

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

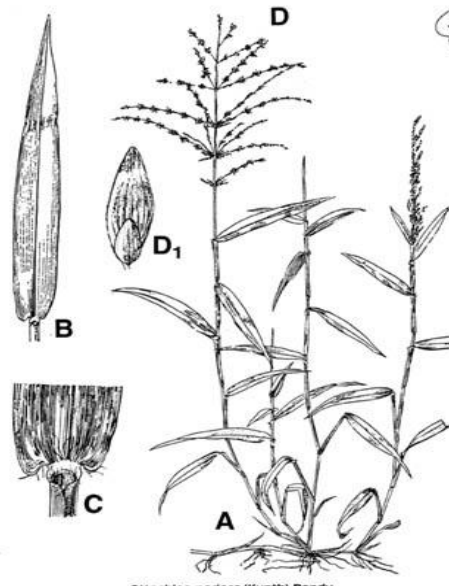
Holm *et al.* (1979) record for *P. nodosum* Kunth in Hawaii.

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)

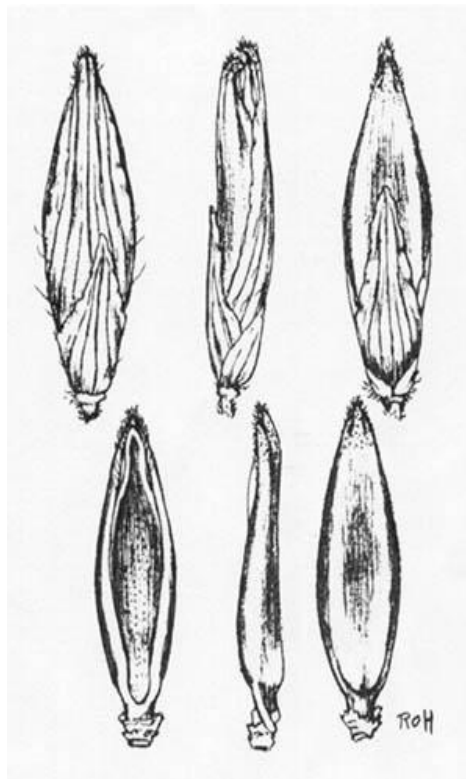
Bayer Code: OTTNO

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)



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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:

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