



Southern crabgrass in cotton and maize

Digitaria ciliaris Let-the-gwa-myet

	Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
 <p>Whole plant including inflorescence © F. Starr & K. Starr</p>  <p>Growth habit of <i>D. ciliaris</i> © F. Starr & K. Starr</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean farm equipment after working in an infested area, because seeds and plant fragments are important for spread of the weed; this is especially important if the weed is not in your area • Use certified clean seed to avoid weed seed introduction through contamination; especially important if you do not have this weed in your area • Do not transfer the weed around while harvesting associated crops like root and tuber crops; ensure that any adhering plant fragments are removed and destroyed before moving into an uninfested area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional relevant crops: pineapple, cassava, groundnut • Annual grass, typically lying along the ground, with the tips curving upward. It roots at the nodes, forming scruffy patches up to 1 m across and 50 cm high. When crowded will grow 1 m tall. Leaves are up to 25 cm long and 1cm wide; leaf sheaths and lower parts of leaves hairy. Flowers at top of long shoots taller than the foliage; made-up of 2-9, 5-10 cm long branches ('fingers') bearing the seed. • Check weekly for the level of weed infestation and consider direct action when weed is present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although relatively easily controlled by mechanical means, small parts of the plant may remain and recover. Hoe when rain is not expected, so fragments dry-out and die on the soil surface. • Hand weeding at the early stage of weed growth is the most common control method 	<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. • Foliar application of Fluazifop-p-butyl 15 % EC (Armo Winner 15 % EC) at the rate of 500cc/ac. Apply 2 times from 2 weeks after sowing to the time before the crop canopy is closed. • Apply Oxadiazon 25 % EC (Formostar 25 EC) at 0-5 days after sowing with the rate of 1-2 L/ac. • Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl 7.5 % EW (Whips 7.5 EW) at 2-3 leaves stage of weed with the rate of 250cc/ac. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluazifop-p-butyl: WHO Class III (slightly hazardous), WSSA resistance group 1. Spray in the morning when it is cool. • Oxadiazon: WHO Class U (unlikely to present acute hazard), WSSA resistance group 14. Pre-emergence herbicide. • Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl: not classified by WHO; based on rat LD50 data considered unlikely to be an acutely hazardous substance in normal use and can be classed as "slightly hazardous to human health"; WSSA resistance group 1. Post-emergence herbicide.



Myanmar

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