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INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT IN CANOLA

(*Brassica napus L*)

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ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted at Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Khoozestan University, Ahwaz in South of Iran during 2001-2 and 2002-3 to find out most effective control measure for weeds in canola (*Brassica napu* L). Terflan (2.5 kg/ha), terflan+ one cultivation, terflan+ two cultivations, terflan+ nabo-s (2 L/ha), terflan+ nabo-s +one cultivation, terflan+ nabo-s + two cultivation, nabo-s + two cultivations, nabo-s+one cultivation, nabo-s, one cultivation, two cultivations were compared with weed-free and weedy check treatments. Treatments were replicated 4 times and were compared in a complete randomized block design. *Malva sylvestris*, *Convolvulus arvensis* and *Atriplex patulum* were the predominant weeds. Combining pre and post emergence herbicides with two cultivations effectively controlled weeds. Pre-emergence herbicide also provided desired control of weeds. With treatments dry weight and number of weeds was sharply reduced particulary *C. arvensis* and *A. patulum*. Inclusion of post-emergence weed-control measures with pre-emergence herbicide markedly improved WCE, yield attributes and grain yield. However, cultivations of weed proved most effective, followed by hand-weeding. The highest grain yield (3015.6 kg/ha), superior yield attributes, were recorded under terflan+ nabo-s+two cultivations. It can be concluded that cultivations was completed the effects of herbicides.

Keywords: *Canola, integrated control, chemical control, mechnical control, weeds*