

Weed dynamics in greengram (*Vigna radiata* L.) as influenced by mulching and weed management practices under eight year old custard apple (*Annona squamosa* L.) plantation in agri-hori- system

ABSTRACT

An experiment was conducted at Agronomy Research Station, Barkacha, Mirjapur 2013-14 in order to control greengram associated weed under Custard apple plantation during *Kharif* season. Three mulch treatments taken in main plots (no-mulching, dust-mulching and paddy straw-mulching) and five weed control treatments (weedy check, weed free, pendimethalin pre-emergence (PE) 1000 g ha⁻¹, imazethapyr post-emergence (PoE) 100 g ha⁻¹ and pendimethalin (PE) 1000 g ha⁻¹+ imazethapyr (PoE) 100 g ha⁻¹) was randomly allocated to subplots and these were replicated thrice in split plot design on sandy clay loam soils with pH 6.2. The various weeds observed in greengram field were, *Cyperus rotundus*, *Echinochloa colona*, *Cynodon dactylon* and *Eragrostis pilosa*. Among the grasses, *Echinochloa colona*, in broad leaved weed *Eragrostis pilosa* and in the sedges *Cyperus rotundus* was predominant. Dust mulching recorded significantly the highest grain yield (747 kg ha⁻¹), straw yield (1797 kg ha⁻¹) and lowest weed index (1.44%), density and dry weight of *Cyperus rotundus*, *Echinochloa colona*, *Cynodon dactylon* and *Eragrostis pilosa*, as well as total density and dry weight of weeds over paddy straw mulching. Among herbicidal treatments, sequential application of pendimethalin (1000 g ha⁻¹, PE) + imazethapyr (100 g ha⁻¹, PoE) resulted lower density and dry weight of *Cyperus rotundus*, *Echinochloa colona*, *Cynodon dactylon* and *Eragrostis pilosa* as well as total density and dry weight of weeds, and recorded significantly highest grain yield (726 kg ha⁻¹) and straw yield (1726 kg ha⁻¹) with minimum weed index (4.15%) followed by same was with the alone application of pendimethalin and imazethapyr, respectively. Weed control efficiency and the regression of yield on it revealed that 1% increase in the weed control efficiency increased the grain yield by 1.873 kg ha⁻¹ and in the straw yield by 2.085 kg ha⁻¹

Key words: Custard apple, Greengram, Herbicides, Mulching, Weed, Yield

1. INTRODUCTION

Pulses are the important source of protein for human nutrition. The per capita availability of pulses has progressively declined in the country from its peak of 66 g/day/capita during 1950's to 32 g/day/capita at present which is less than the recommended (50 g/day/capita) dietary allowance [1]. Supply of pulses falls short of their total demand and therefore the demand-supply gap is met by imports. The pressure on prices is due to lower domestic

availability of these commodities, and thus, the focus should be on managing their supplies through increased production and/or imports, depending upon India's comparative advantage. Total pulse production in India during 2011-12 is estimated to be 17.21 million tonnes from the area of 24.78 million hectares with the average productivity 694 kg/ha [2].

Greengram [*Vigna radiata* (L.) R. Wilczek] is one of the most widely cultivated pulse crops in the country and is grown on about 3.44 m ha with the annual production of 1.78 mt along with the productivity of 499 kg/ha [2]). Greengram grown in different seasons and cropping systems due to its wider adoptability and less sensitivity to photoperiod and thermal variations [3, 4]. Cultivation of greengram during summer is receiving wider acceptance with the availability of new varieties for additional income, improvement in soil fertility, and efficient land utilization [5]. The conventional rainy season crop is affected due to aberrant weather conditions and its greater vulnerability to weeds [6] and other insect-pests and diseases. Growth behaviour of this crop differs in different seasons due to variation in temperature, photoperiod, humidity etc. [7]. Its initial growth rate is relatively slow and consequently weeds have a smothering effect on crop plants and compete for moisture, space, nutrient and light [8]. In environmental production and ecological farming, there is increasing interest in herbicide free weed control. Mulching is one of the possible ways to control weeds without using herbicides [9].

