

Original Research Article

Yield and yield attributes of chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) as influenced by planting dates and weed management systems.

ABSTRACT

Chickpea is one of the major winter legumes of Nepal, grown in terai and inner terai predominantly. To ascertain the degree of variation exhibited by the weed management practices at different stages of chickpea crop growth due to influence of dates of sowing, an experiment was conducted during *rabi* season of 2018-19 and 2019-20 at the farmer's field in Bhairahawa, Rupandehi district, Lumbini Province, Nepal. This location has a typical sub tropical climate characterized by hot, dry summer and cool winter. The field experiment consisted of two factors; *viz.* dates of sowing and weeds management practices and was conducted in split plot design with three replications. Three dates of sowing i.e. 10th November, 25th November and 5th December were allocated under main plot and eight weed management practices i.e. weedy, weed free (two hands weeding at 30 and 60 DAS), Pendimethalin (pre-emg.) @ 1 kg a.i. ha⁻¹, Quizalofop (POST) @ 50 g a.i. ha⁻¹, Imazethapyr (POST) @ 37.5 g a.i. ha⁻¹, Pendimethalin @ 1 kg a.i. ha⁻¹ followed by Quizalofop @ 50 g a.i. ha⁻¹, Pendimethalin @ 1 kg a.i. ha⁻¹ followed by Imazethapyr @ 37.5 g a.i. ha⁻¹ and Pendimethalin @ 1 kg a.i. ha⁻¹ followed by mechanical weeding. The maximum and the minimum yield attributes were found to be significantly different in the 10th November-sown crop and the 5th December-sown crop, respectively. In weed management practices, the net return obtained from weed free plots was higher than all other treatments. Among herbicides, Pendimethalin followed by Quizalofop recorded more values of yield attributes and yield which were the minimum in Imazethapyr treatment due to its phytotoxic effect on the crop, the Harvest index was recorded maximum under Pendimethalin (PRE) treated crop.

Key word: Chickpea, Planting dates, Weed, Yield

INTRODUCTION

Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) is an important food legume and has exceptional, immediate potential for alleviating human malnutrition in tropical and sub-tropical countries by virtue of its nutritional and agronomic advantages. It contains on average, 23% protein, 64% carbohydrates, 5% fat, 65% crude fibers, 3% ash and a high mineral content (Oberoi *et al.* 2010 and Shamsi 2010). With around 17.8 million ha farmed in 56 countries, it is the second most important pulse crop after common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) (FAOSTAT, 2020). In Nepal, chickpea crop ranks second among legumes in both terms of cropping coverage and productivity. The acreage of chickpea is approximately 9,653 ha, with the yield and productivity of 10,675 Mt and 1,106 kg/ha, respectively (MoALD, 2019). Chickpea is a rainfed crop growing in warm valleys and river basins in the highlands; however, in the long-duration rice-growing belts of Nepalese terai, late chickpea planting is a frequent practice (NGLRP, 2018). The early sowing results in excess vegetative growth and greater weed infestation leads to poor pod setting and yields. The planting of chickpea is usually delayed up to December. This late sown crop experiences very low temperature at initial stage resulting in poor vegetative growth and yields (Mohammadnejad *et al.* 2005; Shamsi, 2010).

