

## CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL IN KHARIF SESAME

### ABSTRACT

The experiment was conducted at Agricultural Research Station, Jalgaon, Maharashtra during *Kharif* season of 2018 to 2020 to study the effect of pre and post emergence herbicide on growth and yield of sesame. The experiment was laid out in a Randomized Block Design (RBD), replicated thrice with eight treatments viz., T<sub>1</sub> Weedy check, T<sub>2</sub> Weed free, T<sub>3</sub> Pendimethalin 30EC (pre-emergence) @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha., T<sub>4</sub> Quizlofop-ethyl 5 % EC (post emergence) 50g a.i./ha. at 20 DAS., T<sub>5</sub> Sodium Acifluorfen 16.5% + Clodinafop-propargyl 8% (premix) @ 100 g.a.i./ha. at 20DAS., T<sub>6</sub> Pendimethalin 30EC (pre-emergence) @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha. + Hand weeding at 20DAS., T<sub>7</sub> Pendimethalin 30EC (pre-emergence) @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha. + Quizlofop-ethyl 5 % EC (post emergence) 50g a.i./ha. at 20 DAS., T<sub>8</sub> Pendimethalin 30EC (pre-emergence) @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha. + Sodium Acifluorfen 16.5% + Clodinafop-propargyl 8% (premix) @ 100 g.a.i./ha. at 20DAS. From the pooled results, it is concluded that pre and post emergence herbicide for chemical weed management in sesame, the seed yield were found to be significant. The practice of the treatment T<sub>2</sub> (weed free) crop produced the significantly highest seed yield 607 Kg./ha, Net Monetary Returns Rs. 42730/- and B:C Ratio 2.93, over rest of treatment, followed by 523 kg/ha seed yield, Rs. 35873/- Net Monetary Returns and 2.77 B:C ratio by the treatment i.e. pre-emergence application of Pendimethalin 30 EC @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha + Hand weeding at 20 DAS was an efficient and economically feasible package to manage the weeds and realize better returns.

**KEYWORDS:** Clodinafop-propargyl, sesame, Sodium Acifluorfen, pendimethalin, quizalofop ethyl, Weed control

### INTRODUCTION

Sesame (*Sesamum indicum* L.) is the most conventional oilseed crop which is known as the 'Queen of oil seeds' due to its high oil content (50% - 60%). Among the several constraints in sesame production, heavy weed infestation is one of the major factors limiting the yield. Babiker *et al.* (2014) reported that unrestricted weed growth reduced sesame seed yield by 30 per cent and keeping the sesame crop weed free for 2, 4, 6 and 8 weeks after planting increased the seed yield by 8, 37, 40 and 43 per cent respectively. The critical period of weed control in sesame appeared to be between 2 and 6 weeks after planting. Zuhair *et al.* (2011) found that insufficient weed control during the early growth period of sesame caused 35 to 70 per cent yield reduction and they added that the critical period of weed control in sesame is 2 to 3 weeks after crop emergence. India is the world's largest producer of sesame

**Comment [JGNT1]:** The title does not show the effect or impact of chemical weeding in sesame. We are entitled to wonder what this title will lead us to.

Will it be on the quality of the soil, the quality of the food itself, the yield, or all of these at the same time?

I think a title expressing a combination of chemical and manual methods linked to different/improved performance would be more interesting

**Comment [JGNT2]:** Is it possible to count the blocks and their distribution in space? To be precise, were the randomized blocks located in the same geographical area such that the environmental and soil conditions were the same?

**Comment [JGNT3]:** Specify the "t" of this herbicide (is it "t1", "t2", "t3". This allows you to quickly identify what it is.?

**Comment [JGNT4]:** Give a list of keywords that help to find/summarize the content of the article, with elements such as chemical weeding, manual weeding, sesame, yield, etc.

accounting nearly 35% of the total production but its productivity is extremely low (368 kg/ha). Inadequate weed management appears to be one of the major constraints for such low productivity of sesame (Nisha *et al.* 2012). Hand weeding is commonly practiced by the farmers as an effective method of weed control but incessant rain, high wages and timely unavailability of labourers at weeding peaks are also some of constraints. Therefore, integrated weed management i.e. manual as well as chemical weeding is most efficient and acceptable approach to combat with the weed control problems. Hence, present study was under taken.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

