

Weed parameters and economics as influenced by weed management practices in transplanted rice

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ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted during *kharif*, 2024 at Agricultural College Farm, Bapatla. The experiment was laid out in a randomized block design with ten treatments and replicated thrice. Data on weed dynamics revealed that hand weeding at 20 and 40 DAT recorded significantly higher weed control efficiency at 30, 60, 90 DAT and at harvest and among the herbicidal treatments tested, bensulfuron methyl @ 60 g a.i. ha⁻¹ + Pretilachlor @ 600 g a.i. ha⁻¹ (RM) as PE *fb* florypyrauxifen-benzyl @ 26 g a.i. ha⁻¹ + cyhalofop-butyl @ 100 g a.i. ha⁻¹ (RM) as PoE at 20-25 DAT recorded significantly higher weed control efficiency at harvest. Hand weeding at 20 DAT and 40 DAT recorded highest grain yield of transplanted rice. However, it was on par with bensulfuron methyl @ 60 g a.i. ha⁻¹ + Pretilachlor @ 600 g a.i. ha⁻¹ (RM) as PE *fb* florypyrauxifen-benzyl @ 26 g a.i. ha⁻¹ + cyhalofop-butyl @ 100 g a.i. ha⁻¹ (RM) as PoE at 20-25 DAT and bensulfuron methyl @ 60 g a.i. ha⁻¹ + pretilachlor @ 600 g a.i. ha⁻¹ (RM) as PE *fb* ethoxysulfuron @ 18.75 g a.i. ha⁻¹ + fenoxaprop-p-ethyl with safenor @ 57 g a.i. ha⁻¹ (TM) as PoE at 20-25 DAT.

Keywords: *Bensulfuronmethyl, Economics, Pretilachlor, Ready mix (RM), Tankmix (TM), Transplanted rice and Weed management*