

# Application and effects of different herbicides against weed flora in wheat crop for sustainable agriculture

## Abstract

The present investigation entitled “Application and effects of different herbicides against weed flora in wheat crop for sustainable agriculture” was carried out during 2020 and 2021 at Agricultural Research Farm, Shri Durga Ji Post Graduate College, Azamgarh (U.P.) The experiment was conducted with the aimed of evaluating the effect of different herbicides against complex weed flora in wheat crop. The experiment was planned and laid out with nine treatments and four replications under randomized block design. The major weeds infesting the wheat crop field were *Anagallis arvensis*, *Chenopodium album*, *Phalaris minor*, *Partheniumhysterophorus* and *Cyperusrotundus*. The post-emergence application of carfentrazone-ethyl 0.025 kg a i/ha at 33 days after sowing was most efficient in controlling the weeds (both grassy and non-grassy) among the various applied herbicides. Weed growth suppression effect of carfentrazone-ethyl 0.025 resulted significant increase the growth parameters, yield attributes and higher economic yield of wheat over check control in order to promote the sustainability.

**Key words:** Wheat, Herbicide, Weeds, Bio-efficacy and Modern Agriculture

## 1. Introduction

India is the second largest wheat producer (93.51 million tonnes) next only to China (121.72 million tonnes) and it covers the largest area under wheat cultivation (29.65 m ha), which is about 13.77 % of the world wheat area (217 million hectare) (FAO, 2014). Wheat crop is infested with both grassy and broad-leaf weeds. Competition from weeds throughout the crop season culminates yield losses ranging from 10 to 70% depending upon time and intensity of weed flora. In eastern Uttar Pradesh, infestation of *Chenopodium album* is increasing at an alarming rate in wheat due to use of high inputs like fertilizers and irrigations. In eastern Uttar Pradesh, wheat crop grown mainly after rice is infested with *Phalaris minor* along with broad-leaf weeds such as *Anagallis arvensis*, *Partheniumhysterophorus*, *Rumexdentatus*, *Convolvulus*

**Comment [a1]:** Introduction is so short. Please use the follow references; for importance of agriculture and its history, And for importance of the weeds....

1. Ghahremaninejad, F., Hoseini, E. & Jalali, S. 2021. The cultivation and domestication of wheat and barley in Iran, brief review of a long history. Botanical Review 87(1): 1-22.

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2. Ghahremaninejad, F. & Shabkhiz, R. & Fereidounfar, S. 2012. A floristic study on the weeds of wheat fields of Zanjan province, Iran. Pakistan Journal of Weed Science Research 18(3): 337-355.

*arvensis* and *Cyperus rotundus*. So there is urgent need for broad spectrum herbicides which can provide effective control of both grassy as well as broad-leaf weeds in wheat crop. Present study focused on potential role and bioefficacy of different herbicides on Wheat crop.

## **2. Material & Methods**

The experiment was carried out during 2020 and 2021 at Agricultural Research Farm, Shri Durga Ji Post Graduate College, Azamgarh (U.P.) with the aimed of evaluating the effect of different herbicides against complex weed flora in wheat crop. The experiment was planned and laid out with nine treatments and four replications under randomized block design. The major weeds infesting the wheat crop field were *Anagallis arvensis*, *Chenopodium album*, *Phalaris minor*, *Parthenium hysterophorus* and *Cyperus rotundus*. The Wheat variety 'HD-2967' was sown in the experimental field with seed rate of 100 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> in the row distance (22.5 cm.) during both the years. Fertilizers were given uniformly to all the plots through urea, single super phosphate and muriate of potash at the rate of 120 kg Nitrogen, 60 kg Phosphorus and 40 kg Potassium ha<sup>-1</sup> during both the years. Half of the nitrogen and full quantity of phosphorus and potash was given as basal and remaining nitrogen was given in two splits just after day of first and second irrigation in both the years. Observations for weed population and their dry matter accumulation were recorded at 60 DAT with the help of random quadrat (0.5 x 0.5 m) at four places in each plot and then converted into per m<sup>2</sup>. Data was subjected to square root (x+1) transformation to normalize their distribution before analysis. Data on per cent visual control by herbicides recorded on 0-100 scale was transformed by using arcsine transformation method and data on yield attributes and grain yield of wheat was also recorded at harvest which was statistically analyzed using analysis of variance