Besides this it also reduce soil erosion, evaporation suppressant, increasing infiltration and population of beneficial micro-organisms [10], improve soil moisture status, nutrient utilization, disease control, soil temperature regulation and can suppress weeds, due to delayed emergence and smothering effect on weeds [11, 12]. Applications of 10 tons of rice or wheat straw as mulch in summer greengram reduces emergence and growth of weeds and have a favourable effect on yield [8]. News paper mulching significantly reduces density and dry weight of weeds in pea over polythene, wheat straw and dust mulching [13, 14]. Moreover, straw mulch incorporated into the soil can add a fair amount of nutrients and improve the physico-chemical properties of the soil. By virtue of being a restorer of soil fertility, pulses have a unique position in the cropping system, particularly in dry land or rainfed agriculture [15].

Agri-horti system markedly increases the return per unit of land mainly during early stage of horticultural fruit trees. Fruit tree based agro forestry involves intentional and simultaneous association of annual or perennial crops with perennial fruit-producing trees on the same land unit. The relatively short juvenile (pre-production) phase of fruit trees, high market value of products and the contribution of fruits to household dietary needs, fruit-tree-based agro forestry enjoy high popularity among producers worldwide. In Vindhyan region of Uttar Pradesh growing of pulses, intercropped with custard apple, guava, bael, subabool, and Kronda etc., are more suitable under the agro-horticultural system, recorded lower density and dry weight of weeds [16, 17]. Greengram is an important legume is widely cultivated in various climate and geographical regions of India [18]. It is a viable option as an intercrop in the alleys of agri-horticultural plantation and provides extra income, improves the fertility of the soil, enabling the main crop to give a better yield compared with the sole crop of sugarcane/banana/tapioca [19]. It

is a short duration crop needs more attention on weed control. Weeds grow more vigorously and pose as serious threat to its cultivation. Being a rainy season crop, it is heavily infested by a large number of fast growing weeds, especially during the critical period of crop-weed competition. Thus, reduces the yield of greengram by 42-64 per cent [20].

Often 2-3 hand weeding is required to keep the greengram weed free [21]. Manual weeding is costly because it is not only time consuming but labour intensive also [21]. However, its additional advantage of providing greater aeration and soil moisture conservation cannot be ignored. But, with the increasing crisis of labour, exploring the possibility of herbicidal weed control in greengram deserves attention [22]. Now a day's herbicide is an integral part of intensive agriculture throughout the world. Herbicide not only save valuable time and money but also allow coverage of more area in short period in carrying out weeding timely. But indiscriminate use of herbicides is posing environmental threats. Allelopathic interaction between plants and other organisms have been recognized by scientists worldwide because they offer alternative remedies in agriculture such as decreasing reliance on synthetic herbicides, insecticides and fungicides for weed, insect and disease control [23].

Greater knowledge of compatible agro-forestry species greatly facilitates formulation of agro-forestry systems with higher yields. Simultaneously, influence of weed management practices on weeds and crops would generate a better understanding to improve crop-weed competition [16]. Knowledge regarding these important issues may help in executing 'cautious' and 'opportunistic' weed management and improving yield of greengram. However, the information on comparative performance of mulching and weed management practices in greengram on weeds under agri- hortisystem is lacking. Keeping above facts in mind the present investigation entitled "weed dynamics in greengram (*Vigna radiata* L.) as influenced by mulching and weed management practices under eight year old Custard apple (*Annona squamosa* L.) plantation" was carried out with following objectives: to study the effect of mulching and weed management practices on weed dynamics and to study the effect of mulching and weed management practices on greengram yield under agri-horti system.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Experimental Site

A field study was conducted during the winter seasons of 2012-13 at at south campus, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, BHU., Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India during the kharif seasons of 2013-14. The experimental site is located at 85° east longitude and 25° north latitude and at an altitude of 365 meters above mean sea level.

2.2. Soil

The experimental soil was sandy clay loam with pH 6.2. The soil was low in available N [24] 176.2 kg ha⁻¹, medium in available [25] 11.2 kg ha⁻¹ and high in available K [26] 184.5 kg ha⁻¹. The experiment was conducted in split plot design having 15 treatments with 3 replications.

119 Field capacity and permanent wilting point and bulk density were recorded 7.9% (w/w), 1.81%
120 (w/w) and 1.53 Mg m⁻³, respectively in 0-30 cm soil depth.

