POST EMERGENT WEED CONTROLS OF BRINJOL (SOLANUM MELONGINE L)

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This experiment was conducted at the Government Seed Farm, Pelvehera during December 1987 to March 1988 to develop an economical weed control programme for brinjal grown for seed purpose. Four selected post emergent herbicides of glyphosate, quizalofop-ethyl, glufosinate ammonium, and fluazifop-butyl and their combinations with alachlor, alachior + linuron and metolochlor were tested together with hoeing at different time periods, intercultivation and mowing. The performance of above treatments was evaluated using weed dry matter, and yield components of brinjal (Solanum melongine L).

The lowest weed dry weight of 236 kg/ha was obtained forom the treatment composed of hoeing at 6 weeks after transplanting followed by application of alachlor (3.0 kg/ha a.i) + linuron (1.5 kg/ha a.i). Post emergent

herbicides of glyphosate, quizalofop-ethyl,glufosinate ammonium and fluzifopbutyl, when combined with alachlor + linuron gave similar results. Although intercultivation of weeds and hoeing at various time periods showed a reduction in weed dry weight.

Food yield, individual pod weight and total seed weight were increased when hoeing was followed by alachlor + linuron application. But post emergent herbicides when mixed with the alachlor + linuron produced the similar results.