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Introduction

Maize is considered as the "Queen of Cereals". Being a C_4 plant, it is capable to utilize solar radiation more efficiently even at higher radiation intensity. In Indian agriculture, maize assumes a special significance on account of its utilization as food, feed and fodder besides several industrial uses. Sweet corn (*Zea mays* L. var. *saccharata* Sturt), also called Indian corn, sugar corn and pole corn, is a variety of maize with a high sugar content. Nature of weed problem in *kharif*

B:C ratio (gross returns divided by cost of cultivation) were calculated using prevailing market price of inputs (including treatments), labour and produce for assessing the economic viability of treatments.

Re l a d Di c i

Weed ● a

of plant nutrients and moisture by weeds. ese ndings are in close conformity with those reported by Sinha et al., Kolage et al., Mandal et al., Kamble et al. and Deshmukh et al. [7-11].

Weed ba ame e

e weed management treatments signi cantly in uenced the weed population (Table 2). e weed free check recorded the lowest weed population. HW & IC at 15 & 30 DAS also recorded signi cantly lower weed population, which remained statistically at par with atrazine @ 0.5 kg a.i./ha as PRE+HW & IC at 30 DAS and pendimethalin @ 0.9 kg a.i./ha as PRE+HW & IC at 30 DAS. Except weed free, the lowest dry