Effect of seeding methods and weed management on wheat (*Triticum aestivum*)

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ABSTRACT
A field experiment was conducted during rabi 2005-06 and 2006-07, to study the effect of seeding methods and weed management on wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) at C.S. Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur. Furrow seeding 20 cm apart resulted in significantly higher yield attributes, grain yield and net profit than broadcast sowing of wheat. Among the weed control methods, Pendimethalin pre-emergence @ 1 kg a.i./ha + post-emergence of Isoproturon @ 1 kg a.i./ha and 2,4-D @ 0.75 kg a.i./ha, recorded significantly highest grain yield (45.78 q/ha), straw yield (70.46 q/ha) and net profit (Rs. 39844/ha). This method of weed control gave 20.0, 9.2 and 8.1% higher grain yield and 32.7, 15.9, and 13.4% higher net profit than under the methods of weedy check, Pendimethalin pre-emergence @ 1 kg a.i./ha and post-emergence application of Isoproturon @ 1 kg a.i./ha + 2,4D @ 0.75 kg a.i./ha, respectively. The same method of weed control reduced weed intensity and weed dry biomass significantly compared to other methods, by procing highest weed control efficiency.

Key words: Wheat, Furrow seeding, Broadcasting, Herbicides, Economics

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