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10th National Congress on Medicinal Plants 12 & 13 July 2023 Urmia, Iran





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10th National Congress on **Medicinal Plants**



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 146.4^{bc}

113.4^{cd}

 98.8^{b}

82.5^b

134.6^b

172.0^b

In each column, mean with similar letters are not significantly different based on FLSD test.

Poster Presentation ID: 12

Effect of Weed Management Practices on Weed Population and Saffron Flowering

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ARTICLE INFO ABSTRACT Saffron is a short herbaceous plant with upright narrow leaves which make it a non-Keywords: competitive plant. Therefore, weeds control is a vital practice for promoting its flower Chemical weed quantity and quality [1, 2]. Accordingly, a field experiment (based on a randomized complete block design with three replications) was performed at the research field of university of control Birjand, during 2016-19. Corm planting was done in September 2016 using corms with a mean weight of 6 g and planting density of 50 corms per m². Two years later, when the field was almost 2-years old, different weed control methods were used in February 2018. Experimental treatments are presented in Table 1. At the end of saffron growing season (April 2010) used a sumbar and dry weight were determined. In addition, at the start of the next Flowering Hand-Weeding Herbicides 2019), weeds number and dry weight were determined. In addition, at the start of the next flowering season (November 2019), flowers were harvested daily and then flower yield was determined. The highest amounts of weeds number and biomass, but the lowest flower yield were obtained at control (no weed management) treatment. Although there was no significant difference between hand weeding and six chemical control treatments in terms of weeds population, but hand weeding was the best treatment in terms of saffron flower yield [Table 1]. It means that herbicides probably imposed a negative effect on saffron flowering. However, chemical control had a positive effect on flowering compared with no weed control treatment. Overall, it concluded that weed controlling, whether manual or chemical, is a crucial practice for improving saffron flowering, but more research is needed to select and recommend the best herbicide. Table 1. Effect of weed control method on saffron flower yield and weeds population Weed Weed dry Flower yield (kg.ha⁻¹) Weed controlling Concentration (L ha-(number per weight (g. treatments 1) m²) m^2) 504.0 84.8^d No weed control 257.0^a _ Hand weeding 277.3^b 115.6^b 217.0^a 120.5^{bcd} 1.5 177.3^{ab} 266.6^b 120.1^{bcd} Sethoxydim (Nabo-S) 3 178.7^b 97.11^b 4.5 145.3^b 99.7^b 171.0^{ab} 94.4^b 146.9bc 0.5 149.0^b Cletodim (Select

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1.5

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پایگاه استنادی علوم جهان اسلام (ISC) و کد اختصاصی ۳۱۷۲۲-۳۰۳٬۳۰۰ در دانشگاه ارومیه برگزار گردید، به صورت پوستر ارائه در دهمین کنگره ملی گیاهان دارویی که در تاریخ ۲۱ و ۲۲ تیر ماه ۱۴۰۲ توسط شبکه ملی پژوهش و فناوری گیاهان دارویی با مجوز ارسال شده توسط حميدرضا فلاحي، محمدعلي بهداني، حسين حمامي، سيد اميرحسين حسيني، سيد مرتضي حسيني Effect of Weed Management Practices on Weed Population and Saffron Flowering دکتر صمد نژاد ابر هیمی دبير اجرايي كنگره 10th National Congress on Medicinal Plants دهمین کنگره ملی گیاهان دارویی ۲۱ و ۲۲ تیر ۱۴۰۲ - ارومیه ياهان دارويي دکگر پیمان صالحی دبیر شبکه ملی پژوهس و فلاوری گ و دبیر علمی کنگره گواهی میشود مقاله با عنوان: دانشگاه ارومیه شده است. شبکه ملی پژوهش وقناوری گیاهان دارویی