

Comparative efficacy of different herbicides in summer pearlmillet

Joysmita Das, B.D. Patel*, V.J. Patel and R.B. Patel

B.A. College of Agriculture, Anand Agricultural University, Anand, Gujarat 388 110

Received: 11 June 2013; Revised: 31 August 2013

Key words: Pearlmillet, Herbicide, Weed control efficiency

Pearlmillet (*Pennisetum glaucam* L.) is one of the major coarse grain crops and is considered to be a poor man's food. Weed management in pearl millet during early growth period of crop is most important. On an average, 55% yield reduction due to heavy weed infestation in pearl millet was observed by Banga *et al.* (2000). The predominant methods of weed management are inter-culturing and hand weeding in pearlmillet crop. The use of herbicides has revolutionized weed management and reduces the cost of cultivation. therefore integrated approach for weed management using chemical and manual methods were evaluated for weed management pearlmillet.

A field experiment was conducted during summer season of the year 2012-13 at the farm of B. A. College of Agriculture, Anand Agricultural University, Anand (Gujarat). The soil of the experimental area was loamy sand in texture, low in N (140 kg/ha), medium in available P (40 kg/ ha) and high in available K (300 kg/ha) with slightly alkaline in reaction (pH 7.50). The experiment was laid out in randomized block design with four replications and with twelve treatments. Herbicides were sprayed with knapsack sprayer fitted with flat fan nozzle using 500 liter of water/ha. The weed count and dry weight of weeds were recorded at 20 and 40 DAS and at harvest.

	-	~				-		-	-		
'I'ahle 1	H'ffect	Λf	nractices	on	density	dry	weight	and	weed	control	efficiency
Lance L.	Lincu	UI.	practices	on	uchanty,	ury	weight	anu	weeu	control	cificitity

	W	sity (no $/m^2$	Weed dry weight (g/m^2)				Weed	Weed control efficiency (%)			
Treatment	Dicot		Monocot		Dicot		Monocot		index		<u> </u>
	20 DAS	At harvest	20 DAS	At harvest	20 DAS	At harvest	20 DAS	At harvest	(%)	20 DAS	harvest
Atrazine 1000 g/ha PE	4.16 ^e	1.78^{e}	6.60 ^{bc}	5.19 ^b	1.64 ^e	1.34 ^e	3.73 ^{de}	2.41 ^{de}	11.18	54.3	50.1
	(17.00)	(2.75)	(43.25)	(26.50)	(2.23)	(1.33)	(2.23)	(5.38)			
Atrazine 1000 g/ha PE fb HW	4.05^{e}	1.18 ¹	5.33 ^{er}	2.72 ^d	1.34 ^r	1.05 ^r	3.61 ^e	1.83 ^g	2.21	61.7	63.5
at 30 DAS	(16.00)	(1.25)	(28.00)	(7.00)	(1.33)	(0.48)	(1.33)	(2.88)			
Atrazine 1000 g/ha10 DAS	4.23 ^e	2.05 ^{de}	6.95 ^b	5.12 ^b	1.66^{e}	1.36^{e}	4.99 ^b	2.68 ^d	11.93	40.8	45.5
	(17.50)	(3.75)	(48.00)	(26.00)	(2.30)	(1.38)	(2.30)	(6.75)			
Atrazine 1000 g/ha at 10 DAS	4.10^{e}	1.32^{e}	6.54 ^{bc}	3.19 ^d	1.36 ^r	1.03 ^r	4.30°	1.85 ^g	4 38	494	62.6
<i>fb</i> HW at 30 DAS	(16.50)	(2.50)	(42.50)	(9.75)	(1.38)	(0.63)	(18.02)	(2.95)	4.50		02.0
Oxyfluorfen 80 g/ha PE	8.35 ^b	3.44b ^c	6.01 ^{cd}	5.19 ^b	3.56 ^b	2.68 ^b	4.15 ^{cd}	3.38 ^b	15.82	38.4	20.8
	(69.50)	(11.50)	(35.75)	(26.50)	(12.25)	(6.73)	(16.75)	(10.95)			
Oxyfluorfen 80 g/ha PE fb HW	6.76 ^{cd}	2.34 ^d	4.26 ^g	3.03 ^d	2.81 ^c	1.38 ^e	3.74 ^{de}	2.52 ^d	7 51	474	48.1
at 30 DAS	(45.50)	(5.00)	(18.00)	(8.75)	(7.45)	(1.43)	(13.62)	(5.90)	7.51	- / -	40.1
Oxyfluorfen 100 g/ha PE	6.21 ^d	3.23 ^{bc}	5.72 ^{de}	4.40°	3.34 ^b	2.11 ^d	3.52^{e}	3.08°	14.68	45.4	31.7
	(52.00)	(10.00)	(32.50)	(19.00)	(10.73)	(3.98)	(11.97)	(9.03)			
Oxyfluorfen 100 g/ha PE fb	6.51 ^{cd}	1.85 ^e	4.37 ^g (18.	2.86 ^d	2.57 ^d	1.35 ^e	3.48 ^e	2.17 ^{ef}	5.36	51.5	54.2
HW at 30 DAS	(42.50)	(3.00)	75)	(7.75)	(6.15)	(1.35)	(11.65)	(4.23)		51.5	54.2
Pendimethalin 750 g/ha PE	6.71 ^{cd}	3.56 ^b	4.70 ^{tg}	4.68 ^{bc}	2.91 ^c	2.29 ^c	3.01 ^t	3.31 ^{tx}	24.55	53.1	26.2
	(45.00)	(12.25)	(21.75)	(21.50)	(8.00)	(4.83)	(8.60)	(10.53)			
Pendimethalin 750 g/ha PE fb	7.19 ^c	3.11°	4.27 ^g	3.02^{d}	2.87°	2.08^{a}	2.67 ¹	2.12^{r}	16 23	561	46.0
HW at 30 DAS	(52.00)	(9.25)	(18.00)	(8.75)	(7.80)	(3.85)	(7.80)	(4.08)	10.23	50.1	40.0
Interculturing <i>fb</i> HW at 20 and 40	0.70 ^f	0.70 ^g	0.70 ^h	0.07 ^e	0.70 ^g	0.70 ^g	0.70 ^g	0.07 ^h		02.0	86.0
DAS	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	92.0	00.9
Weedy check	10.63^{a}	5.37^{a}	9.88^{a}	8.64^{a}	4.87^{a}	3.64 ^a	7.36 ^a	4.23^{a}	37.05	-	-
	(113.00)	(28.50)	(97.25)	(74.25)	(23.33)	(12.78)	(53.82)	(17.43)			
LSD (P=0.05)	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.			

