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 metaboluron 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.

Author Keywords: Herbicides; chilli pepper; field trial