



Bio-Efficacy of Imazethapyr in Rainfed Greengram [*Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek]

R Mohan Kumar^{1*} and SM Hiremath²

¹Scientist (Agronomy), AICRP-Castor, ZARS, GKVK, UAS-Bangalore, Karnataka, India

²Professor of Agronomy (Retired), Department of Agronomy, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka, India

*Corresponding Author: R Mohan Kumar, Scientist (Agronomy), AICRP-Castor, ZARS, GKVK, UAS-Bangalore, Karnataka, India.

Received: July 23, 2018; Published: September 17, 2018

Abstract

A field experiment was conducted during kharif season of 2012 and 2013 in deep black soil at Main Agricultural Research Station Farm, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka to find out the bio-efficacy of imazethapyr against weeds of greengram. Among the weed management treatments weed free check and standard check recorded significantly lower number weeds, total weed dry weight lower weed index. On the contrary these two treatments recorded higher weed control efficiency and total dry matter production of greengram. However, former treatments were remain on par with imazethapyr 10% SL 750 ml/ha + adjuvant @ 2.0 ml/l by registering maximum reduction of weed population, weed dry weight (5.12 and 10.47 g/m² during 2012 and 2013, respectively) and the highest weed control efficiency (89.55 and 78.77% during 2012 and 2013, respectively). Early post emergent application of imazethapyr applied at 10% SL 750 ml/ha + adjuvant @ 2.0 ml/l recorded significantly higher plant height, LAI, total dry matter production and number of pods per plant, number of seeds per pod, seed and haulm yield. This was closely followed by the treatment with imazethapyr 10% SL 750 ml/ha. Weedy check treatment produced lowest yield of greengram.

Keywords: Greengram; Imazethapyr; Weeds; Weed Control Efficiency; Weed Index

Introduction

Pulses are inseparable ingredients of vegetarian diet, and one of the cheapest weapons for combating the malnutrition problem by supplying dietary protein to the people. India, contributes 27.65 per cent to the global pulse production and holds 35.2 per cent of the world's pulse acreage. In spite of being the largest producer in the world, our country has to import pulses to the tune of two million tonnes every year to meet its domestic requirement, the increment in the production being not able to maintain the pace with population growth [1]. Among the grain legumes, greengram can be grown throughout the year, however, cultivation in rainy season is the common practice under rainfed situation. In India, greengram ranks third after chickpea and pigeon pea among the pulses in respect of production. In general weed infestation is saver during rainy season leads to drastic yield loss.

One of the major constraints in greengram production is weed competition. The loss of greengram yield due to weeds ranges from 65.4 per cent to 79.0 per cent [2,3]. Imazethapyr is an imidazolinone herbicides applied as pre-emergence and early-post

emergence for control of annual grass, broad-leaf weeds and perennial sedges in pulses. It is being a broad spectrum herbicide found superior against all types of weeds. Since work on optimization of its dosage as early post emergence herbicides is a need of the hour. Further, during rainy season applied herbicide formulation subjected in to losses because of rainfall in such situation usage of adjuvant is the novel option to achieve desirable efficacy of the applied herbicide and work on these aspects are meager. Hence, an attempt was been made to evaluate the efficacy of imazethapyr at varied dosage.

Material and Methods

A field experiment was conducted to study the bio-efficacy of early post emergence herbicide Imazethapyr at various dosage in comparison with and Quizalofop-Ethyl 5% EC @1000 ml/ha, standard check and weed free check against weeds in greengram and the impact different weeds management on growth and yield of greengram cultivar Nirmal was carried out at Main Agriculture Research Station Farm, University of Agricultural Sciences,

