

Influence of cultivars and post-emergence herbicides on growth and yield of chickpea

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ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted at Regional Agricultural Research Station, Lam Farm , Guntur campus of Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Andhra Pradesh, India on clay soils to study the “Influence of cultivars and post emergence herbicides on growth and yield of chickpea” during *rabi* 2024-25. The experiment was laid out in a split plot design, replicated thrice with four chickpea cultivars as main plots and five post-emergence herbicides as subplots. The main plot treatments consisted of (M₁) NBeG-452, (M₂) JG-11, (M₃) Jaki-9218, (M₄) KAK-2. The subplot treatments consisted of (S₁) Topramezone@15 g ha⁻¹ at 25 DAS, (S₂) Imazethapyr@40 g ha⁻¹ at 25 DAS (S₃) Sodium Acifluorfen + Clodinafop propargyl@122.5 g ha⁻¹(RM) at 25 DAS, (S₄) Fomesafen + Fluazifop-p-butyl@40 g ha⁻¹(RM) at 25 DAS, (S₅) Unweeded check. All the post-emergence herbicides were applied at 25 DAS. Among different post emergence herbicides Topramezone@15 g ha⁻¹ at 25DAS registered significantly higher crop growth parameters and yield attributing characters that resulted in higher yield of chickpea.

Keywords: *Chickpea, Post-emergence herbicides and Seed yield*