SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. Seven pre-emergence herbicides, amiben 1 lb/acre a.i., ametryne 1 lb/acre a.i., prometryne 1 lb/acre a.i., linuron 2 lb/acre a.i., 2,4-Des 2 lb/acre a.i., diphenamid 4 lb/acre a.i., and trifluralin 4 lb/acre a.i. were applied to okra.

The experiment produced some useful data

(a) Okra was not tolerant to linuron at 2 lb/acre a.i. Germinated seedlings died after a few days.

(b) All the herbicides reduced germination compared with the control . 2,4-Des caused the most significant reduction.

(c) 2,4-Des reduced plant maturity at first harvest.

(d) All the herbicides reduced yields compared with controls. But of the treated plots diphenamid gave the highest and 2,4-Des the lowest yields.

2. A pre-emergence herbicide, amiben 1 lb/acre a.i., a contact herbicide, directed spray paraquat 0.5 lb/acre a.i. and a combination of the two applied subsequently, were tested on tomatoes in the wet and dry seasons, on bodi beans in the wet season and dwarf beans in the dry season.

No conclusive results were obtained.

(a) In the wet season amiben - only treated plots with hand weeding gave the highest yields of tomatoes compared with weed free controls. Whereas in the dry season the highest yields of tomatoes were picked from the plots that were treated with paraquat-only compared with weed free controls.

(b) The plots sprayed with amiben and later with paraquat gave the highest yields of bodi beans and of dwarf beans compared with weedfree controls.

(c) Paraquat at 0.5 lb/acre a.i. in combination with a pre-emergence herbicide or normal cultivation practices for the crops grown gave the most potentially useful results.