

Kiểm soát cây rau mác lá thon trên ruộng lúa (pickerel weed)

Monochoria vaginalis Rau mác lá thon, rau mác bao



Monocharia vaginalis flower ©eyeweed, flickr.com



Dense infestation of M. vaginalis in rice ©Chris Parker

Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control established weed populations near waterways to prevent spread during flooding and storm events Clean equipment and farm machinery after working in infested areas to prevent seeds and stolons being spread Use water from a source free of the weed for watering and flooding Use rotation between rice and upland crops every growing season, if applicable. It is often practicable to cultivate upland crops during the winter season. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A fleshy, tufted, annual or perennial aquatic herb (10-50 cm high) with a glabrous, shiny appearance and a short rhizome. It forms rosettes and spreads by short stolons. Flowers in spikes (3-6 cm long), each with six violet or lilac tepals (the outer parts of the flower) which are spreading at flowering and later spirally contorted Inspect fields weekly or fortnightly and implement direct control when seedlings or larger plants are found Check for the weed in wetlands and along waterways in the area. Water and storm events can spread seeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The weed is not difficult to remove by hand, but requires persistence to remove successive flushes of germination. In submerged conditions, the majority of seedlings emerge within a short space of time, with a germination peak 15-25 days after seeds are shed - promote weed germination (drain off the water after ploughing), then remove weed by hand or control by use of a post-emergence herbicide (glyphosphate) when weeds are 2-3 weeks old 	<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"> Apply pre-emergence herbicides such as Pretilachlor (300 - 420g a.i/ha), 0-3 days after sowing or transplanting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pretilachlor: WHO Class U (unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use), WSSA resistance group 15 The use of pre-emergence herbicides refers to the emergence of the weed.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply early-post-emergence herbicides such as the mix of Acetochlor (50-60 g a.i/ha) + Bensulfuron-methyl (8 - 15g a.i/ha). Apply 5-10 days after sowing/transplanting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acetochlor: WHO class III (slightly hazardous), WSSA resistance group 15 // Bensulfuron-methyl: WHO class U (unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use), WSSA resistance group 2 The use of post-emergence herbicides refers to the emergence of the weed.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The weed is most sensitive to quinclorac (350 - 400g a.i/ha) (apply 10 - 20 days after sowing and transplanting) and thiobencarb (500 - 620g a.i/ha) (apply 0 - 5 days after sowing and transplanting) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quinclorac: WHO class III (slightly hazardous), WSSA resistance group 26 // Thiobencarb: WHO class II (moderately hazardous), WSSA resistance group 8
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use 2,4-D (720 - 900g a.i/ha), pendimethalin or pretilachlor (300 - 420g a.i/ha), 0-10 days after sowing/transplanting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,4-D: WHO class II (moderately hazardous), WSSA resistance group 4 // Pendimethalin: WHO class II (moderately hazardous), WSSA resistance group 3



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