

INTEGRATION OF MECHANICAL AND CULTURAL CONTROL TREATMENTS TO MANAGE INVASIVE SHRUB *Chromolaena odorata* AND OTHER WEEDS UNDER DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN PASTURE AREA

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ABSTRAK

Suatu penelitian lapangan telah dilakukan pada padang penggembalaan yang didominasi *Chromolaena odorata* dengan tujuan untuk mengevaluasi efektifitas pengontrolan secara mekanik dan kultural yang terintegrasi terhadap penekanan pertumbuhan gulma dan menentukan komposisi botanis spesies tumbuhan setelah perlakuan dimulai. Perlakuan penelitian adalah T1: pembabatan *Chromolaena* tiap bulan, T2: penggalian *Chromolaena* dan dibiarkan mengering (dijadikan mulsa), T3: penggalian *Chromolaena* yang diikuti dengan pembakaran, T4: penggalian *Chromolaena* diikuti dengan pembakaran dan penanaman *Centrosema pubescens* dan T5: penggalian *Chromolaena* diikuti dengan pembakaran dan penanaman *Brachiaria decumbens*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada kondisi kekeringan, penggalian *Chromolaena* sangat efektif untuk menekan pertumbuhan kembali *Chromolaena* tetapi tidak efektif terhadap gulma lainnya. Dari semua perlakuan, penanaman *Brachiaria decumbens* merupakan metoda yang paling efektif dan pembabatan *Chromolaena* tiap bulan merupakan metoda yang paling tidak efektif untuk menekan pertumbuhan gulma. Komposisi botanis spesies berubah sesuai dengan perlakuan. *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* dan *Chromolaena odorata* merupakan spesies yang dominan pada petak dimana *Chromolaena* dipotong tiap bulan dan *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* dan *Calopogonium muconoides* dominan pada petak yang diberi mulsa sedangkan *Mimosa pudica*, *Brachiaria decumbens* dan *Centrosema pubescens* merupakan spesies yang dominan pada petak yang dibakar.

Kata kunci: Chromolaena odorata, komposisi botanis, penekanan gulma, pengontrolan mekanik dan kultural

ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted on *Chromolaena odorata* dominated pasture with the objectives of evaluating efficacy of integrated of mechanical and cultural control on weed suppression and determining botanical composition of plant species after treatment started. The treatments were, T1 slashing of *Chromolaena* every month, T2 digging up of *Chromolanea*, and exposed to dry (mulching), T3 digging up of *Chromolaena* followed by burning, T4 digging up of *Chromolaena* followed by burning and sowing with *Centrosema pubescens* and T5 digging up of *Chromolaena* followed by burning and planting with *Brachiaria decumbens*. Results of experiment showed that under drought conditions, digging up *Chromolaena* was very effective in suppressing regrowth of *Chromolaena* but it was not effective to other weeds. Among treatments, digging out of *Chromolaena* followed by burning and planting with *Brachiaria decumbens* was the most effective and slashing of *Chromolaena* every month was the least effective in suppressing weeds. Botanical composition was shifted with treatments. *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* and *Chromolaena* were the dominant species in monthly slashed *Chromolaena* plots, *Stachytarpheta* and *Calopogonium muconoides* were the dominant species in mulched plots while *Mimosa pudica*, *Brachiaria* and *Centrosema* were the dominant species in burnt plots.

Keywords: botanical composition, Chromolaena, mechanical and cultural controls, weed suppression.

INTRODUCTION

Chromolaena odorata (L.) King and H. Robinson (hereafter is called *Chromolaena*), known in South Sulawesi as jonga-jonga, meaning deer weed, is a major invasive weed of pasture and plantation crops in many countries in Africa, South and Southeast Asia and the Pacific. *Chromolaena* has become one of the worst terrestrial invasive plants in humid tropics and subtropics over the past century (Gautier, 1992).

Chromolaena can grow rapidly and form infestation and can affect agriculture, pasture and biodiversity, as *Chromolaena* interferes with the functions of natural ecosystems. It can be very invasive, forming impenetrable thickets in open areas such as pastures. It can suppress pasture plants by competing nutrients and water, over-shading and its allelopathic effect lowering productivity of desirable forage species with a concomitant loss of livestock production. *Chromolaena* leaves, especially the young ones, are toxic to animals due to high levels of nitrate (5 – 6 times above toxic level) (Sajise, 1974).