121 2.3. Climatic

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125 2.4. Cultural practices

126 The greengram 'HUM- 16' was sown on 19th July 2013 with the help of manual single
127 row drill at 30.0 cm row spacing using 20 kg seed ha⁻¹ in 4.0 x 4.5m² gross plot size under the
128 eight year old custard apple (*Annona squamosa* L.) plantation. Custard apple is one of the
129 delicious and nutritious fruits can be grown in areas with rainfall as low as 400 mm. It was
130 probably introduced into Australia from British Guiana. It is erect, with a rounded or spreading
131 crown and trunk 10 to 14 inches (25-35 cm) thick. Height of the tree ranges from 15 to 35 feet
132 (4.5-10 m). The custard apple was planted in 2005-2006 with spacing 5x5 m², the detail
133 dimensions of fruit tree during experimentation are presented in Table 3. Fertilizer was applied
134 20- 60-40 NPK kg ha⁻¹ in the form of Urea, Single Super Phosphate and Muriate of Potash,
135 respectively. All the nitrogen, phosphorous and potash were applied at the time of sowing.
136 Herbicides was applied in respective treatment combinations with the help of flat fan nozzle
137 attached to the foot sprayer using volume of spray 500 liters/ha. All agronomic and cultural
138 operations were followed for the success the crop.

139 2.5 Statistics

140 The experiment was laid out in a split plot design using three mulch treatments viz., M₁-
141 no mulch, M₂- dust mulch (manipulation of soil with *Khurpi* (Spud) after the occurrence of
142 rainfall when soil condition is appropriate) and M₃- paddy straw mulch (6 tones ha⁻¹ after the
143 emergence of crop plant at 7th day) were assigned as main-plots, whereas five weed control
144 treatments viz. W₁- weedy check, W₂- weed free (HW at 20 and 40 DAS), W₃- pendimethalin
145 pre-emergence (PE) 1000 g/ha, W₄- imazethapyr post-emergence (PoE) 100 g/ha and W₅-
146 pendimethalin (PE) 1000 g/ha + imazethapyr (PoE) 100 g/ha was randomly allocated to
147 subplots. Data on density and dry weight of weed was recorded from an area enclosed in the
148 quadrature of 0.25 m² randomly selected at three places in each plot. Oven dry weight of weeds
149 was recorded at 70⁰C for 48 hr. and expressed as dry matter g m⁻². The plants from each net plot
150 were harvested on 18th September 2013 separately and stacked plot wise for sun drying and
151 subsequent threshing. The mean density and biomass of weeds were square root transformed to
152 normalize the count data and analyzed statistically as per the standard analysis of variance to
153 draw valid conclusions [27].

154 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Crop and Weather

Results are affected by prevailing weather conditions during experimentation. Greengram is basically a crop of warmer region of the sub tropics. The overall performance of the crop was normal. The possible reasons would appear to be related to favourable weather condition during the *kharif* season of 2013-14 are presented in Table 1. During the crop season total rainfall received was 746.11 mm. Out of total rainfall more than 88 per cent received between 30 to 35 Standard Meteorological Weeks (SMW). Data showed that there was very less fluctuations in maximum temperature. The mean maximum temperature during the crop growth season is 35.44⁰C whereas; mean minimum temperature is 24.82⁰C. The average weekly temperature was lowest (32.92⁰C) in 35th meteorological week and maximum (35.44⁰C) in 30nd meteorological week. Maximum and minimum temperature was favourable for the growth and development of crop. The relative humidity varied between 90 per cent and 96.57 % and evaporation range between 2 to 5.4 mm. Results corroborated with the research findings of [7].

3.2 Relative frequency of weed flora

The important weed flora and their relative composition was recorded at 40 DAS in weedy check plot revealed that weed flora of experimental field consists of narrow, broad leaved weeds and sedge in order of dominance (Table 2). The important weed species in control plots were *Cyperus rotundus* L. (26.4%), *Echinochloa colona* L. (25.8%), *Cynodon dactylon* Pers (24.7%) and *Eragrostis pilosa* L. (23.1%) accounted for total weed species. These are the most dominated weed in greengram [8, 21, 28].

3.3 Impacts on *Cynodon dactylon*

Density and dry matter accumulation by *Cynodon dactylon* in all the weed management treatments including two hand weeding (weed free) at 20 and 40 DAS significantly reduced than weedy check (Fig 1, 1a). Dust mulching recorded the lowest density (9.6/m²) and dry weight (0.74 g/m²) of *Cynodon dactylon* followed by the density and dry weight with paddy straw mulching and no-mulching. It is a creeping perennial and sometimes emerged even after the application of herbicides also but straw mulching successfully restricts its emergence [9]. Among the herbicidal treatments, sequential application of pendimethalin (1000 g/ha, PE) + imazethapyr (100 g/ha, PoE) resulted lower density (9.33/m²) and dry weight (1.05 g/m²) of *Cynodon dactylon* followed by pendimethalin (1000 g/ha, PE) and imazethapyr (100 g/ha, PoE), respectively.

