

Original Research Article

INTERACTION EFFECT OF IRRIGATION FREQUENCY AND WEED MANAGEMENT ON GROWTH AND YIELD OF SESAME CROP

ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted at the Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University Farm, Dhaka during Kharif-1 (March – June), 2014 to study the effect of irrigation frequency and weed management on growth and yield of sesame (*Sesamum indicum*). The experiment was consisted of two treatment factors, viz., factor- A: four levels of irrigation frequency [I0 = no irrigation; I1 = single irrigation at 20 days after sowing (DAS); I2 = two irrigations at 20 and 40 DAS, and I3 = three irrigations at 20, 40 and 60 DAS] and factor- B: four levels of weed management [W0 = no weeding; W1 = one hand weeding at 20 DAS; W2 = two hand weeding at 20 and 40 DAS, and W3 = application post emergence herbicide at 20 and 40 DAS]. The experiment was laid out in a split design with three replications assigning irrigation frequency in the main plot and weed management practices in the sub- plot. Significant variations were found due to irrigation frequency, weed management practices and their interaction in the growth, yield components, seed yield, stover yield, biological yield and harvest index of sesame. The highest plant height (104.4 cm), number of leaves plant-1 (104.6), number of branches plant-1 (6.44), number of capsules plant-1 (54.97), number of seeds capsule-1 (58.53), 1000 seeds weight (3.213 g), seed yield (1.413 t ha-1) and harvest index (29.26%) were obtained with the interaction effect of I3W2 (three times irrigation + two hand weeding). But the shortest plant height (78.18), lowest dry weight plant 1 (15.36 g), number of leaves plant-1 (65.11), number of branches plant-1 (4.789), number of capsules plant-1 (44.77), number of seeds capsule-1 (49.60), 1000 seeds weight (2.910 g), and seed yield (0.944 t ha-1) were obtained with the interaction effect of I0W0 (no irrigation + no weeding).

KEYWORDS: Sesame, Irrigation Frequency, Weed Management. Growth, Yield

Introduction

Sesame (*Sesamum indicum* L) is a minor crop, cultivated for edible oil in the Africa, some part of Asia (China, Myanmar, India, Pakistan, Korea), Turkey, Mexico, South America etc. It is a broadleaf plant, has 5 to 6 feet height. Oil content in sesame seed is very high, nearly 50%-60%, protein 23-25%, carbohydrate 13.5% and ash 5% [1,2,3]. Many nutritional elements, like Fe, Mg, Mn, Cu, Ca, Vitamins B1, E, are found in sesame oil. Not only the oil, but also oil cake, younger leaves are also used as good feed for poultry, goat, sheep, cattle, fish, and also in soap factory. (4,5). In summer in Bangladesh the sesame production was 28187.96 mton, area was 72329.47 acre. And winter sesame was 2526.72 m ton within 6144.67 acre of land [6]. According to FAOSTAT, in 2021-2022 the worldwide production was 6741479.41 t and area was 12836776 ha [7]. To meet the demand, we need to increase the production. Proper irrigation practice and weed management

Comment [A1]: Do you mean spring season? If so, please write it for clarification.

Formatted: Font: Italic

Comment [A2]: These details should be listed under the methodology. Here only the type of experiment design is indicated

Comment [A3]: This sentence is moved to the end of the abstract

can increase the productivity. Scanty or overflow irrigation only can increase the irrigation cost not the production. Same happens with the poor weed management. This paper will discuss with the interaction effect of irrigation and weed management. This paper will discuss the interaction effect of irrigation frequency and different weed management practices on growth and yield of sesame.

Comment [A4]: - This section is very difficult to read, includes a lot of vague information. It is extremely unorganized making it unclear how scientifically sound the research work is.
- You should structure the introduction section in order.
- Please work on logical flow of your text and inclusion of more detailed information

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experiment site and soil

Comment [A5]: - This section should be structured in order and the sub-titles must be numbered.
- The entire methodology lacks references

A field experiment was conducted at the Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University (SAU), Dhaka, Bangladesh during *Khariif-1* (March – June), 2014 to study the effect of irrigation frequency and weed management practices on growth and yield of sesame.

Comment [A6]: Soil was not mentioned at all!!!

Climate

The experimental field was situated under Sub-tropical climate; usually the rainfall is heavy during *khariif* season (April to September) and scanty in *rabi* season (October to March).

