

## Efficacy of Herbicides on Weed Control & Growth Parameter on Wheat

### Abstract

Wheat is a crop of global significance. Approximately one-sixth of the total arable land in the world is cultivated with wheat. It supplies about 20 per cent of the food calories for the world's growing population. Wheat crop infested with number of weed namely *Phalaris minor*, *Chenopodium album*, *Cyperus rotundus*, *Melilotus alba*, *Anagallis arvensis*, *convolvulus arvensis* etc. *Phalaris minor* Linn (Canary grass) and *Avena fatua* (Wild oat) are primary concern in large area of North-western plain zone. Weed management is indispensable for increasing crop production under such circumstance, judicious use of herbicides is the only suitable way for effective and economical weed control. Numerous post-emergence herbicides are available globally to control weeds in wheat crop, that cause plant death by affecting protein or RNA biosynthesis. Post-emergence application of sulfosulfuron against *Phalaris minor* provided 25% wheat yield compared to weedy check. The data from the study revealed that the significantly maximum number of grains/ ear head (52.17) was recorded with the application of Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @500g/ha, which was closely followed by under the treatment of Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @400g/ha (52.13) and Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @800g/ha (51.98). The significantly minimum number of grains/earhead (47.69) was recorded in weedy check plot.

**Keywords:** Wheat, *Phalaris minor*, herbicides, Carfentrazone and clodinafop propargyl.

### Introduction

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) is a crop of global significance. It is a staple food of millions of people. Approximately one-sixth of the total arable land in the world is cultivated with wheat. It supplies about 20 per cent of the food calories for the world's growing population. In general, wheat contains carbohydrates (70%), protein (12%), lipid (2%), vitamins and minerals (2%) and crude fiber (2%). [.....]

The major wheat producing states of India are U.P., Punjab and Haryana with production of 30.29, 17.2 and 12.60 million tones. The first rank of U.P. in percentage share of wheat production (32.26%) the second in Punjab (18.33%) and third is Haryana (13.50%) but productivity is maximum in the Punjab (Economics Survey of India 2011-12).

Several constraints viz., delayed sowing, continuously canal water irrigation and availability of fertilizers not timely according to need and infestation of weed affects wheat productivity adversely.

Wheat crop infested with number of weed namely *Phalaris minor*, *Chenopodium album*, *Cyperus rotundus*, *Melilotus alba*, *Anagallis arvensis*, *convolvulus arvensis* etc. *Phalaris minor* Linn (Canary grass) and *Avena fatua* (Wild oat) are primary concern in large area of North-western plain zone. *Chenopodium album* is prominent weed in wheat among broad leaved weeds. Among the many factors adversely influencing wheat productivity, weed infestation is one of them. Weeds compete with crop plant for nutrients, light, space, moisture and many other growths (Ali et al., 2006).

#### Comment [W11]: See Author Guideline

Abstract: briefly describe the purpose of the work, techniques and methods used, major findings with important data and conclusions

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Wheat crop was infested with both grassy weeds and not grassy weeds in their experimental field of the grassy weeds *Phalaris minor* and *Avena ludoviciana* were of primary concern. (Gill and Brar,1977)

Weeds may encourage the development of disease, provide shelter and acts as an alternate host for pests (Dodamani,2009). Weed infestation is one of the main coupes of low wheat yield not only in India but all over the world, as it reduces wheat yield by 37.50% (Kumar et al.,2011).

Thus, weed management is indispensable for increasing crop production under such circumstance, Judicious use of herbicides is the only suitable way for effective and economical weed control. Numerous post-emergence herbicides are available globally to control weeds in wheat crop, that cause plant death by affecting protein or RNA biosynthesis. Post-emergence application of sulfosulfuron against *Phalaris minor* provided 25% wheat yield compared to weedy check (Shehzad,2012). Keeping this in mind, the present study on bio-efficacy of Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + Clodinafop propargyl 15% DF as post-emergence herbicide against predominant weeds of wheat as conducted to assess the efficiency of this herbicide.

