

Yellow witchweed in cowpea

Alectra vogelii Kaufiti wa mbeu za mgulu la nyemba



Alectra vogelii very leafy when flowering, resembling free living plants (Photo by Charlie R. Riches in CABI, CPC)



Flowers yellow on stems arising from axils of upper leaves (Photo by Charlie R. Riches in CABI, CPC)

Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use certified seed to reduce the chance of contamination • Seeds are transported by water - Construct contour bunds, box ridges and water ways to prevent water runoff from infested land to clean fields • Seeds travel on machinery - clean farm equipment soon after work in infested areas • Plant resistant and tolerant crop varieties such as IT99K-494-6 and IT82E-16 • Use trap crops such as cotton, sunflower, dicholos beans to deplete the seed bank • Plow under or harvest before parasite emergence or seed set as they are very long-lived • Practice crop rotation with a non-host crop, such as a non-leguminous crop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual herbaceous broadleaved plant, 30-45 cm high; single hairy stem, or sometimes branched near soil level. Always growing in association with host plant. Flowers pale yellow, sometimes with three deep red veins. Leafy when flowering, resembling free living plant • Parasitised/infested plants show wilting • Inspect fields biweekly and take control measures to avoid flowering and seed set 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent seed set by hand pulling before flowering in lightly infested fields, particularly if there is no history of previous infestation • Immediate ploughing of crop residues after harvest to prevent continued seed production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of chemical herbicides may lead to the development of herbicide resistance. 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-emergence herbicide mixtures containing pree (metazachlor+ antidote) according to manufacturer's instructions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO Class III (slightly hazardous)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of postemergence application of Imazaquin at 0.18kg a.i./ha can reduce cowpea infestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO Class U (unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use)



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