Weeds are the major problem in irrigated chickpea. Seasonal weed competition in winter pulses has been reported to offer serious competition and causes yield reduction to the extent of 75% in chickpea (Chaudhary *et al.* 2005). According to Kakade *et al.* (2020), *Celosia argentea*, *Euphorbia geniculate*, *Tridax procumbance*, *Anagallis arvensis*, *Cyperus* spp., *Digitaria sanguinalis*, *Amaranthis viridis* and others are the key weeds of rabi-season-chickpea field. The high cost and unavailability of labour at right time, sometimes force the farmer for opting alternative, cheaper and easier methods of chemical weed control. At present several herbicides viz. metribuzin, Pendimethalin, metolachlor, clodinafop, quizalafop and Imazethapyr are presently being used for controlling both grassy and broad-leaved weeds, but their effect under different agro-climatic conditions are not been well defined. Considering the above facts in view, it was realized to evaluate the performance of chickpea under different sowing dates and weed control methods under agro-climatic condition of Rupandehi district, Lumbini Province, Nepal.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A field experiment was conducted during winter season 2018-19 and 2019-20 at a farmer's field which is geographically situated at 27.5065° N latitude and 83.4377° E longitude and at an altitude of 103 masl, Bhairahawa, Rupandehi district, Lumbini Province, Nepal. This location has a typical sub tropical climate characterized by hot, dry summer and cool winter. The soil of experimental site was sandy clay loam in texture with slightly saline in reaction (pH-7.2). It was low in organic C (0.33%) and available nitrogen (168.9 kg/ha), medium in available phosphorus (26.6 kg/ha) and potassium (242.5 kg/ha) in soil surface. The field was kept under rice - wheat rotation for the last eight years. Treatments consist of three sowing dates viz. 10th November, 25th November and 5th December and eight weed control systems viz. weedy, weed free, Pendimethalin 1 kg/ha pre-emergence, Quizalofop 50 g/ha post-emergence, Imazethapyr 37.5g/ha post-emergence, Pendimethalin followed by Quizalofop, Pendimethalin followed by Imazethapyr and Pendimethalin +mechanical in split plot design with three replications. The chickpea "T-59 (Uday)" was sown using seed rate of 80 kg/ha with spacing 30×10 cm. The crop was harvested by using sickles. The total rainfall received during the crop season was 22.1 mm. Crop was raised with recommended package of practices for the region. Herbicides were applied as per treatments with hand

sprayer fitted with flat fan nozzle and the spray volume was 400 liters/ha. Density, dry weight and weed control efficiency of weeds were observed at 60 and at crop harvest. Data on weed density was recorded from an area enclosed in the quadrat of 0.25m² randomly selected at four places in each plot. Weed species were separately counted from each sample and their density was recorded as average number/m². Weed control efficiency was calculated by WCE (%) = weed population in control plot - weed population in treated plot/ weed population in control plot x 100. Oven dry weight of weeds was recorded at 70⁰C for 48 hr. and expressed as dry matter production/m². Weed data subjected to square root transformation ($\sqrt{x+0.5}$) before statistical analysis. Crop was harvested when pod being to turn yellow and leaf start shedding on 30th March 2019 and 3rd April 2020. Crop was sun dried biological yield was recorded separately for each treatment. Data collected on various parameters were analyzed statistically for valid conclusion.

Table 1: Effect of sowing dates and weed management practices on crop growth at various stages of chickpea.

Treatment	Rate (g a.i. ha ⁻¹)	Plant height (cm)		Canopy cover (cm)		Branches plant ⁻¹ at 60 DAS		Nodules plant ⁻¹		Dry matter accumulation (g plant ⁻¹)	
		60 DAS	At harvest	60 DAS	At harvest	Primary	Secondary	60 DAS	85 DAS	60 DAS	At harvest
Dates of sowing											
10 th November		32.5	61.2	19.4	48.5	4.9	6.8	27.3	29.4	2.9	10.7
25 th November		31.4	59.1	18.0	45.5	4.3	6.0	26.3	28.0	2.8	10.6
5 th December		30.8	59.1	17.5	45.1	4.3	5.7	26.4	28.9	2.7	10.6
SEm ±		0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2
CD (P=0.05)		1.15	0.46	0.3	0.8	NS	0.6	NS	NS	0.1	NS
Weed Management											
Weedy		29.7	57.5	15.8	41.6	4.0	5.7	23.3	25.8	2.5	10.1
Weed free	2 (30 and 60 DAS)	32.7	63.6	19.1	48.3	5.0	6.6	32.6	35.0	3.0	11.2
Pendimethalin	1000 and PRE	31.1	58.9	18.5	46.4	4.3	5.9	24.7	26.8	2.7	10.4
Quizalofop	50 and POST	32.2	60.6	18.7	47.4	4.6	6.6	26.3	27.7	2.9	11.1
Imazethapyr	37.5 and POST	30.3	58.2	18.5	46.3	4.1	5.7	24.4	26.7	2.7	10.1
Pendimethalin fb. Quizalofop	1000+50 PRE+POST	32.5	60.6	18.9	47.7	4.8	6.6	31.3	33.1	2.9	11.2
Pendimethalin fb. Imazethapyr	1000+37.5 PRE+POST	32.3	59.0	18.5	46.5	4.4	6.2	24.8	27.4	2.8	10.4
Pendimethalin fb. Mechanical Weeding (60 DAS)	1000+ 1 at 55 DAS	31.8	60.1	18.5	46.5	4.4	6.1	25.7	27.6	2.8	10.6
SEm±		0.68	0.37	0.16	0.33	0.24	0.26	0.64	0.59	0.10	0.26
CD (P=0.05)		1.94	1.05	0.44	0.93	0.70	0.73	1.82	1.70	0.27	0.74