3.4 Impacts on *Cyperus rotundus*

Among mulching resulted significantly the lowest density (8.0/m²) and dry weight (0.66 g/m²) of *Cyperus rotundus* over paddy straw mulching and highest under no-mulching (Fig 2, 2a). All the treatments were significantly superior to unweeded check in controlling *Cyperus* at

all the stages of observation. Sequential application of pendimethalin (1000 g/ha, PE) + imazethapyr (100 g/ha, PoE) recorded the lowest density (15.56/m²) and dry weight (2.04 g/m²) of *Cyperus* as compared to pendimethalin (1000 g/ha, PE) and imazethapyr (100 g/ha, PoE), respectively. Sequential application as well as alone application of pendimethalin and imazethapyr significantly reduced the density and dry weight of *Cyperus rotundus* [29,30]. The low population and dry biomass of *Cyperus* in later stage was a result of drying during subsequent growing period of crop[31]

3.5 Impacts on *Cyperus rotundus*

The lowest density (9.33/m²) and dry weight (0.86 g/m²) of *Echinochloa* was recorded in dust mulching and were found to be significantly lower than the paddy straw mulching and no-mulching (Fig 3, 3a). Density and dry weight reflected the growth potential of the *Echinochloa* and its competitive ability with crop plants. Weedy check recorded the significantly highest density and dry weight of *Echinochloa* while it was lowest under weed free (HW at 20 and 40 DAS). Pre-emergence application of pendimethalin (1000 g/ha) followed by the post emergence application of imazethapyr (100 g/ha) recorded significantly the lowest density (14.2/m²) and dry weight (1.36 g/m²) of *Echinochloa* compared to alone application of pendimethalin (1000 g/ha, PE) and imazethapyr (100 g/ha, PoE). Sequential application of herbicide had an edge over the alone application of herbicides in reducing density and dry weight of *Echinochloa* [30, 32].

3.5 Impacts on *Erogrostis pilosa*

All the mulch treatments of weed management proved significantly superior to no-mulching in reducing density and dry weight of *Erogrostis* at all the stages of crop growth. Significantly the lowest density (10.4/m²) and dry weight (0.80 g/m²) of *Erogrostis* was recorded under dust mulching followed by the density and dry weight with paddy straw mulching and no-mulching, respectively (Fig 4, 4a). The significant increase in *Erogrostis* density and dry matter accumulation might be due to utilization of applied nutrients and available moisture in greater quantity by *Erogrostis*, resulting in more growth and dry matter accumulation. All herbicidal treatments significantly reduced the density and dry weight of *Erogrostis* from beginning to the harvest of crop compared with weedy check. Sequential application of pendimethalin (1000 g/ha, PE) + imazethapyr (100 g/ha PoE) proved most effective in arresting the population and dry matter accumulation of *Erogrostis* over pendimethalin (1000 g/ha, PE) and imazethapyr (100 g/ha, PoE), respectively. None of the treatments were comparable to weed free.

3.6 Total density and dry weight of weed

Heavy infestation of weeds comprising of grass, sedge and broad-leaved weeds was observed under un-mulched (Table 3). The lowest total density and dry weight of weed was recorded with dust mulching followed by paddy straw mulching. The decrease in density and dry weight of weed under dust mulching due to repeated soil manipulation that create unfavorable environment for weed seedling establishment [11, 12, 13]. Maximum total density and dry weight of weeds were observed under no-mulching, which facilitates favorable growing

environment to weeds [8]. The treatment pre-emergence application of pendimethalin (1000 g/ha, PE) + imazethapyr (100 g/ha, PoE) recorded significantly least number of weed and weed dry matter than any other treatment except weed free check. This might be due to control of weeds during early growth stage by pre-emergence application of pendimethalin and post emergence application of imazethapyr at 20 DAS. The treatment combination of pre and post applied herbicide was able to control the further infestation of weeds in the crop. Further the crop covers the soil surface and smothers the growth of weeds results into least number of weeds at later stage of crop growth [32, 33]. However, weed free (HW at 20 and 40 DAS) was found more effective than the herbicides, due to slow pace of growth of first flush of weeds, 20 days after sowing thereafter the emergence of new flushes of weeds could not attain full growth under the shade of crop plants. These results are in close conformity with those of [20, 34]. 16 and 17 reported the superiority of hand weeding over herbicidal treatments.

