

**EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT WEED MANAGEMENT
PRACTICES IN MACHINE TRANSPLANTED RICE
CULTIVATION**

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ABSTRACT

Farmers have been introduced machine transplanting of rice under *Yaya ii programme*, by the Department of Agriculture in Sri Lanka. As the inter row spacing of the transplanting machine is fixed 30 cm, it allows a more room for weed infestation in the field, finally resulting a significant yield loss. Thus, weed management is an essential practice in machine transplanting. So, this study was conducted to find a better weed management option in machine transplanting of rice at RRDI, Batalagoda during Yala 2017

The main objective of this study was to evaluate the performances of different weed management practices in machine transplanted rice cultivation. And also to quantify the weed controlling efficiency of different weed management practices.

Seven (07) treatments such as *T1-Pretilachlor 300g/l EC (Sofit)*, *T2-Pretilachlor 300g/l EC followed by weeding at 2 weeks after transplanting (WATP)*, *T3-Weeding alone twice at 2 WATP and 4 WATP*, *T4-Pretilachlor 300g/l+Pyribenzoxim 20g/l EC (Solito)*, *T5-Pretilachlor 300g/l+Pyribenzoxim 20g/l EC followed by weeding at 2 WATP*, *T6-Hand weeding* and *T7-Un-weeded control*. *Bg300* was selected as the test variety. Experimental design was Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with 03 replicates.

Crop establishment was done using machine transplanter. *Pretilachlor 300g/l + Pyribenzoxim 20g/l EC* followed by weeding using mechanical weeder at 2 WATP was the best weed management practice for controlling weeds in machine transplanted rice cultivation

Key Words: Machine transplanting, Weed controlling methods, *Pretilachlor 300g/l EC*, *Pretilachlor 300g/l + Pyribenzoxim 20g/l EC*