Gomal Univ.J.Res. Printed in Pakistan
Vol. 8 No. 1&2 pp 85-89 (1988)

AFFECT OF DIFFERENT DOSES OF HERBICIDES ON WEEDS IN WHEAT

M. Riaz, A. Wadud
Agricultural Research Station, Ahmad Wala, Karak.

G. Hassan and Abdul Latif
Agricultural Research Station, D. I. Khan.

Received 11-1-87
Accepted 27-2-88

ABSTRACT

A replicated trial was conducted to study the effectiveness of herbicides namely Dicuran MA-60 @2.5 & 1.5 kg/ha, Banvel-P @4.0 & 3 lit/ha and Tribunil @2.5 & 1.5 kg/ha. Based on two years mean 20 to 97.5% weed mortality was recorded due to various herbicidal applications. All the herbicidal treatments produced statistically equal yields among themselves, but higher than the weedy check. However, the highest yield consequent upon the highest weed mortality was achieved with the application of Banvel-P @4.0 lit/ha & 3 lit/ha, respectively.

INTRODUCTION

The most noxious weeds of wheat crop include Carthamus oxycantha (Pohli), Cirsium arvense (Canada thistle) and Convolvulus arvensis (bindweed) among the dicotyledonous weeds whereas Phlaris minor and Avena fatwa (wild oats) are among the monocotyledonous group.

Ahmed et al [1] reported 15-20% losses to wheat crop due to weeds. The cumulative monetary losses at national level were calculated as high as Rs. 2500 millions per annum.

Traditionally weeds are controlled by mechanical and cultural means in wheat crop. However, the chemical method of weed control is very effective in controlling grassy weeds at earlier growth stages, particularly at seeding and tillering stages. Moreover, chemical method of weed control is more economical, less time consuming and often more effective than conventional methods. A significant increase (30-90%) in grain yields due to chemical control of weeds have been estimated by various workers [2,3,4]. Studies conducted by various workers in different parts of world have led that the herbicide Dicuran was the most effective in controlling weeds, viz. Fumaria polymorpha