### Experimental design and layout

The experiment was laid out in a “Randomized Block Design” with three replications. The plan of layout is given in table.1. The details of layout are as under:

Table 1 : Experimental design and layout

<b>Experimental design</b>	:	<b>Randomized Block Design (RBD)</b>
Total number of treatments	:	11
Replication	:	3
Total number of plots	:	33
Field border	:	1.0 m
Irrigation channel	:	1.25 m
Ridge	:	0.50 m
Spacing	:	20 cm
Gross Plot size	:	5.0 x 4.0 = 20.0 m <sup>2</sup>
Net Plot size	:	4.0 x 3.40 = 13.60 m <sup>2</sup>
Crops and variety	:	Wheat ( <i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.). Shatabadi (K-307)
Fertilizer	:	NPK @ 150:60:40 kg/ha

### Crop variety under study

**K0307:** It is widely adaptable and having high yield potential variety used investigation. It is one-gene dwarf variety developed from CSAUA&T, Kanpur (U.P.) during 2007, which is most situated to normal sown and late sown condition, under well fertilizer, irrigation management mature in about 125-130 days after sowing. It is resistant to rust disease of wheat. The yield potentiality of this variety is about 55-60 q/ha.

**Table 2: Experimental Treatment Combinations with Symbol**

S.No.	Name of the treatment	Dose (gm/ ml ha <sup>-1</sup> )	Method of application	Symbol
1.	Carfentrazone ethyl + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF	300	Foliar spray	T <sub>1</sub>
2.	Carfentrazone ethyl + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF	400	Foliar spray	T <sub>2</sub>
3.	Carfentrazone ethyl + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF	500	Foliar spray	T <sub>3</sub>
4.	Carfentrazone ethyl + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF	800	Foliar spray	T <sub>4</sub>
5.	Clodinafop propargyl 15% WP	400	Foliar spray	T <sub>5</sub>

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6.	Carfentrazone-ethyl 40% DF	50	Foliar spray	T <sub>6</sub>
7.	Carfentrazone ethyl 20% + Sulfosulfuron 25% WG	100	Foliar spray	T <sub>7</sub>
8.	Clodinafop propargyl 15% + Metsulfuron Methyl 1% WP	400	Foliar spray	T <sub>8</sub>
9.	Weed free	-	-	T <sub>9</sub>
10.	Hand weeding @ 15 and 30 DAS	-	-	T <sub>10</sub>
11.	Weedy check	-	-	T <sub>11</sub>

**Table 3: Amount of herbicide and water requirement**

Name of the treatment	Dose (gm/ ml ha <sup>-1</sup> )	Dose/ plot (g)	Amount of water liter/plot
T <sub>1</sub> - Carfentrazone ethyl + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF	300	0.60	1.0
T <sub>2</sub> - Carfentrazone ethyl + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF	400	0.80	1.0
T <sub>3</sub> - Carfentrazone ethyl + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF	500	1.0	1.0
T <sub>4</sub> - Carfentrazone ethyl + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF	800	1.60	1.0
T <sub>5</sub> - Clodinafop propargyl 15% WP	400	0.80	1.0
T <sub>6</sub> - Carfentrazone-ethyl 40% DF	50	0.20	1.0
T <sub>7</sub> - Carfentrazone ethyl 20% + Sulfosulfuron 25% WG	100	0.80	1.0
T <sub>8</sub> - Clodinafop propargyl 15% + Metsulfuron Methyl 1% WP	400	0.10	1.0

## Results

### Weed control efficiency after application of herbicides

At 30 days after herbicides application weed control efficiency recorded (Table-4-6), the data indicated that among all the different treatments higher weed control efficiency against different weeds was recorded in weed free plot followed by Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @800/ha (86.03%, 79.14%, 86.44%, 92.63%, 87.53%, 87.02 and 100%) followed by Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @500/ha (84.50%, 75.94%, 85.04%, 88.94%, 75.07%, 79.95% and 83.26%) and Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @400/ha (80.57%, 73.99%, 81.87%, 85.25%, 71.00%, 76.54 % and 76.15%), respectively which was on par with each other. Phalaris minor, Avena ludoviciana and Melilous spp. as the major dominant weed species in wheat crop. (Singh et.al, 2002)