Dharwad Karnataka during the kharif season 2012 and 2013. The soil of experimental site was clayey with pH 7.8, having available nitrogen 230 kg/ha, available phosphorous 19.15 kg/ha, available potassium 303 kg/ha and organic carbon 4.0 g/kg. The experiment was laid out in randomized complete block design having three replications. The treatment comprised of three doses of imazethapyr (500, 650 and 750 ml/ha) with and without adjuvant, quizalofop-ethyl 5% EC @1000 ml/ha, weedy check, standard check and weed free check. Herbicides application was done using a Knapsack sprayer equipped with a Flat-fan nozzle. The N, P and K was applied through urea, diammonium phosphate and muriate of potash as basal at sowing. The required plant population (30 cm row to row and 10 cm plant to plant) was maintained by thinning plants 20 days after sowing. The crop was raised under rainfed condition with recommended package of practices for the Northern Transitional Zone of Karnataka [4]. The total rainfall received during the crop growth was 148.4 and 140.5 mm in 7 and 2 rainy days during 2009-10, 2010-11, respectively.

Results and Discussion

Weed flora of experimental site

Weed flora noticed in experimental area consisted of grasses, broad leaved weeds and sedges. The important grassy weeds noticed were

Cynodon dactylon, *Chloris barbata*, *Dinebra retroflexa* and *Echinochloa colona*. Broad leaved weeds noticed were *Parthenium hysterophorus*, *Mollugo* spp., *Euphorbia hirta*, *Portulaca oleracea* and *Amaranthus viridis* and sedge like *Cyperus rotundus* were common.

Effect on grassy weeds

Significantly lower number of grassy weeds were noticed in weed free check (0.71 and 1.41 at 40 and 60 DAS, respectively during 2012 and 1.22 and 1.41 at 40 and 60 DAS during 2013) and standard check (2.74 and 2.65 at 40 and 60 DAS, respectively during 2012 and 2.24 and 2.91 at 40 and 60 DAS, respectively during 2013) (Table 1). Among the herbicides, Imazethapyr 10% SL at 625 ml and Imazethapyr 10% SL at 750 ml per hectare with or without adjuvant effectively controlled the total grassy weed (*Cynodon dactylon*, *Dinebra retroflexa*, *Chloris barbata* and *Echinochloa colona*) and was reflected by recording higher species wise weed control efficiency during both the years of experimentation. Application of imazethapyr was effective against annual grassy weeds and perennial sedges were earlier reported by Goud., *et al* [5]. However, grassy weed control efficiency of Imazethapyr 10% SL 750 ml/ha + Adjuvant @ 2.0 ml/l of water was remain comparable with that of Quizalofop-Ethyl 5% EC @1000 ml/ha (Table 2 and 3). These results are in agreement with the findings of Tiwari., *et al* [6].

