Weed control (2)

www.rkbassam.in

Advantages

- Less labor (0.5 person-day per ha per application) and less drudgery
- Cost-effective, if practiced properly
- No need to wait for weeds to grow bigger for hand weeding
- Selective Herbicides can differentiate between rice and weeds, even at seedling stage where it is very difficult for people to see the difference

Cultural control

1. Weeds need to be controlled from planting until the crop canopy closes
2. Use land preparation to control growing weeds and to allow weed seeds to germinate. Kill newly emerging weeds by repeat tillage at adequate (~10day) intervals.
3. Prevent the introduction of weeds into fields by: use clean good quality seed, keep seedling nurseries free of weeds, keep bunds free of weeds, use clean equipment, rotate crops to break weed cycles.
4. Kill weeds in fallow fields (e.g., use tillage)
5. Select a weed competitive variety with early seedling vigor, and high tillering to suppress weeds.
6. Maintain a 2 to 5 cm water level in the field to minimize weed emergence and lower weed pressure.

Advantages

- Cost effective and easy to practice
- Acceptable and accessible to small & large farmers

Prepare and level field

Use good clean seed

Ploughed fallow field

Keeps canals and bunds clean and use water to control weeds

Rice Fact Sheet

Assam Agribusiness and Rural Transformation Project (APART)

The World Bank is the funding agency of APART
Department of Agriculture, Assam is the nodal department for implementation of APART
ARIAS Society is the State level coordinating and monitoring agency for APART
Assam Agricultural University is the leading Agricultural University of the State and implementing agency of APART, imparting research and scientific support.
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) is the rice global leader providing technical and hand-holding support in the implementation of APART