Comment [A7]: It is preferable to add location map

Crop

BARI Til-4 (*Sesamum indicum* L.) is a broadleaf plant of about 0.9-1.2m tall, although height dependent on the variety and growing conditions.

Comment [A8]: -Unclear statement and totally camouflaged. It is assumed to include climate elements with numerical values

Treatments

Four levels of irrigation and four levels of weed management and their interaction were used in the experiment. These were:

Comment [A9]: Here some details must be given about the type of crop, its original habitat, its characteristics, date of cultivation and harvest...etc.

Factor- A: Four levels of irrigation

I₀ = No irrigation

I₁ = One irrigation at 20 DAS

I₂ = Two irrigation at 20 and 40 DAS

I₃ = Three irrigation at 20, 40 and 60 DAS

Factor- B: Four levels of weed management

W₀ = No weeding

W_1 = One hand weeding at 20DAS

W_2 = Two hand weeding at 20 DAS and 40 DAS

W_3 = Post emergent herbicide at 20 DAS and 40 DAS

Interaction between irrigation and weed management

$I_0 \times W_0$	$I_1 \times W_1$	$I_2 \times W_2$	$I_3 \times W_3$
$I_0 \times W_1$	$I_1 \times W_2$	$I_2 \times W_3$	$I_3 \times W_0$
$I_0 \times W_2$	$I_1 \times W_3$	$I_2 \times W_0$	$I_3 \times W_1$
$I_0 \times W_3$	$I_1 \times W_0$	$I_2 \times W_1$	$I_3 \times W_2$

Experimental design

The experiment was laid out in Split plot design with 3 replications. Irrigation ~~frequency~~ was frequency was applied in main plot and weed management in sub ~~plot.~~ The plot. The size of unit plot was 2.0 m x 2.0 m. The total number of treatments was (4 levels of irrigation × 4 levels of weed management) 16 and the number of plots were 48 as there was three numbers of replication.

Land preparation

The experimental land was ploughed with a tractor followed by harrowing to attain a desirable filth. All uprooted weeds and stubbles of the previous crop were removed from the experimental field. The land was finally prepared with power tiller to ensure a good land preparation. The land was leveled by tractor drawn leveler.

Sowing

The seeds of the variety BARI Til-4 were collected from the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI), Joydebpur, Gazipur. Seeds were subjected to germination test and were treated with Vitavax-200 at the rate of 2.5 g kg⁻¹ of seeds before sowing. Seeds were sown on March 15, 2014 in solid lines. Three to five seeds were sown per hill. Missing hills were sown with seeds to maintain desired plant population.

Cultural practices

Comment [A10]: It is very important to add a schematic diagram of the split design and its replications

Comment [A11]: Here could add the type of the soil

Comment [A12]: Do you mean Agricultural practices?

The desired population density was maintained by thinning plants 8 days after emergence. Irrigation and weeding were performed as per treatments. Plant protection measures were performed as needed to uniform germination, better crop establishment and proper plant growth.

Sampling

The sampling was done first at 15 days after sowing and it was continued at an interval of 15 days, viz. 30, 45, 60 days after sowing (DAS). At each harvest, three plants were selected randomly from each plot. The selected plants of each plot were uprooted carefully by a khurpi and washed in running tap water to remove the soil. The number of leaves, branches and pods were recorded separately. The components were oven dried at 60⁰ for 72 hours to record constant dry weight. From each plot the weight of the straw were taken. Biological yield and the harvest index were also calculated from this data.

Comment [A13]: ???

Data collection

The data on the following parameters of three plants were recorded at each harvest.

Growth data

- Plant height (cm)
- Number of branch plant⁻¹
- Number of leaves plant⁻¹

Yield data

- Number of capsule plant⁻¹
- Number of seeds capsule⁻¹
- 1000 seeds weight (g)
- Yield plant⁻¹(g)
- Total seed yield(t ha⁻¹)

- Stover yield (t ha⁻¹)
- Harvest Index

Dry weight of weed (g m⁻²)

After weeding, treatment wise weeds were packed and oven dried to determine the dry weight.

Statistical analysis

The data collected on different parameters were statistically analyzed to obtain the level of significance using the MSTAT-C computer package program developed by Russel (1986). Mean difference among the treatments were tested with least significant differences (LSD) at 5% level of significance.