Treatments	Grasses 2012		Grasses 2013		BLW 2012		BLW 2013		Sedges 2012		Sedges 2012	
	40 DAS	60 DAS	40 DAS	60 DAS	40 DAS	60 DAS	40 DAS	60 DAS	40 DAS	60 DAS	40 DAS	60 DAS
T ₁ - Imazethapyr 10 % SL 500 ml/ha	*3.87 (14.50)	4.79 (22.50)	3.81 (14.00)	4.30 (18.00)	2.83 (7.50)	3.67 (13.00)	2.74 (7.00)	3.39 (11.00)	2.00 (3.50)	2.93 (8.00)	1.87 (3.00)	2.65 (6.50)
T ₂ - Imazethapyr 10 % SL 625 ml/ha	3.46 (11.50)	4.47 (19.50)	3.46 (11.50)	4.18 (17.00)	2.45 (5.50)	3.24 (10.00)	2.34 (5.00)	3.00 (8.50)	1.58 (2.00)	2.74 (7.00)	1.41 (1.50)	2.55 (6.00)
T ₃ - Imazethapyr 10 % SL 750 ml/ha	3.16 (9.50)	4.30 (18.00)	3.39 (11.00)	4.06 (16.00)	2.83 (7.50)	3.46 (11.50)	2.74 (7.00)	3.16 (9.50)	1.41 (1.50)	2.34 (5.00)	1.00 (0.50)	2.34 (5.00)
T ₄ - Imazethapyr 10 % SL 500 ml/ha + Adjuvant	3.39 (11.0)	4.53 (20.00)	3.39 (11.00)	4.18 (17.00)	2.74 (7.00)	3.32 (10.50)	2.83 (7.50)	3.53 (12.00)	2.45 (5.50)	2.00 (3.50)	2.00 (3.50)	2.24 (4.50)
T ₅ - Imazethapyr 10 % SL 625 ml/ha + Adjuvant	3.08 (9.00)	3.67 (13.00)	3.08 (9.00)	3.81 (14.00)	2.45 (5.50)	3.24 (10.00)	2.74 (7.00)	3.39 (11.00)	1.22 (1.00)	2.24 (4.50)	1.58 (2.00)	2.24 (4.50)
T ₆ - Imazethapyr 10 % SL 750 ml/l + Adjuvant	3.39 (11.00)	3.60 (12.50)	2.91 (8.00)	3.87 (14.50)	2.45 (5.50)	3.00 (8.50)	2.55 (6.00)	3.16 (9.50)	1.22 (1.00)	1.73 (2.50)	1.22 (1.00)	1.73 (2.50)
T ₇ - Quizalofop - Ethyl 5 % EC @1000 ml/ha	3.08 (9.00)	3.60 (12.50)	3.08 (9.00)	3.94 (15.00)	3.08 (9.00)	3.81 (14.00)	3.08 (9.00)	3.74 (13.50)	1.58 (2.00)	2.74 (7.00)	1.22 (1.00)	2.74 (7.00)
T ₈ - Standrad check (2 IC+2HW)	2.74 (7.00)	2.65 (6.50)	2.24 (4.50)	2.91 (8.00)	2.12 (4.00)	2.65 (6.50)	1.87 (3.00)	2.65 (6.50)	1.22 (1.00)	1.41 (1.50)	1.22 (1.00)	1.41 (1.50)
T ₉ - Weedy check	5.19 (26.50)	6.78 (45.50)	5.57 (30.50)	5.83 (33.50)	3.81 (14.00)	4.24 (17.50)	3.81 (14.00)	4.30 (18.00)	3.32 (10.50)	4.06 (16.00)	2.65 (6.50)	3.87 (14.50)
T ₁₀ - Weed free	0.71 (0.00)	1.41 (1.50)	1.22 (1.00)	1.41 (1.50)	1.41 (1.50)	1.58 (2.00)	1.00 (0.50)	1.41 (1.50)	1.58 (2.00)	1.87 (3.00)	1.00 (0.50)	1.22 (1.00)
S. Em±	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.43	0.02	0.02
CD (p = 0.05)	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.91	0.03	0.04

Table 1: Total number of weeds per square meter at different stages of greengram under different weed management practices.

Note * $(x+0.5)^{1/2}$ transformed data; figures in the parentheses indicate original values.

Treatments	Grasses						BLW						Sedge	
	Cd	Dr	Cb	Ec	Others	Total	Ph	Av	Po	Ms	Eh	Total	Cr	Total
T1-Imazethapyr 10 % SL 500 ml/ha	57.14	47.83	53.85	60.00	50.00	55.45	25.00	40.00	55.56	33.33	100.00	46.94	50.00	50.00
T2-Imazethapyr 10 % SL 625 ml/ha	59.18	65.22	69.23	80.00	75.00	61.39	50.00	70.00	55.56	33.33	92.86	59.18	56.25	56.25
T3-Imazethapyr 10 % SL 750 ml/ha	65.31	65.22	61.54	40.00	100.00	64.36	37.50	60.00	66.67	33.33	85.71	53.06	68.75	68.75
T4- Imazethapyr 10 % SL 500 ml/ha + Adjuvant @ 2.0 ml/l of water	61.22	56.52	46.15	60.00	100.00	60.40	56.25	50.00	77.78	33.33	78.57	57.14	78.13	78.13
T5- Imazethapyr 10 % SL 625 ml/ha + Adjuvant @ 2.0 ml/l of water	79.59	78.26	61.54	60.00	50.00	74.26	56.25	70.00	77.78	33.33	71.43	59.18	71.88	71.88
T6- Imazethapyr 10 % SL 750 ml/ha + Adjuvant @ 2.0 ml/l of water	81.63	78.26	69.23	40.00	75.00	75.25	75.00	50.00	77.78	50.00	78.57	65.31	84.38	84.38
T7-Quizalofop-Ethyl 5 % EC @1000 ml/ha	81.63	73.91	61.54	70.00	50.00	75.25	18.75	50.00	33.33	66.67	85.71	42.86	56.25	56.25
T8-Standrad check (2 IC+2HW)	91.84	86.96	76.92	80.00	75.00	87.13	87.50	70.00	77.78	0.00	100.00	73.47	90.63	90.63
T9-Weedy check	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T10-Weed free	100.00	91.30	100.00	100.00	75.00	97.03	100.00	80.00	100.00	66.67	100.00	91.84	81.25	81.25

