



Efficacy of Some Pre- and Post-Emergence Herbicides for Weed Management and their Effects on Yield and Yield Attributes in Rainy Season Green Gram (*Vigna radiata* L.) Crop

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.9734/ijecc/2024/v14i74272>

Open Peer Review History:

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: <https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/119360>

Original Research Article

Received: 25/04/2024
Accepted: 29/06/2024
Published: 05/07/2024

ABSTRACT

Green gram (*Vigna radiata* L.) is one of the most important and extensively cultivated crops in India. The average productivity of this crop is very low and one of the main reasons is competition from weeds. Yield reduction in green gram due to weed infestation ranges between 30-85%. Thus, effective weed management is an important key factor for enhancing the productivity of green gram. In the present study, a field experiment was conducted during rainy season of 2022 at the G. B. Pant

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Cite as: Bushra, and S.K.Guru. 2024. "Efficacy of Some Pre- and Post-Emergence Herbicides for Weed Management and Their Effects on Yield and Yield Attributes in Rainy Season Green Gram (*Vigna Radiata* L.) Crop". *International Journal of Environment and Climate Change* 14 (7):308-15. <https://doi.org/10.9734/ijecc/2024/v14i74272>.

University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar to evaluate the effect of eight different herbicides for weed management in green gram genotype Pant mung-6. The experiment was laid out in a randomized block design with three replications. The herbicide treatments consisted of pendimethalin (30% EC) 750 g.a.i/ha, fenoxprop-p-ethyl (9.3%EC) 67.5g.a.i/ha, fluzifop-p-butyl (13.4%EC) 125 g.a.i/ha, imazethapyr (10%SL) 75g.a.i/ha, propaquizafop (10%EC) 100g.a.i/ha, quizalofop-ethyl (5%EC) 50g.a.i/ha, fluzifop-p-butyl (11.1%) 150 g.a.i/ha +Fomesafen (11.1%EC) 250 g.a.i/ha, and sodium acifluorfen (16.5%)+ clodinafoppropargyl (8% EC) 80+165 g.a.i/ha. One weedy check and twice hand weeding (at 20 and 45 DAS) were also included in treatment. Major weed species found infesting the crop were *C. rotundous*, *Trianthema portulacastrum*, *Elusine indica*, *Digitaria sanguinalis*, *Digeria arvensis*, *Celosia argentea*, *Mollugo pentaphylla* and *P. niruri*. All the herbicide treatments recorded significantly lower weed density than the weedy check. Among the herbicides, pendimethalin (0.75 kg/ha) as pre-emergence, post-emergence application of Imazethapyr (75g/ha) and ready mix product of sodium acifluorfen + clodinafop-propargyl (80+165g/ha) provided excellent weed control with a WCE of more than 85%. Grain yield of mung bean was also highest in these treatments.

Keywords: Green gram; herbicides; weed control efficiency; weed management; weeds.

1. INTRODUCTION

“Green gram is the third most important pulse crop in India. It is a short duration (65-90 days) legume crop cultivated on more than six million hectares globally in arid and semi-arid region” [1]. “It is currently cultivated in many parts of the world such as United States of America, South Europe, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, China and Africa” [2]. Asian continent happens to be the largest green gram producer with India producing more than 50 % and China 19 % of total global production. Green gram plays an important role as a food security crop because of its nutritional quality as well as its ability to survive in harsh environmental conditions such as arid and semiarid lands. The grains contain approximately 25-28% protein, 1.02-1.05% oil, 3.5-4.5% fiber, 4.5-5.5% ash and 60-65%, carbohydrates on dry weight basis. The productivity of green gram is adversely affected by several abiotic and biotic factors such as atmospheric temperature, soil moisture, soil acidity and salinity, drought, water-logging conditions, pest infestations, weeds infestation and disease infections which affect the crop growth and yield.

“Weed infestation is one of the major constraints in green gram cultivation” [3-5]. “Weeds compete with the crop for space, nutrients, water and light and ultimately reduce the grain yield of mung bean by 30-85%” [6,7]. “Besides causing crop losses, weeds are also responsible for reducing seed quality and nutrient status of soil” [8-10]. “Hence management of weeds is imperative to sustain mung bean productivity and to ensure food security. The weeds can be managed by adopting various methods like cultural, biological,