Comment [A14]: This reference found in the Reference list!!!
-The writing of references in the text must be unified, as they are given numbers in parentheses []

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Plant height

The interaction effect of irrigation frequency and weed management on plant height was significant at different days after sowing (Table 1). It was observed that on the plant height at 30 DAS and 45 DAS interaction had no significant effect but at 60 DAS and at harvest the significantly highest plant height was recorded in the treatment combination of I₃W₂ (99.66 and 104.4 cm, respectively), which was not significantly different from I₃W₃ at 60 DAS and at harvest. On the other hand, the lowest plant height (70.65 and 78.18 cm) at 60 DAS and at harvest respectively was recorded in the treatment combination of I₀W₀. Irrigation frequency makes water available for plants and weed control decreases crop weed competition, plant can grow well without competition it might be the reason of significance of interaction of treatments.

Irrigation regimes significantly affected growth of sesame. It might be due to nutrient availability as a result of irrigation. Similar phenomenon was also observed by Nadeem et al. [8] in sesame. Weeding regime also significantly (P<0.05) affected plant height (Ahmed(Ahmed) et al., 2009)[9].

Comment [A15]: The name of the reference must be deleted as long as its number is mentioned

Table 1. Interaction effect of irrigation frequency and weed management practices on plant height of sesame at different days after sowing

Treatments	Plant height (cm)				
	15 DAS	30 DAS	45 DAS	60 DAS	Atharvest
I ₀ W ₀	14.3	23	37.81	70.65 g	78.18 h
I ₀ W ₁	17.22	23.91	41.3	74.30 f	87.49 g
I ₀ W ₂	12.39	22.84	43.53	79.20 e	94.69 f
I ₀ W ₃	13.67	22.94	44.77	78.32 e	97.44 def
I ₁ W ₀	18.56	26.33	41.72	71.77 fg	96.13 ef
I ₁ W ₁	16.5	26.62	46.17	80.42 e	99.51 bcde
I ₁ W ₂	14.58	26.52	47.75	90.90 d	101.0 abcd
I ₁ W ₃	16.72	27.31	47.94	96.89 abc	101.2 abc
I ₂ W ₀	16.17	24.53	41.72	90.71 d	98.43 cde
I ₂ W ₁	22.17	26.23	46.83	96.03 c	102.3 b
I ₂ W ₂	16.73	25.62	48.75	96.68 bc	103.5 ab
I ₂ W ₃	14.67	26.09	47.94	97.64 abc	103.0 ab
I ₃ W ₀	12.44	25.04	46.5	95.24 c	101.5 abc
I ₃ W ₁	19.61	26.11	48.75	99.27 ab	102.5 b
I ₃ W ₂	18.38	24.92	48.94	99.66 a	104.4 a
I ₃ W ₃	15.84	26.09	48.84	97.99 ab	104.3 a
CV%	10.53	8.03	7.08	9.90	11.18
LSD (0.05)	NS	NS	NS	2.80	1.76

I₀ = No irrigation; I₁ = Single irrigation at 20 DAS; I₂ = Two times irrigation at 20 and 40 DAS; I₃ = Three times irrigation at 20, 40 and 60 DAS; W₀ = No weeding; W₁ = One hand weeding at 20 DAS; W₂ = Two hand weeding at 20 and 40 DAS; W₃ = Application of herbicide at 20 and 40 DAS; NS = Non- significant.

Number of branches plant⁻¹

The interaction effect of irrigation frequency and weed management on number of branches plant⁻¹ was not significant at 45 and 60 DAS (Table 2-2). It was observed that the highest number of branches plant⁻¹ was with the treatment combination of I₃W₂ (6.444) at harvest which was not significantly different from I₃W₃ at 30 harvest. On the other hand lowest number

of branch plant⁻¹ was observed with the treatment combination of I₀W₀ and I₁W₁. The results obtained from all other treatment combinations were significantly different. The branches of plant are ~~effected~~affected by ~~weed-Baskaran~~weed Baskaran and Solaimalai [10].