**Table-4: Phalaris minor control efficacy (%) after spraying of herbicides**

Treatment	30 DAA	45 DAA	60 DAA
Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 300 g/ha	68.00	74.83	76.78
Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 400 g/ha	80.57	83.39	84.98
Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 500 g/ha	84.50	87.23	88.35
Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 800 g/ha	86.03	88.22	89.10
Clodinafop propargyl 15% WP @ 400 g/ha	76.38	79.22	78.04
Carfentrazone-ethyl 40% DF @ 50 g/ha	43.65	55.03	58.47
Carfentrazone ethyl 20% + Sulfosulfuron 25% WG @ 100 g/ha	66.33	72.23	71.13
Clodinafop propargyl 15% + Metsulfuron Methyl 1% WP @ 400 g/ha	74.52	77.53	76.34
Weed free	100.00	100.00	100.00
Hand weeding @ 15 and 30 DAS	80.90	66.26	61.45
Weedy check	-	-	-
SE m+	4.895	5.442	0.723
CD 5%	14.541	16.166	2.147

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**Table-5: Avena ludociana control efficacy (%) after spraying of herbicides**

Treatment	30 DAA	45 DAA	60 DAA
Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 300 g/ha	60.22	68.09	69.95
Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 400 g/ha	73.99	77.43	80.34
Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 500 g/ha	75.94	78.60	80.52
Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 800 g/ha	79.14	81.48	83.59
Clodinafop propargyl 15% WP @ 400 g/ha	63.84	66.69	63.40
Carfentrazone-ethyl 40% DF @ 50 g/ha	39.22	45.91	42.44
Carfentrazone ethyl 20% + Sulfosulfuron 25% WG @ 100 g/ha	55.77	62.10	60.63
Clodinafop propargyl 15% + Metsulfuron Methyl 1% WP @ 400 g/ha	61.75	68.17	66.94
Weed free	100.00	100.00	100.00
Hand weeding @ 15 and 30 DAS	73.60	50.27	45.75
Weedy check	-	-	-
SE m+	5.641	5.695	0.750
CD 5%	16.758	16.920	2.227

**Table-6: Chenopodium album control efficacy (%) after spraying of herbicides**

Treatment	30 DAA	45 DAA	60 DAA
Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 300 g/ha	69.19	74.05	75.48
Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 400 g/ha	81.87	85.12	85.97
Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 500 g/ha	85.04	85.86	87.80
Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 800 g/ha	86.44	88.28	89.64
Clodinafop propargyl 15% WP @ 400 g/ha	35.04	45.30	46.56
Carfentrazone-ethyl 40% DF @ 50 g/ha	72.89	78.05	78.89
Carfentrazone ethyl 20% + Sulfosulfuron 25% WG @ 100 g/ha	58.63	62.88	65.84
Clodinafop propargyl 15% + Metsulfuron Methyl 1% WP @ 400 g/ha	31.51	39.35	41.05
Weed free	100.00	100.00	100.00
Hand weeding @ 15 and 30 DAS	82.57	40.28	38.32
Weedy check	-	-	-
SE m+	5.102	4.929	0.863
CD 5%	15.156	14.642	2.565

**Weed control efficiency at 45 & 60 days after application of herbicides**

At 45 days after application of herbicides the data indicated that among all the different treatments higher weed control efficiency was recorded in weed free plot (100%) followed by Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @800/ha followed by Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @500/ha and Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @400/ha, which was on par with each other. Application of Carfentrazone-ethyl 40% DF proved effective in reduction of weed biomass and increase in wheat yield. In this result support by the findings of **Khan et al. (2004)**.

At 60 days after application of herbicides the data indicated that among all the different treatments higher weed control efficiency was recorded in weed free plot (100%) followed by Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @800/ha (89.10%, 83.59%, 89.64%, 92.15%, 89.42%, 84.83% and 91.41%) followed by Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @500/ha (88.35%, 80.52%, 87.80%, 90.08%, 83.11%,

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79.54% and 89.81%) and Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @400/ha (84.98%, 80.34%, 85.97%, 87.79%), respectively for *Phalaris minor*, *Avena ludoviciana*, *Chenopodium album*, *Melilotus alba*, which was on par with each other, whereas Carfentrazone ethyl 20% + Sulfosulfuron 25% WP, Clodinafop propargyl 15% WP for monocot weeds and Carfentrazone ethyl 40% DF for dicot weeds were next in effect are on par with Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @300g/ha.

