

Herbicide evaluation studies in transplanted chilli pepper (*Capsicum frutescens* L.) in the Nigerian savanna

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Abstract

Field trials were conducted in the Nigerian savanna to evaluate the performance of various herbicide mixtures for weed control in chilli pepper (*Capsicum frutescens* L. var. Serrano chilli) during the wet seasons of 1982 to 1984 and in the 1982/83 dry season. Linuron at 0.5 kg or 0.75 kg a.i./ha in mixture with either alachlor at 1.5 kg, metolachlor at 1.5 kg, oxadiazon at 1.5 kg, or diphenamid at 3.0 kg, as well as metolachlor plus metobromuron at 1.0 + 1.0 kg and 1.5 + 1.5 kg a.i./ha all followed by supplementary hoe-weeding at 6 weeks after transplanting combined effective weed control with high chilli pepper fruit yields comparable to the hoe-weeded control in all the trials. Unchecked weed growth throughout the crop life cycle resulted in an 86–90% reduction in potential chilli pepper fruit yields.

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