A Field experiments was conducted at Agriculture Research Station, Jalgaon of Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyaapeeth, Rahuri during *kharif* season of 2018, 2019 and 2020. The soil of the experimental site was deep black soil having pH of 8.00 with 221.0 kg/ha. available N, 22.60 kg/ha. available P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and 710 kg/ha. available K<sub>2</sub>O. There were eight treatment viz. T<sub>1</sub> Weedy check, T<sub>2</sub> Weed free, T<sub>3</sub> Pendimethalin 30EC (pre-emergence) @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha., T<sub>4</sub> Quizlofop-ethyl 5 % EC (post emergence) 50g a.i./ha. at 20 DAS, T<sub>5</sub> Sodium Acifluorfen 16.5% + Clodinafop-propargyl 8% (premix) @ 100 g.a.i./ha. at 20 DAS, T<sub>6</sub> Pendimethalin 30EC (pre-emergence) @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha. + Hand weeding at 20 DAS., T<sub>7</sub> Pendimethalin 30EC (pre-emergence) @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha. + Quizlofop-ethyl 5 % EC (post emergence) 50g a.i./ha. at 20 DAS, T<sub>8</sub> Pendimethalin 30 EC (pre-emergence) @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha. + Sodium Acifluorfen 16.5% + Clodinafop-propargyl 8% (premix) @ 100 g.a.i. at 20 DAS in randomized block design with three replications. Sesame variety *JLT-408* was sown 01/07/2018, 04/07/2019 and 01/07/2020 respectively, with a spacing of 45 x 10 cm in a 4,10 x 3.60 m plot. The recommended dose of 50 kg N/ha. and 20 kg S/ha. The half of the dose of nitrogen along with entire dose of sulphur was applied as basal at the time of sowing and the remaining half of the dose of nitrogen was top dressed at 30 DAS. Pre emergence herbicide was applied one day after sowing of the sesame crop and post emergence herbicides were applied at 20 days after sowing. Weed density of narrow, broad leaved weeds and sedges was taken at 15 and 30 days after application of herbicides. Weed density and weed dry weight were recorded with the help of 0.5 x 0.5 m quadrat by throwing randomly at three places in each plot. Weeds were removed and counted species wise. After drying in hot air oven (60 +1<sup>0</sup>C for 24 hours), weed dry weight was recorded and reported as per square meter. Weed control efficiency was also calculated as suggested by Maity and Mukherjee (2011). B:C ratio was worked out by considering prevailing market price for sesame and the price for different inputs and farm operations were considered for cost of cultivation. Constant results were obtained during three years of the study for all the parameters and therefore, pooled analysis for three years was carried out and results are presented.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The predominant weeds species observed in the experimental plots were *Parthenium hysteroporus*, *Digitaria marginata*, *Cyperus rotundus*, *Amaranthus viridis*, *Commelinabenghalensis*, *Spillanthus acmella*, *Parthenium hysteroporus*, *Ageratum conyzoides*, *Eleusine indica*, *Euphorbia spp.* etc. There was a mixed weed flora in equal proportions of all three types of weeds viz., Grasses, BLW and sedges.

**Comment [JGNT5]:** You can rephrase this so it's a proposition

"this poor management of weeding can be justified by inconveniences such as manual weeding commonly practiced by farmers as an effective method of weed control, incessant rains, high wages and the timely unavailability of workers at weeding peaks."

**Comment [JGNT6]:** Suggested wording

"...deserves attention/focus in order to minimize impediments and improve sesame productivity, hence the present study. »

**Comment [JGNT7]:** It seems important to me to specify how you obtained the results you present, since you worked for three years; is it an average of the data over three years or a sum of the data collected over these years? I would like to ask you about the use of a statistical tool for the analysis of your data.

**Comment [JGNT8]:** Is it a sentence? And where is the reference ?

**Comment [JGNT9]:** First specify the method of choosing the weed harvesting area (quadrat throw) before talking about density and weight.

**Comment [JGNT10]:** Revise the style Was there no statistical analysis? If yes, with which software?

**Comment [JGNT11]:** This means that you have not given the whole list. Don't you think it is necessary to draw up a table of the species of weeds, with their frequencies of occurrence and their percentage of space covering? However, this is not a requirement for understanding your text, but at least the list of species is welcome.

The percentage of soil cover by weeds can help to understand the effect of the applied treatment.