4.0 Impact on weed index and yield

Lowest weed index and significantly highest grain and straw were achieved under dust mulching followed by paddy straw mulching (Table 4). Similar results also reported by [11, 12]. Significantly the highest grain and straw yield and minimum weed index was recorded under the sequential application of pendimethalin (1000 g/ha, PE) + imazethapyr (100 g/ha, PoE) as compared to pendimethalin (1000 g/ha, PE) and imazethapyr (100 g/ha, PoE), respectively. These findings are also in line with [16, 17 and 34].

The regression equation predicted linear increase in the grain and straw yield with a unit increase in the weed control efficiency. The evaluation of weed control efficiency of the different treatments and the regression of yield on it revealed that 1% increase in the weed control efficiency increased the grain yield by 1.873 kg/ha and in the straw yield by 2.085 kg/ha (Fig 5). The increase in grain and straw yield by unit increase in the weed control efficiency also reported by [21].

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Week no.	Month and Date	Rainfall (mm)	Temperature (°C)		Relative humidity (%)		Evaporation (mm)
			Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
28	8-14 July	60.59	34.19	26.29	90	85	2
29	15-21 July	00	35.25	27.78	91.33	81	2.4
30	22-28 July	105.29	35.44	26.90	92.60	78	3.4
31	29 July-4 Aug.	107.64	33.52	26.66	94.83	82	5.4
32	5-11 Aug.	32.35	34.11	26.55	95.50	81	3.4
33	12-18 Aug.	78.22	33.35	26.23	94.14	79	3
34	19-25 Aug.	149.93	33.34	26.21	96.57	88	2.7
35	26Aug.-2 Sep.	186.80	32.92	26.02	92.57	85	2.6
36	3-8 Sep.	00	34.34	25.67	92.10	79	3.6
37	9-15 Sep.	25.29	34.58	25.91	91.22	80	2.9
38	15 Sep. – 22 Sep.	00	35.45	24.82	90.12	79	2.8

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350 Table 3 Relative composition of weeds in weedy check at 40 DAS

Scientific name	Weeds (m ²)	Composition (%)
<i>Echinochloa colona</i> L.	47	25.8
<i>Eragrostis pilosa</i> L.	42	23.1
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> L.	45	24.7
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	48	26.4
Total	182	100

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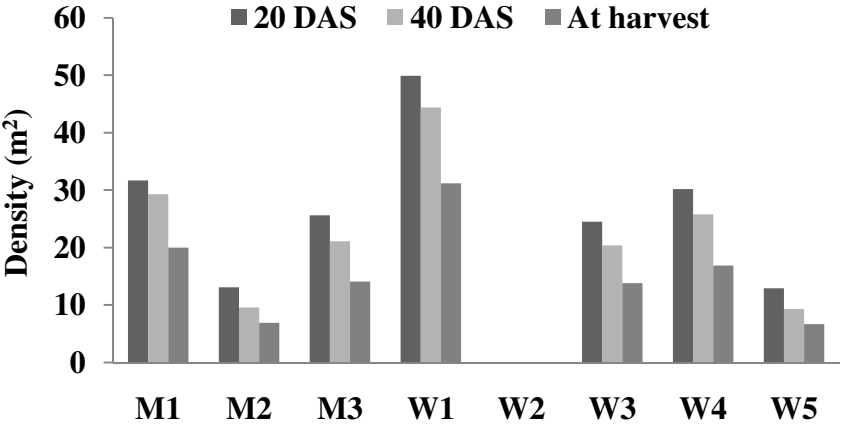


Fig. 1. Effect of mulching and weed management practices on density of *Cynodon dactylon*

