

EFFICIENCY OF SEVERAL HERBICIDES ON WEED CONTROL IN WHEAT CROP

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Abstract

A field study was carried out in the region of Podujeva (north-east part of Kosovo) during the 2011-12 to identify weed species and to investigate the efficacy of herbicides on weeds and their effect on wheat yield. Four different herbicides were applied at the post-emergence stage, namely Lintur 70 WG (a.i. triasulfuron + dikamba), Granstar 75 WG (a.i. tribenuron metil), Mustang (a.i. 2,4-D + florasulam) and combination Sekator OD (a.i. amidosulfuron + Iodosulfuron) + Furore Super (a.i. fenoksaprop-p-etil) in the wheat variety Evropa. The trial was set in a randomized block design with four replications and elementary plots of 15 m². A total number of 16 weed species was documented in the wheat crop. The highest number of individuals was recorded for *Convolvulus arvensis* 24.0 (plants/m²), *Consolida regalis* 15.5 (plants/m²), *Polygonum aviculare* 11.5 (plants/m²), *Galium aparine* 9.8 (plants/m²), *Chenopodium album* 9.3 (plants/m²), *Lamium amplexicaule* 5.8 (plants/m²) and *Cirsium arvense* 4.3 (plants/m²). The most efficient herbicides proved to be combination amidosulfuron + Iodosulfuron + fenoksaprop-p-etil (83.0 %), triasulfuron + dikamba (75.4 %), tribenuron metil (65.6 %), and 2,4-D + florasulam (64.6 %) was markedly lower. All plots treated with herbicides significantly influenced the increase of wheat yield in comparison with the control plots. Based on the results presented, it is recommended the use of combination amidosulfuron + Iodosulfuron + fenoksaprop-p-etil in the study region for successful weed control and high wheat grain yields.

Key words: herbicide, wheat, weeds, yield.

