

Weed Management



Made by: Rakhmanov Ilyas

Key words

Weeds compete with productive crops or pasture, ultimately converting productive land into unusable scrub. Weeds can be poisonous, distasteful, produce burrs, thorns or otherwise interfere with the use and management of desirable plants by contaminating harvests or interfering with livestock.

Irrigation is sometimes used as a weed control measure such as in the case of paddy fields to kill any plant other than the water-tolerant rice crop.

Outline

I. Introduction

1. Weed **management**

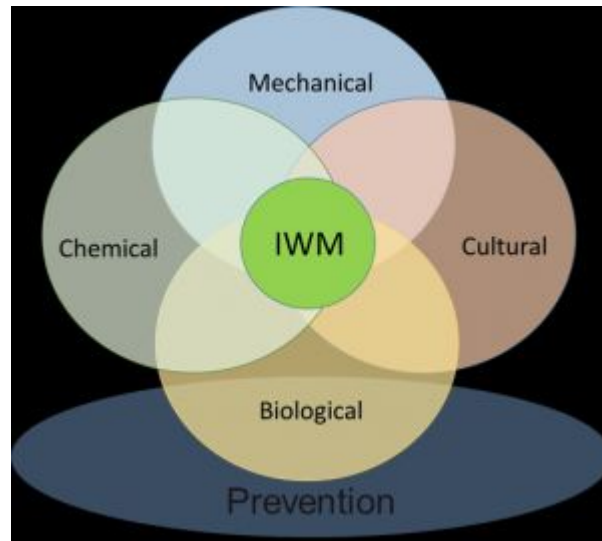
2. **Cover crop** the year before

II. Conclusion

III. References

Introduction

Integrated weed management (IWM) means integrating multiple methods to manage weeds, using the combination of practices that is most effective for solving the specific weed issue at hand.



Cover crop the year before

- Use cover crop for weed suppression
- Shallow tillage
 - Brings smallest amount weeds to the top



Cover cropping with winter peas for organic dry land wheat production.

Hand Tools



Flamer



Bush hog

- Rotary mower
- Cutting cover crop
- Mowing weeds before setting seeds



Conclution

Weed management consists in removing the weeds that compete with the banana plant for resources and favour the development of parasites..

Systemic herbicides destroy the entire plant and the volumes needed are lower, a maximum of 100 liters per hectare. Systemic herbicides are recommended for established plantations.

References

Janick, Jules (1979). Horticultural Science (3rd ed.). San Francisco: W.H. Freeman. p. 308. ISBN 0-7167-1031-5.

David Quammen (October 1998), "Planet of Weeds" (PDF), Harper's Magazine, retrieved November 15, 2012

Bell, Graham (2005). The Permaculture Garden. Chelsea Green Publishing. pp. 63–64. ISBN 9781856230278.

Questions???

1 What is weed?

1. 2 What is feertilizing?