Note: g a.i. ha⁻¹ = gram active ingredient per hectare, g plant⁻¹ = Gram per plant, DAS= Days after sowing, fb.= Followed by

Table 2: Effect of sowing dates and weed management practices on crop phenology of chickpea.

Treatment	Rate (g a.i. ha ⁻¹)	Germination (Days)	Branching (days)	Flowering (Days)	Pod formation (Days)	Maturity (Days)
Dates of sowing						
10 th November		6.8	20.8	78.2	87.8	114.8
25 th November		7.0	21.1	78.3	88.6	115.0
5 th December		7.8	21.8	78.9	91.3	115.1
<u>SEm</u> ±		0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
CD (P=0.05)		0.5	0.5	NS	1.0	NS
Weed Management						
Weedy		8.2	21.8	79.8	88.6	116.2
Weed free	2 (30 and 60 DAS)	6.8	20.7	77.2	88.9	112.4
Pendimethalin	1000 and PRE	7.2	21.1	78.9	88.4	115.9
Quizalofop	50 and POST	7.0	21.6	78.0	89.9	114.9
Imazethapyr	37.5 and POST	7.3	21.7	79.4	89.3	115.0
Pendimethalin fb. Quizalofop	1000+50 PRE+POST	7.0	20.8	77.7	90.0	114.8
Pendimethalin fb. Imazethapyr	1000+37.5 PRE+POST	7.1	21.2	78.1	89.3	115.0
Pendimethalin fb. Mechanical Weeding (60 DAS)	1000+ 1at 55 DAS	7.0	21.2	78.8	89.4	115.3
<u>SEm</u> ±		0.22	0.35	0.43	0.40	0.37
CD (P=0.05)		0.63	NS	1.23	NS	1.07

Note: g a.i. ha⁻¹ = gram active ingredient per hector, fb.= Followed by

Table 3: Effect of sowing dates and weed management practices on yield attributes and yield of chickpea.

Treatment	Rate (g a.i. ha ⁻¹)	Pods plant ⁻¹	Grains pod ⁻¹	100-Seed weight	Grain Yield (Kg ha ⁻¹)	Straw Yield (Kg ha ⁻¹)	Harvest Index (%)
Dates of sowing							
10 th November		41.0	1.7	17.4	1475.2	3353.6	30.55
25 th November		38.2	1.3	17.3	1303.6	2988.5	30.37
5 th December		33.6	1.1	16.0	1118.0	2529.1	30.65
<u>SEm</u> ±		0.7	0.1	0.1	41.2	80.6	0.5
CD (P=0.05)		2.8	0.2	0.4	162.2	316.6	NS
Weed Management							
Weedy		35.1	1.0	15.4	352.3	989.7	26.25
Weed free	2 (30 and 60 DAS)	40.3	1.7	17.7	1651.6	4165.1	28.39
Pendimethalin	1000 and PRE	36.3	1.2	16.8	1348.3	2712.0	33.21
Quizalofop	50 and POST	39.1	1.6	17.1	1513.5	3312.6	31.36
Imazethapyr	37.5 and POST	36.0	1.2	16.8	1240.2	2651.0	31.87
Pendimethalin fb. Quizalofop	1000+50 PRE+POST	39.1	1.7	17.3	1550.5	3561.5	30.33
Pendimethalin fb. Imazethapyr	1000+37.5 PRE+POST	36.3	1.3	17.1	1354.4	3099.1	30.41
Pendimethalin fb. Mechanical Weeding (60 DAS)	1000+ 1at 55 DAS	38.4	1.3	17.0	1380.5	3165.7	30.37
<u>SEm</u> ±		0.84	0.12	0.18	66.17	158.14	0.76
CD (P=0.05)		2.39	0.35	0.53	188.84	451.33	2.16

