Management of grassy & broad leaved weeds in wheat

SUCCESS STORY - 1



Sh. Rajendra Patel

SL	. PARTICULARS	DETAILS	
1	NAME OF THE FARMER	SH. RAJENDRA PATEL	
2	ADDRESS		
	(i) VILLAGE	Imlai	
	(ii) POST	Imlai	
	(iii) TEHSIL	Panagar	
	(iv) DISTRICT	Jabalpur	
	(v) STATE	Madhya Pradesh	
3	CONTACT DETAILS	09302480675	
4	DETAILS OF FARM (SIZE, WATER AVAILABILITY ETC.)	10 Acres with irrigation facilities including tube well	
5	MEMBERSHIP IN SELF-HELP GROUP/SOCIETY	Member of Sehkari Samiti Maryadit Sakha, Kushner	
6	NAMES OF THE CENTRAL SECTOR/ STATE SCHEMES UTILIZED BY THE FARMER AND Weed control technologies transferred Directorate of Weed Science Research (DWSR), ICAR, Jabalpur, being adoption since last five years		
7	TECHNOLOGIES / GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES/ FACILITIES / BENEFITS OBTAINED WITH DETAILS	Management of grassy weeds (Avena ludoviciana & Phalaris minor) and broad leaved weeds in wheat. Using clodinafop (60 g/ha) at 25-30 DAS followed by 2,4-D (500 g/ha) at 30 DAS. This technology has increased total production, improved quality of produce, decreased the requirement of pesticides and increased net income.	

SL	PARTICULARS	DETAILS	
8	DETAILS OF RESULTS OBTAINED DUE TO THE ADOPTION OF TECHNOLOGIES (RESULTS ACHIEVED)	Improved/ Present production technologies	Traditional/ past production practices
(1)	TECHNIQUES ADOPTED FOR WEED MANAGEMENT	Clodinofop 60g/ha 2, 4-D 500g/ha	Hand weeding
(11)	PRODUCTIVITY PER HECTARE	38-40 q/ ha	25-30 q/ha
(III)	COST OF PRODUCTION PER HECTARE	Rs. 9000-10000/-	Rs. 9000-9500/-
(IV)	TOATL GROSS INCOME PER HECTARE	Rs. 40000/- per hectare (40 q X@ Rs. 1000/ q)	Rs. 28500/- per hectare (30 q X @ Rs. 950/q) less price as there was impurities like weed seeds
(V)	NET INCOME PER HECTARE	Rs. 30000/- per hectare	Rs. 19000/- per hectare
(VI)	PRICE REALIZED (RS. PERTON)	Profit - Rs. 7500/ton Cost - Rs. 2500/ton	Profit - Rs. 6330/ton Cost - Rs. 3160/ton
(VII)	NATURAL RESOURCES SAVED/ CONSERVED LIKE SOIL, WATER ETC.	High utilization of water by crop	Loss of water due to weeds
(VIII	PRODUCT QUALITY IMPROVEMENT	Due to improved weed management technology, the attack of other pests was significantly minimized and the quality of the produce was better as the grain size was bold and it was free from weed seeds.	The quality of the farm produce was much contaminated with objectionable weed seeds along with irregular grain size.

Farm produce, obtained is marketed through Sehkari Samiti Maryadit Sakha operating at the block level

DETAILS

10 FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO SUCCESS

- Major weeds of wheat such as wild oat (Avena ludoviciana), Phalaris minor and other grassy and broadleaved weeds have been reported to cause 30 to 50 per cent yield loss due to competition with wheat crop for light, moisture, space, nutrients etc, as a result the growth of the wheat was suppressed and the productivity was significantly reduced. The quality of the produce was also deteriorated. Due to adoption of improved weed management technologies advised/ demonstrated by the Directorate of Weed Science Research, ICAR, Jabalpur, the weeds were effectively reduced, resulting in significant increase in yield with good quality by 10 q/ha(approx.) over the traditional practice of cultivation adopted by farmer.
- The wild oat and Phalaris minor which are usually not controlled by the continuous use of isoproturon and other traditional practices, were significantly controlled with the use of clodinafop 60 g a.i./ha. The produce obtained through traditional cultivation method was full of Avena, Phalaris and Lathyrus etc weed seeds, Because of these unwanted seeds this produce fetched lower price in the market. However, the produce obtained from clodinafop (60 g/ha) followed by 2,4-D (750 g/ha) treated field were free from these seeds and got relatively higher selling price.

10 ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

The farmers around the field also took lot of interest in adopting the technology using the recommended herbicides for enhancing the productivity and quality.



Untreated field



Treated with clodinafop fb. 2,4-D