Table 2. Interaction effect of irrigation frequency and weed management on Branches plant⁻¹ of sesame at different days after sowing

Treatments	Branches plant ⁻¹		
	45 DAS	60 DAS	Atharvest
I ₀ W ₀	3.33	3.67	3.993 h
I ₀ W ₁	3.45	3.913	4.111 h
I ₀ W ₂	3.55	4.008	4.223 gh
I ₀ W ₃	3.60	4.251	4.513 fgh
I ₁ W ₀	3.77	4.343	4.607 efgh
I ₁ W ₁	3.97	4.555	4.666 efgh
I ₁ W ₂	4.32	4.677	4.889 defgh
I ₁ W ₃	4.43	4.844	4.886 defgh
I ₂ W ₀	3.99	4.351	5.111 cdefg
I ₂ W ₁	4.55	4.903	5.333 bcdef
I ₂ W ₂	4.89	4.966	5.626 abcd
I ₂ W ₃	5.18	4.94	5.597 abcd
I ₃ W ₀	4.16	4.67	5.444 bcde
I ₃ W ₁	4.74	5.118	5.950 abc

I₃W₂	6.00	6.15	6.444 a
I₃W₃	5.109	5.324	6.222 ab
CV%	8.96	7.93	9.45
LSD (0.05)	NS	NS	0.804

I₀ = No irrigation; I₁ = Single irrigation at 20 DAS; I₂ = Two times irrigation at 20 and 40 DAS; I₃ = Three times irrigation at 20, 40 and 60 DAS; W₀ = No weeding; W₁ = One hand weeding at 20 DAS; W₂ = Two hand weeding at 20 and 40 DAS; W₃ = Application of herbicide at 20 and 40 DAS; NS = Non- significant.

Number of Leaves plant⁻¹

The interaction effect of irrigation frequency and weed management on number of leaves plant⁻¹ was not significant up to 30 DAS but was significant at 45 and 60 DAS. (Table 3). It was observed that the highest number of branches plant⁻¹ was with the treatment combination of I₃W₂ (75.78 and 104.6) at 45 DAS and 60 DAS respectively. Leaves number plant⁻¹ of 45 DAS in this interaction was not significantly different from I₃W₃. On the other hand the lowest number of leaves plant⁻¹ was observed with the treatment combination of I₀W₀ at 45 DAS and 60 DAS but there was no significant difference with I₀W₁ at 60 DAS. The results obtained from all other treatment combination were significantly different from each other. The results also supported by Bahador and Moosavi [11].

Table 3. Interaction effect of irrigation frequency and weed management on leaf area of sesame plant at different days after sowing

Treatments	Number of leaves plant ⁻¹			
	15 DAS	30 DAS	45 DAS	60 DAS
I₀W₀	7.889	10.33	51.66 j	65.11 j
I₀W₁	7.889	11.11	55.66 i	68.04 ij
I₀W₂	7.222	11.78	59.55 h	71.63 h
I₀W₃	7.666	12.67	60.56 gh	72.78 h
I₁W₀	7.777	10.44	62.41 fg	70.2 hi
I₁W₁	8	13.11	67.78 d	77.44 g

I₁W₂	7.555	13.67	71.56 c	83.67 ef
I₁W₃	7.666	14.67	72.00 bc	82.11 f
I₂W₀	8.333	11.22	63.78 ef	77.33 g
I₂W₁	9	12.44	67.22 d	83.56 ef
I₂W₂	8.111	13.33	72.11 bc	89.56 c
I₂W₃	7.555	14.2	71.33 c	88.44 cd
I₃W₀	6.777	11.19	63.97 ef	85.67 de
I₃W₁	7.666	12.11	65.22 de	97.44 b
I₃W₂	7.444	14	75.78 a	104.6 a
I₃W₃	8.111	15.04	73.43 ab	98.78 b
CV%	13.24	9.16	8.50	12.59
LSD (0.05)	NS	NS	1.74	3.55

I₀ = No irrigation; I₁ = Single irrigation at 20 DAS; I₂ = Two times irrigation at 20 and 40 DAS; I₃ = Three times irrigation at 20, 40 and 60 DAS; W₀ = No weeding; W₁ = One hand weeding at 20 DAS; W₂ = Two hand weeding at 20 and 40 DAS; W₃ = Application of herbicide at 20 and 40 DAS; NS = Non- significant.

Number of capsules plant⁻¹

The interaction effect of irrigation frequency and weed management on the number of capsules plant⁻¹ of sesame had significant effect at harvest (Table 4). It was observed that the highest number of capsules plant⁻¹ was recorded with the treatment combination of I₃W₂(54.97) which were significantly similar with I₃W₃ at harvest. On the other hand, the lowest number of capsules plant⁻¹ (44.77) was recorded with the treatment combination of I₀W₀ which was significantly similar with I₁W₀ at harvest. The results obtained from all other treatment combinations were significantly different compared to highest and lowest results. Similar trend in number of capsules plant-1 in sesame was reported by Nadeem et. al [8] and Ahmad [12].