## **2.0 Major Finding**

### **2.1 Effects of weed control measures on weed flora and its density**

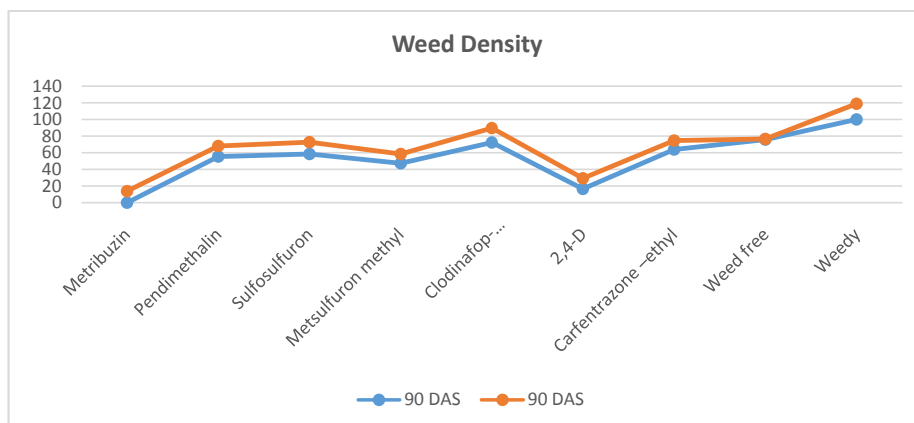
The density of total weeds was significantly influenced due to application of different weed control measures at 90 days stage of crop growth. Total weed population per unit area was increased up to 90 days during both the stages of crop growth, thereafter decreased days stage in weedy check. The treatment effect was found to be significant at 90 days stages of crop growth during both the crop seasons whereas all the weed control methods significantly suppressed total weed infestation over weedy check. During every stage of crop growth in both crop seasons, not a single weed was found in the weed-free plot. At 90 days stage of

crop growth and 65.44 to 92.75 per cent and 62.43 to 88.58 per cent in the first crop season and 64.99 to 90.45 per cent and 60.89 to 84.36 per cent in the second crop season but it was unable to check the growth of weed completely as noticed in weed- free plot at this stage in both the crop seasons as shown in Fig 1. Given table 1 represents the value of weed density.

**Table- 1** Density of total weeds metre<sup>-2</sup> at 90 days' stages of crop growth as influenced by different weed management practices

Treatment		Total weed density	
		90 DAS	
		2019-20	2020-21
T <sub>1</sub>	Metribuzin	13.95(193.50)	13.87(180.50)
T <sub>2</sub>	Pendimethalin	13.46(180.25)	12.87(164.75)
T <sub>3</sub>	Sulfosulfuron	14.99(223.75)	14.52(209.75)
T <sub>4</sub>	Metsulfuron methyl	11.95(141.75)	11.40(129.00)
T <sub>5</sub>	Clodinafop-propargyl	18.26(332.25)	17.54(306.50)
T <sub>6</sub>	2,4-D	12.87(164.75)	12.66(159.25)
T <sub>7</sub>	Carfentrazone –ethyl	11.40(129.00)	10.68(113.00)
T <sub>8</sub>	Weed free	1.00(0.00)	1.00(0.00)
T <sub>9</sub>	Weedy	19.65(385.00)	19.09(363.25)
<b>SEm(±)</b>		<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.34</b>
<b>C.D. (P=0.05)</b>		<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.00</b>

Original values in parentheses and data subjected to square root ( $\sqrt{x+1}$ ) transformation



