IMPACT: International Journal of Research in Applied, Natural and Social Sciences (IMPACT: IJRANSS)
ISSN (P): 2347-4580; ISSN (E): 2321-8851
Vol. 5, Issue 11, Nov 2017, 1-6

EFFECT OF WEED AND NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT ON DENSITY OF VARIOUS WEEDS AND YIELD OF CORIANDER (*Coriandrum Sativum* L)

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ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted at Udaipur (Rajasthan), to find out the effective weed and nutrient management practice, in coriander. Amongst eight weed species identified, only *Chenopodium murale* L, *Spergula arvensis* L. and *Melilotus indica* was found, the most dominate. Two HW at 30 and 45 days after sowing and pendimethalin 1.0 kg/ha + HW at 45 DAS were found superior over rest of the treatments with respect to control of density of all weeds and coriander seed yield. For the control of *Spergula arvensis* population, Two HW at 30 and 45 days after sowing stands the best practice of weed management, in coriander. Application of metribuzin 0.30 kg/ ha at pre-emergence was found least effective, in the control of various weeds and improving coriander seed yield, compared to other treatments under test. Nutrient management involving N+P+K+S application, though enhanced density of all weeds, as compared to N+P and N+P+K application, but the difference was found statistically non significant. The balanced fertilization, significantly increased the seed yield of coriander with the maximum peak at 60 kg N+ 30 kg P + 30 kg K + 30kg S/ha.

KEY WORDS: Weed Density, Yield, Coriander