

ABSTRACT

Weed control is a limiting factor in sweet corn (*Zea mays* convar. *saccharata* var. *rugosa*) which is produced mainly on small farms (less than 2 acres) in Trinidad. The objective of this investigation was to evaluate the most effective treatment of manual weeding, pre-emergent herbicide pilarzo and manual weeding, ~~p~~pre-emergent herbicide 2,4-D, per emergent herbicide pilarzo, newspaper mulch, dry grass mulch, post emergent herbicide gramoxone (which are available to small farmers) on controlling weeds in UW7 and to determine which would give the best yield. The investigation was carried out at the University Field Station (U.F.S.) which lies on soil type river estate loam. One way ANOVA was used to compute the results. All treatments controlled weeds at varying degrees from time of application. The study concluded that the organic mulches were the better among all treatments and that no treatment had any effect on yield (within experimental limitations). Therefore, organic mulches can be used effectively to control weeds in sweet corn production.