Note: g a.i. ha⁻¹ = gram active ingredient per hector, Kg ha⁻¹ = Kilogram per hector, fb.= Followed by

Table 4: Effect of sowing dates and weed management practices on density (m⁻²) of different weed species at various stages of chickpea.

Treatment	Rate (g a.i. ha ⁻¹)	<i>Melilotus alba</i>		<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>		<i>Phalaris minor</i>		<i>Chenopodium album</i>		<i>Medicago hispida</i>	
		60 DAS	At harvest	60 DAS	At harvest	60 DAS	At harvest	60 DAS	At harvest	60 DAS	At harvest
Dates of sowing											
10 th November		22.6	14.6	20.8	15.8	4.3	2.0	4.9	2.0	3.7	0.9
25 th November		23.5	16.9	23.0	16.1	4.6	2.2	5.0	2.2	4.0	1.1
5 th December		25.4	17.5	23.3	17.0	4.7	2.3	5.1	2.8	4.3	1.3
<u>SEm</u> ±		0.7	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
CD (P=0.05)		NS	1.5	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Weed Management											
Weedy		72.0	31.7	51.6	27.1	12.3	9.8	9.4	6.6	6.7	3.2
Weed free	2 (30 and 60 DAS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pendimethalin	1000 and PRE	23.0	18.0	23.2	18.0	5.1	1.4	10.2	6.4	5.8	2.6
Quizalofop	50 and POST	18.2	14.7	19.7	16.7	3.0	1.1	2.8	0.9	3.0	0.1
Imazethapyr	37.5 and POST	21.6	17.8	22.6	17.7	5.0	1.3	5.6	1.4	5.3	1.2
<u>Pendimethalin fb. Quizalofop</u>	1000+50 PRE+POST	16.9	14.3	18.7	16.6	2.6	1.0	2.4	0.8	2.4	0.0
<u>Pendimethalin fb. Imazethapyr</u>	1000+37.5 PRE+POST	20.3	16.4	21.9	17.6	4.3	1.2	5.1	1.3	4.8	0.9
<u>Pendimethalin fb. Mechanical Weeding (60 DAS)</u>	1000+ 1at 55 DAS	18.2	14.7	21.4	16.9	3.7	1.1	4.6	1.2	4.1	0.9
<u>SEm</u> ±		1.21	1.05	1.35	1.16	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.54	0.40	0.31
CD (P=0.05)		3.46	2.99	3.84	3.32	0.78	0.74	0.73	1.54	1.13	0.90

Note: g a.i. ha⁻¹ = gram active ingredient per hector, DAS= Days after sowing, fb.= Followed by

Table 5: Effect of sowing dates and weed management practices on dry weight (g m⁻²) of different weed species at various stages of chickpea.

