



GULMA GANAS (NOXIOUS WEED)

ILMU GULMA PERTEMUAN KE - 11



Konsep Gulma Ganas (Noxious Weed)

A noxious weed is a weed specified or declared by law as being especially **undesirable, troublesome and difficult to control.**

(Gulma ganas merupakan gulma spesifik yang tidak diinginkan, mengganggu dan sulit dikendalikan)






A noxious weed is any plant or plant product that can directly or indirectly **injure or cause damage to crops**, nursery stock, other plant products, livestock or poultry, or to other interests of agriculture, irrigation, etc.

(Gulma ganas adalah tanaman yang secara langsung maupun tidak langsung melukai atau menyebabkan kerusakan pada tanaman, pembibitan, produk/hasil panen, pakan ternak, atau pada lingkungan pertanian seperti irigasi, dsb.)



Gulma Ganas Di Dunia






Thistle

| Musk Thistle | Scotch Thistle | Bull Thistle | Taurian Thistle | Canada Thistle |
|---|---|--|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |
| •Biennial | •Biennial | •Biennial | •Biennial | •Perennial |
| •Bracts end in small spines; wide & triangular. | •Bracts are spiny; Needle like; Tipped in yellow. | •Bracts spiny and tipped in yellow. | •Bracts are spine-tipped | •Bracts are not spiny. |
| •Stems are spiny along lower sections, <u>NOT</u> upper sections. | •Stems have spiny wings along the entire length. | •Stems are spiny along entire length. | •Stems are smooth on top. | •Stems are not spiny. |
| •Leaves are dark green, hairless, waxy and have characteristic white margins. | • Leaves/ foliage are covered with woolly pale gray hairs. | •Leaves are long, lance shaped, and lobed w/ coarse hairs covering both surfaces. | •Leaves are covered with short, sticky glandular hairs. | •Leaves are irregularly lobed, have very prickly and ruffled margins. |
| •Prefers disturbed sites and fertile soil | •Prefers disturbed sites; well drained soil or dry. | •Prefers various light and soil conditions | •Prefers fertile soil | •Prefers disturbed sites initially; or moist |



Gulma Ganas Di Dunia

K
n
a
p
w
e
e
d

| Squarrose | Diffuse | Spotted | Meadow | Russian |
|---|---|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |
| •Long lived perennial. | •Annual to short-lived perennial. | •Short-lived perennial. | • Perennial. | •Annual to short-lived perennial. |
| •Flowers are pink to pale purple. | •Flowers can be white, pink, or pale purple. | •Flowers can be white, pink, or purple. | •Flowers are pink to purple. | •Flowers can be white pink or lavender- blue |
| •Bracts are narrow, fringed by sharp spines, strongly curved backward. | •Bracts are narrow, fringed by sharp spines that are <u>NOT</u> curved backward. | •Bracts are short & rigid with a dark brown triangular tip. | •Bracts have deeply fringed margins, appearing shiny & coppery when mature. | •Bracts have several overlapping green rows the tip is acute (not spine tipped). |
| •Stems are erect, branched, leafy & mostly covered in gray hairs. | •Stem leaves are stockless, getting smaller & less divided higher up the stem. | • Stem leaves are pinnately divided, becoming smaller & less towards the top Hairy stems. | •Stems leaves sometimes have tiny teeth or lobes, tapered at both ends & widest past middle. | •Stem leaves are openly branched, leafy & covered in cobwebby gray hairs. |
| •Prefers disturbed sites as well as dry. | •Prefers disturbed sites as well as dry. | •Prefers disturbed sites as well as dry to mesic. | • Will grow in most sites. | •Prefers dry sites with full sun. |

IDENTIFIKASI DAN DOMINANSI GULMA PADA LAHAN KERING DATARAN TINGGI DI KABUPATEN KEPAHANG PROVINSI BENGKULU

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ABSTRAK

Gulma merupakan salah satu kendala di dalam budidaya tanaman pada berbagai agroekosistem. Keberadaan gulma pada dataran tinggi relatif berbeda dibandingkan dengan gulma yang berada pada dataran rendah. Pada dataran tinggi adanya kecenderungan bertambahnya keanekaragaman jenis, sedangkan jumlah individu

sebanyak 5 jenis. Menurut Tjitrosoepomo dkk (1987), famili Asteraceae termasuk golongan gulma berdaun lebar dan semusim yang menyukai tanah sedikit lembab serta mampu menghasilkan biji sebanyak 40.000 pertanaman setiap tahunnya. Gulma Asteraceae dapat berkembangbiak melalui biji dan mempunyai kemampuan beradaptasi dengan lingkungan serta berbunga sepanjang tahun. Selain itu, famili Asteraceae dapat ditemukan pada ketinggian 0-1.300 mpl (Lawrence, 1955). Famili Asteraceae merupakan gulma tahunan yang banyak tersebar dan termasuk ke dalam gulma ganas karena seringkali populasinya lebih dominan dibandingkan dengan tanaman liar lainnya di dalam suatu lahan (Sukamto, 2007).