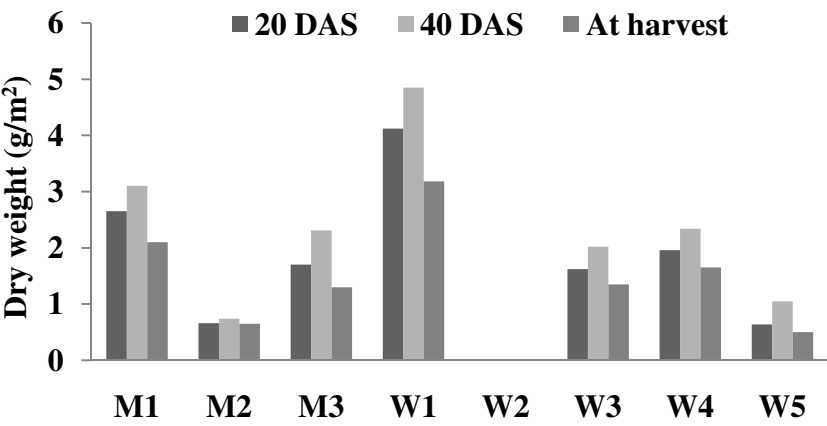


Fig. 1a. Effect of mulching and weed management practices on dry weight of *Cynodon dactylon*

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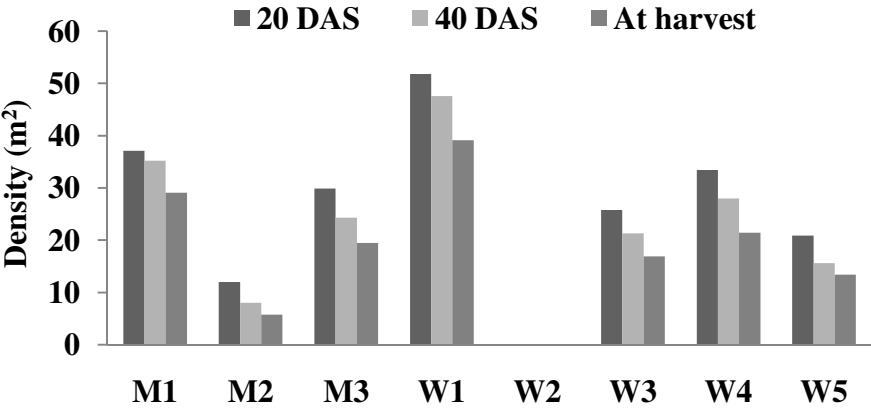


Fig. 2. Effect of mulching and weed management practices on density of *Cyperus rotundus*

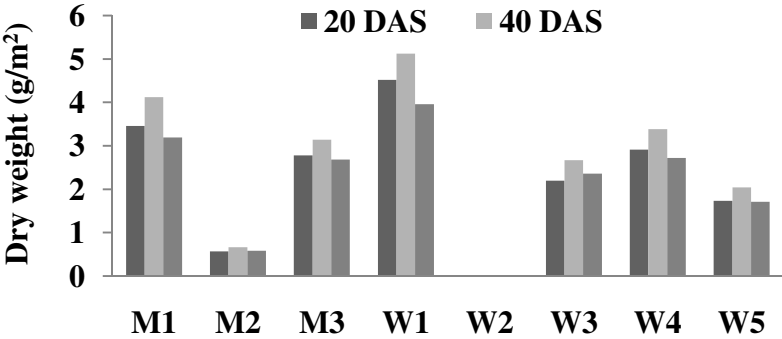


Fig. 2a. Effect of mulching and weed management practices on dry weight of *Cyperus rotundus*

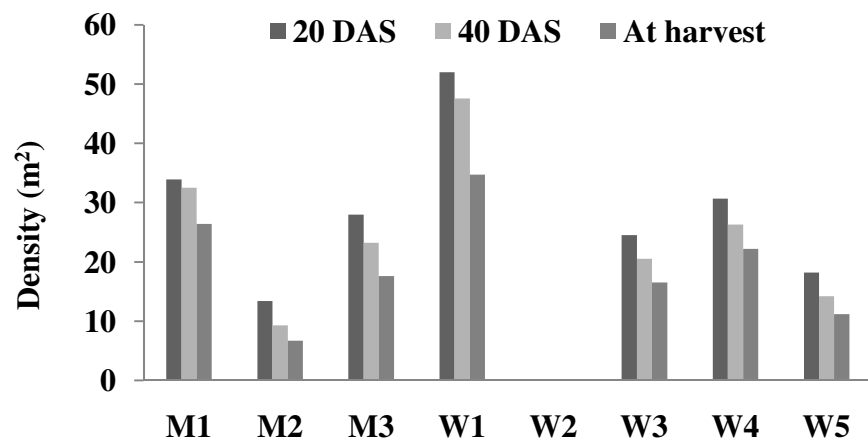


Fig. 3. Effect of mulching and weed management practices on density of *Echinochloa colona*

