



Influence of Spray Technology on Control of *Phalaris minor* and its Effect on Economics of Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) at Farmers' Fields

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Abstract: This study was planned in *Rabi* 2010-11 & 2011-12 to demonstrate the spray technology for the control of *Phalaris minor* and its effect on economic output of wheat. The treatments viz., recommended spraying practice comprising application of clodinafop @ 60 g a.i./ha in 250 litres water at 30-35 days after sowing with flat fan nozzle and overlapping 1/3rd of the spray boom and keeping the spray lance straight (RP); farmer practice comprising application of clodinafop @ 60 g a.i./ha in 188 litres of water at 40-48 days after sowing with cone type or flat fan nozzle, without any overlapping of the spray boom with to and fro movement of spray lance (FP), unweeded control (UW) and 2 hand weedings (2HW). Both recommended practice and 2 hand weedings produced significantly lesser number of *P. minor* than farmer practice and unweeded control but both were at par with each other in first year, while during second year in 2 hand weedings weed population was significantly lesser than recommended practice, which might be due to increase in resistant population. Similar trend was observed in dry matter also. In year 2010-11, grain yield under 2HW (49.52 q/ha) and RP (49.07 q/ha) was significantly more than FP (48.08 q/ha) but was at par with each other. But during 2011-12, the grain yield under RP was significantly lesser than 2HW and better than FP. Recommended practice produced highest net return and B: C ratio than all other treatments in both the years.

Key Words: Wheat, *Phalaris minor*, spraying techniques, economics, clodinafop