Tabel 1. Identifikasi jenis gulma pada lahan kering dataran tinggi di Kabupaten Kepahiang tahun 2016.

| No | Nama Jenis | Famili | Jumlah Individu | Pengolongan |
|----|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | <i>Altenantera sesilis</i> | Amaranthaceae | 42 | Berdaun lebar |
| 2 | <i>Centella asiatica</i> | Apiaceae | 3 | Berdaun lebar |
| 3 | <i>Alocasia macrorrhiza</i> | Araceae | 3 | Berdaun lebar |
| 4 | <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> | Asteraceae | 322 | Berdaun lebar |
| 5 | <i>Synedrella nodiflora</i> | Asteraceae | 56 | Berdaun lebar |
| 6 | <i>Bidens pilosa</i> | Asteraceae | 42 | Berdaun lebar |
| 7 | <i>Erectithes valerianifolia</i> | Asteraceae | 4 | Berdaun lebar |
| 8 | <i>Galinsoga palmivora</i> | Asteraceae | 34 | Berdaun lebar |
| 9 | <i>Drymaria cordata</i> | Caryophyllaceae | 177 | Berdaun lebar |
| 10 | <i>Commelina diffusa</i> | Commelinaceae | 15 | Berdaun lebar |

Ageratum conyzoides



Synedrella nodiflora



Bandotan

Dari Wikipedia bahasa Indonesia, ensiklopedia bebas

*Untuk arti yang lain, lihat **Babadotan** (disambiguasi).*

*Untuk nama-nama tempat dan arti yang lain, lihat **Wedusan** (disambiguasi).*

Bandotan (*Ageratum conyzoides*) adalah sejenis gulma pertanian anggota suku Asteraceae. Terna semusim ini berasal dari Amerika tropis, khususnya Brasil, akan tetapi telah lama masuk dan meliar di wilayah Nusantara. Disebut juga sebagai **babandotan** atau **babadotan** (Sd.); **wedusan** (Jw.); **dus-bedusan** (Md.); **rumput balam** (Ptk.); serta *Billygoat-weed*, *Goatweed*, *Chick weed*, atau *Whiteweed* dalam bahasa Inggris, tumbuhan ini mendapatkan namanya karena bau yang dikeluarkannya menyerupai bau kambing.

Daftar isi [sembunyikan]

- Pemerian botanis
- Penyebaran dan ekologi
- Manfaat
- Catatan kaki
- Pranala luar

Pemerian botanis [sunting | sunting sumber]

Terna berbau keras, berbatang tegak atau berbaring, berakar pada bagian yang menyentuh tanah, batang gilig dan berambut jarang, sering bercabang-cabang, dengan satu atau banyak kuntum bunga majemuk yang terletak di ujung, tinggi hingga 120 cm. Daun-daun bertangkai, 0,5–5 cm, terletak berseling atau berhadapan, terutama yang letaknya di bagian bawah. Helaian daun bundar telur hingga menyerupai belah ketupat, 2–10 × 0,5–5 cm; dengan pangkal agak-agak seperti jantung, membulat atau meruncing; dan ujung tumpul atau meruncing; bertepi beringgit atau bergerigi; kedua permukaannya berambut panjang, dengan kelenjar di sisi bawah.^{[1][2]}

Bunga-bunga dengan kelamin yang sama berkumpul dalam bongkol rata-atas, yang selanjutnya (3 bongkol atau lebih) terkumpul dalam malai rata terminal. Bongkol 6–8 mm panjangnya, berisi 60–70 individu bunga, di ujung tangkai yang berambut, dengan 2–3 lingkaran

Bandotan



Bandotan, *Ageratum conyzoides*

Darmaga, Bogor

Klasifikasi ilmiah

| | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Kingdom: | Plantae |
| (tidak termasuk): | Angiospermae |
| (tidak termasuk): | Eudikotil |
| (tidak termasuk): | Asteridae |
| Ordo: | Asterales |