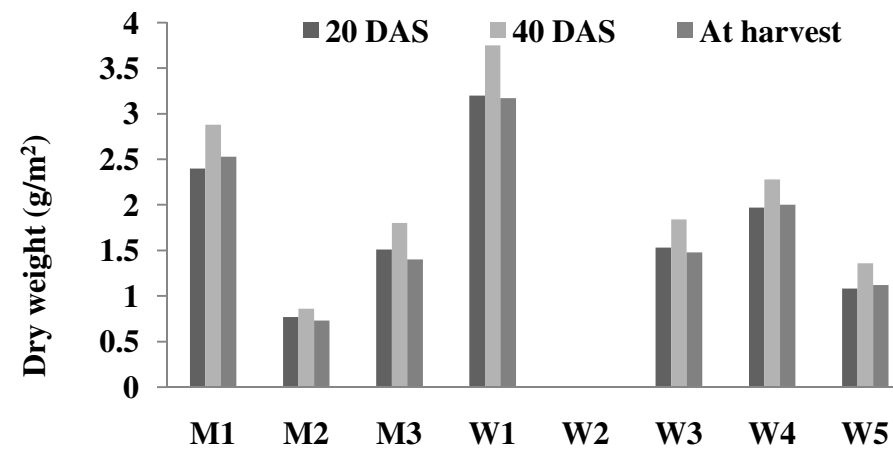


Fig. 3a. Effect of mulching and weed management practices on dry weight of *Echinochloa colona*

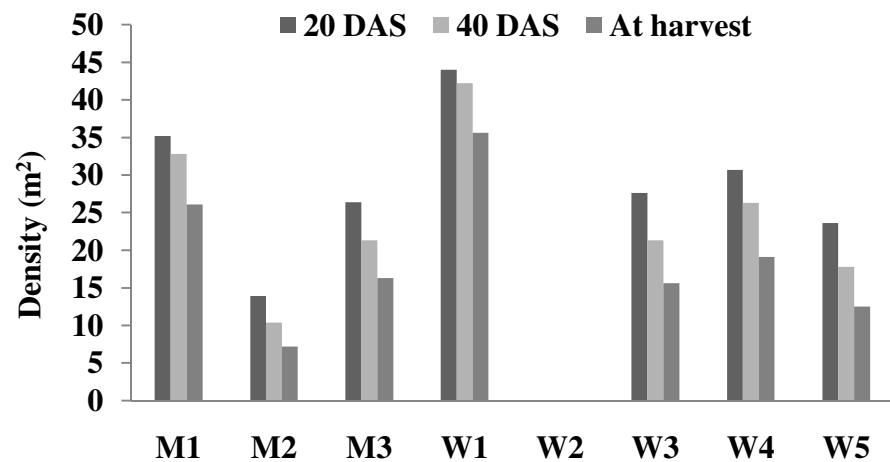


Fig. 4. Effect of mulching and weed management practices on denisty of *Eragrostis pilosa*

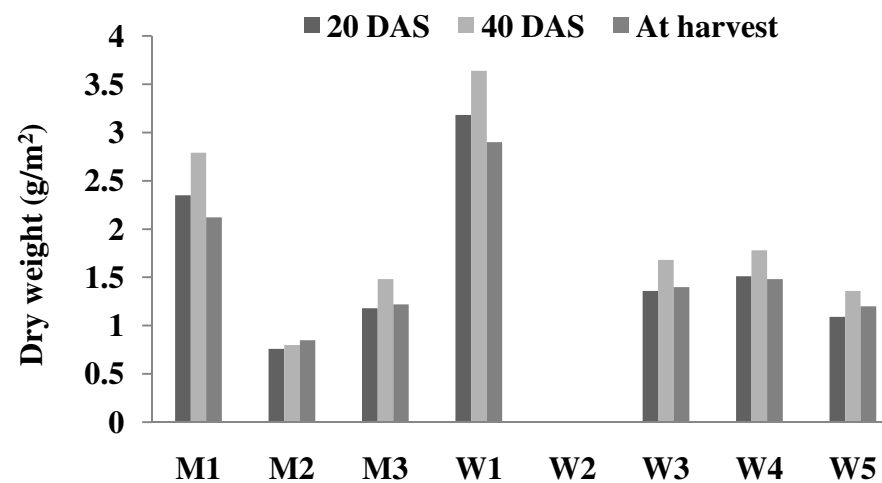


Fig. 4a. Effect of mulching and weed management practices on dry weight of *Eragrostis pilosa*

