

Weed Management

Weeds to watch out

Cyperus rotundus (Mutha, Sudsud, Onod-onod)

Adaptation of *Cyperus rotundus* from upland (dryland) to lowland (flooded condition)

Control/Management

- Flooding is no longer an option to control *C. rotundus*.
- Dry tillage during dry season will expose tubers to sunlight and tubers are killed through desiccation.
- Pre-plant glyphosate application. Allow *C. rotundus* tubers to emerge, then apply glyphosate 1-2 weeks after emergence (effect of glyphosate is not evident until 2 weeks after application).



Ischaemum rugosum (Bulo-bulo, limba-limba, aguingay sa basak)

- Becoming abundant in wet direct-seeded rice
- A vigorous aggressive weeds
- Can tolerate 30-35% of full sunlight
- Very competitive (5 plants m⁻² reduce rice yields 15% and 80 plants m⁻² reduce yield by 82%)
- One of the commonest seed contaminants in rice seeds
- Alternate host of tungro virus and nematode
- Control measure: handweeding or herbicides



***Leptochloa chinensis* (Pawa, ikog kuring/iring, Palay maya, marapagaymaroy paroy)**

- Increasingly important in wet-seeded rice.
- Not controlled by Nominee which is commonly used in rice.
- Generally multiply through seeds but can propagate vegetatively (cuttings of the culm or rootstocks).
- One of the contaminants in rice seeds.
- Seeds germinate well when fields are drained of flood water for a longer period.



Control/Management

- Use of uncontaminated seeds
- Continuous flooding
- Pre-emergence application of pendimethalin; early post-emergence application of cyhalofop butyl (0.1-0.15 kg a.i./ha) , butachlor + propanil mixture and fenoxaprop ethyl (0.06 kg a.i./ha 10 DAS

Source:

Janiya J, Juliano L, Martin E, Cuaterno W, Laza R, & Rivera N. 2010. Weed management: updates and issues. Rice Self-Sufficiency Plan Rice Technology Updates Seminar