Table 2: Species wise weed control efficiency in greengram as influenced by different weed management practices at 60 DAS during 2012.

Treatments	Grasses						BLW						Sedge	
	Cd	Dr	Cb	Ec	Others	Total	Ph	Av	Po	Ms	Eh	Total	Cr	Total
T1-Imazethapyr 10 % SL 500 ml/ha	52.63	41.18	50.00	50.00	100.00	50.68	52.94	40.00	42.86	15.33	100.00	52.41	55.17	55.17
T2-Imazethapyr 10 % SL 625 ml/ha	55.26	41.18	50.00	75.00	50.00	53.42	70.59	70.00	42.86	22.33	88.24	63.59	58.62	58.62
T3-Imazethapyr 10 % SL 750 ml/ha	65.79	52.94	37.50	25.00	100.00	56.16	64.71	60.00	57.14	33.33	76.47	60.82	65.52	65.52
T4- Imazethapyr 10 % SL 500 ml/ha + Adjuvant @ 2.0 ml/l of water	63.16	47.06	12.50	50.00	100.00	53.42	58.82	50.00	28.57	33.33	64.71	50.52	68.97	68.97
T5- Imazethapyr 10 % SL 625 ml/ha + Adjuvant @ 2.0 ml/l of water	71.05	64.71	37.50	50.00	0.00	61.64	58.82	70.00	42.86	75.33	52.94	59.84	68.97	68.97
T6- Imazethapyr 10 % SL 750 ml/ha + Adjuvant @ 2.0 ml/l of water	73.68	52.94	37.50	25.00	100.00	60.27	70.59	50.00	57.14	75.33	64.71	63.96	82.76	82.76
T7-Quizalofop-Ethyl 5 % EC @1000 ml/ha	68.42	64.71	12.50	62.50	0.00	58.90	29.41	50.00	14.29	66.67	76.47	44.33	51.72	51.72
T8-Standrad check (2 IC+2HW)	84.21	76.47	62.50	75.00	50.00	78.08	88.24	70.00	71.43	0.00	100.00	73.20	89.66	89.66
T9-Weedy check	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T10-Weed free	92.11	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	95.89	94.12	80.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	93.81	93.10	93.10

Table 3: Species wise weed control efficiency in greengram as influenced by different weed management practices at 60 DAS during 2013.

Cd: *Cynodon dactylon*; Dr: *Dinebra retroflexa*; Cb: *Chloris barbata*; Ec: *Echinochloa colona*; Ph: *Parthenium hysterophorus*; Av: *Amaranthus viridis*; Po: *Par-tulca oleracea*; Eh: *Euphorbia hirta*; M spp: *Mullugo* spp.

