




### Sesame Weed Management

Herbicides used and their application rate per hectare		Pre-planting (incorporated with soil)	Pre-emergence	Post-emergence				Integrated weeds management
		<i>Terflan</i> (Trifluralin) 2-2.5 litre	<i>Stomp*</i> (Pendimethalin) 3 litre	<i>Gallant</i> (Haloxypop etoxyethyl) 2-2.5 litre	<i>Gallant super</i> (Haloxypop-R methyl ester) 0.75-1 litre	<i>Focus</i> (Cycloxydim) 2 litre	<i>Select Super</i> (Clethodim) 0.8-1 litre	
<b>Sesame weeds</b>								-Use of healthy and certified seed with no weeds seed -Timely cultivation -Proper sowing depth -Proper sowing density -Rotation and weed control -Wet planting (irrigation of the ground before cultivation and control of weeds.) -Use of cultivator in row cropping. -Timely use of herbicides (post-emergence herbicides are better to be used at 2-6 leaves stage of the weeds). -In order to prevent resistance to herbicides, it is better to change the type of herbicides used at different times. *.It can be used also as pre planting and incorporated in soil.
<b>Broad leaf</b>	Velvetleaf ( <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> )							
	Pigweed ( <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> )							
	Goosefoots ( <i>Chenopodium album</i> )							
	Black nightshade ( <i>Solanum nigrum</i> )							
	Wild gooseberry ( <i>Physalis angulate</i> )							
	Cocklebur ( <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> )							
	Common Purslane ( <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> )							
	Jimson weed ( <i>Datura stramonium</i> )							
<b>sedge</b>	Bindweed ( <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> )							
	Nutsedges ( <i>Cyperus spp</i> )							
<b>narrow leaf</b>	Johnsongrass ( <i>Sorghum halepense</i> )							
	Barnyard grass ( <i>Echinochloa crus_galli</i> )							
	Greenfoxtail ( <i>Setaria viridis</i> )							
	Bermudagrass ( <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> )							
		<i>Effective</i> 	<i>partially effective</i> 	<i>ineffective</i> 	<i>Unknown</i> 