Treatment	Rate (g a.i. ha ⁻¹)	<i>Melilotus alba</i>		<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>		<i>Phalaris minor</i>		<i>Chenopodium album</i>		<i>Medicago hispida</i>	
		60 DAS	At harvest	60 DAS	At harvest	60 DAS	At harvest	60 DAS	At harvest	60 DAS	At harvest
Dates of sowing											
10 th November		8.1	5.1	1.3	0.9	0.118	0.006	2.30	0.92	1.21	0.30
25 th November		8.6	5.3	1.4	1.0	0.121	0.025	2.32	1.03	1.37	0.37
5 th December		8.8	22.3	1.5	1.0	0.134	0.048	2.33	1.33	1.48	0.46
SEM ±		0.1	9.8	0.1	0.1	0.008	0.054	0.08	0.13	0.04	0.07
CD (P=0.05)		0.4	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0.16	NS
Weed Management											
Weedy		27.4	49.9	3.6	1.4	0.340	0.202	4.27	3.05	2.28	1.07
Weed free	2 (30 and 60 DAS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pendimethalin	1000 and PRE	7.9	11.8	1.4	1.1	0.143	0.028	4.65	2.86	2.00	0.88
Quizalofop	50 and POST	6.2	4.9	1.1	1.0	0.092	0.020	1.43	0.42	0.90	0.00
Imazethapyr	37.5 and POST	7.3	5.4	1.4	1.1	0.142	0.027	2.48	0.78	1.88	0.43
Pendimethalin fb. Quizalofop	1000+50 PRE+POST	5.8	4.8	0.9	1.0	0.076	0.012	1.26	0.34	0.80	0.00
Pendimethalin fb. Imazethapyr	1000+37.5 PRE+POST	6.7	5.2	1.3	1.1	0.106	0.026	2.29	0.68	1.61	0.32
Pendimethalin fb. Mechanical Weeding (60 DAS)	1000+1at 55 DAS	6.3	5.0	1.2	1.1	0.094	0.024	2.16	0.61	1.35	0.31
SEM±		0.46	15.84	0.16	0.08	0.012	0.015	0.13	0.27	0.14	0.11
CD (P=0.05)		1.30	NS	0.47	0.23	0.034	0.042	0.37	0.78	0.39	0.31

Note: g a.i. ha⁻¹ = gram active ingredient per hecter, DAS= Days after sowing, fb.= Followed by

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Weeds: The minimum and maximum density of *Melilotus alba*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Phalaris minor*, *Chenopodium album* and *Medicago hispida* were recorded on 10th November and 5th December-sown crop, respectively. These results are in agreement with the findings of Singh et al. (1999); thereby, recording the minimum and the maximum crop dry weight at 60DAS planted at 10th November and 5th December, respectively. All the herbicide treatments significantly reduced the density of the weeds when compared with weedy check. However, sequential application of Pendimethalin at 1.0 kg a.i. ha⁻¹ as pre-emergence followed by Quizalofop 50 g a.i. ha⁻¹ as post-emergence recorded lowest density and dry matter accumulation by different weed species in the experimental crop. These results can be discussed in the light of fact that Pendimethalin controlled the germination of initial flushes of weeds and Quizalofop affected the germinated weeds those escape Pendimethalin treatment. Similarly, Pendimethalin followed by mechanical weeding does have less density and weed dry weight at respective stages of observations. These results are supported by the findings of Pooniya et al. (2009).

Crop growth: The maximum and the minimum nodules plant⁻¹ recorded by crop sown on 10th November and that on 5th December. This might be due to fact that crop sown on 10th November translocated more photosynthesis for nodule development as event from its high dry matter accumulation and it recorded maximum dry weight over later sown crop at 60 DAS and the result was no significant at harvest. Different sowing showed no significant effect on primary branches but showed a significant effect on secondary branches plant⁻¹ at 60 DAS. The plant height of chickpea was more in Pendimethalin followed by Quizalofop irrespective of the stage of observation which may be due to the better weed control and low weed dry weight. The maximum canopy cover was recorded in weed free treatment. This might be because of no competition with the weeds. Pendimethalin followed by Quizalofop applied at 40 DAS produced significantly more canopy cover than others which may be due to better development of crop plants as evident from the plant height and dry matter production of the crop. Imazethapyr produced lower canopy cover as compared to Pendimethalin followed by Quizalofop treated plots. Dry matter accumulation plant⁻¹ increased with the advancement of age of crop and maximum dry matter was recorded at harvest. Weed free and

Pendimethalin followed by Quizalofop applied at 40 DAS increased dry matter accumulation plant⁻¹ over weedy at harvest. The increase in dry matter might be due to cumulative effect of increased plant height, number of branches plant⁻¹, better development of plants and reduced density and dry weight of weeds.

Crop phenology: Germination, branching and pod formation of 10th November-sown crop was earlier than the 25th November and 5th December-sown crop but there were no significant differences had been shown at harvest means maturity was delayed in 10th November-sown crop as compared to later sown crop. The findings are in agreement with the findings of Sharma *et al.* (1994) who reported that significant difference in germination was observed in chickpea when sowing was delayed beyond 25th October due to high temperature. Phenology of crop in terms of germination, flowering and maturity were recorded in minimum days under Pendimethalin followed by Quizalofop. The non significant differences in branching and pod formation can be discussed in light of the fact that weeds were under branching and pod formation phase and did not cause any competition to the branching and pod formation seed crop. Later on, weeds competed with crops for growth requirements and influenced germination, flowering and maturity.