### Effect on weeds

The data on effect of pre and post emergence herbicide treatments on weed dynamics i.e. weed density, weed dry weight, weed index and weed control efficiency seed yield and economics of sesame were given in table 1. The maximum weed density of 145/m<sup>2</sup> and dry weight of 287 g/m<sup>2</sup> were recorded in weedy check (T<sub>1</sub>). Weed density and dry weight gradually reduced with the application of different herbicides.

But the lowest weed density of 35/m<sup>2</sup> and dry weight 96 g/m<sup>2</sup> were incurred in weed free plots (T<sub>2</sub>).

Among the different herbicidal treatments, the lowest weed density of 37/m<sup>2</sup> and dry weight 126 g/m<sup>2</sup>

were recorded by pre-emergence application of Pendimethalin 30 EC @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha + Hand weeding at 20 DAS followed by pre-emergence application of Pendimethalin 30 EC @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha (R) + Post-

emergence application Quizalofop-ethyl 50 g a.i./ha at 20 DAS. These results are in conformity with the

findings of Yadav S.S. (2004). The maximum weed index of 68.33 % was recorded in weedy check plots

(T<sub>1</sub>) which gradually reduced due to the different herbicidal treatments and became minimum (16.33%)

in T<sub>6</sub> [Pendimethalin 30 EC (Pre-emergence) @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha + Hand weeding at 20 DAS] followed by

20.67 % in T<sub>8</sub> [Pendimethalin 30 EC (Pre-emergence) @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha + Sodium Acifluorfen 16.5% +

Clodinafop-Propargyl 8% EC (premix) @ 100 g a.i./ha at 20 DAS]. Whereas, the maximum weed control

efficiency (100%) was recorded in weed free treatment (T<sub>2</sub>). It did not differ very much in various

herbicidal treatments, however, it was found maximum 91.62 % when pre-emergence application of

Pendimethalin 30 EC @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha + Hand weeding at 20 DAS (T<sub>6</sub>) followed by 87.43% in T<sub>7</sub>-pre-

emergence application of Pendimethalin 30 EC @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha (R) + Post-emergence application

Quizalofop-ethyl 50 g a.i./ha at 20 DAS. Hence, pre-emergence followed by one hand weeding proved

better by recording lower weed count, weed dry weight and higher weed control efficiency as compared

to other treatments. This could be attributed to the fact that pre-emergence herbicides kill all type of weed

seeds and lead to less weed infestation during early stage of crop growth. Similar results were also

obtained by Aruna *et al.* (2020). who reported that Pre emergence application of pendimethalin @ 0.75 kg

/ha. followed by post emergence application of quizalofop ethyl @ 0.05 kg /ha. at 20 DAS was found to

be the better option to control the weeds in broadcasted sesame. Annual grasses can easily be controlled

in sesame with quizalofop-P without significant sesame injury.

**Comment [JGNT12]:** Here, you are talking about 35/m<sup>2</sup> while two lines down, you are talking about 37/m<sup>2</sup>.

It seems to me that you need to better highlight the treatment you are referring to.

**Comment [JGNT13]:** How can you explain that the T<sub>7</sub> has a lower weed density (grass/m<sup>2</sup>) and a quantity of dry weeds (g/m<sup>2</sup>) than the T<sub>8</sub> but the yield (kg/ha) is lower? Statistically, can we not see this as an important element of comparison?

**Comment [JGNT14]:** The fact that the efficacy in the treatment is the same in T<sub>3</sub>, T<sub>4</sub>, T<sub>5</sub>, then in T<sub>7</sub> and T<sub>8</sub>, coupled with the yield per hectare can give rise to interpretation; it would be interesting, especially if you add a financial cost to your study which could guide farmers towards less expensive but still profitable practices.

**Comment [JGNT15]:** Don't you have references on the properties and effectiveness of each of the chemicals on herbs? it might help substantiate your proposed rationale.

**Comment [JGNT16]:** Is it a work carried out in a space, a land with the same characteristics as yours? in which case, the treatment could be universalized for several types of soil.

**Comment [JGNT17]:** What is the reference for this statement? is it a result of your work?

### Economics

All the weed control treatment gave higher monetary returns compared to weedy check because of reduced crop weed competition. The maximum seed yield of 627 kg/ha, Net monetary returns Rs. 33430 /ha

and higher B:C ratio 2.93. The efficient and economic weed management in sesame could be achieved by Pre-emergence application of pendimethalin 30 EC @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha + Hand weeding at 20 DAS which gives seed yield 542 kg/ha. Net monetary returns Rs.27780 /ha and B:C ratio 2.77. This may be due to better weed control measures, leads to efficient utilization of nutrients, light and moisture thereby enhancing the higher yield.

