

ĐIỀU TRA HIỆN TRẠNG GÂY HẠI CỦA CỎ ĐẠI TRÊN LÚA GIEO SẠ VÀ PHÒNG TRỪ Ở QUẢNG NAM

Survey on Weed and Weed Control on Direct-Seeded Rice in Quang Nam Province

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Abstract

Weed is one of the important pests in direct-seeded rice in the world and in the country. In recent years, weed reappeared after controlling by herbicides became popular in the Central region. This problem should be paid attention and clarified. A survey of weed and weed control in Quang Nam province showed that farmers had the educational and economic conditions fitting to rice cultivation using herbicides. The use of herbicides in direct-seeded rice has been done for many years in the Central region. Barnyard grasses (*Echinochloa crus-galli*), Lesser fimbriatylis, (*Fimbristylis miliacea*), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), Variable flatsedge (*Cyperus difformis*) and Red sprangletop (*Leptochloa chinensis*) were the main weeds having reappeared after applying herbicides, reducing crop yield from 3.01 - 7.53%. The herbicides commonly used were Sofit 300EC (Pretilachlor), Nominee 10SC (Bispyribac-Sodium), Be Bu 30WP (Butachlor-Bensulfuron), Sunrice 15WDG (Ethoxysulfuron) and Sonic 300EC (Pretilachlor), in which pre-emergence Sofit 300EC and post-emergence Nominee 10SC were the most common herbicides. Efficacy controlling by herbicide tended to be decreased in the recent years. This situation should be clarified by a full assessment to determine the factors that cause this problem for a better weed management in the near future.

Keywords: Quang Nam, rice, weed control

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