Control of *Chromolaena* is difficult due to its ability to thrive in a wide variety of soils, rapid attainment of reproductive maturity, large production of easily dispersed seed, a significant proportion of seed persisting in the soil more than one year and strong ability to resprout after burning (Witkowsky and Wilson, 2001). Mechanical control is one of the common methods used for control of *Chromolaena* in many countries. Mechanical controls include labor intensive hand weeding, slashing, digging and burning. In conventional areas, the initial slashing operation is followed by digging and sometimes burning. Slashing and burning reduces the standing biomass but regrowth will occur from rootstock, usually more profusely. Cultural controls include the use of mulch and various fast growing forages and other plants, still have been rarely used in controlling of *Chromolaena*.

In Maiwa pasture, more than 50 % of area has been covered by *Chromolaena* that severely reduced grazing area. The owner has spent much money on slashing, digging and burning *Chromolaena* without much of success. This is because mechanical control requires repeated follow operation to achieve complete eradication. Notwithstanding these restraints, this method is still widely used, because a plentiful unskilled cheap labor is available.

In recent years, investigation is in the

progress in examining the use of integrated mechanical, chemical and cultural control methods for controlling *Chromolaena*. The present experiment was conducted in *Chromolaena* dominated pasture with the purpose of evaluating the efficacy of mechanical control and integrated of mechanical and cultural control methods in suppressing the regrowth of *Chromolaena* and other weeds and determining botanical composition of plant species during dry season.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This experiment was conducted during dry season in a pasture owned by Faculty of Animal Husbandry Hasanuddin University located at Maiwa, Enrekang Regency South Sulawesi, from July to November 2012. The site was heavily infested by combinations of *Chromolaena odorata*, *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*, *Borreria* sp and some other weeds and herbage species. There were five mechanical and integrated mechanical and cultural control treatments i.e. T1 slashing of *Chromolaena* every month at 10 cm above soil level, T2 digging up of *Chromolaena* and exposed to dry (mulching), T3 digging up of *Chromolaena* followed by controlled burning, T4 digging up of *Chromoalena* followed by burning and sowing with *Centrosema pubescens*, and T5 digging up of *Chromolaena* followed by burning and planting with *Brachiaria decumbens*. The plants were harvested at one, two and three months after treatment imposed. The seeds of *Centrosema pubescens* and tillers of *Brachiaria decumbens* were sown into plots immediately after burning. Super Phosphate 36 (SP36) and urea fertilizer at the rates of 40 kg P₂O₅ and 46 kg N/ha, respectively were applied to *Centrosema pubescent* sown plot at the time of sowing, while urea was applied to *Brachiaria decumbens* planted plots two weeks after planting.

Plot sizes were 5.0 x 5.0 m and a 1.0 m space between plots was allotted to prevent treatment effects of one plot to other plots. The study area was fenced off using barbed wire and a height of 2.0 m was maintained all around the study area, to keep out of animals and unauthorized persons. The fenced area measured was 50 x 40 m. The area of 100 m wide outside of fences was ring weeded using motorized brush cutter to prevent flowering of *Chromolaena* and accidental burning.

The efficacy of treatment was assessed on the basis of dry matter weight of *Chromolaena* and other weeds regrowth sampled at one, two and three months after treatment. The less dry matter of weeds yielded, the high were their efficacy. Sample of regrowth was taken from cutting of plants at different places at 3 cm above soil surface in quadrants measuring 1 m x 1 m. To determine dry matter contents, the fresh samples obtained were dried in oven at 80°C for 72 hours and weighted.