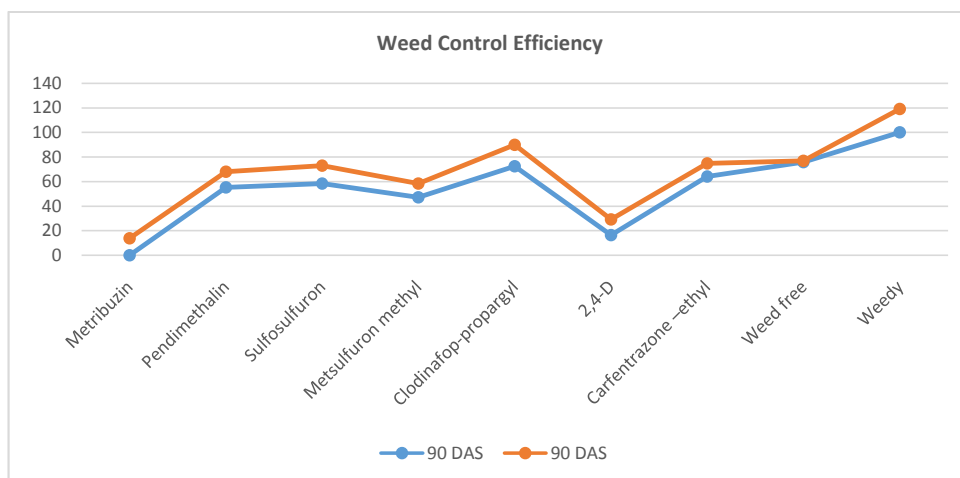
**Figure- 1 Weed Density metre<sup>-2</sup> at various stages of crop growth**

### 3.2 Effects of weed control measures on weed control efficiency

The data clearly indicate that the effect of weed control methods on weed killing efficiency was significant at 90 DAS in both the crop seasons. Weed free treatment had hundred percent weed killing efficiency at 90 DAS in both the crop seasons. Application of carfentrazone-ethyl 0.025 kg a.i. ha<sup>-1</sup> did not differ appreciably with metsulfuron methyl 0.005 kg a.i. ha<sup>-1</sup> and both the treatments had significantly higher weed killing efficiency than that of rest chemical method of weed control practices at 90 DAS in both the crop seasons. Application of 2,4-D 0.6 kg a.e. ha<sup>-1</sup> also had appreciably higher weed killing efficiency than rest chemical methods of weed control practices at 90 DAS in both the crop seasons. Application of metribuzin 0.3 kg a.i. ha<sup>-1</sup> on par with pendimethalin 1.0 kg a.i. ha<sup>-1</sup> and both the treatments had significantly higher weed killing efficiency than that of sulfosulfuron methyl 0.03 kg a.i. ha<sup>-1</sup> and clodinafop-propargyl 0.04 a.i. ha<sup>-1</sup> and 90 DAS in both the crop seasons. Application of clodinafop-propargyl 0.04 a.i. ha<sup>-1</sup> had appreciably lower weed killing efficiency than that of rest chemical method of weed control practices at 90 DAS in both the crop seasons as shown in figure 2. Given table 2 represents the percentage of weed control efficiency

**Table- 2 Weed control efficiency (%) as influenced by different weed management practices**

Treatments		Weed control efficiency (%)	
		90 DAS	
		2019-20	2020-21
T <sub>1</sub>	Metribuzin	55.23	59.03
T <sub>2</sub>	Pendimethalin	58.44	60.85
T <sub>3</sub>	Sulfosulfuron	47.12	49.92
T <sub>4</sub>	Metsulfuron methyl	72.39	76.54
T <sub>5</sub>	Clodinafop-propargyl	16.47	15.39
T <sub>6</sub>	2,4-D	64.01	66.77
T <sub>7</sub>	Carfentrazone –ethyl	75.79	76.08
T <sub>8</sub>	Weed free	100.00	100.00
T <sub>9</sub>	Weedy	0.00	0.00
<b>SEm(±)</b>		<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.70</b>
<b>C.D. (P=0.05)</b>		<b>4.79</b>	<b>4.96</b>