Jotang kuda

Dari Wikipedia bahasa Indonesia, ensiklopedia bebas

Jotang kuda (*Synedrella nodiflora*) adalah sejenis **gulma pertanian** anggota **suku Asteraceae**. Berbau agak keras, sedikit menyerupai bau **kambing**, tumbuhan ini juga dikenal sebagai ***babadotan lalaki***, *jukut berak kambing* atau *jukut gendreng* (*Sd.*); *bruwan*, *gletang warak*, *krasuk*, atau *serunen* (*Jw.*); serta *gofu makeang* (*Ternate*)^[1]. Berasal dari **Amerika tropis**, jotang kuda kini telah menjadi tumbuhan pengganggu yang paling umum di **Jawa**; khususnya di tempat-tempat yang sedikit terlindung^[2].

Daftar isi [sembunyikan]

- Pemerian botanis
- Penyebaran dan ekologi
- Kegunaan
- Catatan kaki
- Pranala luar

Pemerian botanis [[sunting](#) | [sunting sumber](#)]

Terna semusim, tegak atau berbaring pada pangkalnya, bercabang menggarpu berulang-ulang; tinggi hingga 1,5 m. **Daun-daun** berhadapan; dengan tangkai bentuk talang, 0,5–5,5 cm, tangkai dari pasangan daun yang sama dihubungkan dengan tepi yang sempit, dengan banyak rambut di sekitarnya. Helai daun bundar telur memanjang, 2,5–15 × 1–9 cm; pangkal daun menyempit sepanjang tangkai, ujung daun runcing, sementara tepinya bergerigi lemah, dan berambut di kedua permukaannya.^[2]



Bunga majemuk dalam bongkol kecil, panjang 8–10 mm, duduk atau bertangkai pendek, berisi 10–20 bunga yang berjejal-jejal; terletak terminal atau di ketiak daun, 1-7 bongkol bersama-sama. Daun pelindung bundar telur memanjang, berujung runcing, berambut kaku. Bunga tepi 4–8 buah, dengan pita kuning bertaju 2–3, lk 2 mm panjangnya. Bunga cakram serupa tabung, 6–18 buah, kuning muda dengan taju kuning cerah. Tabung kepala sari coklat kehitaman. **Buah keras** dengan dua macam bentuk: buah dari bunga tepi sangat pipih. bersavap dan beraeridi runcing di tepi dan

Jotang kuda

404



Synedrella nodiflora

Klasifikasi ilmiah

| | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Kingdom: | Plantae |
| (tidak termasuk): | Angiospermae |
| (tidak termasuk): | Eudikotil |
| (tidak termasuk): | Asteridae |

Bidens pilosa



Erechites valerianifolia



Galinsoga parviflora



Ketul

Dari Wikipedia bahasa Indonesia, ensiklopedia bebas

Ketul (*Bidens pilosa*) adalah sejenis **tumbuhan** anggota **suku** Asteraceae. Terna ini umumnya ditemukan liar sebagai **gulma** di tepi jalan, di kebun-kebun **pekarangan**, di perkebunan-perkebunan, atau pada lahan-lahan telantar. Nama-nama lainnya adalah *acerang*, *ajeran*, *hareuga* (Sd.); *ketul*, *petul*, *ketulan*, *ketul kebo*, *ketul sapi*, *jarangan*, *caringan* (Jw.); *lanci thuwa*, *lancing thuwa*, *cing-lancingan* (Md.); serta *Spanish Needle*, *Blackjacks*, *Beggar ticks* (Ingg.).^[2]

Daftar isi [sembunyikan]

- Pemerian
- Penyebaran dan ekologi
- Kegunaan
- Catatan kaki
- Pranala luar

Pemerian [sunting | sunting sumber]



Bunga dan daun



Terna tegak, kerap bercabang-cabang, sedikit aromatis, tinggi hingga 1 m. Batang bersegi-4, gundul atau sedikit berambut, sering berwarna kemerahan. Daun-daun berhadapan, utuh atau berbagi menyirip dalam 2-3, jarang 5, bertangkai panjang hingga 6,5 cm. Helai daun bundar telur memanjang dengan ujung runcing, 1–12 × 0,5–5,5 cm, tepi bergigi bergerigi, gundul atau sedikit berambut.^[3]

