

ABSTRAK

Goosegrass (*Eleusine indica*) is a dominant weed in rice cultivation that can reduce productivity due to competition with the main crop. The effectiveness of weed control using herbicides needs to be evaluated to achieve efficient control strategies. The study aims to determine the growth response of *Eleusine indica* to the application of paraquat and bispyribac-sodium herbicides. The study was conducted in the greenhouse of the Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Malikussaleh, from October to November 2025 using a non-factorial Randomized Block Design with five replications and several herbicide dosage levels. The observed parameters included the number of tillers, number of leaves, weed injury percentage, and weed dry weight. Data were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Duncan's Multiple Range Test at the 5% significance level. The results showed that paraquat application had a highly significant effect on all observed parameters, with a strong ability to suppress growth and increase weed injury levels. Meanwhile, bispyribac-sodium had no significant effect on the number of tillers and leaves but had a significant effect on weed injury percentage and weed dry weight. It can be concluded that paraquat was more effective than bispyribac-sodium in controlling goosegrass under the conditions of this study.

Keywords: bispyribac-sodium, *Eleusine indica*, herbicide, paraquat, rice