PEST MANAGEMENT DECISION GUIDE: GREEN AND YELLOW LIST

Kiểm soát cỏ gừng trên ruộng cây trồng hàng năm (torpedo grass)

Panicum repens Cỏ gừng, cỏ gừng bò, cỏ cựa gà, cỏ ống

Panicum repens growth habit ©Forest and Kim Starr/flickr.

Flowers are branched with 1-3 branchlets per node ©C. Parker

Inflorescence of P. repens ©Nguyen Van Liem

Prevention

- Clean equipment and farm machinery after working in an infested area to prevent rhizomes being spread
- Do not accept potentially contaminated materials
- Limit the presence of open and disturbed areas by preventing overgrazing
- Control established populations of the weed near waterways to prevent spread during flooding and storm events
- To achieve effective control of P. repens translocated herbicides should be used in sufficient doses to target the rhizomes

Monitoring

- Additional relevant crops: annual crops such as vegetables, maize, cassava
- Perennial grass with flowering stems (up to 1m high) arising from robust, creeping underground stems. Leaves green, stiff. Flat or folded along central vein (7–25 cm long and 2–8 mm wide), in two opposed rows along the stem. Inflorescences branched (7–22 cm long) with upward-pointing flowerheads ('branches', each ca. 2-19cm long).
- Survey fields weekly, including egdes, and consider direct control when found
- Look out for the weed in wetlands and along waterways. Water and storm events can spread rhizome fragments

Direct Control

- The species is difficult to control using mechanical means only.
- Cutting, burning and hand-weeding is likely to result in strong and rapid regrowth from rhizome fragments
- Tillage must be deep in order to disturb as many of the rhizomes as possible. Do this under dry conditions so the exposed rhizomes dessicate
- Use legumes as cover crops to smother weed

Direct Control / Restrictions

Direct Control	Restrictions
• 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.	
• Pre-emergence and early-post emergence herbicides: Atrazine (1200-2000 g a.i/ha for maize, and 1800-2400 g a.i/ha for sugarcane) or Diuron (1200-2000 g a.i/ha for sugarcane).	• Atrazine: WHO III (slightly hazardous), WSSA resistance group 5 // Diuron: WHO III (slightly hazardous), WSSA resistance group 7.
• Use early-post-emergence herbicide such as Imazethapyr (300-400g a.i/ha). Apply 2-5 days after sowing for soybean, 5-10 days afters sowing for groundnut. Do not use for other crops.	• Imazethapyr: WHO U (unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use), WSSA resistance group 2.
• Fluazifop-p-butyl (250 - 300g a.i/ha) should be applied as a post-emergence herbicide for annual crops, except in maize, sugar cane	• Fluazifop-p-butyl: WHO III (slightly hazardous), WSSA resistance group 1.
• To achieve effective control of P. repens translocated herbicides should be used in sufficient doses to target the rhizomes.	• The use of pre- and post-emergence herbicides refers to the emergence of the weed.

Vietnam

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