Number of seeds capsule⁻¹

Interaction effect of irrigation frequency and weed management on the number of seeds capsules⁻¹ had significant effect at harvest (Table 4). It was observed that the

highest number of seeds capsules⁻¹ was recorded with the treatment combination of I₃W₂ (58.53). On the other hand the lowest number of seeds capsules-1 (49.60) was recorded with the treatment combination of I₀W₀ which was significantly similar with I₁W₀ and I₀W₁ at harvest. The results obtained from all other treatment combinations were significantly different compared to highest and lowest results. It was also reported by Ahmed et al.[13]

Weight of 1000 seeds (g)

The interaction effect of irrigation frequency and weed management on 1000 seeds weight had significant effect (Table 4). It was observed that the highest 1000 seeds weight was recorded with the treatment combination of I₃W₂ (3.213 g) which was statistically similar with the treatment combination of ~~I₂W₃ of I₂W₃, I₃W₁ and I₃W₃ - I₃W₃~~. On the other hand the lowest 1000 seed weight (2.91 g) was recorded with the treatment combination of I₀ W₀ which was significantly similar with I₁W₀. The results obtained from all other treatment combinations were significantly different compared to highest and lowest results. Similar results were observed by Ahmad [12].

Table 4: Interaction effect of irrigation frequency and weed management on different yield contributing characters of sesame

Treatments	Number of capsules plant ⁻¹	Number of seeds capsule ⁻¹	Weight of 1000 seeds (g)
I ₀ W ₀	44.77 i	49.60 j	2.910 h
I ₀ W ₁	44.96 hi	49.95 hij	2.930 h
I ₀ W ₂	45.24 g	50.13 ghi	2.983 g
I ₀ W ₃	45.88 f	50.24 gh	3.027 fg
I ₁ W ₀	44.79 i	49.73 ij	3.007 g
I ₁ W ₁	45.97 f	52.94 f	3.077 ef
I ₁ W ₂	46.86 e	53.63 e	3.117 cde
I ₁ W ₃	46.94 e	53.92 e	3.130 bcd

I₂W₀	44.97 hi	50.07 ghi	3.093 de
I₂W₁	48.97 d	54.89 d	3.167 abc
I₂W₂	50.95 c	55.36 c	3.177 ab
I₂W₃	50.98 c	55.57 c	3.183 a
I₃W₀	45.15 gh	50.47 g	3.093 de
I₃W₁	52.97 b	57.96 b	3.190 a
I₃W₂	54.97 a	58.53 a	3.213 a
I₃W₃	54.88 a	58.20 ab	3.190 a
CV%	5.23	6.42	7.62
LSD (0.05)	0.19	0.03	0.053

I₀ = No irrigation; I₁ = Single irrigation at 20 DAS; I₂ = Two times irrigation at 20 and 40 DAS; I₃ = Three times irrigation at 20, 40 and 60 DAS; W₀ = No weeding; W₁ = One hand weeding at 20 DAS; W₂ = Two hand weeding at 20 and 40 DAS; W₃ = Application of herbicide at 20 and 40 DAS.

Seed yield plant⁻¹

Irrigation frequency and weed management practices on Seed yield plant-1 (g) had significant effect (Table 5). It was observed that the highest Seed yield plant-1 was recorded with the treatment combination of I₃W₂ (10.21 g) which was not significantly different from I₃W₃. On the other hand the lowest Seed yield plant-1 (6.626 g) was recorded with the treatment combination of I₀W₀ which was similar to the combination of I₁W₀. The results obtained from all other treatment combinations were significantly different compared to highest and lowest results. Similar result was also reported by Nadeem et al. [8] and Ahmed et al. [14].

Seed yield (tha⁻¹)

The interaction effect of irrigation frequency and weed management on seed yield (t ha⁻¹) had significant effect (Table 5). It was observed that the highest yield was recorded with the treatment combination of I₃W₂ (1.413 t ha⁻¹) which had no significant difference with the treatment combination of I₃W₃. On the other hand the lowest yield (0.944 t ha⁻¹) was recorded with the treatment combination of I₀W₀ which was similar to the treatment combination of I₀W₁. The results obtained from all other treatment combinations were

significantly different compared to highest and lowest results. The similar trends were observed by Nadeem et al. [8] and Ali et al. [15]. Similar result was obtained by Ahmad [12] and by Singh [16].

