

Performance of Dry Sown Rice Under Lowland to Different Weed Management Practices

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ABSTRACT

The field experiment was conducted to find out an effective method of weed control in dry sown rice under lowland conditions during *kharif*, 2004. Hand weeding twice at 20 and 30 DAS (T_2) was found to be superior to the rest of treatments, the pre emergence herbicides viz. butachlor @ 1.5 kg a.i ha⁻¹ (PRE), pretilachlor @ 0.75 kg a.i. ha⁻¹ and pyrazosulfuron ethyl @ 20 g a.i. ha⁻¹ supplemented with hand weeding 20 DAS were found superior to their supplementation with hand weeding 40 DAS, herbicide combination of butachlor @ 1.5 kg a.i ha⁻¹ (PRE) + 2,4-D Na salt @ 0.8 kg a.i ha⁻¹ (POST) at 20 DAS and herbicides applied alone in reducing the weed density and dry matter. Among all the treatments pretilachlor @ 0.75 kg a.i ha⁻¹ (PRE) and pyrazosulfuron ethyl @ 20 g a.i ha⁻¹ (PRE) when supplemented with one had weeding at 20 DAS was found superior to their supplementation with hand weeding at 40 DAS in reducing the weed growth and recording higher growth parameters with high yield attributes next to hand weeding twice.

Key words : Dry Sown Rice, Weed Managemen