Effect on broad leaf weeds (BLW)

At 40 and 60 days after sowing weed free check (1.41 and 1.58 at 40 and 60 DAS, respectively during 2012 and 1.00 and 1.41 at 40 and 60 DAS, respectively during 2013 and standard check (2.12 and 2.65 at 40 and 60 DAS, respectively and 1.87 and 2.65 at 40 and 60 DAS, respectively during 2013) treatments recorded significantly lower broad leaved weeds. Imazethapyr 10% SL at 625 ml/ha + adjuvant (2.45 and 3.24 at 40 and 60 DAS, respectively during 2012 and 2.74 and 3.39 at 40 and 60 DAS, respectively during 2013) and 750 ml/ha + adjuvant (2.45 and 3.00 during 40 and 60 DAS, respectively during 2012 and 2.55 and 3.16 at 40 and 60 DAS, respectively during 2013) remained on par with former treatments. Further, Imazethapyr 10% SL at 625 and 750 ml per ha alone was effective against the broad leaved weeds such as *Amaranthus viridis*, *Portulaca oleracea*, *Euphorbia hirta* and *Mollugo* spp during both the year of experimentation. However, it was not effective against *Parthenium*. Significantly higher broad leaved weeds were noticed in Quizalofop-Ethyl 5% EC @ 1000 ml/ha and weedy check Tiwari, *et al* [6]. Application of imazethapyr at 0.10 kg/ha controlled the weeds most effectively than other herbicides in summer irrigated blackgram [7].

Effect on sedge

During both the years of study at 40 and 60 days after sowing, significantly lower sedge weeds were noticed in weed free check (1.58 and 1.87 during 40 and 60 DAS, respectively) and standard check (1.22 and 1.41 during 40 and 60 DAS, respectively) treatments. Among the different doses of Imazethapyr, lower sedge number was noticed with Imazethapyr @ 750 ml + adjuvant followed by Imazethapyr @ 625 ml + adjuvant at 40 and 60 DAS. Richburg, *et al.* [8] and Goud, *et al.* [5] reported that imazethapyr controlled *Cyperus rotundus* more effectively when applied to weeds at 5 to 20 cm tall compared with weeds of 30 cm tall. Hence, early post emergence application of imazethapyr was the excellent chemical option against perineal sedges. Data on species wise weed control efficiency revealed that, Imazethapyr 10% SL 750 ml/ha + Adjuvant @ 2.0 ml/l of water found superior in controlling *Cyperus rotundus*.

Grassy weed dry matter production

Observation recorded on weed dry matter at 60 days after sowing of the crop revealed that significantly lower weed dry matter of grassy weeds were recorded in Imazethapyr 10% SL 750 ml/ha with 2 ml of MSO adjuvant (1.79 and 4.93 g m⁻² during 2012

and 2013, respectively) compared to Imazethapyr 10% SL 500 ml/ha (with or without adjuvant) (Table 1). However, Imazethapyr 10% SL at 750 ml/ha alone (2.38 and 5.69 g m⁻² during 2012 and 2013, respectively), Imazethapyr 10% SL 625 ml with or without adjuvant, Quizalofop-p-ethyl 5% EC @1000 ml/ha (2.68 and 5.37 g m⁻² during 2012 and 2013, respectively), standard check (2 IC + 2HW) (2.68 and 2.85 g m⁻² during 2012 and 2013, respectively) and weed free check (0.66 and 0.70 g m⁻² during 2012 and 2013, respectively) remained on par with former treatments. Significantly higher dry matter accumulation in grassy weeds was recorded in weedy check.

Broad leaved weeds weed dry matter production

Data on dry matter of broad leaved weed at 60 days after sowing (Table 4) revealed that significantly lower dry matter accumulation was noticed in weed free check (0.69 and 0.087 g m⁻² during 2012 and 2013, respectively), standard check (3.31 and 3.41 g m⁻² during 2012 and 2013, respectively) and Imazethapyr 10% SL at 750 with 2 ml of MSO adjuvant (2.98 and 4.99 g m⁻² during 2012 and 2013, respectively) than weedy check (23.16 and 25.70 g m⁻² during 2012 and 2013, respectively) on account of lower number of weed and higher species wise weed control efficiency. On the contrary, Imazethapyr 10% SL 500 ml/ha with adjuvant (6.62 and 6.30 g m⁻² during 2012 and 2013, respectively) or without 2 ml adjuvant (6.62 and 5.60 g m⁻² during 2012 and 2013, respectively) and Quizalofop-p-ethyl 5% EC @1000 ml/ha recorded significantly higher amount of dry matter accumulation in broad weeds (6.62 and 7.08 g m⁻² during 2012 and 2013, respectively).