chemical as well as integrated weed management” [11]. “Herbicides are commonly used for weed control in high-input crop production systems. Herbicides are the most effective and economic tool among the weed management practices” [12,13]. “Use of herbicide is rapidly increasing in the world including India” [14]. “The most commonly used herbicides for controlling weeds in green gram are pendimethalin, propaquizafop, quizalofop-ethyl, imazethapyr, alachlor and fluchloralin. Recently, some ready-mix such as fluzifop-p-butyl + fomesafen, sodium acifluorfen + clodinafop-propargyl have been introduced for the control of complex weed flora in pulse crops like green gram and lentil that reduces the crop weed competition and effectively manage the weed flora in green gram” [15]. However, any single herbicide or a ready-mix formulation may not be effective to control all the weed species in a particular area. Therefore, it is imperative to evaluate their efficacy to manage weed flora in any location. This research work was carried out to evaluate the efficacy and find out most suitable herbicide or ready mix formulation for controlling weeds associated with green gram crop at Pantnagar which lies in the *tara* belt. The effects of herbicides on yield and yield attributes of green gram were also evaluated.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A field experiment was conducted during the rainy season of 2022 at the N. E. Borlaug Crop Research Centre, G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar to study the effect of different weed management practices on the production of summer mung bean. The experimental site experiences a sub-

tropical humid climate. The temperature is moderate, ranging from 25 to 38°C and the annual rainfall ranges from 1250 mm to 1500 mm. About 70% of the rainfall is generally received during the months of June to September. The experiment was laid out in a Randomized Block Design (RBD) with 10 different treatments replicated three times. On 12th August 2022, certified seeds of mung bean genotype Pant Mung-6 were sown with recommended package and practices. The treatments included pendimethalin (30% EC) 750 g.a.i/ha, fenoxprop-p-ethyl (9.3%EC) 67.5 g.a.i/ha, fluazifop-p-butyl (13.4%EC) 125 g.a.i/ha, imazethapyr (10%SL) 75 g.a.i/ha, propaquizafop (10%EC) 100 g.a.i/ha, quizalofop-ethyl (5%EC) 50g.a.i/ha, fluazifop-p-butyl (11.1%) 150 g.a.i/ha +fomesafen (11.1%EC) 250g.a.i/ha, and sodium acifluorfen (16.5)%+ clodinafoppropargyl (8% EC) 80+165 g.a.i./ha, two hand weedings (at 20 and 45DAS) and a weedy plot as check. Pendimethalin was applied one day after sowing as pre-emergence whereas other herbicides were applied post emergence at 20DAS. All the treatments were applied with knapsack sprayer. Observations were recorded on density of different weed species infesting the crop, weed dry weight and yield and yield attributes of the mung bean crop. The effect of herbicides on individual weed species was also estimated and the weed control efficiency was calculated by using the following formula [16].

$$\text{Weed control efficiency} = \frac{(WPC - WPT)}{WPC} \times 100$$

Where, WPC=Weed population (no./m²) in untreated plot; WPT=weed population (no./m²) in treated plot.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Major Weed Flora Observed in the Crop Field

The crop was found to be infested with a variety of grassy and broadleaved weeds as well as

sedges. The weed species observed in crop field are mentioned in Table 1.

3.1.1 Effect of herbicides on weed density

The density of weeds was significantly affected by the weed management treatments used in the experiment (Table 2). At 45 DAS, weedy check recorded the highest density of *Cyperus rotundus* (38.66/m²) followed by *Eleusine indica* (26.33/m²), *Trianthema portulacastrum* (23.0/m²), *Celosia argentea* (20.33/m²) *Digera arvensis* (19.66/ m²), *P. niruri* (18.66/m²), *Mollugo pentaphylla* (18.0/m²),and *Digitaria sanguinalis* (13.33/m²). Population of all the weed species was significantly reduced with two hand weedings done at 20 and 45 DAS. Application of pendimethalin 0.75kg/ha (pre emergence) significantly reduced the density of all the weed species which were reduced to 0.33/m² in case of *Digitaria sanguinalis*, *P.niruri* to about 0.33/m² in *Digera arvensis* 5.0/m². Pendimethalin prevents emergence of weeds by inhibiting root and shoot growth. Among rest of the herbicide's treatments, the density of *Digera arvensis* was found to be minimum (4.33/m²) in the sodium acifluorfen + Clodinafop-propargyl (Ready-mix 80 + 165g/ha at 20 DAS) treatment. Post-emergence application sodium acifluorfen+Clodinafop-propargyl (Ready-mix) has been reported to control broad-leaved and narrow leaved weeds at 3-4 leaf stage [17].

