

INTRODUCTION.

Over ninety per cent of world production of paddy comes from South and East Asia of which the majority comes from India.

ABSTRACT

1. A technique has been devised for screening pre-emergence weedkillers suitable for use on rice.
2. Pre-emergence weed control in rice and factors affecting toxicity of herbicides on rice have been discussed.
3. Tolerance of rice to the Ammonium salt of 2,4-Dinitro-o-sec-butyl phenol (DNBP) under varying conditions of rainfall, depth of sowing and time of application has been studied.
4. Tolerance of rice to 3(p-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea (CMU), 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole (Amizol) and 2,2-dichloro propionic acid applied after sowing, has been studied,

that weed-competition is a limiting factor.

The tremendous expansion of coastal seed centres in the last ten years has revolutionised methods of cropping and even helped in the reclaiming of land in the temperate regions; but little has been done in the tropics in this direction. This refers particularly to the treatment of the rice crop, with which this paper is concerned. Work has been conducted successfully in the United States. It was found in Louisiana rice yields were increased by post-emergence applications of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid and Sinox to suppress weeds (Ryder 1947). In California yields were increased in some cases by as much as 50% above those of control plots by applications of growth promoting substances approximately two months after sowing (Lagerbrecht 1954).

In the tropics intensive investigation to control weeds with various herbicides at pre-emergence, post-emergence and pre-harvest