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Preface

Plantation crops especially oil palm, rubber and cocoa are the pillars of Malaysian and Indonesian agriculture. Managing weeds, particularly difficult during the long gestation period of these tree crops, is an integral part of crop husbandry in the wet, humid climate of the tropics. When weeds are poorly managed, trees become stunted and the crop is reduced. This is evident when weeds overtake poorly managed and abandoned estates; and in time, vacant areas and abandoned plantations will revert to natural vegetation and secondary jungle.

To control weeds efficiently, large plantations practice what is called integrated weed management-selective removal of weeds to maintain an acceptable ground cover under the tree crops. Identifying plant species and weed flora correctly is an essential first step to all ground cover management and weed control operations.

This book serves as an identification guide for some of the more common weeds in pictorial form with a section on weed management that has tables of herbicides for controlling specific categories of weeds. For easy reference, these weeds are listed under: grasses, sedges, broadleaved plants, ferns, epiphytes, volunteer plants, parasitic plants and aquatic plants. Broadleaved weeds, the most numerous, are subdivided into five sections: non-creeping, creeping, legume covers, woody and others.

We hope that this book will help those working in plantations to identify weeds they find in their estates and to choose the right methods for weed control. This weed book also serves as a reference for managers, planters, agronomists and others working in tropical plantation crops of Southeast Asia.

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We thank Mr Goh Kah Joo for his valuable comments on the manuscript and Mr Ho Nai Kin(何乃健) for providing the Chinese names of the weeds.

Grasses

<i>Axonopus compressus</i>	001		
<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	002		
<i>Brachiaria milliformis</i>	003		
<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	004		
<i>Brachiaria paspaloides</i>	005		
<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	006		
<i>Centotheca lappacea</i>	007		
<i>Chloris barbata</i>	008	<i>Leptochloa chinensis</i>	032
<i>Chloris pycnothrix</i>	009	<i>Miscanthus floridulus</i>	033
<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	010	<i>Ottochloa nodosa</i>	034
<i>Coelorachis glandulosa</i>	011	<i>Panicum maximum</i>	035
<i>Coix lachryma-jobi</i>	012	<i>Panicum repens</i>	036
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	013	<i>Panicum sarmentosum</i>	037
<i>Cyrtococum accrescens</i>	014	<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i>	038
<i>Cyrtococum oxyphyllum</i>	015	<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>	039
<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	016	<i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i>	040
<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	017	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	041
<i>Digitaria fuscescens</i>	018	<i>Phragmites karka</i>	042
<i>Digitaria longiflora</i>	019	<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	043
<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	020	<i>Rottboelia cochinchinensis</i>	044
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	021	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>	045
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	022	<i>Sacciolepis indica</i>	046
<i>Eragrostis atrovirens</i>	023	<i>Setaria pallide-fusca</i>	047
<i>Eragrostis tenella</i>	024	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>	048
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	025	<i>Sorghum halapense</i>	049
<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	026	<i>Sporobolus diander</i>	050
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	027	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>	051
<i>Ischaemum indicum</i>	028	<i>Themeda arguens</i>	052
<i>Ischaemum muticum</i>	029	<i>Themeda villosa</i>	053
<i>Ischaemum rugosum</i>	030	<i>Tripsacum laxum</i>	054
<i>Leersia hexandra</i>	031	<i>Zoysia matrella</i>	055



Axonopus compressus

Family	Poaceae
Synonym	<i>Milium compressum</i> , <i>Paspalum compressum</i> , <i>Paspalum platycaule</i>
Common name	Common lawn grass, Carpet grass, Cow grass
Malay name	Rumput parit
Habitat	Common in roadsides, nursery, immature and mature plantings. Important natural ground cover in mature areas. Planted in estate football fields.



1. *Axonopus* growing as a thick carpet
3. Vigorous seedling

2. Inflorescence
4. Close-up view of inflorescence