




# Kiểm soát cỏ lác rận trên ruộng lúa (rice flatsedge)

Cyperus iria Lác rận, lác mỡ, cú rận, cỏ gạo

 <p>Cyperus iria ©Les Mehroff, discoverlife.org</p>  <p>Cyperus iria is a tufted weed with a yellowish brown to greenish inflorescence ©IRRI</p>  <p>Inflorescence of Cyperus iria ©Nguyen Van Liem</p>	Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevention is particularly important as the weed is difficult to control. Seeds are the main means of spread.</li> <li>Clean tools and farm machinery after working in an infested area to prevent spread of the weed.</li> <li>Flooding of rice fields to a depth of 5-10 cm for 10-15 days strongly suppresses the growth of C. iria.</li> <li>Rotate crop every season or annually, as applicable, with non-flooded crops such as maize, soybean, vegetables</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tufted, annual or perennial sedge (10-70cm) with numerous yellowish-red fibrous roots. Leaves: basal, linear and flaccid with tapering point (3-8mm wide). Sheath is reddish or purplish brown. Inflorescences: umbrella-like head, golden to yellowish-green. Fruit: shiny, dark brown to black nut with 3 sides (1-1.5cm)</li> <li>Monitor the fields weekly during the first 30 days after transplanting/sowing</li> <li>Take direct control action, once the weed has been found</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hand weed at earlier stage of growth to prevent flowering and seed production</li> <li>Rotary weeding in transplanted rice during the seedling stage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of chemical herbicides may lead to the development of herbicide resistance.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Apply butachlor (600-720 g a.i/ha) or oxadiazon (160-250 g a.i/ha) after harrowing and sowing of rice</li> <li>Apply chlorimuron (9-19g a.i/ha), propanil (40-50 g a.i/ha) + butachlor (480-600 g a.i/ha) after emergence of the weed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oxadiazon: WHO Class U (unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use), WSSA resistance group 14 // butachlor: WHO class III (slightly hazardous), WSSA resistance group 15</li> <li>Chlorimuron: WHO Class III (slightly hazardous), WSSA resistance group 2 // propanil: WHO class II (moderately hazardous), WSSA resistance group 7 // butachlor: WHO class III (slightly hazardous), WSSA resistance group 15</li> </ul>



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