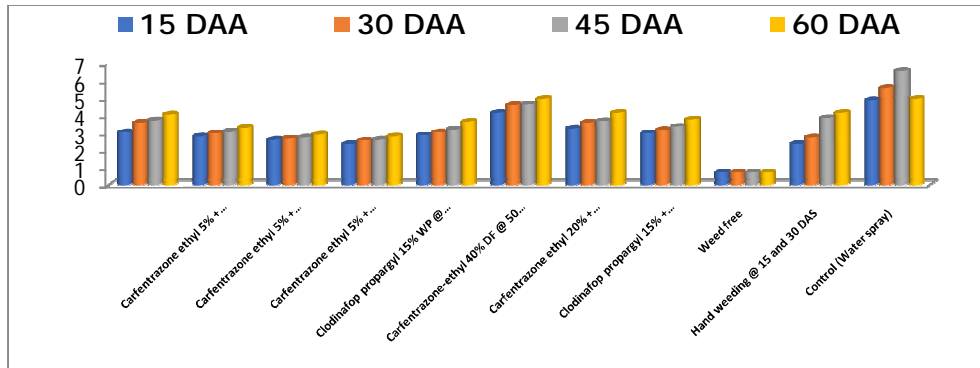


Fig.1: *Phalaris minor* density/m<sup>2</sup> after spraying of herbicides

**Growth and Yield Parameters**

The plant height was recorded at harvest (Table-7), the significantly maximum plant height (82.13cm) was recorded in weed free plot, which was comparable to twice hand weeding at 15 and 30 days after sowing of wheat (82.03cm). The among herbicides significantly maximum height (82.13cm) was recorded with the application of Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @400g/ha. The significantly minimum plant height (71.59cm) was recorded in weedy check plot.

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**Table-7:Effect of herbicides on yield parameter, Grain yield of wheat**

Treatment	Plant height (cm)	Grain yield (q/ha)	Straw yield (q/ha)
Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 300 g/ha	76.47	47.17	50.22
Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 400 g/ha	82.13	49.99	60.98
Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 500 g/ha	80.88	49.36	60.21
Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 800 g/ha	80.59	48.86	59.60
Clodinafop propargyl 15% WP @ 400 g/ha	79.13	47.52	57.97
Carfentrazone-ethyl 40% DF @ 50 g/ha	79.22	44.40	54.16
Carfentrazone ethyl 20% + Sulfosulfuron 25% WG @ 100 g/ha	81.94	45.15	55.08
Clodinafop propargyl 15% + Metsulfuron Methyl 1% WP @ 400 g/ha	79.15	46.60	56.85
SE m+	1.081	0.540	0.85
CD 5%	3.211	1.603	2.41

The data revealed that the significantly maximum number of grains/ ear head (52.17) was recorded with the application of Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @500g/ha, which was closely followed by under the treatment of Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @400g/ha (52.13) and Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop

propargyl 15% DF @800g/ha (51.98). The significantly minimum number of grains/earhead (47.69) was recorded in weedy check plot.

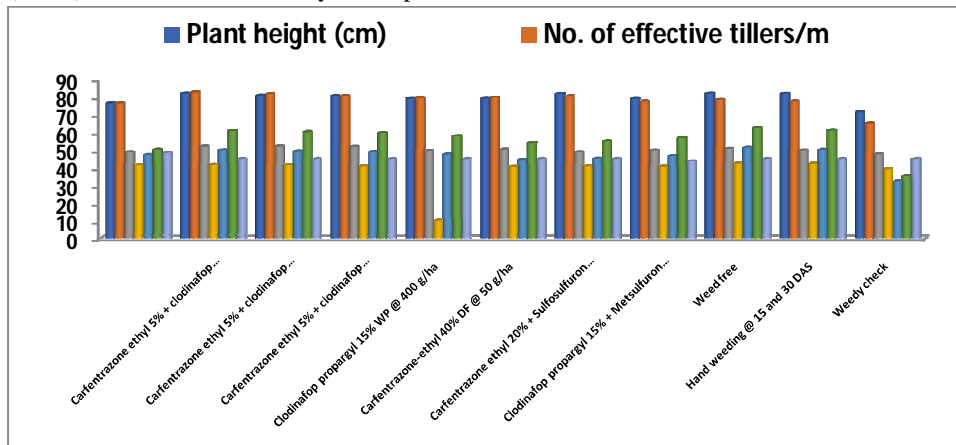


Fig.2: Effect of herbicides on yield parameter, Grain yield of wheat.