Statistical Analysis

This experiment was conducted using a split plot in time design with five integrated mechanical and cultural control treatments as main plot and three times of cutting as sub plot with three replications. All data were subjected to analysis of variance and probability value <0.05 is considered significant. Difference among each treatment were further analyzed using least significant difference method.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Efficacy of Treatments

The seeds of plants in the soil were continued to germinate and the slashed plants were continued to regrow after treatments imposed. The dry matter yields of weeds of each treatment are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 shows that for three months after treatment, dry matter yield of *Chromolaena* as influenced by digging up of *Chromolaena* combined with other treatments was negligible. This indicated that under drought conditions, digging up is the most effective in controlling regrowth of *Chromolaena*, but not to other weeds. The negligible seed germination and dry matter yield of *Chromolaena* indicated that during dry season, there was no seed and seedling of *Chromolaena* that germinated and grew in the soil, meanwhile other weed seeds continued to germinate and grow. It seems that there was still large viable seed population in experimental site that had been covered by dense stand of *Chromolaena* for over ten years. The negligible seed germination of *Chromolaena* in this study may be attributed to the low available water in the soil as most of this experiment occur in heavy drought in which total rainfall during the study (August to November) was only 259 mm.

The low seed germination of *Chromolaena* seed during dry season was also stated by

McFayden (2003) and Agarwala and Das (2012), although some seeds appeared to remain dormant for several years (Jeffery, 2010). The low density of seedling emergence of *Chromolaena* experiencing severe drought was reported by Fittschen (2006) that in dry areas during three years of his study, seedling density of *Chromolaena* were only 0.5, 0.56 and 1.06 per 5 m² in the three sites, respectively.

The control of *Chromolaena* by digging up is very effective under drought conditions but it was an on going process as new seeds continue to blow in from distant infestation. If these seeds and seed bank in the soil get enough available moisture and light, these seeds can germinate and grow rapidly.

Across the digging out treatments, burning of *Chromolaena* followed by planting with *Brachiaria decumbens* was significantly more effective in suppressing weeds than sowing with *Centrosema pubescens* or burnt only treatment (Table 1). The higher efficacy of *Brachiaria* than that of *Centrosema* in suppressing weeds may be attributed to the higher of dry matter yield and covering ability of *Brachiaria* than those of *Centrosema*. This could be due to vigorous nature of *Brachiaria* growth and its ability to extract growth resources from the soil. Shelton (2012) stated that when established, *Brachiaria decumbens* will suppress weed effectively and within three months, a complete ground cover could be obtained. In this experiment, until the end of study a complete cover of *Brachiaria decumbens* was not attained, however, dry matter yield of this grass steadily out yielded of weeds (Table 2). This was in parallel with report of Renrun and Xaejun (2012) that in the first two years of establishment, *Brachiaria decumbens* in pasture had effectively prevented germination of the seeds and seedlings growth of *Chromolaena* plus other weeds and in the third year virtually no *Chromolaena* was noted in the pasture.

Although sowing with *Centrosema* was less effective than planting with *Brachiaria*, however sowing with *Centrosema* was more effective than burning only in suppressing weeds, although it was not significantly different (Table 1). This indicated that to gain control of weeds form burnt vegetation, the vigorous trailing and twining *Centrosema* can be used, as this plant can cover the ground and vegetation well and stop weeds growing beneath them by competing with nutrients, space and light.

In this experiment, burning was not effective

Table 1. Dry Matter Yield of *Chromolaena* and Other Weeds (g/plot) after Treatment

Treatment	Plant	Month after Treatment			Mean
		One	Two	Three	
T1	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	353.33	1370.00	393.33	705.55
	Other weeds	923.33	4866.65	2308.34	2699.44
	Total weeds	1276.66	6236.65	2701.67	3404.99 ^c
T2	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Other weeds	281.65	2311.65	1950.00	2203.00
	Total weeds	281.65	2311.65	1950.00	1514.43 ^b
T3	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Other weeds	550.00	3195.00	2865.00	2203.33
	Total weeds	550.00	3195.00	2865.00	2203.33 ^b
T4	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Other weeds	560.00	2188.35	2116.67	1621.67
	Total weeds	560.00	2188.35	2166.67	1621.67 ^b
T5	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Other weeds	308.35	836.67	1065.00	736.62
	Total weeds	308.35	836.67	1065.00	736.62 ^a
Mean		555.00 ^a	2953.66 ^b	2149.67 ^b	

Means of total weed sharing with different letter are significantly different (P<0.05)

in suppressing the regrowth of weeds. This result is not agree with Ossom *et al.* (2007) in Swaziland that planned and controlled use of fire was the most effective and beneficial in controlling *Chromolaena* and other weeds. Most *Chromolaena* seeds germinated at soil surface (Bhagirath *et al.*, 2008) that may be killed by burning and presence much seed of *Mimosa* in the soil may be a causative factor for the low efficacy of burning in controlling weeds, as burning stimulated hard coat seed of *Mimosa pudica*.

