WEED FLORA OF CASSAVA IN WEST NILE ZONES OF UGANDA

R. KAWOOYA, S. WAMANI¹, S. MAGAMBO² and R. NALUGO³
National Crops Resources Research Institute (NaCRRI), P. O. Box 7084, Kampala, Uganda
¹Ngetta Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute (NgeZARDI) in Lira, Uganda
²Bulindi Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute, P. O. Box 101, Hoima, Uganda
³Abi Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute, P. O. Box 219, Arua, Uganda
Corresponding author: kawoox@yahoo.co.uk

ABSTRACT

Information on weeds of cassava (Manihot esculenta Crantz) in eastern Africa is limited. The objective of this study was to establish the status of weed flora in selected cassava growing regions of Uganda. This study was conducted in 2013 at Abi Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute; (AbiZARDI) in Arua, Ngetta Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute (NgeZARDI) in Lira, and Bulindi Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute (Bulindi ZARDI) in Hoima, all in Uganda. Weed densities were estimated from twelve quadrant samples taken systematically along diagonal transects, in 27 cassava fields. Grass weed species were the most frequent, averaging 55.01% of the entire weed species. Five weed species namely, Digitaria abyssinica (African couch grass), Imperata cylindrica (Spear gras), Commelina benghalensis (Wandering Jew), Panicum maximum (Guinea grass) and Ageratum conyzoides (Goat weed or White weed or Chick weed), predominated the study areas.

Key Words: Digitaria, Imperata, Manihot esculenta

INTRODUCTION

Weeds in Uganda, like in the rest of Africa are a key recalcitrant of all crop pests proliferating each year on every farm. Weed seeds are very vital in the life cycle of annual or perennial weed species that reproduces through seed alone (Gulden and Shirtliffe, 2009). The quality and quantity of weed...
seeds in the soil bank determines the weed situation in a given farming system (Adesina et al., 2012).

Weeds compete with cultivated food crops for limited resources such as water, nutrients and light (Oudhia, 2004). Weed infestations also encourage disease problems, serve as alternate host for deleterious insects and diseases, slows down harvesting operation, increase the cost of production, reduce the market value of crops; and increase the risk of fire in perennial crops, plantation and forest reserves (Oudhia, 2004).

Weeds grow more vigorously and regenerate more quickly because of the heat and high light intensity (Benoit et al., 2004). High humidity and high temperature that are characteristic of sub-Saharan Africa, favour rapid and excessive weed growth (Akobundu, 1980).

African soils contain 100 to 300 million buried weed seeds per hectare, of which a fraction germinate and emerge each year. Over 286 species of common weeds have been identified in crop fields in some West African countries (Njoku, 1996). The nature of crop, cultural practices and cropping pattern/system, soil type, moisture availability, location and season have been reported to cause variation in the abundance or distribution of weed species that are found in a cropped field (Mohler, 2001; Sit et al., 2007). In Uganda and the rest of eastern Africa, limited information exists on the weed flora in cassava fields, yet they are a major obstacle to cassava productivity. The objective of this study was to document the status of weed flora in selected cassava growing regions of Uganda, as a basis for designing interventions for sustainable weed control.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Grass weed species were dominant in all the study areas, averaging 55.01% of the entire weed species recorded; the rest (45%) were broad-leaved species (Fig. 1). These results could be due to the fact that the land had been uncultivated for years before the experiment and the grass weed flux species growing on that location were released on the soil without any human interference. In addition, this could be as a result of cassava architecture and canopy (spreading cassava variety) effect, which might have provided a more favourable or enabling environment to grass weeds than the broad-leaved species, thus the high frequencies of grass weeds (Adesina et al., 2012). On the contrary, similar studies conducted in South Western Nigeria, Onochie (1975) observed that annual weeds especially broad leaved ones were the most common in cassava fields.

Five weed species, namely Digitaria abyssinica (African couch grass), Imperata cylindrica (Spear grass), Commelina benghalensis (Wandering Jew), Panicum maximum (Guinea grass) and Ageratum conyzoides (Goat weed or White weed or Chick weed), occurred in the entire area surveyed at the three ZARDIs (Fig. 2). In this study, 83% of weed population was Digitaria abyssinica (African couch grass), 23% was Imperata cylindrica (Spear grass), 50% was Commelina benghalensis (Wandering Jew), 24% was Panicum maximum (Guinea grass) and 7% was Ageratum conyzoides (Goat weed or White weed or Chick weed).
Weed flora of cassava in West Nile zones

Figure 1. Total frequency of weeds number per acre prevalent in cassava fields in northern, mid-western and west Nile regions of Uganda.

Figure 2. Proportion of weed species in cassava fields in northern, mid-western and west Nile regions of Uganda.

The other weed species varied from one ZARDI to the other. Most of the weeds recorded were among those regarded as “the world’s worst” (Melifonwu, 1994). The presence of some weeds in almost all study areas indicates that their growth and development can occur under different light conditions, while restriction of some weeds to particular areas shows their requirement for special conditions for their survival (Adesina et al., 2012).

**CONCLUSION**

This should form the basis for selection of feasible and safe options for control of cassava weeds.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Authors are grateful to the Eastern Africa Agricultural Productivity Project (EAAPP) and the National Agricultural Research Organization.
(NARO) in Uganda for the financial support provided and the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) facilitated the publication of this paper.

REFERENCES