Sedges weed dry matter production

At 60 days after sowing, Imazethapyr 10% SL at all the levels with or without MSO adjuvant and Quizalofop-p-ethyl 5% EC @1000 ml/ha recorded lower weed dry weight in sedge and were statistically on par with the standard check (2 IC + 2HW). It was mainly due to lower sedge count with former treatments and was again reflected by recording higher sedge count efficiency. Significantly higher dry matter accumulation in sedges was noticed in weedy check.

Weed control efficiency

Grasses

Significantly higher weed control efficiency was noticed in weed free check (97.03%) than lower levels of Imazethapyr (500 and 625 ml/ha) (Table 2). However, Imazethapyr 10% SL 750 ml/

Treatments	Weed dry weight (g m ⁻²) [60 DAS]								Weed control efficiency (%)		Weed index (%)	
	Grasses		BLW		Sedges		Total		2012	2013	2012	2013
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013				
T ₁ - Imazethapyr 10 % SL 500 ml/ha	6.84	6.07	6.62	5.60	0.83	1.43	14.28	13.11	70.18	74.04	44.43	44.40
T ₂ - Imazethapyr 10 % SL 625 ml/ha	5.35	5.66	4.63	4.46	0.65	1.32	10.64	11.44	77.95	78.30	32.79	24.41
T ₃ - Imazethapyr 10 % SL 750 ml/ha	2.38	5.69	2.65	4.98	0.59	1.10	5.62	11.77	88.24	75.97	21.90	12.12
T ₄ - Imazethapyr 10 % SL 500 ml/ha + Adjuvant @ 2.0 ml/l of water	5.36	5.93	6.62	6.30	0.42	0.99	12.38	13.21	75.06	74.05	28.83	33.30
T ₅ - Imazethapyr 10 % SL 625 ml/ha + Adjuvant @ 2.0 ml/l of water	4.76	5.61	3.97	5.77	0.42	0.99	9.14	12.37	81.92	74.94	15.03	20.47
T ₆ - Imazethapyr 10 % SL 750 ml/ha + Adjuvant @ 2.0 ml/l of water	1.79	4.93	2.98	4.99	0.36	0.55	5.12	10.47	89.55	78.77	6.72	10.54
T ₇ - Quizalofop - Ethyl 5 % EC @1000 ml/ha	2.68	5.37	6.62	7.08	0.71	1.54	10.01	13.99	80.23	72.11	34.35	27.67
T ₈ - Standrad check (2 IC+2HW)	2.68	2.85	3.31	3.41	0.30	0.33	6.28	6.59	87.38	87.06	1.36	6.98
T ₉ - Weedy check	25.58	26.61	23.16	25.70	2.95	3.19	51.69	55.50	-	-	47.79	55.76
T ₁₀ - Weed free	0.66	0.70	0.69	0.87	0.71	0.22	2.03	0.92	96.97	98.62	-	-
S. Em.±	1.67	5.60	2.68	1.15	0.48	0.53	4.49	4.98	4.13	4.42	1.10	2.47
CD (p=0.05)	3.50	11.77	5.64	2.41	1.02	1.12	9.51	10.47	8.76	9.29	2.33	6.27

Table 4: Weed dry weight, weed control efficiency and weed index in green gram as influenced by different weed management practices.

ha with MSO adjuvant (95.25%), Imazethapyr 10% SL 750 ml/ha (64.36%), Quizalofop-p-ethyl 5% EC @1000 ml/ha (75.25%) were found on par with former treatment. Significantly lower weed control efficiency was noticed in rest of lower doses of herbicides applied with or without adjuvant. The similar trend was noticed during 2013 (Table 3), wherein weed free check (95.89%), Imazethapyr 10% SL 750 ml/ha with MSO adjuvant (60.27%), Imazethapyr 10% SL 750 ml/ha (56.16%) and Quizalofop-p-ethyl 5% EC @1000 ml/ha (58.90%) recorded higher weed control efficiency than other treatments. Present findings are in line with Kundu, *et al* [9].