Application of *Chromolaena* mulch was more effective in suppressing weeds than slashing of *Chromolaena* every month (Table 1). The differences in growth factor conditions might be a causative factor. The low light transmission in mulched plots probably reduced most plant growth in study area, while the higher light intensity in slashed plots enhanced sun plant growth that probably comprises most of plants in the area.

Botanical Composition

Shift in botanical compositions as influenced

by treatments are shown in Table 2. There were 32 species of weeds and herbage recorded in experimental site. About 80% of the total plants comprised of only 10 species, namely, *Chromolaena odorata*, *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*, *Mimosa pudica*, *Brachiaria decumbens*, *Calopogonium muconoides*, *Borreria laevis*, *Borreria latifolia*, *Borreria ocymoides*, *Axonopus compressus* and *Cynodon dactylon*.

The botanical compositions of species were influenced by mechanical and cultural control treatments. In monthly slashed plots the dominant species were *Chromolaena* and *Stachytarpheta* and in mulched plots, the dominant species were *Calopogonium muconoides* and *Stachytarpheta*. In burnt plots, botanical composition of *Stachytarpheta* decreased and the dominant species was taken over by *Mimosa pudica*, *Brachiaria decumbens* and *Centrosema pubescens* (Table 2).

The high botanical composition of *Chromolaena* in slashed plots than that of mulched plots, undoubtedly attributed to the presence of this plant in slashed plots that quickly

Table 2. The rank of Dominant Species Based on Dry Mater Yield (g/plot) Every Month after Treatment

Treatment	Month after treatment					
	One		two		Three	
T1	<i>Cromolaena</i>	353.35	<i>Stachytarpheta</i>	1983.35	<i>Stachytarpheta</i>	1650.00
	<i>Stachytarpheta</i>	345.00	<i>Cromolaena</i>	1370.00	<i>Borreria</i> sp	441.65
	<i>Borreria</i> sp	195.00	<i>Borreria</i> sp	655.00	<i>Chromolaena</i>	393.35
	Herbage	175.00	Herbage	443.35	Herbage	930.00
	Other weeds	383.30	Other weeds	2228.30	Other weeds	610.02
	Total	1451.65	Total	6679.95	Total	4025.00
T2	<i>Calopogonium</i>	790.00	<i>Stachytarpheta</i>	1451.65	<i>Stachytarpheta</i>	1365.35
	<i>Stachytarpheta</i>	145.00	<i>Calopogonium</i>	740.00	<i>Calopogonium</i>	740.00
	<i>Borreria</i> sp	83.35	<i>Borreria</i> sp	690.00	<i>Borreria</i> sp	183.35
	Total herbage	875.00	Total herbage	1560.65	Total herbage	1658.70
	Other weeds	53.30	Other weeds	120.00	Other weeds	401.30
	Total	1071.65	Total	3146.65	Total	2983.35
T3	<i>Mimosa</i>	218.35	<i>Mimosa</i>	1803.35	<i>Mimosa</i>	1420.00
	<i>Stachytarpheta</i>	180.00	<i>Sinedrella</i>	561.33	<i>Stachytarpheta</i>	396.65
	<i>Borreria</i> sp	128.35	<i>Stachytarpheta</i>	541.65	<i>Sinedrella</i>	303.35
	Herbage	131.65	Herbage	233.35	Herbage	153.35
	Other weeds	23.30	Other weeds	288.67	Other weeds	565.00
	Total	681.65	Total	3428.35	Total	2838.35
T4	<i>Mimosa</i>	286.65	<i>Mimosa</i>	1390.00	<i>Mimosa</i>	1416.65
	<i>Centrosema</i>	215.00	<i>Centrosema</i>	875.00	<i>Centrosema</i>	395.00
	<i>Borreria</i> sp	98.35	<i>Stachytarpheta</i>	438.35	<i>Stachytarpheta</i>	396.50
	<i>Stachytarpheta</i>	58.35	<i>Borreria</i> sp	2546.65	Total herbage	206.20
	Total herbage	213.30	Total herbage	1656.00	Total herbage	1622.85
	Other weeds	111.65	Other weeds	156.65	<i>Other weeds</i>	156.85
Total	796.65	Total	3628.35	Total	2717.86	
T5	<i>Brachiaria</i>	443.35	<i>Brachiaria</i>	3256.65	<i>Brachiaria</i>	4916.65
	<i>Mimosa</i>	148.35	<i>Mimosa</i>	328.35	<i>Mimosa</i>	493.35
	<i>Stachytarpheta</i>	76.65	<i>Borreria</i> sp	308.30	<i>Stachytarpheta</i>	168.35
	<i>Borreria</i> sp	56.65	<i>Stachytarpheta</i>	160.00	<i>Borreria</i> sp	123.35
	Total herbage	480.00	Total herbage	3516.65	Total herbage	5016.65
	Other weeds	26.68	Other weeds	241.15	Other weeds	279.95
Total	751.68	Total	4554.45	Total	6081.65	