3.1.2 Weed control efficiency of the herbicide treatments

The data on weed control efficiency is given in Table 3. The weeds were completely controlled with two hand weedings at 20 and 45 DAS. This was followed by pre-emergence application of pendimethalin(0.75kg/ha).Additionally, post-emergence herbicides such as imazethapyr and sodium acifluorfen + clodinafop-propargyl (Ready-mix) also recorded high WCE values which ranged between 60-85%, indicating their effectiveness in weed control. Similar effectiveness of weed control by these herbicides has been reported by Chhodavadia et al., 2013 [18]. The species wise weed control efficiency of

Table 1. Major weed flora observed in the experimental crop

S. no.	Grassy weed	Broad leaves weed	Sedges
1.	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
2.	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	
3.	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	<i>Digera arvensis</i>	
4.		<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>	
5.		<i>Mollugo pentaphylla</i>	

Table 2. Effect of weed management treatments on density of eight weeds species at 45DAS in green gram genotype Pant mung-6

Density(Numbr/m ²)									
S. No	Treatment details	<i>C. rotundous</i>	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>	<i>Digeria arvensis</i>	<i>Elusine indica</i>	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	<i>Mollugo pentaphylla</i>	<i>P. niruri</i>
T ₁	Pendimethalin 38.7EC	2.00	4.66	5.00	3.33	0.33	3.33	1.66	0.33
T ₂	Fenoxprop-p-ethyl 9.3% EC	13.00	7.0	10.67	11.67	6.33	8.66	8.33	9.00
T ₃	Flauzifop-p-butyl 13.4EC	14.66	7.66	9.66	8.33	4.66	10.33	13.00	8.33
T ₄	Imazethapyr10%SL	12.66	4.66	4.66	3.66	2.33	5.00	7.33	4.65
T ₅	Propaquizafop 10% EC	14.33	12.33	10.00	10.33	2.66	9.33	7.66	8.66
T ₆	Quizalofop-ethyl 5%EC	16.33	13.66	9.00	11.00	6.66	8.66	6.33	6.00
T ₇	Flauzifop-p-butyl 11.1% + Fomesofen 11.1%EC	19.00	5.00	5.00	6.66	6.00	9.33	6.66	3.66
T ₈	Sodium acifluorfen 16.5%+Clodinafop-propargyl 8%EC	16.33	6.66	4.33	5.00	4.00	3.00	6.66	3.33
T ₉	Handweeding	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
T ₁₀	Weedy check	38.66	23.0	19.66	26.33	13.33	20.33	18.0	18.66
	S.Em±	1.96	1.67	1.05	1.42	1.03	1.41	1.14	1.65
	CD(P=0.05)	5.76	5.00	3.14	4.27	3.10	4.23	3.43	4.95

Table 3. Weed control efficiency of different weed management treatment for individual weeds species at 45 DAS in green gram genotype pant mung-6

S.No	Treatment details	<i>C.rotundous</i>	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>	<i>Digeria arvensis</i>	<i>Elusine indica</i>	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	<i>Mollugo pentaphylla</i>	<i>P. niruri</i>	Mean
T ₁	Pendimethalin 38.7EC	94.61	78.20	74.69	87.28	97.22	82.87	90.46	97.78	87.89
T ₂	Fenoxprop-p-ethyl 9.3% EC	66.91	69.06	46.17	55.76	48.72	56.27	53.15	47.94	55.50
T ₃	Flauzifop-p-butyl 13.4EC	62.26	66.06	50.52	68.53	65.26	51.17	26.34	50.09	55.03
T ₄	Imazethapyr10%SL	67.79	78.23	76.96	85.97	82.75	76.82	59.40	85.70	76.70
T ₅	Propaquizafop 10% EC	61.93	47.10	48.46	60.33	46.76	55.02	57.69	50.00	53.41
T ₆	Quizalofop-ethyl 5%EC	56.67	36.18	54.64	58.91	53.64	58.88	63.75	63.16	55.73
T ₇	Flauzifop-p-butyl 11.1% + Fomesofen 11.1%EC	49.26	76.04	75.30	74.22	55.60	54.58	61.81	79.86	65.83
T ₈	Sodium acifluorfen 16.5%+ Clodinafop-propargyl 8%EC	56.68	69.56	78.20	80.68	67.35	75.80	61.67	79.95	71.24
T ₉	Handweeding	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00
T ₁₀	Weedy check	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	S.Em±	5.10	6.45	5.05	5.41	7.52	6.34	6.24	7.36	
	CD(P=0.05)	15.29	19.32	15.14	16.22	22.51	18.99	18.69	22.04	

Table 4. Effect of different weed management treatments on yield and yield attributes in greengram genotype Pant mung-6

S.No	Treatment details	Yield and yield attributes			
		Total weeddrymatter (g/m ²)	No. ofpods/Plant	Seedyield(kg/ha)	Biologicalyield(kg/ha)
T ₁	Pendimethalin 38.7EC	2.61	22.07	1025	3533
T ₂	Fenoxprop-p-ethyl 9.3% EC	5.69	16.23	516	2106
T ₃	Flauzifop-p-butyl 13.4EC	6.64	17.13	663	3033
T ₄	Imazethapyr10%SL	3.26	20.67	841	3266
T ₅	Propaquizafop 10% EC	5.67	15.53	608	2800
T ₆	Quizalofop-ethyl 5%EC	4.97	16.33	641	2700
T ₇	Flauzifop-p-butyl 11.1% + Fomesofen 11.1%EC	3.82	17.67	550	2166
T ₈	Sodium acifluorfen 16.5%+Clodinafop-propargyl 8%EC	3.36	21.60	666	2500
T ₉	Handweeding	0.00	22.73	1048	3566
T ₁₀	Weedy check	12.49	13.60	383	2000
	S.Em±	0.52	1.42	30.23	275.33
	CD(P=0.05)	1.55	4.25	90.51	824.39

