



Kiểm soát cỏ cháo trên ruộng lúa (small-flowered nutsedge)

Cyperus difformis Cỏ tò ty, cỏ cháo, cỏ lác dù

	Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
 Cyperus difformis ©IRRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention is particularly important as the weed is difficult to control. Seeds are the main means of spread. Clean tools and farm machinery after working in an infested area to prevent spread Flooding of rice fields to a depth of 5-10 cm for 10 - 15 days strongly suppresses the growth of C. difformis Rotate crop every season or annually, as applicable, with non-flooded crop such as maize, soybean, vegetables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erect, perennial sedge, up to 80 cm high, with smooth, triangular, slightly winged stems; numerous reddish fibrous roots; 3-4 basal leaves, smooth, flat and linear up to 25 cm long; tubular sheaths, united at base, often without leaf blades at the base; inflorescence consists of several dense, umbrella-like heads, 2-6 cm long, emerging from the tip of the stem, each topped by 3-8 purplish-brown flowerheads Fruits are brownish elliptical nuts, about 0.6mm long and lightly pitted The plant flowers from April to October in Vietnam Monitor fields weekly in the first 30 days after transplanting/sowing and consider direct control if weed is present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand weeding, raking and hoeing in row-planted rice plants can provide effective control. 	<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. Apply pre-emergence herbicides (0-5 days after transplanting/sowing); reported to be effective are pretilachlor (300-420 g a.i./ha), butachlor (600-720 g a.i./ha), butachlor (600-720 g a.i./ha), propanil (40-50 g a.i./ha) + Butachlor (480-600 g a.i./ha), and thiobencarb (500-620 g a.i./ha) Apply post-emergence herbicide (10-15 days after transplanting/sowing): 2,4 D (700-900 g a.i./ha) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pretilachlor: WHO Class U (unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use), WSSA resistance group 15 // butachlor: WHO class III ((slightly hazardous), WSSA resistance group 15 // propanil: WHO class II (moderately hazardous), WSSA resistance group 7 // thiobencarb: WHO class II (moderately hazardous), WSSA resistance group 8 2,4-D: WHO class II (moderately hazardous), WSSA resistance group 4 The use of pre- and post- emergence herbicides refers to the emergence of the weed.
 Inflorescence ©J. Tann, flickr.com					

Vietnam

CREATED/UPDATED: March 2016

AUTHOR(S): Nguyen Van Liem (PPRI), Nguyen Huy Manh (IAE), Vu Bach Ngoc (PPD), Vu Duy Hoang (VNUA), Ngo Tien Binh (PPD), Nguyen Viet Ha (PPRI)

EDITED BY: Plantwise

