



Annual Grass Weeds in Wheat

Phalaris paradoxa, *Setaria pumila*, *Avena fatua*, *Bromus pectinatus*, *Snowdenia polystachia* Asendabo, Yewesh Senededo, Sinar, Ginechina, Wovilo, Muja

| | Prevention | Monitoring | Direct Control | Direct Control | Restrictions |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|
|  <p>Wheat crop in southern Spain infested with <i>Phalaris</i> sp. (M.J. Jimenez)</p>  <p><i>S. pumila</i> inflorescences and leaf, showing long hairs near base. (FAO Rome. In: A Weed Identification Guide for Ethiopia, Stroud and Parker, 1989)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use certified clean seed for growing crops; seeds considered as the main means of spread • Clean tools and farm machinery to prevent spread of weed seeds • Control established populations near waterways to prevent spread during flooding and storm events • Repeated ploughing/cultivation of the field to destroy weed seedlings when the soil is moist before planting or during off-season in order to reduce the population of weeds germinating after planting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual and erect grasses with an open leaf-sheath, upper leaves have a swollen leaf-sheath which envelopes the inflorescence before flowering • Inspect the crop fields a fortnight after sowing for the presence of the weeds, consider control using manual or chemical control when found | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand-weeding once (3-4 weeks after sowing) for moderate infestation, however if severe infestation additional hand weeding before heading of the crops | <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. • Post-emergence application 2-3 weeks after planting of Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl (75%) at 1 L/ha, Clodinafop-propargyl (8%) at 1 L/ ha, Pyroxsulam (45%) at 500 mL/ha use to control the weeds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO classification: Clodinafop-propargyl: III (slightly hazardous); Pyroxsulam: III (slightly hazardous); 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" |



Ethiopia

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