

## WHAT WEED DOES TO YOUR RICE FARM

- Weeds are unwanted plants on your rice fields.
- They make land preparation difficult.
- They compete with your rice for water and soil nutrients.
- They harbor pests and diseases for your rice.
- \* They reduce your rice yields.
- They are most harmful to your rice plant during the first six weeks of growth, therefore keep weeds off your rice field during this period.
- Weed direct sown field twice: Firstly, at about 3 weeks after sowing (4 leaves stage) and secondly at 2-3 weeks later (around the tillering stage).
- Transplanted field can be weeded first just around the tillering period (2-3weeks after transplanting), thereafter, additional weeding should be done as found necessary.



## MAJOR TYPE OF WEEDS ON RICE FIELD ARE;

- Weeds that live for one year and after producing seed dies away: annual weeds.
- Weeds that continue to grow after seed production because they have special root system: perennial weeds.







**Perennial Weed** 

- \* Weed type determines the management method to apply.
- \* Annual weeds should be controlled before they flower.
- Roots of perennial weeds should be targeted for effective control.

## **WEED MANAGEMENT**

Complete elimination of weed is unrealistic and not necessary. Weed should be managed to acceptable level.

## STEPS IN WEED MANAGEMENT ARE:

- 1. Land preparation:
- a. Carefully plough your land to bury the weed seed and roots.
- b. Level your rice field very well.
- c. Flood the field for about 2 weeks to kill the weed seed.





- a. Weed seed can get to your field through irrigation water.
- b. Clear your irrigation canals and make all the canal free from weeds.
- c. Flush the irrigation water first, before using the water to flood your field.



Cleared canal



Unmaintained canal

## 3. HIGH QUALITY SEED.

a. Use clean high quality healthy seed that is free from weed seed.



Don't use



Use

# 4. HIGH TILLERING VARIETIES

- Use varieties with high tillering ability like
   Nerica-L19, IR-841
- b. Such varieties suppresses weed easily.



## 5. PLANTING METHOD AND DENSITY.

- a. Transplanting 2 weeks old seedling gives your rice advantage over the weeds.
- b. Plant at spacing of 20cm X 20cm.
- c. The more the space, the more you give chance to the weed to compete with your rice.
- d. However, too close spacing reduces the tillering ability of your rice.



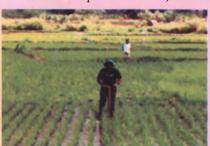
### 6. FLOODING.

a. Weed seed will not be able to germinate when they are under the water. Therefore, maintain a layer of water on the field during the vegetative growth of the rice. But remember to drain the water if you want to apply fertilizer.



## 7. USE OF TOOLS.

- a. Weeds can be managed by hand removal or use of tools.
- b. When rice is planted in rows, use of tools for weed management is easier.





#### 8. USE OF CHEMICALS.

- a. Use chemicals with great care, because they can damage your crops and pollute the environment if not well managed.
- b. Choose the right product because different weeds require different chemicals, seek advice to know the appropriate chemical to use.
- c. Apply the herbicide at the right time, by strictly following the instructions on the labels.
- d. Do not apply herbicide during windy and rainy condition.
- e. Always protect yourself when using chemicals.



Managing weed can be achieved. Ensure there is no competition between your rice and weeds, the crop will be healthy and give you high yield

This guide has been prepared in 2016 for circulation among farmers with funding from African Development Bank (AFDB) through Small Holders
Agricultural Productivity Enhancement and
Commercialization (SAPEC) Project.
Implemented by Africa Rice Centre in Liberia.