Broad leaved weeds

Significantly higher broad leaved weed control efficiency was recorded in weed free check (91.84%) and standard check (73.47%) (Table 2). Among the herbicides, Imazethapyr 10% SL 625 and 750 ml/ha both with or without 2 ml MSO adjuvant per liter of water were significantly superior over Imazethapyr 10% SL 500 ml/ha with or without 2 ml MSO adjuvant and Quizalofop-Ethyl 5% EC @1000 ml/ha during 2012. Whereas, during 2013

(Table 3), weed free check excelled over other treatments. Among the herbicides, Imazethapyr 10% SL 750 ml with or without adjuvant recorded significantly higher broad leaved control efficiency and was on par with rest of the treatments except Quizalofop-Ethyl 5% EC @1000 ml/ha (Table 3). It could be due to better control of broad leaved weeds by Imazethapyr at higher doses.

Sedge

Significantly higher sedge weed control efficiency was noticed with Imazethapyr 10% SL 750 ml/ha with and without MSO adjuvant. Whereas sedge weeds control efficiency was significantly lower in Imazethapyr 10% SL 500 ml/ha over rest of the treatments. Similar, trend was noticed during both the years of experimentation.

Weed index (%)

Weed index indicate the extent of yield reduction by weed infestation. During both the years of experimentation (2012 and 2013) significantly lower weed index was noticed in standard check

treatment (1.36 and 6.98% during 2012 and 2013, respectively). Among the herbicides, Imazethapyr 10% SL 750 ml/ha with 2 ml/l MSO adjuvant (6.72 and 10.54% during 2012 and 2013, respectively) recorded lower weed index. Among the herbicides, significantly higher weed index was observed in Imazethapyr 10% SL 500 ml/ha without 2 ml/ha MSO adjuvant per liter of water (44.43 and 44.40% during 2012 and 2013, respectively). Significantly higher weed control efficiency could be the causes for significantly lower weed index.

Growth and yield attributes of greengram

The yield attributing characters of greengram viz., number of pods per plant and number of grains/pod were higher under weed free check and standard check on pooled basis (Table 5). Among the herbicide doses, imazethapyr application of 750 ml/ha produced significantly higher number of pods/plant and number of seeds/pod than that of lower doses of application. It could be due

better control of weed might have encouraged the crop to perform better and was attributed by significantly taller plants, higher LAI and total dry matter production [10]. Lower weed controlling efficiencies and higher weed growth under low doses of imazethapyr application might have lead to poor growth of plants which in turn caused lesser yield attributing characters. Application of imazethapyr at 750 ml/ha + 2ml adjuvant per liter of water registered the significantly higher seed 1015 kg/ha and haulm 2013 kg/ha yields and was comparable with that of Imazethapyr 10% SL 750 ml/ha alone and Imazethapyr 10% SL 625 ml/ha + 2ml adjuvant per liter of water. The lowest seed yield of 567 kg/ha was recorded by weedy check and this was significantly lower than rest of the treatments. Superior yield attributing characters and effective weed control contributed to higher yields under higher doses of early post emergence application of Imazethapyr 10% SL 750 ml/ha + Adjuvant @ 2.0 ml/l of water. These findings are in accordance with the findings of Tiwari, *et al.* [6] and Gowsia Begum and Rao [11].

