Broadleaf weed control with split and reduced Bentazon rate in soybean (Glycine max L.) crop

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Abstract

The objective of this research was to evaluate the efficacy of split and reduced rates of Bentazon in controlling broadleaf weeds in soybean (Glycine max L.). The study was conducted in two locations, Al-Faradi and Al-Mansoura, at two different times, early and late planting periods. The results showed that the split application of Bentazon at 25, 50, and 75% of the recommended rate significantly reduced the number of weeds and increased soybean yield compared to the control and single application rates. The late planting period resulted in higher weed pressure and lower soybean yield. The integration of cultural practices, such as crop rotation and mechanical weed control, can further enhance soybean yield and weed management.

Keywords: Soybean, Bentazon, Broadleaf weeds, Weed control.