

# Oxalis weed in Carrots

*Oxalis latifolia* Kanyebwa (Luganda)



Flowers have pink petals and yellow centres with trifoliate leaves © Dick Culbert, www.flickr.com



*O. latifolia* bulb with small daughter bulbs (bulbils) © John Tann, www.flickr.com

Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean tools and farm machinery to prevent bulbs and stolons from being spread</li> <li>Use certified clean seed to avoid weed seed introduction through contamination</li> <li>Apply mulch such as Guatemala Grass (15-20cm thick mulch layer)</li> <li>Do not accept potentially contaminated materials, e.g. manure and mulch</li> <li>During field preparation, avoid ploughing through Oxalis infested areas to avoid spread of weed bulbs and stolons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Look for small plants without short stem but with 14-15 leaves. Each leaf is composed of 3 fishtail shaped leaflets link to each other</li> <li>The bulb in the soil looks like a small whitish carrot (diameter: 1-2 cm)</li> <li>Inspect fields as and when you are in the field, in particular during and shortly after the wet season, and consider direct control when found</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plough during dry season to expose the bulbs and stolons in the soil to be destroyed by dessication</li> <li>Place organic mulch over areas where weed is expect to grow to provide temporary weed suppression</li> <li>Plough and cover an infested area with a polyethylene sheet to destroy bulbs and stolons in the dry season (soil solarization) especially in the nurseries</li> <li>Apply an effective herbicide, such as Oxyfluorfen, on isolated patches of Oxalis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When using a pesticide or botanical, always wear protective clothing and follow the instructions on the product label, such as such as dosage, timing of application, pre-harvest interval, max number of sprays, restricted re-entry interval.</li> <li>Do not empty into drains and water sources.</li> <li>Oxyfluorfen (240g per litre of active ingredient per hectare)</li> <li>2, 4 - Dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid (2, 4-D) (720g per litre of active ingredient per hectare)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oxyfluorfen: WHO class U (unlikely tp present acute hazard in normal use)</li> <li>2, 4-D: WHO toxicity class II (moderately hazardous)</li> </ul>



## Uganda

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