Figures in the parenthesis are original values. All figures are subjected to transformed values to square root $\sqrt{x+0.5}$. DAS- Days after sowing; *fb*- Followed by, Different alphabets dinote significant difference among treatments.

*Corresponding author: bdpatel62yahoo.com

Treatment	Initial Plant population (no./m row length)	Crop dr accum (g/p 30 DAS	y matter ulation lant) At harvest	Effective tillers/ plant	Test weight (g)	Grain yield (t/ha)	Stover yield (t/ha)	Protein content (%)	Plant height at harvest (cm)	CBR
Atrazine 1000 g/ha PE	10.37 ^a	4.01 ^{bcd}	33.66 ^{abc}	4.02 ^{bc}	11.05 ^{bcd}	6.95 ^{bcd}	18.20 ^{ab}	10.32 ^{de}	179 ^{bc}	4.84
Atrazine 1000 g/ha PE fb HW at 30 DAS	10.50 ^a	4.27 ^b	35.72 ^{ab}	4.35 ^b	11.92 ^{ab}	7.65 ^a	18.97 ^{ab}	11.48 ^{ab}	181 ^{bc}	5.04
Atrazine 1000 g/ha10 DAS	10.50 ^a	3.99 ^{bcde}	33.51 ^{abc}	4.05 ^{bc}	11.06 ^{bcd}	6.88 ^{bcd}	18.24 ^{ab}	10.58 ^{bcde}	185 ^{ab}	4.81
Atrazine 1000 g/ha at 10 DAS <i>fb</i> HW at 30 DAS	10.25 ^a	4.09 ^{bc}	35.38 ^{ab}	4.27 ^b	11.30 ^{abc}	7.53 ^{ab}	18.45 ^{ab}	11.40 ^{abc}	189 ^{ab}	4.92
Oxyfluorfen 80 g/ha PE	9.85 ^{ab}	3.71 ^{cde}	29.60 ^{def}	3.85 ^{bc}	10.43 ^{cde}	6.58 ^d	15.79 ^{cde}	10.43 ^{cde}	174 ^{bc}	4.50
Oxyfluorfen 80 g/ha PE <i>fb</i> HW at 30 DAS	9.85 ^{ab}	3.66 ^{de}	32.62 ^{bcd}	3.95 ^{bc}	11.06 ^{bcd}	7.23 ^{abc}	17.05 ^{bcd}	11.30 ^{abc}	179 ^{bc}	4.70
Oxyfluorfen 100 g/ha PE	9.77 ^{ab}	3.65 ^{de}	29.97 ^{cde}	3.75 ^{bc}	10.77 ^{cde}	6.67 ^{cd}	17.03 ^{bcd}	11.18 ^{abcd}	178 ^{bc}	4.58

4.25^b

3.80^{bc}

4.25^{bc}

5.55^a

3.35°

Sig.

