

## *Ottochloa nodosa*

### **Nomenclature:**

Family: Poaceae

Species: *Ottochloa nodosa* (Kunth)

### **Synonyms:**

*Panicum nodosum* Kunth

*Panicum arnottianum* (Nees ex Steud.)

*Panicum aequabile* Domin

*Panicum multinode* J. Presl

*Panicum urochloides* (Büse) Boerl.

*Ottochloa arnottiana* (Nees ex Steud.) Dandy

*Digitaria divulsa* Mez

*Digitaria urochloides* Büse

*Hemigymnia multinodis* Stapf

*Ichnanthus oblongus* Hughes

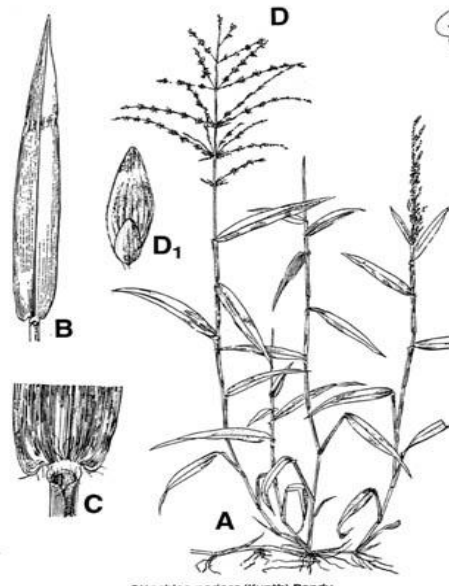
Holm *et al.* (1979) record for *P. nodosum* Kunth in Hawaii.

Another species, *P. nodosum* Willd. ex Steud. (= *P. bulbosum* Kunth) does occur in the United States, but only in the southwest (Hitchcock, 1950).

**Common Names:** slender panic grass; rumpup pait, rumpup rawa, and rumpup pahang (Malaysia)

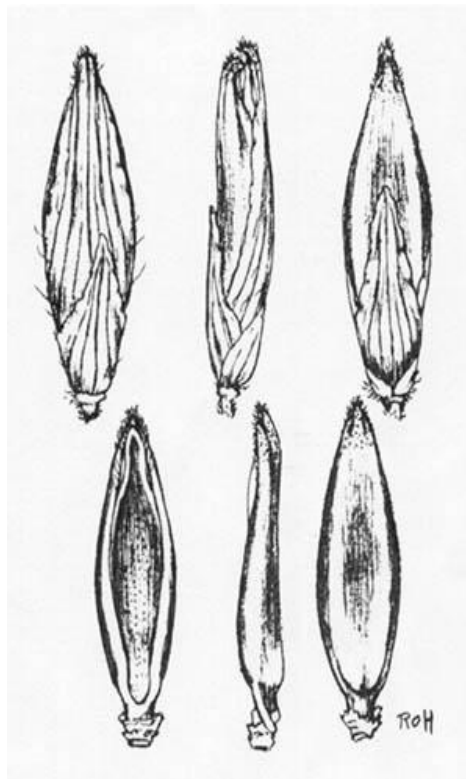
**Bayer Code:** OTTNO

**Description:** Perennial grass, spreading by long-growing runners rooting at the nodes. Shoots also growing up to 30–120 cm. Leaves linear-lanceolate, long-acuminate, 7.5–20 cm x 0.6–1.8 cm, glabrous, finely ribbed edge not thickened, characteristically narrowed slightly, two fifths of the length from the tip. Ligule a small ridge bearing long hairs. Leaf sheath and leaf base with sparse long hairs. Inflorescence a lax panicle 7.5–20 cm long, branches slender, scabrid, spreading when ripe. Spikelets pale brown, elliptic, 3–3.2 mm long. Lower glume only a little shorter than the upper, half to three quarters the length of the spikelet, both strongly nerved with narrow hyaline margins and very sparingly pilose. Sterile lemma strongly 9-nerved, similar in texture to the glumes. Upper lemma indurated, exposed, pale brown at maturity, 2.8–2.9 mm long, flattened to slightly depressed dorsally, prickly at the summit with a tuft of hairs (Barnes and Chan 1990; Reed, 1977).