coppices because it was not dig out as occurred in mulched plots. The high botanical composition of *Calopogonium* in mulched plots indicated that this plant was more tolerant to *Chromolaena* mulching than under open conditions found in slashed plots. Application of *Chromolaena* mulch moderates soil temperature, improved soil physical conditions and adds available N, P and K to the soil (Manjappa, 2010). These conditions may

enhance the growth of *Calopogonium* that tolerate to partial shade, adapted to wide range of soils and tolerate to moderate drought conditions (Addison and Congdon, 2001). The high botanical compositions of *Stachytarpheta* in both slashed and mulched plots indicated that this plant has a wider tolerance to open conditions than *Calopogonium*.

The botanical composition of *Mimosa* in

burnt plot was high, indicating that burning stimulated germination and seedling growth of this plant. This is in line with report of Landsdale and Miller (1993) that germination of hard coat seeds of *Mimosa* can be stimulated by burning. Burning of *Mimosa* seeds can kill surface seeds but not buried seeds and may stimulate seeds germination due to removal of seed coat (de Menezes and Rossi, 2011) and seedling growth might be enhanced by absence of competing vegetation after burning (Paynter and Finlayson, 2003). In contrast, in this study the botanical composition of *Stachytarpheta* in burnt plots was lower than to that of unburnt plots. This may be attributed to killing much of *Sachytarpheta* seeds by burning as its seed germination and emergence was restricted to seeds planted at the soil surface that easily killed by burning (Diaz-Filho, 1996).

Botanical compositions of plants varied with time (Table 2). In slashed plots, botanical composition of *Chromolaena* decreased over time; conversely, botanical composition of *Stachytarpheta* increased with time (Table 2). The same trend also found in mulched plots, botanical composition of *Stachytarpheta* increased with time, while botanical composition of *Calopogonium* decreased. The decrease in botanical composition of *Chromolaena* in slashed plots may be partly due to the reduced reserve carbohydrate levels in the roots and stump, as regrowth of plants depends total nonstructural carbohydrate reserve contents in the remaining plant parts after cutting (Garcia *et al.*, 2001) while increasing botanical composition of *Stachytarpheta* in both plots may be due to higher its adaptability to different light intensity, wide range of soils and soil moisture conditions (Gilman, 2013).

In burnt and forage planted plots, botanical composition of *Brachiaria* increased with time, while botanical composition of *Centrosema* peaked at second cutting and then decreased. Besides, botanical composition of *Centrosema* always lower than that *Mimosa pudica* (Table 2). This indicated that *Centroema* was less suitable to control weeds than *Brachiaria* and this may be attributed to its lower growth rate and covering ability.

CONCLUSION

Under drought conditions, digging up of *Chromolaena* integrated with cultural control is very effective in controlling regrowth of

Chromolaena, but not to other weeds. In the long term, digging up of *Chromolaena* followed by burning and planting with the fast growing forage like *Brachiaria decumbens* probably to be the most promising method in controlling *Chromolaena* and other weeds in pasture area. Planting of burnt area with other fast growing forage species in pasture needs to be investigated to find more effective species to suppress the regrowth of *Chromolaena*.

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