

WEEDS IN OIL PALM PLANTATION

Introduction

- A **weed** in a general sense is a plant that is considered by the user of the term to be a nuisance, and normally applied to unwanted plants in human-controlled settings, especially farm fields.

Objectives

1. To recognize the various type of weed need to be control in the oil palm plantation
2. To know the effects of weeds in oil palm plantation

What is weeds?

- Weed is unwanted plants grow in the field
- They can affect the growth of crops or cause yield losses
- There are three types of weeds
 - i. Grasses
 - ii. Fern
 - iii. Broadleaves

Grasses

- Taper leaf-shaped, elongated and parallel veins.
- Propagation:
 - i. Produce many seeds
 - ii. Seed dispersal by wind, animals and human activities
 - iii. Stolon vegetative parts such as rhizomes, clumps and corm.

1. *Axonopus compressus* (Rumput parit)



2. *Eleusine indica*

(Rumput sambau)



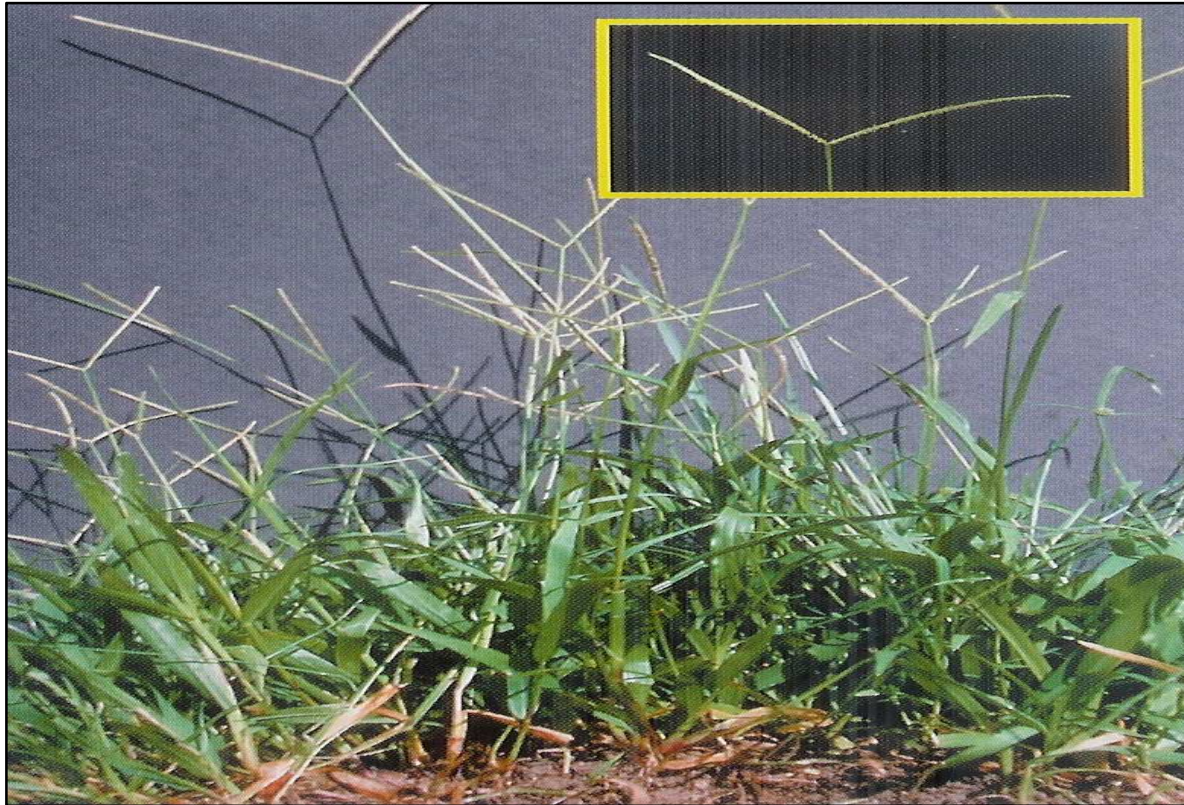
3. Imperata cylindrical (Lalang)



4. *Ischaemum muticum* (Rumput kemarau)



5. *Paspalum conjugatum*
(Rumput kerbau)



6. *Ottochloa nodosa*

Slender panic grass



7. *Panicum repens* (Kerunong padi)



Fern

- This kind of weed is easy to grow at less fertile land
- Have a shallow root system
- Sometimes found alive as epiphytes on trunks of oil palm
- Major propagation are through spores below its leaves surface and vegetative (rhizome)

1. *Dicranopteris linearis* (Resam)



2. *Nephrolepis bisserrata* (Paku pakis)



3. *Stenochlaena palustris* (Lembiding)



Broadleaves

- Have a broad leaves and veins
- Have a soft and small stem
- Growing creeping and crawling on the soil surface
- Growing climbing on the stump of dead trees and alive trees
- Major propagation is through seeds
- Buds on each link can produce new trees if it is contact with moist soil.

1. Assystasia coromandeliana

(Akar ruas)



2. *Ageratum conyzoides* (Rumput ayam)



3. *Clidemia hirta* (Senduduk bulu)



4. *Eupatorium odoratum* (Pokok kapal terbang)



5. Hedyotis verticillata
(Hard boreria)



6. *Mikania micrantha* (Selaput tunggul)



7. *Mimosa invisa* (Semalu)



8. *Caladium sp.* (Keladi)



Effects of weeds

- Give competition to the crop
- Reduce the quality of crop
- Decrease crop yield
- Increase the cost
- Can be a host of pest
- Can cause a poison to the crop
- Block water flow in drainage

Control measures

- i. **Culture control** – mulching or legume cover crop
- ii. **Mechanical control** – using hoe, parang or sickle
- iii. **Biological control** – integrated pest management
- iv. **Chemical control** – using herbacide

Conclusion

- Weeds in oil palm plantation area should be manage wisely in order to get the maximum yield
- The control measure applied should be effective to reduce cost
- Unwanted plants must be remove from the field to avoid competition to the crop