Treatment	Plant height at harvest (cm)	LAI at 45 DAS	TDMP (g/plant)	No. pods per plant	Number of seeds per pod	Test weight	Seed yield (kg/ha)	Haulm yield (kg/ha)	Harvest index (%)
T ₁ - Imazethapyr 10 % SL 500 ml/ha	46.5	3.11	12.4	16.6	9.2	34.1	645	1467	30.5
T ₂ - Imazethapyr 10 % SL 625 ml/ha	48.7	3.39	14.2	21.2	9.2	34.7	804	1674	32.4
T ₃ - Imazethapyr 10 % SL 750 ml/ha	48.6	3.42	14.4	27.4	10.1	34.4	925	1876	33.0
T ₄ - Imazethapyr 10 % SL 500 ml/ha + Adjuvant @ 2.0 ml/l of water	45.8	3.16	13.1	20.2	9.3	34.3	782	1678	31.8
T ₅ - Imazethapyr 10 % SL 625 ml/ha + Adjuvant @ 2.0 ml/l of water	48.9	3.19	14.3	25.5	10.4	34.6	920	1903	32.6
T ₆ - Imazethapyr 10 % SL 750 ml/ha + Adjuvant @ 2.0 ml/l of water	49.5	3.51	14.7	29.2	10.7	34.4	1015	2013	33.5
T ₇ - Quizalofop - Ethyl 5 % EC @1000 ml/ha	44.8	3.13	13.0	22.2	10.7	34.2	785	1756	30.9
T ₈ - Standrad check (2 IC+2HW)	52.7	3.53	15.4	29.4	9.6	35.1	1057	2213	32.3
T ₉ - Weedy check	36.7	1.61	6.3	11.4	10.7	34.0	567	1345	29.7
T ₁₀ - Weed free	44.3	3.33	15.1	25.3	8.2	33.9	1108	1924	36.5
S. Em.±	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.91	72	81	-
CD (p=0.05)	3.3	1.3	2.5	1.3	0.4	NS	191	209	-

Table 5: Growth, yield attributes, grain and haulm yield of greengram as influenced by different weed management practices (Pooled data of two years).

Conclusion

From the current study it was noticed observed that, application of imazethapyr at 750 ml/ha + 2 ml adjuvant per liter of water found superior in managing weeds of rainfed greengram by recording significantly superior weed control efficiency, higher growth, yield attributes, seed and stover yield.

Bibliography

1. Chaturvedi SK and Ali M. "‘Poor man’s meat’ needs fresh fillip". *The Hindu Survey of Indian Agriculture* (2002): 63-69.
2. Shuaib OSB. "Critical period for weed competition in green gram". *University of Aden Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences* 5 (2001): 11-18.
3. Dunganwal HS., *et al.* "Chemical weed control in mungbean (*Phaseolus radiatus* L.)". *Indian Journal of Weed Science* 35 (2003): 283-284.
4. Anonymous. "Package of practice for cultivation of field crops". University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad (2012).
5. Goud VV., *et al.* "Efficacy of imazethapyr and quizalofop-ethyl herbicides on growth and yield of chickpea". *The Bioscan* 8.3 (2013): 1015-1018.
6. Tiwari DK., *et al.* "Evaluation of efficacy of post emergence herbicides in soybean (*Glycine max*)". *Indian Journal of Agronomy* 52.1 (2007): 74-76.
7. Mishra JS and Chandra Bhanu C. "Effect of herbicides on weeds, nodulation and growth of rhizobium in summer blackgram (*Vigna mungo*)". *Indian Journal of Weed Science* 38.1-2 (2006) :150-153.
8. Richburge JS., *et al.* "Imazethapyr systems for peanut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.)". *Peanut Science* 23.1 (1996): 9-14.
9. Kundu R., *et al.* "Effect of different weed management practices in summer mungbean [*Vigna radiata* L.] under new alluvial zone of West Bengal". *Journal of Crop and Weed* 5.2 (2009): 117-121.
10. Veeraputhiran R and Chinnusamy C. "Performance of time and dose of post emergence herbicide application on relay cropped black gram". *Indian Journal of Weed Science* 40.3-4 (2008): 173-175.
11. Gowsia Begum and Rao AS. "Efficacy of herbicides on weeds and relay crop of black gram". *Indian Journal Weed Science* 38.1-2 (2006): 145-147.

Volume 2 Issue 10 October 2018

© All rights are reserved by R Mohan Kumar and SM Hiremath.