healthy seeds;
- Observe field sanitation, remove alternate hosts such as weeds;
- Monitor fields regularly for signs and symptoms of pest infestation, population of insect pests vs. natural enemies, damage and plant nutrition assessment; and
- Use pesticides as a corrective measure during pest outbreak.



Rodent Management

- Sanitize fields, implement community rat hunting or install a community trap barrier system (CTBS) (see how to manage rats handouts)
- Use acute rodenticide only during outbreaks.

Weed Control Practices



Some recommended herbicides for upland rice:

- Oxadiazon (Ronstar) at 1 kg a.i./ha (4 L/ha)
- Pendimethalin (Herbadox) at 1.-2.0 kg a.i./ha (3-6 L/ha) to control grasses particularly *R. cochinchinensis*
- 2,4-D for broadleaf and sedge control
- In areas where *Imperata* sp. (cogongrass) is a problem, application of glyphosate is recommended

Mulching or ground covering with legume plants can play a very important role in both improving the soil fertility and managing perennial weeds.