

**EFFECT OF MINIMUM INPUTS OF INTEGRATED
WEED CONTROL PROGRAMS IN WHEAT
PRODUCTION UNDER NEW RECLAIMED
SOIL CONDITIONS**

By

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B.Sc. Agric. Sci. (Agronomy), Fac. Agric., AL-Azhar Univ., 1999

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APPROVAL SHEET

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دراسة المدخلات الأقل من برامج مقاومة الحشائش المتكاملة في إنتاج القمح تحت ظروف الأراضي الجديدة

رسالة مقدمة من

محمود ابراهيم طاهر الباجورى

بكالوريوس في العلوم الزراعية (محاصيل) - كلية الزراعة - جامعة الأزهر، ١٩٩٩
ماجستير في العلوم الزراعية (محاصيل) - كلية الزراعة - جامعة الأزهر، ٢٠٠٤

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ABSTRACT

Tow field experiments were conducted at Salah Al-Abd village, El-Bostan region, El-Behera Governorate, Egypt. during 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 growing seasons, to study the effect of weed control treatments (Harmony Extra herbicide (Thifensulfuron plus tribennuron) was applied at rates of 24 and 18 g/fed., hand weeding (twice) and unweeding check), seeding systems (drilling and broadcasting, with recommended rate and 150% of recommended seeding rates for each method) and two nitrogen fertilizer levels (100 and 75 kg N/fed) on the productivity of wheat under the conditions of some new lands.

Results indicate that using harmony Extra herbicide at both rates was significant for reducing fresh weight of broadleaved weeds as well the significant increase in both of number of kernels /spike, number of spikes /m² and thus increase grain yield, from the back of resistance recommended to use the lower rate of this herbicide.

There was significant effect for seeding systems on fresh weight of broad leaved weeds, where it was noted that increasing seeding rates of wheat crop reduced fresh weight of broad leaved weeds as well as had a reduction in number of kernels /spike, but it had an increase in number of spikes /m² thus, grain yield was not significantly affected.

Decreasing nitrogen fertilizer levels caused significant reduction in fresh weight of broad leaved weeds, leading to reduction in number of spikes /m² which was reflected on a reduction in grain yield.

Keywords: Wheat, Weed Control, Harmony Extra (Thifensulfuron), Hand weeding, Yield, Seeding systems, Nitrogen fertilizer.

DEDICATION

*I dedicate this work to whom my heart
felt thanks my parents, brothers, sister and wife
for all the support they lovely offered along the
period of get my Ph.D.*

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 عنوان الرسالة: دراسة المدخلات الأقل من برنامج مقاومة الحشائش المتكاملة فى إنتاج القمح تحت ظروف الأراضي الجديدة
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المستخلص العربي

أقيمت تجربتان حقليتان فى قرية صلاح العبد- منطقة البستان محافظة البحيرة خلال موسمى الزراعة ٢٠٠٥/٢٠٠٦ و ٢٠٠٦/٢٠٠٧، بهدف دراسة بعض المدخلات الأقل من برنامج المقاومة المتكاملة لمكافحة الحشائش على انتاجية القمح تحت ظروف الاراض الجديدة. تضمنت التجربة ثلاثة عوامل فى تصميم قطع منشقة مرتين فى أربع مكررات حيث خصصت القطع الرئيسية لمعاملات مقاومة الحشائش (بدون مقاومة ، مقاومة يدوية (عند عمر ٣٠ و ٦٠ يوم) ، رش بمبيد هارمونى اكسترا (ثايفنسلفيرون) بمعدل ١٨ جم/فدان و رش بمبيد هارمونى اكسترا بمعدل ٢٤ جم/فدان) والقطع المنشقة الأولى لنظم الزراعة (تسطير مع معدل تقاوى ٦٠ كجم/فدان وتسطير مع معدل تقاوى ١٥٠ % من الموصى به وبدار مع معدل تقاوى ٧٠ كجم/فدان وبدار مع معدل تقاوى ١٥٠ % من الموصى به) والقطع الشقية الثانية لمعدلات التسميد الأزوتى بمستويين (٧٥ و ١٠٠ % من معدل الأزوت الموصى به و هو ١٠٠ كم أزوت للفدان).

أظهرت النتائج أن إضافة كلا من معدلى مبيد هارمونى (١٨ ، ٢٤ جم/فدان أعطت مقاومة ممتازة للحشائش عريضة الأوراق فى القمح وأن كلا من معدلى المبيد (هارمونى اكسترا) أعطى زيادة فى كلا من عدد حبوب السنبل و عدد السنابل/م^٢ وبالتالي زيادة محصول الحبوب و لذلك ينصح بإستخدام المعدل الأقل من المبيد.

كما أظهرت نظم الزراعة فروقا معنوية فى الوزن الطازج للحشائش عريضة الأوراق حيث لوحظ أن زيادة معدل التقاوى لمحصول القمح خفضت نمو الحشائش، لكنه قلل من عدد الحبوب السنبل بينما أدى الى الزيادة فى عدد السنابل /م^٢ لذلك لم يتأثر محصول الحبوب معنويا بنظم الزراعة .

كما أدى نقص التسميد الأزوتى إلى نقص معنوي للوزن الطازج للحشائش عريضة الأوراق ، كما أدى أيضا الى نقص عدد السنابل /م^٢ وبالتالي انعكس على انخفاض محصول الحبوب لذلك لا ينصح بتقليل السماد الأزوتى عن المعدل الموصى به عند زراعة القمح فى الأراضي الجديدة.

