Received : January, 2011; Accepted : February, 2011



Research Paper

Impact source of treatments on yield performance of groundnut

S.N. BHALERAO, A.R. SHAIKH, B.D. ROMADE AND S.A. LANDGE

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to :

S.N. BHALERAO Agricultural Technical School, Puntamba, AHMEDNAGAR (M.S.) INDIA

ABSTRACT

The present investigation was carried out at water management center, Parbhani, during 2005-2006. The result revealed that the beneficial effects on growth character of plant in different treatments resulted in enhanced yield contributing character *viz.*, total number of developed pods, hundred pod and hundred kernel, test weight, shelling percentage and volume weight. Maximum value of yield attribute were observed in weed free treatment followed by two hand weeding and hoeing at 15 and 30 DAS and pre-emergence pendimethalin followed by hand weeding at 30 DAS. The highest yield of groundnut pods (16.18 q/ha) and haulm (10.30 q/ha) were observed in weed free check. This was followed by two hand weeding at 30 DAS, and integrated method of weed control *i.e.*(PE) pendimethalin followed by hand weeding at 30 DAS, and (PPI) fluchloralin followed by hand weeding at 30 DAS. Imazethpyr herbicide was also significantly superior over unweeded control.

Bhalerao, S.N., Shaikh, A.R., Romade, B.D. and Landge, S.A. (2011). Impact source of treatments on yield performance of groundnut. *Adv. Res. J. Crop Improv.*, **2**(1):15-17.

Key words : Groundnut, Arachis hypogaea L., Weed, IWM

INTRODUCTION

Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) is an important oilseed crop in India. The groundnut kernels are reach source of Thiamine, Riboflavin and nicotinic acid etc. The oil cube of groundnut is the valuable organic manure and animal feed. Groundnut is used for manufacture of soap, hydrogenated vegetable oil and for culinary purpose.

Among all the oil seed crop, groundnut accounts for more than 40% average and 60% production in the country. Its high oil and protein content, ability to withstand water deficient condition and remunerative price in the market make it an attractive crop to farmer.

In spite of this crop being so important, it is alarming to note that the average production of this crop has a decline trend. Low productivity of this crop is due to non implementation of proper package of practices, inadequate effects in plant protection measures *viz.*, heavy infestation of pest under irrigated crop condition and also low yield is the competition of crop plant with the unwanted associated weed flora. Uncontrolled weed reduced groundnut yield up to 75% (Gananmurthy and Balsubrahmaniyan, 1998). The first 3 to 4 weeks of crop growth period are critical for weed competition in groundnut (Kalaiselven *et al.*, 1991). By considering above fact in view, the present experiment was undertaken.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The field experiment was undertaken at plot No. A-8, Water Management Centre, M.A.U., Parbhani during *Rabi* season of the year 2005-2006 in Randomised block Design (RBD) with three replication and nine treatments. The treatment details are given in Table 1. For recording the observations, the five plants were selected randomly from each plot and the periodical growth and development characters at different stages were studied. The same plant was harvested separately for recording individual plant yield at maturity.

RESULTS AND **D**ISCUSSION

The data generated (Table 2) indicated that the post harvest studies regarding yield contributing characters of

Table 1 : Treatment details:						
Sr.	Symbol	Treatments	Abbreviation			
No.						
1.	T_1	Imazethapyr (Pursuit	(POE)			
		10%SL) 100g a.i./ha at 15	Imazethapyr			
		DAS (Days after sowing)	@ 100g a.i./ha			
2.	T_2	Imazethapyr (Pursuit	(POE)			
		10%SL) 150g a.i./ha at 15	Imazethapyr			
		DAS	@ 150g a.i./ha			
3.	T ₃	Pre-plant incorporation	(PPI)			
		fluchloralin @ 1000 g a.i./ha	Fluchloralin +			
		+ hand weeding at 30 DAS	HW			
4.	T_4	Pre-emergence	(PE)			
		pendimethalin @ 1000g a.i.	Pendimethalin			
		+ hand weeding at 30 DAS	+ HW			
5.	T ₅	Hand weeding at 15 and 30	2HW			
		DAS				
6.	T_6	Two hand weeding and	2HW + 2H			
		hoeing at 15 and 30 DAS				
7.	T_7	Hoeing at 15 and 30 DAS	2H			
8.	T_8	Weed free (4 weedings at	Weed free			
		15, 30, 45 and 60 DAS)				
9.	T ₉	Weedy check (unweeded	Weedy check			
		control)				

groundnut crop. Among all the cultural and herbicidal treatments, the weed free treatment recovered higher pod yield of groundnut crop along with haulm yield, followed by hand weeding at 15 and 30 DAS,(PE) pendimethalin followed by hand weeding and (PPI) fluchloralin followed by hand weeding. These results confirm the result obtained by Kamble *et al.* (2003) and Solunke *et al.* (2005)