Bunga dalam bongkol-bongkol yang berkumpul terminal atau pada ketiak daun. Bongkol 5–7 mm tingginya, berdiameter 7–8 mm, berkelamin ganda, berisi 20–40 bunga yang berjejalan, bertangkai panjang hingga 9 cm. Bunga tepi berjumlah 5–7, dengan mahkota bertabung pendek dan lidah jorong atau eliptis lebar, 5–8 mm panjangnya, kuning atau putih krem. Mahkota bunga cakram bentuk tabung, bertaiu 5, kuning. Buah keras (*achene*) ramping memanjang, 0,5–1,3 cm, coklat

Ketul



Ketul, *Bidens pilosa* var. *minor*

Darmaga, Bogor

Klasifikasi ilmiah

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Kingdom: | Plantae |
| (tidak termasuk): | Angiospermae |
| (tidak termasuk): | Eudikotil |
| (tidak termasuk): | Asteridae |
| Ordo: | Asterales |
| Famili: | Asteraceae |
| Genus: | <i>Bidens</i> |
| Spesies: | <i>B. pilosa</i> |

Erechtites

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Erechtites is a genus of flowering plants in the **daisy family** known commonly as **fireweeds** or **burnweeds**. They are native to the Americas and Australia,^{[3][4]} but some species are widely distributed weeds.^{[3][5][6]}

Some species in this genus are treated as members of *Senecio* by some authors, and several other species are considered variants of *Erechtites hieraciifolius*, so there may be as few as 5 distinct species in this genus. In particular, not all authors agree on whether to include a dozen or so species native to Australia and New Zealand in *Erechtites*.^{[7][8]} For the purposes of the list below, we follow the lead of *The Plant List* maintained by Kew Gardens in London.^[1]

Erechtites consists of annual or perennial herbs with large taproots and very often with a pungent odor. Leaves are usually ovate or lanceolate (sometimes pinnately lobed or pinnatifid). Flower heads may sometimes contain as many as 100 yellow or white (rarely pink) disc florets but no ray florets.^[3]

Species^[1]

- *Erechtites glomeratus* (Desf. ex Poir.) DC. - Australia^[9]
- *Erechtites goyazensis* (Gardner) Cabrera - South America
- *Erechtites hieraciifolius* (L.) Raf. ex DC. - North America, South America, West Indies, Australia, New Zealand; naturalized in Asia^{[10][11]}
- *Erechtites ignobilis* Baker - Brazil
- *Erechtites leptanthus* (Phil.) Cabrera - Chile
- *Erechtites minimus* (Poir.) DC. - Australia^[12]
- *Erechtites missionis* Malme - South America
- *Erechtites runcinatus* (Less.) DC. - Mexico
- *Erechtites valerianifolius* (Muhl.) DC. - Mexico, South America, Central America

Erechtites



Erechtites hieraciifolius

Scientific classification

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| Kingdom: | Plantae |
| (unranked): | Angiosperms |
| (unranked): | Eudicots |

Galinsoga parviflora

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Galinsoga parviflora^[4] is an **herbaceous** plant in the **Asteraceae** (daisy) **family**. It has several common names including **guasca** (Colombia), **mielcilla** (Costa Rica), **galinsoga** (New Zealand) or **gallant soldiers** (United Kingdom, United States).^{[5][6]}

Contents [show]

History [edit]

Galinsoga parviflora was brought from Peru to Kew Gardens in 1796, and later escaped to the wild in Great Britain and Ireland, being temporarily known as the 'Kew Weed'.^[7] The plant is named after the Spanish botanist Ignacio Mariano Martinez de Galinsoga. The species name '*parviflora*' translates to 'having small flowers'.^[8] In Britain, its name *Galinsoga* is sometimes popularly rendered as "gallant soldiers", and then sometimes altered to "soldiers of the Queen". In Malawi, where the plant is naturalised, it is known as 'Mwamuna aligone' which translates to 'My husband is sleeping'.^[7]

Uses [edit]

In Colombia it is used as a spice herb in the soup *Ajiaco*.^[1] It can also be used as an ingredient in leaf salads.