### Conclusion

Tested herbicides failed to attain the plant height up to the level of significant. However, manual weeding registered numerically higher plant height over unseeded treatment. Plant height was registered significantly maximum 82.13cm in treatment T<sub>2</sub> Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + Clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 400g/ha, respectively. However, treatments weedy check plot was recorded significantly lowest plant height at harvest. Number of grains/ha recorded significant result with different herbicidal as well as weed free treatments. The yield attribute was improved under Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + Clodinafop propargyl 15% DF herbicide application. Maximum and minimum values of these attributes were recorded under weed free and weedy check plots, respectively. Although manual weeding treatment recorded highest yield attributes than all other herbicidal treatments as well as weedy check. Yield attributes viz., 1000 grain weight among herbicidal treatment, 1000 grain weight shows significant result. The maximum 1000 grain weight was recorded under the treatment Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + Clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 400g/ha and minimum 1000 grain weight was recorded under weedy check plot. Grain yield (51.40 q/ha) was found significantly maximum in weed free plot. (Teekam Singh, 2013). Among herbicidal application of treatments Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + Clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 400g/ha recorded the maximum value under application. The corresponding values was 49.99 q/ha. Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + Clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 800 g/ha showed cent per cent mortality of *Chenopodium album*, *melilotus alba*, *medicago indiculate*, *Anagallis arvensis* and *Rumex dentatus* broad leaf weeds as well as grassy weeds *Phalaris minor* and *Avena ludoviciana*. Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + Clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 800g/ha followed by Clodinafop propargyl 15% WP @ 400 g/ha were found superior with respect to cent per cent mortality of *Chenopodium album*, *Malilotus alba*, *Medicago denticulate*, *Anagallis arvensis* and *Rumex dentatus* as well as found effective against the control of *Phalaris minor* and *Avena ludoviciana* over other herbicides. Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + Clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 800g/ha was found more effective against control of grassy and broad-leaved weeds in wheat crop except Carfentrazone ethyl 40% DF and all the herbicides proved their superiority in controlling all types of weed species

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successfully. Rahaman and Mukherjee (2009) also reported that the major weed flora of wheat crop like *Polygonum orien*.

Weed free and manual weeding recorded significantly lowest weed dry matter over all herbicide's application treatments. The herbicides application shows greater effect on weed control efficiency. The weed control efficiency against broad leaved weeds was recorded in weed free (100%) followed by Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + Clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 800g/ha followed by Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + Clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 500g/ha and Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + Clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 400g/ha, respectively at 30 days after application of herbicides. The weed control efficiency was recorded in weed free (100%) followed by Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + Clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 800g/ha followed by Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + Clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 500g/ha and Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + Clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 400g/ha which was at par with each other at 45 days after application of herbicides. Weed control efficiency recorded at 60 days after application of herbicides. among all the different treatments higher weed control efficiency against weeds was recorded in weed free plot (100%) followed by Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + Clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 800g/ha (89.10%, 83.59%, 89.64%, 92.15%, 89.42%, 84.83% and 91.41%) followed by Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + Clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 500g/ha (88.35%, 80.52%, 87.80%, 90.88%, 83.11%, 79.54% and 89.81%) and Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + Clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 400g/ha (84.98%, 80.34%, 85.97%, 87.79%, 81.29%, 76.98% and 88.61%), respectively for *Phalaris minor*, *Avena ludoviciana*, *Chenopodium album*, *Melilotus alba*, *Medicago denticulate*, *Anagallis arvensis* and *Rumex dentatus*. Which was on par with each other whereas Carfentrazone ethyl 20% + Sulfosulfuron 25% WG, Clodinafop propargyl 15% WP for monocot weeds and Carfentrazone ethyl 40% DF for dicot weeds were next in effect and are at par with Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + Clodinafop propargyl 15% DF @ 300g/ha. The field experiment was conducted during Rabi season of 2017-18 from the above studies it is clear that Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF at all doses gave effectively control against all the weeds available in the field along with significant increase in yield. Carfentrazone ethyl 5% + clodinafop propargyl 15% DF showed better benefit to cost ratio in comparison to its other doses and available market samples for weed control in wheat crop. This is mainly due to effective control of weeds. These results are in conformity with the findings of Bharat et al., 2012.

#### References:

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**Comment [W18]:** 1. References must be numbered in the order that they appear in the text.  
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