**Figure- 2** Weed Control efficiency (%) at 90 stages of crop growth

#### 4.0 Discussion

The experimental field was infested by seventeen weed species out of them three grassy, thirteen non-grassy and one sedge were registered in experimental field. The dominant weed in experimental field were *Cyperus rotundus*, *Anagallis arvensis*, *Chenopodium album*, *Cynodon dactylon* and *Parthenium hysterophorus*. The crop rotation, tillage and herbicides have pronounced effect on the type of weed flora (Anderson and Beck 2007, Chhokar et al., 2007a). Reduced tillage or no till wheat with high moisture in rice-wheat system favours infestation of *Rumex dentatus* L. and *Malva parviflora* L. (Chhokar et al., 2007a). The probable reason for high density of non-grassy weed over grassy and sedges in experimental plot might be due to fallowing of experimental field in *Kharif* season of 2019-20 and 2020-21, light texture soil and private irrigated pump of experimental field.

The relative density of grassy weed to total weed mass was lowest at all stages of crop growth as compare to non-grassy and sedges. Paighan et al. (2013) have also observed lower density of monocot weeds over dicot at 60 days after sowing in the experimental plot at Parbhani, Maharashtra.

The increase in total weed population in weedy plot was observed up to 90 days after sowing thereafter it decreased. This indicate that all weeds emerged during first 90 days, thereafter competition among weeds and with crop plant caused reduction in total weed population. This result was also in conformity of Kumar et al. (2013) results in which they

reported that higher total weed count per unit area at 90 days stage over at harvest stage of crop growth. The lower weed density with that treatment might be due to inherent ability of weed free to the effect of cell division, cell growth and hampering the germination of weeds. Similar findings reported by **Pandey and Kumar (2005)**. The lowest weed biomass observed with these treatments was due to efficient control of dominant weeds from the beginning of crop growth (**Pandey and Dwivedi 2011**). Similarly, dry weight of weed was also registered significantly lower with weed free treatment at all the stages of crop growth. Hand weeding exhibited significant influence on weed population at all the stages of crop growth. Significantly the lowest weed density was observed with weed free treatment at all the stages of crop growth. This might be due to timely reduction of weeds below threshold level by intercultural tools. The weeds were uprooted and killed. Similar findings were observed by **Pandey et al. (1996)**. Weed free treatment recorded lowest weed population  $\text{metre}^{-2}$  at all the stages of crop growth. Weedy check exhibited appreciably higher biomass  $\text{metre}^{-2}$  at all the stages of crop growth.

Weed control efficiency was found maximum with weed free treatment due to best control of most of the seed ages besides controlling of broad leaf weeds and grassy weeds. This has registered in significant lower weed population and had also led to very less dry weight of weeds when compared with other treatments. These findings are in close conformity with those of **Singh et al. (2002)** and **Singh et al. (2013)**. Maximum weed index (%) was recorded with weedy check treatment and it was significantly higher than rest chemical methods of weed control practices. This might be due to the reduction in yield due to presence of weeds in comparison with weed free treatment.

## 5. Conclusion

From above study it is concluded that, among the different used herbicides, the most effective method of suppressing weeds (both grassy and non-grassy) was the post-emergence treatment of carfentrazone-ethyl 0.025 kg an i/ha 33 days after planting. The application of carfentrazone-ethyl 0.025 to suppress weed development led to a major enhancement of the growth parameters, yield attributes, and economic yield of wheat in comparison to the check control. Therefore, we can say that this method of weed control is seeming to be helpful in recent promoting quantity and quality of food production. By using these recent technologies, we can achieve the higher levels of food production by reducing environmental damage and results to the more sustainable agricultural systems.

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