Description [edit]

Galinsoga parviflora grows to a height of 75 cm (30 inches). It is a branched herb with opposite stalked leaves, toothed at the margins. The flowers are in small heads. The 3-8 white ray-florets are about 1 mm (0.4 inches) long and 3-lobed. The central disc florets are yellow and

Galinsoga parviflora



Scientific classification

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Kingdom: | Plantae |
| (unranked): | Angiosperms |
| (unranked): | Eudicots |
| (unranked): | Asterids |
| Order: | Asterales |
| Family: | Asteraceae |
| Genus: | <i>Galinsoga</i> |
| Species: | <i>G. parviflora</i> |

- **Weeds toxic to livestock and to humans.** Several weed species are toxic to livestock and to humans, but the same weeds are not necessarily involved because food sources of livestock and humans differ. Such weeds are not accepted on production sites of certified forage seeds. Examples of plants that are poisonous for livestock when ingested: *Lantana camara* (lantana – **PHOTOS 9.1 and 9.2**), *Dichapetalum cymosum* (poison leaf), *Equisetum*

Beracun

Photo 9.2 *Lantana camara* flowers and fruits





Research Article

Competitive Effect of *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. on Four Crop Species, Soybean [*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.], Maize (*Zea mays*), Spring Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) and Faba Bean [*Vicia faba* (L.)]

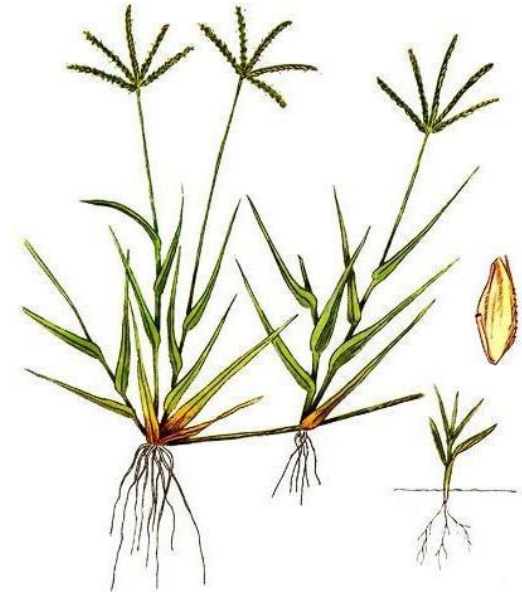
Abstract

The competitive ability of *C. dactylon* with four different crops in two densities was assessed under glasshouse conditions. Four separate experiments were established using soybean [*Glycine max* (L.) merr.] Cv. Hernon-147, spring wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) Cv. Alexandria, faba bean [*Vicia faba* (L.)] Cv. Banner and maize (*Zea mays*) Cv. Dekalb 198, which were grown as monocultures and in (1:1) additive mixtures with *C. dactylon*. Result have shown that competition reduced dry weight of both crops and *C. dactylon* by about up to 44 and 52%, respectively. Maize root dry weight was severely (72% reduction) affected by *C. dactylon*. However, faba bean, soybean and wheat were stronger competitors to *C. dactylon*.



 alamy stock photo

XBB69K
www.alamy.com



Cynodon dactylon

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



The examples and perspective in this article **may not represent a worldwide view of the subject**. You may [improve this article](#), discuss the issue on the [talk page](#), or create a new article, as appropriate. *(January 2017)* ([Learn how and when to remove this template message](#))

Cynodon dactylon, also known as ***Vilfa stellata***^[2], **Bermuda grass**, ***Dhoob***, ***dūrvā*** grass, ***dubo***, dog's tooth grass,^[3] **Bahama grass**, **devil's grass**, **couch grass**, **Indian doab**, ***arugampul***, ***grama***, **wiregrass** and **scutch grass**, is a [grass](#) that originated in [Africa](#).^[4] Although it is not native to [Bermuda](#), it is an abundant [invasive species](#) there. It is presumed to have arrived in [North America](#) from Bermuda, resulting in its common name.^[*citation needed*] In Bermuda it has been known as *crab grass* (also a name for *[Digitaria sanguinalis](#)*).

Contents [show](#)

Description [[edit](#)]]

The blades are a grey-green colour and are short, usually 2–15 cm (0.79–5.91 in) long with rough edges.^[5] The erect stems can grow 1–30 cm (0.39–11.81 in) tall. The stems are slightly flattened, often tinged purple in colour.

The seed heads are produced in a cluster of two to six spikes together at the top of the stem, each spike 2–5 cm (0.79–1.97 in) long.^[5]

It has a deep root system; in drought situations with penetrable soil, the root system can grow to over 2 metres (6.6 ft) deep, though most of the root mass is less than 60 centimetres (24 in) under the surface. The grass creeps along the ground and roots wherever a node touches the ground, forming a dense mat. *C. dactylon* reproduces through seeds, runners, and [rhizomes](#). Growth begins at temperatures above 15 °C (59 °F) with optimum growth between 24 and 37 °C (75 and 99 °F); in winter, the grass becomes dormant and turns brown. Growth is promoted by full sun and retarded by full shade, e.g., close to tree trunks.