Stover Yield (t ha⁻¹)

The interaction effect of irrigation frequency and weed management on ~~stover yield~~ stover yield (t ha⁻¹) had significant effect (Table 5). It was observed that the highest stover yield was recorded with the treatment combination of I₃W₁ (3.446 t ha⁻¹). On the other hand the lowest stover yield (2.452 t ha⁻¹) was recorded with the treatment combination of I₀W₀. The results obtained from all other treatment combinations were significantly different compared to highest and lowest results.

Harvest Index (%)

It was observed that the highest harvest index (29.26%) was recorded with the treatment combination of I₃W₂ which was significantly similar with I₃W₃. On the other hand the lowest harvest index (22.40%) was recorded with the treatment combination of I₃W₂. The results obtained from all other treatment combinations were significantly different compared to highest and lowest results.

Table 5: Interaction effect of irrigation frequency and weed management on yield parameters of sesame

Treatments	Seed yield plant ⁻¹	Seed yield (tha ⁻¹)	Stover yield (tha ⁻¹)	Harvest Index
I ₀ W ₀	6.627 j	0.94 e	2.542 g	27.10 bc
I ₀ W ₁	6.760 ij	0.95 e	2.646 f	26.46 cdef
I ₀ W ₂	6.837 hi	0.96 de	2.695 f	26.32 def
I ₀ W ₃	6.970 gh	0.97 de	2.793 e	25.84 fg
I ₁ W ₀	6.680 j	0.96 de	2.854 e	25.33 gh
I ₁ W ₁	7.480 f	1.02 cd	2.959 d	25.75 fgh
I ₁ W ₂	7.747 e	1.04 cd	2.975 d	26.03 efg
I ₁ W ₃	7.830 e	1.05 cd	3.034 d	25.87 fg

I₂W₀	6.870 hi	0.97 de	3.207 c	23.33 i
I₂W₁	8.337 d	1.12 c	3.365 b	25.02 h
I₂W₂	8.910 c	1.23 b	3.389 ab	26.69 cde
I₂W₃	8.913 c	1.24 b	3.391 ab	26.86 cd
I₃W₀	7.040 g	0.98 de	3.404 ab	22.40 j
I₃W₁	9.707 b	1.32 ab	3.446 a	27.72 b
I₃W₂	10.21 a	1.41 a	3.415 ab	29.26 a
I₃W₃	10.09 a	1.41 a	3.431 ab	29.13 a
CV%	8.20	8.60	7.79	8.25
LSD (0.05)	0.141	0.10	0.075	0.763

I₀ = No irrigation; I₁ = Single irrigation at 20 DAS; I₂ = Two times irrigation at 20 and 40 DAS; I₃ = Three times irrigation at 20, 40 and 60 DAS; W₀ = No weeding; W₁ = One hand weeding at 20 DAS; W₂ = Two hand weeding at 20 and 40 DAS; W₃ = Application of herbicide at 20 and 40 DAS.

Conclusion

Plant height (cm), number of branches plant-1, number of capsules plant-1, number of seeds capsule-1, 1000 seed weight (g), yield plant-1 (g), total yield (t ha-1), stover yield (t ha-1) and harvest index were also significantly influenced by different interaction effect of irrigation frequency and weed management practices. The tallest plant (104.4 cm) was obtained by the combined effect of I3W2 (Three times irrigation + Two hand weeding) and the smallest plant height (78.18 cm) was obtained by I0W0 (No irrigation + No weeding). The highest number of branches plant-1 (6.444), dry weight plant-1 (23.58 g) and yield plant-1 (10.21 g) were recorded with the combined effect of I3W2 (Three times irrigation + Two hand weeding). The highest total yield (1.413 t ha-1) ~~stover~~ stover yield (3.446 t ha-1) were found with I3W2 (Three times irrigation + Two hand weeding) ~~and I3W1 and I3W1~~ (Three times irrigation + One hand weeding) ~~respectively. respectively.~~ The lowest total yield (0.944 t ha-1) and stover yield (2.542 t ha-1) were recorded with the combined effect of I0W0 (No irrigation + No weeding). In case of highest number of capsules plant-1 (54.97), number of seeds capsule-1 (58.53), 1000 seed weight (3.213 g) and harvest index (29.26) were obtained with the combined effect I3W2 (Three times irrigation + Two hand weeding). But the lowest number of seeds capsule-1 (49.60) and 1000 seed weight (2.910 g), harvest index (22.40) were obtained with the combined effect of I0W0 (No irrigation + No weeding) and I3W0 (Three times irrigation + No weeding) respectively. Therefore, three times irrigation at 20, 40 and 60 DAS (I3), two hand weeding at 20 and 40 DAS (W2) and their interaction (I3W2) are the most effective on the growth and yield

of sesame. It may be concluded that three irrigation along with weed control could be better option to increase sesame yield.