Yield attributes: The 10th November-sown crop recorded maximum number of pods plant⁻¹ and grain pod⁻¹ which was significantly higher than 25th November and 5th December- sown crop and significantly higher seed index was also observed under the same date of sowing which was at par with 25th November sown crop. Chickpea grain yield was found significantly highest in weed free. Weedy crop produced lower grain yield as compared to weed free which was attributed to the poor development of yield attributes such as number of pod plant⁻¹, grains pods⁻¹ and 100-seed weight, respectively over weed free. Moreover, better development of crop plants also contributed to the increase in grain yield as compared to weedy, which was having the highest weed density and dry weight of weeds. All the herbicides produced significantly lower grain yield as compared to weed free, but proved significantly superior over un-weeded crop (Table 3). Imazethapyr applied at 40 DAS produced significantly less grain and straw yield over rest of the herbicide treatments. This might be due to phytotoxic effect of Imazethapyr on chickpea plants at the initial stages of crop growth resulting instunted growth and reduced plant height and canopy cover.

CONCLUSION

So, it can be concluded that under agro-climatic conditions of Bhairahawa, Rupandehi district, Lumbini Province, chickpea crops must be sown on or before 25th November to obtain higher yield and more economic returns. Sequential application of Pendimethalin 1.0kg a.i. ha⁻¹ (PRE) followed by Quizalofop 50g a.i. ha⁻¹ (POST) should be applied for effective weed control and a higher yield of chickpea.

REFERENCES

- Chaudhary B M, Patel J J and Delvadio D R. 2005. Effect of weed management practice and seed rates on weeds and yield of chickpea. *Indian Journal of weed Science* 37: 271-72.
- FAOSTAT. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Bulletin of Statistics. Crop production. Available online: <http://faostat.fao.org/faostat/> (accessed on 14 January 2020).
- Kakade SU, Deshmukh JP, Parlawar ND, RM Indore and SS Thakare Efficacy of different post-emergence herbicide in chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) *International Journal of Chemical Studies* 2020;8(3):2940-2944
- MoALD. 2020. Statistical Information on Nepalese Agriculture 2018/19. Retrieved November 2020, from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Government of Nepal.

- Mohammadnejad Y and Soltani A. 2005. Shares of main stem and branches in determining grain yield of chickpea with different planting dates and densities. In proceeding of the First National Conference on Pulse in Iran. 20-21 November. Research Center for Plant Sciences. Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran.
- NMRP. 2018. Annual Report. Nepal Agriculture Research Council; National Grain Legume Research Program, Khajura, Nepalgunj, Banke
- Oberoi H K, Kaur S, Gupta A K, Kaur N and Sandhu J S. 2010. Biochemical evaluation of antinutritional traits in desi and kabuli chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) genotype. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences* 80(10): 921-25.
- Pooniya V, Rai B and Jat R K. 2009. Yield and yield attributes of chickpea as influenced by row spacing and weed control. *Indian Journal of weed Science* 41(3&4): 222-223.
- Ready A A, Mathur V C, Yadav M and Yadav S S. 2007. Commercial cultivation and profitability. *Chickpea breeding and management* pp. 291-20.
- Shamsi K. 2010. The effect of sowing date and row spacing on yield and yield components on Hashem chickpea variety under rainfed condition. *African Journal of Biotechnology* 9 (1): 007-011.
- SHARMA, R. K., DUBEY, S. K., SHARMA, R. S. & TIWARI, J. P. (1994). Effect of irrigation schedules and fertility levels on nodulation, yield and water use efficiency in chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.). *JNKVV. Research Journal* 28, 8-10
- Singh A, Vashist, K K and Kang J S. 2004. Chemical weed control in irrigated deshi gram. *Research Journal PAU* 41(3): 320-22.