In the present study, it was observed that pre-emergence application of pendimethalin 30 EC @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha + Hand weeding at 20 DAS are found economically profitable for management of weeds in sesame and to increase the productivity.

**Comment [JGNT18]:** Where is the conclusion of your work ?

## REFERENCES

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**Comment [JGNT19]:** Sometimes you separate initials from first names with periods, but not always. Sometimes these initials are at the beginning of the name and sometimes after the name.

**Table 1: Effect of pre and post emergence herbicide on weed dynamics, seed yield and economics of Sesame.**

Sr.No	Treatment	Weed density/ m <sup>2</sup>	Weed dry wt. (g/m <sup>2</sup> )	WI (%)	WCE (%)	Seed yield (kg/ha)	NMR (Rs./ha)	B:C ratio
T <sub>1</sub>	Weedy check	145	287	68.33	00	196	2540	1.42

T <sub>2</sub>	Weed free	35	96	-	100	627	33430	2.93
T <sub>3</sub>	Pendimethalin 30 EC (Pre-emergence) @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha	65	237	31.48	81.33	485	23550	2.60
T <sub>4</sub>	Quizalofop-ethyl (Post-emergence) 50 g a.i./ha at 20 DAS	69	248	29.10	83.67	491	23890	2.67
T <sub>5</sub>	Sodium Acifluorfen 16.5% + Clodinafop-Propargyl 8% EC (premix) @ 100 g a.i./ha at 20 DAS	75	274	28.80	83.13	487	23430	2.67
T <sub>6</sub>	Pendimethalin 30 EC (Pre-emergence) @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha + Hand weeding at 20 DAS	37	126	16.33	91.62	542	27780	2.77
T <sub>7</sub>	Pendimethalin 30 EC (Pre-emergence) @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha + Quizalofop-ethyl (Post-emergence) 50 g a.i./ha at 20 DAS	64	233	23.10	87.43	498	23220	2.60
T <sub>8</sub>	Pendimethalin 30 EC (Pre-emergence) @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha + Sodium Acifluorfen 16.5% + Clodinafop-Propargyl 8% EC (premix) @ 100 g a.i./ha at 20 DAS	68	246	20.67	87.43	502	24280	2.67
	<b>SEm±</b>	-	-	-	-	28.79	-	0.10
	<b>CD (P=0.05)</b>	-	-	-	-	86.56	-	0.31
	<b>CV %</b>	-	-	-	-	10.56	-	-

Table 2: Effect of pre and post emergence herbicide no. of branches, no. of capsules and plant height of sesame

Comment [JGNT20]: Where have you used this data in your work?

Not used enough

Treatment	No.of branches /plant	No.of capsules/plant	plant height
T <sub>1</sub> -Weedy check	3.12	52	80
T <sub>2</sub> -Weed free	3.65	88	123
T <sub>3</sub> -Pendimethalin 30 EC (Pre-emergence) @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha (R)	3.20	78	95
T <sub>4</sub> -Quizalofop-ethyl (Post-emergence) 50 g a.i./ha at 20 DAS	3.18	72	102
T <sub>5</sub> -Sodium Acifluorfen 16.5% + Clodinafop-Propargyl 8% EC (premix) @ 100 g a.i./ha at 20 DAS	3.14	69	101
T <sub>6</sub> -Pendimethalin 30 EC (Pre-emergence) @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha (R) + Hand weeding at 20 DAS	3.40	80	114
T <sub>7</sub> -Pendimethalin 30 EC (Pre-emergence) @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha (R) + Quizalofop-ethyl (Post-emergence) 50 g a.i./ha at 20 DAS	3.28	77	109
T <sub>8</sub> -Pendimethalin 30 EC (Pre-emergence) @ 0.50 kg a.i./ha (R) + Sodium Acifluorfen 16.5% + Clodinafop-Propargyl 8% EC (premix) @ 100 g a.i./ha at 20 DAS	3.22	70	107
SEm±	-	-	-
CD (P=0.05)	-	-	-
CV %	-	-	-