الكلمات الدالة: القمح ،مقاومة الحشائش، مبيد هارمونى اكسترا، نقاوة يدوية، نظم زراعة، التسميد الأزوتى

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INTRODUCTION

Wheat is one of the most important crops in the world. It is considered the main source of food in Egypt, with a reliable majority of the peoples of the world in their diet, which gives around 20% of the calories. It also represents about one third of the total amount produced from grain crops in the world.

World wheat production** in 2008/2009 at 681.4 million tons** In Egypt***, during 2008/2009 of 3.15 million fed. (1.32 million hectares) were cultivated producing 8.52 million tons with an average of 18.06 ardabs/fed*. In addition, Egypt imports through previous season 7.00 million tons. So, increasing wheat production must be a national interest to minimize the gap between production and consumption.

Weeds are the most important problem in wheat, causing accountable loss of yield. The reductions in wheat yield due to weed infestation varied between 30.0% (Nisha *et al* 1999), 31.9% (Tiwari and Parihar, 1997) or 61.0% (Hucl, 1998) as compared to weed free control.

Application of herbicides against broad leaved weeds caused significant reductions on their fresh and dry weights, leading to an increase of wheat yield and it's attributes (Khan *et al.* 2004 and El-Metwally and El-Rokiek 2007).

Seeding systems and nitrogen fertilizer applications are

* 1 ardeb = 150 kg , 1 fed = 4200.78 m²

** Fao, food outlook December 2009

*** Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Agriculture Stats

among factors directly affect the growth and productivity of wheat crop.

Drilling wheat seeds was a successful method for reducing fresh and dry weights of broad-leaved weeds comparing to broadcasting one. Also, drilling system of wheat seeds gave positive increase in crop yield and it's attributes (Galal 2003 and Khan, *et al* 2007).

The sandy soil is poor in nitrogen and organic matter,. Therefore, it could be compensated by adding nitrogen fertilizer, minimizing weed competition and raising nitrogen use efficiency. Thereafter, the main objective of this investigation was to study the effect of low inputs in programs of integrated weed control on the productivity of wheat under the conditions of some new lands.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Effect of weed control

a. Some measurements of weeds

Khan *et al.*, 2004; Degenhardt *et al.*, 2005 as well as El-Metwally and El-Rokiek, 2007 stated that application of herbicides in wheat fields caused significant decreases in fresh and dry weights as well as number of weeds/m². Also, hand weeding tended to decrease the same traits (EL-Naggar, 1996; Naik *et al.*, 1997; Azad and Singh, 1997; Khan *et al.*, 2001 as well as Pandey and Kumar, 2005). On the other hand, application of herbicides did not significantly reduce number of kochia plants/m² (Wolf *et al.*, 2000) or volunteer flax plants (Wall and Smith, 1999) and/or fresh weight of weeds (Wolf *et al.*, 2000).

b.- Agronomic characters of wheat

The application of harmony extra (Thifensulfuron plus tribennuron) or hand weeding significantly increased wheat plant height, compared to weed control (El-Metwally and El-Rokiek, 2007), while the application of Thifensulfuron-methyl plus tribenuron-methyl did not cause any significant decrease in plant height of wheat (Soltani *et al.*, 2006 and Crooks *et al.*, 2003). Hand weeding gave a positive effect on wheat plant height compared to un-weeded (EL-Naggar, 1996; Azad and Singh, 1997; Naik *et al.*, 1997 and Galal, 2003).

c. Yield and yield attributes of wheat

1. yield attributes

Number of kernels/spike, kernel weight/spike, number of spikes/m², 1000-kernel weight, kernel weight/m², number of

spikelets/spike and spike length were significantly increased by the application of the herbicides harmony and/or Thifensulfuron-methyl plus tribenuron-methyl, (EL-Hosary *et al.*, 1999; Khan *et al.*, 2003a; Khan *et al.*, 2003b; Khan *et al.*, 2004 as well as El-Metwally and El-Rokiek, 2007). Moreover, hand weeding positively increased wheat number of kernels/spike, kernel weight/spike, number of spikes/m², 1000-kernel weight, kernel weight/m², number of spikelets/spike and spike length (EL-Naggar, 1996; Naik *et al.*, 1997; EL-Hosary *et al.*, 1999; Galal, 2003; Pandey and Kumar, 2005 and El-Metwally and El-Rokiek, 2007). On the other hand, Crooks, *et al.*, 2003 did not observe any significant effect on number of kernels/spike, number of spikes /m² and 1000-kernel weight of wheat due to the application of herbicides in wheat fields. Comparing hand-weeding with chemical weed control, no significant differences in spike length were obtained (Naik *et al.*, 1997).

2. Grain yield

The application of harmony and/or hand weeding gave significant increase in grain yield compared to un-weeded control (Wall and Smith, 1999; Adamczewski and Matysiak, 2005; Adamczewski *et al.*, 2005 as well as El-Metwally and El-Rokiek, 2007). Hand weeding also gave a positive effect on wheat grain yield compared with un-weeded (EL-Naggar, 1996; Azad and Singh, 1997; Naik *et al.*, 1997; EL-Hosary *et al.*, 1999; Khan *et al.*, 2001; Galal, 2003 and Pandey and Kumar, 2005). On the other hand, Wolf *et al.*, 2000; Crooks *et al.*, 2003; Khan *et al.*, 2003a; Khan *et al.*, 2003b; Khan *et al.*, 2004; Degenhardt, *et al.*, 2005 and Soltani *et al.*, 2006) did not