



The Management of Broad Leaf Weeds among the Foremost Extensively Grownup Crops

Noah Louis*

Department of Cell Biology and Molecular Genetics, Universite Paris Saclay, Saint-Aubin, France

*Corresponding author: Vitorino KP, Department of Cell Biology and Molecular Genetics, Universite Paris Saclay, Saint-Aubin, France, Email: louisnoah2@yahoo.com

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Introduction

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) is one among the foremost extensively grownup crops of the planet and is that the second most vital supply of staple food in Asian country when rice. The wheat crop gets plagued with significant population of liliopsid genus minor and as results of severe competition caused 30-80 a discount in grain yield of wheat relying upon the intensity. The competitive ability of various genotypes as a result of their suppression ability is often used as a tool in integrated weed management systems. Furrow irrigated raised bed planting alongside post-emergence weed killer application is that the most suitable choice for managing liliopsid genus minor in wheat leader et al, 1998. Soil of the experimental web site was loamy sand in texture and traditional in reaction, having 0.35% organic carbon, 111.6 kilogram of obtainable N, 19.3 kilogram P and 241.4 kilogram K hour angle -1 *i.e* low in organic carbon and atomic number 7 and medium in P and K. the sphere capability and permanent weakening purpose of the soil were 36.80 cm and 11.83 cm severally upto a hundred and eighty cm depth. At the time of ultimate tilling, liliopsid genus minor seed was broadcasted to make sure decent weed population for competition. Experiment was conducted in split plot style with 2 genotypes (PBW 343 and PDW 274) and 2 planting ways (bed planting and flat planting) in main plots whereas the four weed management treatments (unweeded check, 2 hand / mechanical weedings at twenty and forty days when sowing (DAS), clodinaop 0.06 kg hour angle-1 and integrated weed management with clodinaop 0.045 kilogram hour angle -1 + hand/mechanical weeding) were unbroken in sub plots. Hand weeding in flat sowing was done manually and mechanical weeding in bed planting was finished the tractor driven bed planter with minor changes. The treatment mixtures were replicated fourfold. *Triticum durum* selection PBW 274 yet as bread wheat selection PBW 343 was planted on 3rd and 4th Gregorian calendar month throughout 2003 and 2004 seasons, severally as 2 rows per bed with a bed planter employing a uniform seed rate of 75 kilogram hour angle-1 just in case of bed planting technique. The beds were spaced sixty seven.5 cm aside from center to center with thirty cm flat space on the highest of the bed. The furrow between 2 beds

was 37.5 cm wide. In flat planting the crop was planted in rows 22.5 cm apart employing a seed rate of a hundred kilogram hour angle -1 with a seed drill. The crop received an even basal dose of forty kilogram P2O5 and thirty kilogram K2O hour angle -1 through diammonium phosphate and muriate of hydrated oxide severally at the time of sowing, whereas as atomic number 7 at a hundred and twenty kilogram hour angle -1 through carbamide was applied in 2 equal splits *i.e* at the time of sowing and therefore the remaining when 1st irrigation. The weed killer as per the treatments was sprayed thirty five DAS with haversack sprayer fitted with a flat fan nozzle. For the management of broad leaf weeds, the crop was uniformly sprayed with metsulfuron-methyl (Algrip). The crop received four post-sowing irrigations every of five cm and 7.5 cm depth underneath bed and flat planting severally throughout 2003-2004 whereas as within the second year thanks to higher than traditional downfall solely 2 irrigations got. The crop was harvested on 15th and 18th April throughout 2004 and 2005 seasons, severally. Bread wheat genotype PBW 343 made considerably higher crop biomass compared to *Triticum durum* tracheophyte PDW 274 during each the years of study. At harvest stage, selection PBW 343 accumulated 7.02 and 5.83 per cent additional dry matter than PDW-274. The higher crop biomass of PBW-343 may be attributed to its higher tillering ability as proven by variety of effective tillers. The wheat selection PBW 343 recorded considerably higher grain yield as compared to PDW 274 throughout each the years. On a median of 2 years, PBW 343 recorded 8.5 per cent higher grain yield as compared to PDW 274. The upper grain yield of PBW 343 may be thanks to improved yield conducive characters over PDW 274. The two planting ways didn't turn out any important variations in dry matter accumulation by crop at a hundred and twenty DAS however at harvest the ultimate crop biomass recorded underneath bed planting ways was considerably on top of flat planting thereby provided a superiority of 4.64 and 3.34 per cent throughout 2003-04 and 2004-05, severally. Bed planted wheat gave considerably additional grain yield than flat planted wheat throughout each the years. totally different weed management ways considerably influenced the crop biomass production. Chemical and integrated weed management being statistically at par with one another made higher crop dry matter as compared to 2 hand / mechanical weedings yet as management. Hand/mechanical weedings during this respect well-tried superior to unweeded check. At harvest stage, selection PBW 343 accumulated 7.02 and 5.83 per cent additional dry matter than PDW-274. The higher crop biomass of PBW-343 may be attributed to its higher tillering ability as proven by variety of effective tillers. The wheat selection PBW 343 recorded considerably higher grain yield as compared to PDW 274 throughout each the years. On a median of 2 years, PBW 343 recorded 8.5 per cent higher grain yield as compared to PDW 274. The upper grain yield of PBW 343 may be thanks to improved yield conducive characters over PDW 274 Hand/mechanical weedings additionally well-tried considerably higher than weedy treatment and exhibited a yield advantage of 19.04 per cent over management. Chauhan et al (2001) additionally discovered smart management of liliopsid genus minor and inflated grain yield underneath clodinaop application.