Beneficial effects on growth character of plant in different treatments resulted in enhanced yield contributing character *viz.*, development pods, hundred pod and hundred kernel, test weight, shelling percentage and volume weight. Maximum value of yield attribution were observed in weed free treatment followed by two hand weeding and hoeing at 15 and 30 DAS and pre-emergence pendimethalin followed by hand weeding at 30 DAS. The highest yield of groundnut pods (16.18. q/ha) and haulm (10.30 q/ha) were in weed free check. This was followed by two hand weeding at 30 DAS and integrated methods of weed control *i.e.* (PE) pendimethalin hand weeding at 30 DAS. Imazethepyr herbicide was also significantly superior over unweeded control.

The data in respect of dry pod, haulm and biological yield and harvest index as influenced by different treatments are presented in Table 3 indicated significant

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Table 3: Dry pod yield (q/ha), haulm yield (q/ha), biological yield (q/ha) and harvest index as influenced by various treatments							
Treatments	Dry pod yield (q/ha)	Haulm yield (q/ha)	Biological yield (q/ha)	Harvest index			
T ₁ Imazethapyr (POE) @100g a.i./ha at 15 DAS.	7.70	6.90	14.60	52.73			
T ₂ Imazethapyr(POE) @ 150g a.i./ha at 15 DAS.	8.22	7.56	15.78	52.09			
T ₃ Fluchloralin (PPI) @ 1000g a.i./ha+1HW at 30 DAS	14.47	9.77	24.24	59.69			
T ₄ Pendimethalin (PE) @ 1000 g a.i./ha + 1 HW at 30 DAS	14.90	9.94	24.84	59.98			
T ₅ Hand weeding (HW) at 15 and 30 DAS	12.45	8.20	21.65	57.50			
T ₆ 2 HW and hoeing at 15 and	15.40	10.23	25.63	60.08			
T ₇ Hoeing at 15 and 30 DAS	9.79	7.81	17.60	55.62			
T_8 Weed free (4 weedings at 15, 30, 45 and 60 DAS)	16.18	10.30	26.48	61.10			
T ₉ Weedy check	5.94	6.64	12.58	47.21			
S.E. ±	0.44	0.36	0.69	-			
C.D. (P=0.05)	1.32	1.09	2.07	-			
G. mean	11.67	8.83	20.53	56.22			

differences due to different treatments.

Dry pod yield:

Dry pod yield was maximum in weed free treatment which was found at par with, hand weeding and hoeing at 15 and 30 DAS, (PE) pendimethalin followed by hand weeding and (PPI) fluchloralin and hand weeding treatments. The dry pod yield of groundnut in weedy check treatment was significantly less as compared to rest of the treatments. Dry pod yield in the treatments (POE) imazethapyr @ 100 g a.i./ha and (POE) imazethapyr @ 150 g a.i..ha was at par with each other.

Haulm yield:

The haulm yield was found at par in weed free treatment, hand weeding and hoeing at 15 and 30 DAS, (PE) pendimethalin followed by hand weeding and (PPI) fluchloralin and hand weeding treatments. The haulm yield of groundnut in weedy check treatment was significantly less as compared to weed free treatment and it was at par with (POE) imazethapyr @ 100 g a.i./ha and (POE) imazethapyr 150 g a.i./ha. The haulm yield in the treatments of two hand weedings and hoeing was found to be at par with each other.

Biological yield:

The biological yield of groundnut was maximum (26.48 q/ha) in weed free treatment and it was at par with two hand weeding hoeing at 15 and 30 DAS and (PE) pendimethalin followed by hand weeding. It was minimum (12.58 q/ha) in weedy check, than rest of the treatments except the treatment (POE) imazethapyr @ 100 g a.i./ha.

Harvest index

Harvest index was found highest in weed free (61.10) treatment and lowest (47.12) in the weedy check treatment.

Authors' affiliations:

A.R. SHAIKH, Department of Agronomy, Marathawada Agricultural University, PARBHANI (M.S.) INDIA B.D. ROMADE, Agricultural Technical School, Puntamba, AHMEDNAGAR (M.S.) INDIA S.A. LANDGE, Department of Entomology, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidhyapeeth, Rahuri, AHMEDNAGAR (M.S.) INDIA

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