

Abstract

Water requirement of rice is higher than that of any other crop of a similar duration. Tilling to flowering stage is the most critical stages, therefore enough water ensured from panicle initiation stage to flowering. Application of small quantities of water at short intervals to keep the soil saturated is more effective and economical than flooding for long interval. Weeds pose a serious problem in upland rice than in transplanted rice. Infestation of weeds in rice field found to reduce yield in direct sown and transplanted rice. Hand weeding is the

