

Sida

Sida acuta



Flower, fruit and leaf (S.D. Sawant)



Flowering shoot (Chris Parker/ Bristol, UK)



Infested area (S.D. Sawant)

Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase and sow certified crop and pasture seed to reduce the chance of contamination • Seeds are spread by animals - do not allow livestock into an affected area to avoid spread • Seeds travel on machinery - clean equipment and vehicles after work in infested areas • Prevent spread of Sida by slashing or mowing before it flowers • Avoid overgrazing to prevent establishment of the weed in disturbed patches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small shrub (0.5-1.5m) with lanceolate leaves with dented edge. • The flowers are yellow, solitary, 1-2 cm in diameter and on a short stalk 0.3-0.8 cm long. Each flower has six petals and produces seeds with two awns, thus attaching easily to animal fur • The fruit is a hard, brown capsule, 3-5 mm in diameter, breaking into 5-8 triangular segments • Regularly check waste and other ruderal sites, because these are usually the first invaded by Sida • Check for flowering and seed development to prevent seed set, spread and build up of seed bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dig up single plants prior to onset of flowering, ensuring the taproot is severed well below the crown to prevent regrowth • Plow or hand-weed after the first rains have induced germination, followed by sowing of dense pasture or cover crop • Larger areas can be controlled by repeated cultivation until the soil seed bank is depleted • Competitive grasses may be effective in suppressing Sida, when combined with other control measures

Note: Pesticides may be available to control this pest. Please check with the Ministry of Agriculture in your country to find out which pesticides are registered in your country and the local restrictions for their use.