

Isachne globosa

Nomenclature:

Family: Poaceae Barnhart (Gramineae Juss.)

Species: *Isachne globosa* (Thunb.) O. Ktze.

Synonyms:

Isachne australis R. Br.

Milium globosum Thunb.

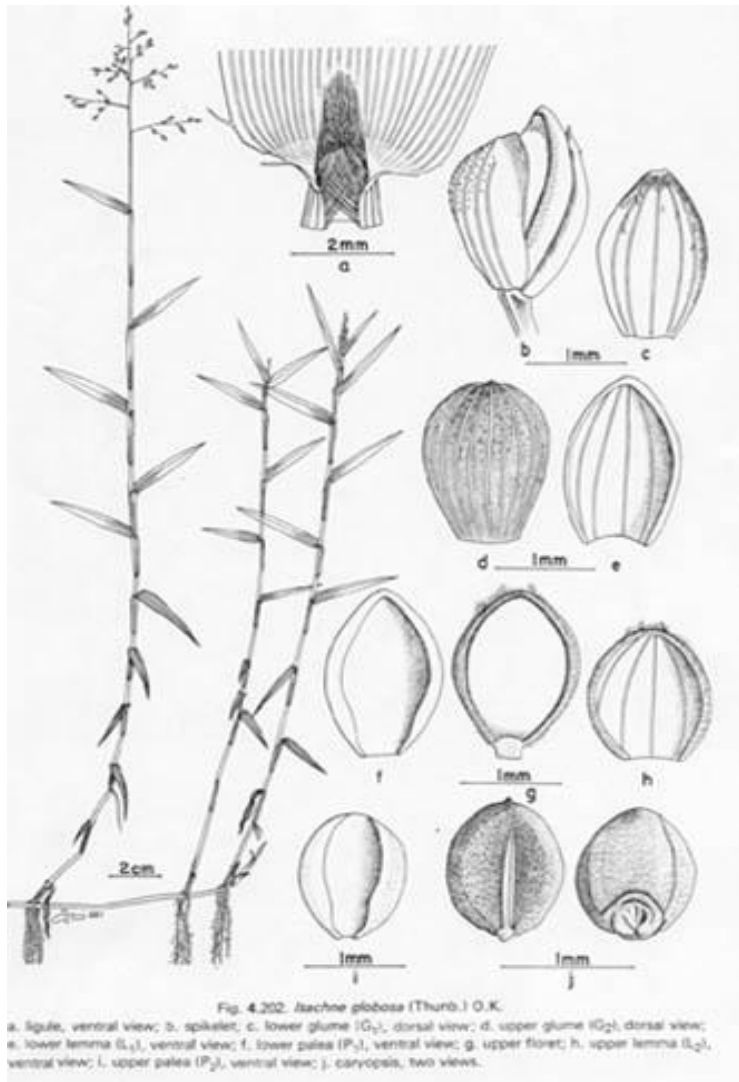
Agrostis globosa (Thunb.) Poir.

Eriochloa globosa (Thunb.) Poir.

Common Names: swamp millet (England); chigozasa (Japan); rumput waderan, kasurian waderan, babantalan, beubeuntaran, kakasuran, and wawaderan (Indonesia); rounded isachne, rumput minyak, and kasurian (Malaysia)

Bayer Code: ICHGL

Description: A perennial grass spreading by long leafy stems rooting at the nodes, sometimes scrambling to over 1 m, sometimes forming mats or cushions. Leaf sheaths 2–3 cm long with long, bulbous-based hairs at the throat. Ligule a row of long white hairs. Leaf blades oblong-lanceolate, 2–11 cm long, 3–12 mm wide, rounded at the base, acute at the tip, margins narrowly pale, cartilaginous, somewhat scabrid, green to glaucous green, variously glabrous or minutely scabrid/bristly or pilose. Main nerves usually visible below. Inflorescence a terminal pyramidal panicle, erect and stiff, 4–15 cm long with many spikelets on capillary branches, wavy, glabrous but with conspicuous glands. Main and lateral axes scabrid with minute suberect bristles; pedicels apically thickened 0.5 mm to at least 3 mm long. Spikelets globose somewhat lopsided, muticous, 2.3–3 mm long with 2–3 florets, light to yellow-green. Glumes as long as the spikelet, glabrous. Stamens 3. Seed flat-convex, 1–1.5 mm long. Widespread and common in wet ground in open places, marshes, and pools and along drains (Kostermans *et al.*, 1987). Grosse *et al.* (1996) have studied the mechanism by which *I. globosa* is able to thrive in flooded anoxic soils.



Isachne globosa
Kostermans *et al.*, 1987

Distribution:

Listed as “serious” in Sri Lanka; “common” in Malaysia; “present” in Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam; and in the “flora” in Australia and India, but of unknown weediness status (Holm *et al.*, 1979)

Native to China, Japan, India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Australia (GRIN, 2008)

Japan (Wang *et al.*, 1990)

China (Kostermans *et al.*, 1987)

Originating in South Asia, Indonesia, Singapore, and Vietnam (Pancho and Soerjani, 1978)



Isachne globosa (Thunb.) O. Ktze

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

Biology and Ecology: Holm *et al.* (1979) record *Isachne globosa* as a serious weed in Sri Lanka. Chandrasena (1989) named it as one of the four most-frequent weeds of rice in six growing areas in Sri Lanka, but Marambe (1998) notes its occurrence also in soyabean. In Indonesia it is a weed of lowland-irrigated and rain-fed rice, while in marshes it may form large cushions, sometimes dominant, capable of invading cultivated areas of *Leersia hexandra*. Sometimes cultivated as a forage grass (Kostermans *et al.*, 1987). It is common throughout Japan, from cool temperate to subtropical regions, occurring in lake margins, ditches and rice fields (Numata and Yoshikawa, 1975). Bor (1960) states that it is palatable to cattle, but a troublesome weed in rice. *Isache globosa* appears to have the potential to become a serious weed of rice and wetlands in warm regions of the United States.

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