*Ottochloa nodosa* (Kunth) Dandy  
 A) Slender, creeping or ascending stem    B) Lanceolate leaf  
 C) Ligule    D) Inflorescence    D1) Spikelet with lower empty glume

*Ottochloa nodosa*  
 Barnes and Chan, 1990



*Ottochloa nodosa*  
 Reed, 1977

**Distribution:**

Listed as “serious” in Malaysia; a “principal” weed in Indonesia; “common” in Borneo; “present” as a weed in Ceylon, and present but weed status not known in Burma, India, and the Philippines (Holm *et al.*, 1979)

Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Zaire, China, Taiwan, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Burma, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Australia (GRIN, 2001)

South, Southeastern, and Eastern Asia, the Philippines, Indonesia, Mexico (Häfliger and Scholz, 1980)

India, Sri Lanka, Burma, extending to Malaysia and the Philippines, China, Borneo, and New Guinea (Reed, 1977)



*Ottochloa nodosa* (Kunth) Dandy

G. Fowler, USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
Center for Plant Health Science and Technology

**Biology and Ecology:** Holm *et al.* (1979) record *O. nodosa* as a principal weed of Malaysia. Suryaningtyas and Terry (1993) note that it is one of the most problematic weeds in young rubber plantations in Indonesia, while Lam *et al.* (1993) similarly describe it as one of the dominant weeds in rubber and oil palm in Malaysia. From its wide distribution and ability to invade plantation crops and forest margins, it has potential to invade tropical regions of the United States.

**References:**

- Barnes, D. E. 1990. *Common Weeds of Malaysia and Their Control*. Ancom Berhad, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. 349 pp.
- Bayer, AG. 1992. *Important Crops of the World and Their Weeds* (2nd ed.). Leverkusen, Bayer AG, Federal Republic of Germany. 1682 pp.
- Bor, N. L. 1960. *The Grasses of Burma, Ceylon, India and Pakistan* (excluding Bambusae). Pergamon Press, Oxford, UK. 767 pp.
- Häfliger, E., and H. Scholz. 1980. *Grass weeds 1. Weeds of the subfamily Panicoideae*. CIBA-GEIGY Ltd., Basle, Switzerland. 123 pp.
- Hitchcock, A.S. 1950. *Manual of the Grasses of the United States* (2nd ed.). United States Government Printing Office, Washington D.C.
- Holm, L. G., J. V. Pancho, J. P. Herberger, and D. L. Plunknett. 1979. *A Geographical Atlas of World Weeds*. John Wiley and Sons, New York. 391 pp.
- Lam, C. H., J. K. Lim, and B. Jantan. 1993. Comparative studies of a paraquat mixture and glyphosate and/or its mixtures on weed succession in plantation crops. *Planter* 69:525–535.
- Missouri Botanic Garden (Mobot). W3TROPICOS database. Last accessed 2000, from <http://mobot.mobot.org/W3T/Search/vast.html>.
- Reed, C. F. 1977. *Economically Important Foreign Weeds: Potential Problems in the United States*. Agriculture Handbook No. 498. USDA.
- Shukla, U. 1996. *The Grasses of North-Eastern India*. Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur, India. 404 pp.
- Suryaningtyas, H., and P. J. Terry. 1993. Critical period of weed competition in rubber seedlings. Pages 1177–1181 *in* Brighton Crop Protection Conference, Weeds. Proceedings of an International Conference; 22-25 November, 1993.; British Crop Protection Council (BCPC), Farnham, UK.
- USDA. Germplasm Information Network (GRIN). ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Last accessed January 29, 2008, from <http://www.ars-grin.gov/npgs/searchgrin.html>.
- Wiersema, J. H., and B. Leon. 1999. *World Economic Plants: A Standard Reference*. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL. 749 pp.