




Kiểm soát cỏ tò te trên ruộng lúa (lesser fimbristylis)

Fimbristylis miliacea syn. of F. quinquangularis (accepted name), Fimbristylis littoralis (accepted name) Cỏ tò te, cỏ chát

| | Prevention | Monitoring | Direct Control | Direct Control | Restrictions |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
|  <p>Inflorescence ©Chris Parker</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The species spreads by seeds Clean tools and farm machinery when leaving an infested area to prevent seeds being spread Control established populations near waterways to prevent spread during flooding and storm events Use clean planting material to prevent introduction of seeds Seeds are spread by animals - do not allow livestock into an affected area to avoid spread Use clean water or filter net for irrigation to prevent introduction of seeds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tufted leafy annual or perennial erect sedge with fibrous root system (up to 80-90cm high). Leaves dark green and stiff; inflorescence a rather lax and diffuse compound umbel, 6-10 cm long; shoots of young plants flattened (laterally compressed) at base Inspect fields weekly and take action of direct control when the weed present | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If mechanical or manual methods are to be used, soil disturbance should be restricted only to the top layer of soil Puddling is considered to be an essential technique for weed control. Most of the buried young weed seedlings and stems of the perennial weed do not establish after two or three sessions of rotavation and good puddling Hand weeding of young plants, especially when rice is planted in rows Flood transplanting rice fields with 10-15 cm of water (water levels to reach to 2/3 of plant height) when transplanting, maintain for at least 10-15 days after transplanting; flood sowing rice fields after sowing with 5-7 cm of water for 5-10 days (depending on season), afterwards raise water levels according to plant height (up to 2/3 of plant height) for 10-15 days | <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. |
|  <p>Infestation of lesser fimbristylis in rice ©Chris Parker</p> | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a pre-emergence herbicide such as Butachlor(600 - 720g a.i/ha) or Pretilachlor(300 - 420g a.i/ha), 0 - 5 days after sowing/transplanting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Butachlor: WHO Class U (unlikely to present hazard), WSSA resistance group 15 // Pretilachlor: WHO Class U (unlikely to present hazard), WSSA resistance group 15 |
|  <p>Growth habit of lesser fimbristylis ©Forest and Kim Starr/flickr</p> | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,4-D is effective in rice. Use 2,4-D (720 - 900g a.i/ha) as a post-emergence herbicide, 10 - 20 days after sowing/transplanting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,4-D: WHO class II (moderately hazardous), WSSA resistance group 4 |
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Herbicides should be applied to the weed seedlings particularly at the two-leaf to five-leaf stages | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of pre- and post-emergence herbicides refers to the emergence of the weed. |

Vietnam

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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

