Gomal Univ.J.Res.(A) 15(1): 7-11, 1995 [Printed in Dec. 1996] ISSN 1019-8180

CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL IN COTTON AND ITS EFFECT ON THE SEED COTTON YIELD

MUHAMMAD ANWAR JAVED*, MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN CHAUDHRY** AND MUNIR AHAMD**

*Agronomic Research Station, Khanewal
**Maize and Millets Research Institute, Yusafwala-Sahiwal

ABSTRACT

he experiment was conducted in 1985 and 1986 to see the effect of different herbicides on the yield of cotton . The herbicides used were Dowpon-M, Stomp (post), Bueno-6, Dow-co in comparison with control. The results revealed that Stomp when applied after, hoeing, the crop registered the highest yield of seed cotton.

INTRODUCTION

Cotton *Gossypium hersutun* is an important fibre crop. The importance of cotton in the agrarian economy of the country needs no emphasis. Besides providing a lot of commercial products like cotton seed cakes and edible oil, it is extensively used in our textile industry and is a major source of earning the foreign exchange. The expanding use of seed cotton in the industries has further enhanced the importance of cotton to the extant that among almost all the cereals and other crops. It commands at present the highest price in the market. The average yield of cotton in Pakistan is less than the world average. There are so many reasons for the low yield and the weed competition is one of the major reasons to low down the yield. Experiments reveal that the weed control in the early stages of cotton crop is most important. Mechanical weed control in cotton has been the only method of weed control since long. The efficiency and practice of this measure is greatly affected by seasonal and climatic changes in the cotton growing areas through out the world. Labour expenses and availability of other factors which essentially make the farmers think to move over chemical weed control which can be used both as pre and post emergence of cotton crop.

Ahlawat (1978) concluded that pre emergence of application of Dicuron @ 0.75 kg/ha. to cotton controlled the weeds effectively and gave a seed cotton yield of 1.78 tones/ha. as compared with the 0.9, 1.3 and 1.87 tones/ha. in case of check, two and six hand weeding plots respectively. Anonymous (1980) stated that application of post