different herbicides was estimated. *Cyperus rotundous* was effectively controlled by pendimethalin 0.75kg/ha (94.61%) which was at par with hand weeding treatment (100%). The efficiency of pendimethalin in controlling rest of the weed species ranged between 82% to 97% such as *Elusine indica* (87.28%), *Digitaria sanguinalis* (97.22%), *Celosia argentea* (82.87%), *Mollugo pentaphylla* (90.46%) and *P. niruri* (97.78%). Furthermore, the herbicide imazethapyr exhibited the highest weed control efficiency for the weeds *Trianthema portulacastrum* (78.23%) and *Digeria arvensia* (74.96%). For rest of the herbicides, the WCF ranged between 50-65%. Higher weed control efficiency percent of weeds was initially attributed due to root and shoot inhibiting action of pendimethalin on weeds [19] and at later stages due to the higher persistence of imazethapyr also contributed to the control of weeds, as the half-life of imazethapyr varies from 78 to 270 days [20]. Verma and Kushwaha (2020) reported similar findings in green gram [21].

3.2 Effect on Yield and Yield Attributes

The green gram crop was harvested on 7th November 2022, which is in line with the recommended harvesting period for this crop variety and local climatic conditions. The timing of harvest was crucial to ensure the optimal yield and quality of the produce.

The data on yield and yield attributes characteristics is present in Table 4. The different weed management treatments had a significant impact on the total dry weight of weeds, pods per plant, seed yield, biological yield, and harvest index (Table 4). Without any management practices (weedy check condition), both the biological yield (2000kg/ha) and seed yield (383kg/ha) were lowest which is obviously due to higher weed density and dry weight of weeds. On the other hand, if weeds were controlled during the critical crop weed competition period, the seed yield of mung bean was highest (1048 kg/ha) (the treatment with two hand weeding). Our study shows that there was a 63.45% reduction in economic yield of mung bean if the weeds are not managed. Application of pendimethalin also recorded similar yield (1025kg/ha) as that in the hand weeding treatment. It was followed by imazethapyr treatment (841kg/ha). Yield attributes like pod/plant were significantly higher in hand weeding treatment (22.73) which was at par with

treatment pendimethalin (22.07). This was followed by the treatments imazethapyr and ready mix of sodium acifluorfen+ clodinafop-propargyl which also recorded relatively high pod counts (20.67 and 21.60, respectively). A perusal of the reduction of weed density species wise (Table 2) and total dry weight (Table 4) shows that the treatments pendimethalin, imazethapyr and the ready mix application of Sodium Acifluorfen and clodinafop-propargyl significantly reduced the density and dry weight of the weeds infesting the crop. The reduction in weed dry weight ranged between 79.10 % in case of pendimethalin to 73 % in case of both Imazethapyr and ready mix formulation of Sodium Acifluorfen and clodinafop-propargyl. The suppression of weeds by these treatments during the critical competition period led to increase in yield attributes like total biological yield and number of pods per plant thus, higher seed yield. Effective weed management in mung bean by these herbicides, both single and ready mix formulations has been reported by many workers [22-24]. The crop yield is directly proportional to weed control efficiency (WCE). Higher WCE in the above mentioned treatment may be due to reduction in the weed dry weight as a result of effective weed control in this treatment.

4. CONCLUSION

The study highlights the weed control efficiency of different herbicides and its effect on yield and yield attributes of rainy season green gram crop. Weedy situation recorded a 63.45% decrease in seed yield of the crop. Among the weed management treatments, hand weeding at 20-45 DAS completely controlled the weeds and recorded higher yield. However, this method is economically unacceptable due to higher cost of manual weeding. Among the herbicides, pendimethalin 0.75kg/ha as pre-emergence and imazethapyr 75g/ha at 20 DAS as post-emergence were found most effective in controlling weeds at all stages and thus, recorded higher weed control efficiency and yield parameters. This study shows that with the use of right and efficient herbicides, weeds can be efficiently and economically managed in rainy season green gram crop. It also highlights the efficacy of the herbicide treatments for managing individual weed species which can be used as reliable information for weed management in green gram under different situations and with the dominance of different weed species.

DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc) and text-to-image generators have been used during writing or editing of manuscripts.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am extremely thankful to Dr. S. K. Guru, my advisor, for his valuable guidance and support during this project. His knowledge and constructive feedback have played a crucial role to complete this manuscript.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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