11.27^{abc}

10.25^{de}

10.05^e

12.10^a

9.89^e

Sig.

7.40^{ab}

5.89e

6.55^d

7.81^a

 4.92^{f}

Sig.

Table 2. Effect of weed management practices on growth and yield attributing characters of pearl millet

Different alphabets dinote significant diffenrence among treatments.

Oxyfluorfen 100 g/ha PE fb

Pendimethalin 750 g/ha PE fb

Interculturing fb HW at 20 and

HW at 30 DAS Pendimethalin 750 g/ha PE

HW at 30 DAS

40DAS

Weedy check

LSD (P=0.05)

9.55^{ab}

 6.60°

6.85°

10.59^a

 10.50^{a}

Sig.

3.61^{de}

3.63de

3.65^{de}

4.85^a

3.60^e

Sig.

33.20^{abc}

27.65^{ef}

28.88^{ef}

37.00^a

26.08^f

Sig.

Treatment of interculturing fb HW at 20 and 40 DAS recorded the lowest number of monocot and dicot weeds at 20 DAS and at harvest. Among the different chemical weed management practices atrazine 1000 g/ha PE fb HW at 30 DAS recorded minimum number of monocot and dicot weeds (Table 1). These results are in accordance with the Singh et al. (2001). Among different weed management practices, interculturing fb HW at 20 and 40 DAS recorded the lowest dry weight of monocot and dicot weeds at 20 DAS and at harvest. Application of atrazine 1000 g/ha PE fb HW at 30 DAS recorded lower monocot and dicot weed dry weight at different intervals followed by atrazine 1000 g/ha at 10 DAS fb HW at 30 DAS. The highest WCE and lowest weed index was registered under treatment of interculturing fb HW at 20 and 40 DAS. (Sharma and Jain 2003).

Plant height, crop dry matter accumulation/plant, effective tillers/plant, protein content recorded higher under treatment of interculturing *fb* HW at 20 and 40 DAS followed by atrazine 1000 g/ha PE *fb* HW at 30 DAS. Pendimethalin treated plots showed poor germination which might be due to the phytotoxic effect of herbicide. Further, interculturing *fb* HW at 20 and 40 DAS registered higher grain (7.82 t/ha) and stover yields (19.44 t/ ha) which was closely followed by atrazine 1000 g/ha PE *fb* HW at 30 DAS (Table 2). While the highest Cost benefit : ratio (CBR) value was achieved under application of atrazine 1000 g/ha PE *fb* HW at 30 DAS. These results are in line with Kaur and Singh (2006).

17.96^{abc}

15.13de

15.18^{de}

19.44^a

14.27^e

Sig.

11.40^{abc}

10.47^{cde}

11.10^{abcd}

11.72^a

10.02^e

Sig.

180^{bc}

174^{bc}

180^{bc}

201^a

164^c

Sig.

4.80

3.97

4.14

5.01

3.73

Sig.

SUMMARY

Among the different chemical weed management practices atrazine 1000 g/ha PE *fb* HW at 30 DAS recorded minimum number of monocot and dicot weed. Pendimethalin treated plots showed poor germination which might be due to the phytotoxic effect of herbicide. Further, interculturing *fb* HW at 20 and 40 DAS registered higher grain (7.82 t/ha) and stover yields (19.44 t/ ha) which was closely followed by atrazine 1000 g/ha PE *fb* HW at 30 DAS

REFERENCES

- Banga RS, Yadav A, Malik RK, Pahwa SK and Malik RS. 2000. Evaluation of tank mixture of acetachlore and atrazine or 2, 4-D Na against weeds in pearl millet. *Indian Journal of Weed Science* 32(3&4): 194-198.
- Kaur A and Singh VP. 2006. Weed dynamics as influenced by planting methods, mulching and weed control in rainfed hybrid pearl millet (*Pennisetum glaucam*). *Indian Journal of Weed Science* 38(1&2): 135-136.
- Sharma OL and Jain NK. 2003. Integrated weed management in pearl millet. *Indian Journal of Weed Science* 35(1&2): 134-135.
- Singh RK, Chauhan SPS and Singh S. 2001. Integrated weed management in pearl millet (*Pennisetum typhoides*). *Indian Journal of Weed Science* 33(3&4): 206-208.