Cynodon dactylon



Scientific classification

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Kingdom: | Plantae |
| <i>Clade</i> : | Angiosperms |
| <i>Clade</i> : | Monocots |
| <i>Clade</i> : | Commelinids |
| Order: | Poales |
| Family: | Poaceae |
| Genus: | Cynodon |
| Species: | <i>C. dactylon</i> |

PENGARUH JENIS DAN TINGKAT KERAPATAN GULMA TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN AWAL TANAMAN UBIKAYU (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) KLON UJ-5 (Kasetsart)

Deasy Maya Sari, Dad R.J. Sembodo & Kuswanta F. Hidayat

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh jenis gulma terhadap pertumbuhan awal tanaman ubikayu, pengaruh kerapatan gulma terhadap pertumbuhan awal tanaman ubikayu, dan pengaruh interaksi antara jenis dan kerapatan gulma terhadap pertumbuhan awal tanaman ubikayu. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Lampung Selatan dan Laboratorium Gulma Universitas Lampung pada bulan Maret hingga Juni 2015. Perlakuan disusun secara faktorial dalam Rancangan Petak Berjalur dengan 3 kali ulangan. Faktor pertama adalah 3 jenis gulma yaitu, *Asystasia gangetica*, *Cyperus rotundus* dan *Rottboelia exaltata* dan faktor kedua adalah kerapatan 0, 10, 20, 40, dan 80 gulma/m². Bila asumsi terpenuhi data dianalisis ragam dan dilanjutkan dengan uji beda nyata terkecil (BNT) pada taraf 5 %. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa daya tekan gulma *Rottboelia exaltata* terhadap panjang umbi pada umur 12 MST lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan gulma *Asystasia gangetica* dan *Cyperus rotundus*, kerapatan 10 sampai 80 gulma/m² dapat menekan panjang umbi pada umur 12 MST dan antar jenis dan kerapatan gulma terjadi interaksi dalam mempengaruhi jumlah daun, diameter batang, tinggi tanaman, jumlah umbi dan produksi umbi pada umur 12 MST. Daya tekan gulma *Rottboelia exaltata* lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan *Asystasia gangetica* dan *Cyperus rotundus*.



Rottboellia exaltata



Asystasia gangetica

Rottboellia

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Rottboellia (commonly called **itch grass**)^[2] is a **genus** of **African**, **Asian**, and **Australian** plants in the **grass family**.^{[3][4][5]}

The genus was named in honour of Danish botanist **Christen Friis Rottbøll** (1727-1797).

Species^[1]

- Rottboellia cochinchinensis* (Lour.) Clayton - **Africa**, **Asia**, **Australia**
- Rottboellia coelorachis* G.Forst. - **New Caledonia**, **Vanuatu**

Rumput israel

Dari Wikipedia bahasa Indonesia, ensiklopedia bebas

Rumput Israel merupakan **tumbuhan** yang banyak terdapat di tepi-tepi jalan, belukar dan ladang. Rumput ini dianggap sebagai **rumput** perrsak utama di ladang-ladang **getah** dan **kelapa sawit** di **Nusantara**. Di bidang penternakan ini dapat dijadikan makanan binatang ternak terutamanya **lembu**, **kambing** dan **biri-biri**. Selain itu ia juga boleh dijadi obat-obatan dalam pengobatan tradisional.

Daunnya nipis seperti kangkung, dengan urat daunnya yang berselang seli tetapi ada yang bertemu urat. Batangnya lembut berwarna hitam dan berair. Habitatnya menjalar dan menguasai tumbuh-tumbuhan yang berada di sekitarnya.

Lihat pula

 [[sunting](#) | [sunting sumber](#)]

- Rumput



Artikel bertopik tumbuhan ini adalah sebuah rintisan. Anda dapat membantu Wikipedia dengan mengembangkannya.

Itch grass

Scientific classification

Kingdom: **Plantae**
(unranked): **Angiosperms**
(unranked): **Monocots**

Rumput Israel



Klasifikasi ilmiah

Kingdom: **Plantae**
Famili: **Acanthaceae**
Genus: **Asystasia**
Spesies: **Asystasia**

binomial name=Asystasia gangetica