

Annual Grass Weeds in Wheat

Phalaris paradoxa, *Setaria pumila*, *Avena fatua*, *Bromus pectinatus*, *Snowdenia polystachia* Asendabo, Yewesh Senededo, Sinar, Ginechina, Wovilo, Muja



Wheat crop in southern Spain infested with *Phalaris* sp. (M.J. Jiminez)



S. pumila inflorescences and leaf, showing long hairs near base. (FAO Rome. In: A Weed Identification Guide for Ethiopia, Stroud and Parker, 1989)

Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use certified clean seed for growing crops; seeds considered as the main means of spread Clean tools and farm machinery to prevent spread of weed seeds Control established populations near waterways to prevent spread during flooding and storm events Repeated ploughing/cultivation of the field to destroy weed seedlings when the soil is moist before planting or during off-season in order to reduce the population of weeds germinating after planting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual and erect grasses with an open leaf-sheath, upper leaves have a swollen leaf-sheath which envelopes the inflorescence before flowering Inspect the crop fields a fortnight after sowing for the presence of the weeds, consider control using manual or chemical control when found 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand-weeding once (3-4 weeks after sowing) for moderate infestation, however if severe infestation additional hand weeding before heading of the crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of chemical herbicides may lead to the development of herbicide resistance. When using a pesticide, always wear protective clothing and follow the instructions on the product label, such as dosage, timing of application, and pre-harvest interval. Post-emergence application 2-3 weeks after planting of Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl (75%) at 1 L/ha, Clodinafop-propargyl (8%) at 1 L/ ha, Pyroxsulam (45%) at 500 mL/ha use to control the weeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHO classification: Clodinafop-propargyl: III (slightly hazardous); Pyroxsulam: III (slightly hazardous); Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl: not classified by WHO; based on rat LD50 data considered unlikely to be an acutely hazardous substance in normal use and can be classed as "slightly hazardous to human health"



Ethiopia

CREATED/UPDATED: 2016

AUTHOR(S): Etagegnehu G., Tamado T., Desalegne G., Negussie E.

EDITED BY: Plantwise