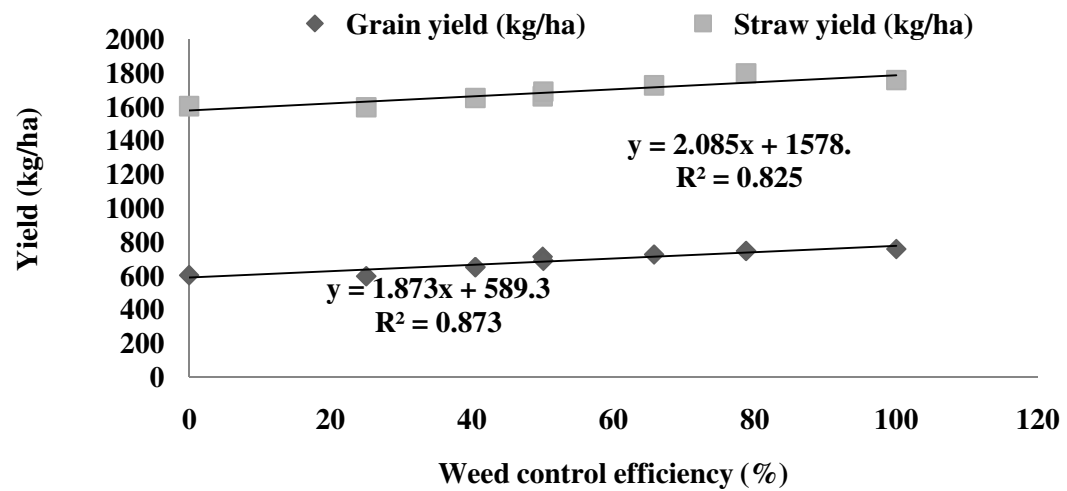


Fig. 5. Relationship between weed control efficiency and grain and straw yield of greengram

397 Table 4 Effect of mulching and weed management practices on total weeds, crop yield and weed index

Treatment	Density (m ²)			Dry biomass (g/m ²)			Grain yield (kg/ha)	Straw yield (kg/ha)	Weed index (%)
	20 DAS	40 DAS	At harvest	20 DAS	40 DAS	At harvest			
<i>Mulching</i>									
M ₁ . No mulching	21.35(137.87)	20.50(129.87)	18.13(101.60)	6.70(10.86)	7.20(12.90)	6.39(9.90)	597	1597	21.15
M ₂ . Dust mulching	13.41(52.27)	11.28(37.33)	9.61(26.67)	4.28(2.76)	4.40(3.06)	4.30(2.81)	747	1797	1.44
M ₃ . Paddy straw mulching	19.00(109.87)	17.21(89.87)	14.99(67.47)	5.69(7.17)	6.17(8.74)	5.54(6.61)	712	1662	6.03
CD (P= 0.05)	0.94	1.06	0.48	0.28	0.30	0.20	12.92	13.02	
<i>Weed management practices</i>									
W ₁ . Weedy check	30.30(197.33)	28.75(181.78)	25.48(140.44)	10.73(15.03)	11.22(17.36)	10.18(13.21)	603	1603	20.42
W ₂ . Weed free (HW at 20 and 40 DAS)	2.83(0.00)	2.83(0.00)	2.83(0.00)	2.83(0.00)	2.83(0.00)	2.83(0.00)	758	1758	00
W ₃ . Pendimethalin (PE) 1000 g/ha	20.06(102.22)	18.04(83.56)	15.58(62.67)	5.78(6.72)	6.24(8.21)	5.74(6.59)	689	1689	8.99
W ₄ . Imazethapyr (PoE) 100 g/ha	22.26(124.89)	20.47(106.22)	17.70(79.56)	6.28(8.35)	6.70(9.77)	6.15(7.86)	651	1651	14.12
W ₅ . Pendimethalin (PE) 1000 g/ha + imazethapyr (PoE) 100 g/ha	16.99(75.56)	14.38(56.89)	12.45(43.56)	4.99(4.55)	5.44(5.82)	4.96(4.52)	726	1726	4.15
CD (P= 0.05)	0.88	1.13	1.19	0.27	0.31	0.21	8.34	8.65	

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