References

Comment [A16]: The references are not sufficient and most of them are outdated

1. Tunde-Akintunde TY, Akintunde BO (2004) Some physical properties of sesame seed. *BiosystEngin* 88:127—129
2. Elleuch M, Besbes S, Roiseux O, Blecker C, Attia H (2007) Quality characteristics of sesame seeds and by-products. *Food Chem* 103:641—650
3. Toan, D.P., Thuy-Duong, T.N.A., Carlsson, S. and Bui, T.M. (2010) Morphological Evaluation of Sesame (*Sesamum indicum* L.) Varieties from Different Origins. *Australian Journal of Crop Science*, 4, 498-504.
4. Pakissan.com (2010) Sesame Production Practices in Pakistan.
<http://www.pakissan.com/english/allabout/crop/sesame.shtml>
5. Khan, M.H.A., Sultana, N.A., Islam, M.N. and Zaman, M.H. (2009). Yield and Yield Contributing Characters of Se-same as Affected by Different Management Practices. *American Eurasian Journal of Scientific Research*, 4, 195-197
6. BBS (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistic). (2022-23). statistical year book of Bangladesh. statistics division, ministry of planning, Dhaka, Bangladesh
7. <https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QCL> [2022]
8. Nadeem, A., Kashani, S., Ahmed, N., Buriro, M., Saeed, Z., Mohammad, F. and Ahmed, S. (2013). Growth and yield of sesame (*Sesamum indicum* L.) under the influence of planting geometry and irrigation regimes. *American J. Plant Sci.* 6: 980-986.

9. Ahmed, H.G., Aliyu, U., Haruna, A.B., Isa, Y.S. and Muhammad, A.S. (2009). Effects of planting date and weeding regimes on growth and yield of sesame (*Sesamum indicum* L.) in Sokoto, North- Western Nigeria. *Nigerian J. - Basic and Appld. Sci.* 17(2):202-206.

10. Baskaran, R. and Solaimalia, A. (2002). Hisar, India: Gaurav Society of Agricultural Research Information Centre. *Res. on crops.* 3 (1): 32-36.

11. Bahador, M. and Moosavi, S.G. (2015). A study on the effect of weeds interference periods and plant density of on some traits of sesame (*Sesamum indicum*) and weeds in Birjand, Iran. *Biol. For. Int. J.* 7 (1): 1609.

12. Ahmad, A. (2010). Effect of weeding frequency and population density on the growth and yield of sesame. MS thesis, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207.

13. ~~Ahmed, Ahmed~~, M., Naim, E., Mahmoud, F., Ahmed, H., Khalid, A. and Ibrahim, A. (2010 b). Effect of irrigation on vegetative growth, oil yield and protien content of two sesame (*Sesamum indicum* L.). *Res. J. Agril. and Biol. Sci.* 6(5): 630-636.

14. ~~Ahmed, Ahmed~~, M., Naim, E., Mahmoud, F., Ahmed, H., Khalid, A. and Ibrahim, A. (2010 a). Effect of irrigation and cultivar on seed yield, yield's components and harvest index of sesame (*Sesamum indicum* L.). *Res. J. Agril. and Biol. Sci.* 6(4): 492-497.

15. ~~Ali, Ali~~, S., Jan, A., Inamullah, Ahmad, E., Ullah, M. and Imran (~~2014~~(2014)). effect of tillage systems, irrigation intervals and phosphorus levels on oil content, yeild and yeild components of sesame. *J. Env. and E. Sci.* 4:7-12.

16. Singh, P.K. (2001). Studies on the effect of N-fertilization and weed control techniques on weed suppression, yield and nutrients uptake in sesame (*Sesamum indicum*). Hisar, India: Indian Society of Weed Science. *Indian J. Weed Sci.* 33 (3/4): 139-142.