AQUEOUS LEAF-EXTRACTS OF Artemisia vulgaris L. AS A POTENTIAL BOTANICAL HERBICIDE IN TEA PLANTATIONS

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Absence of effective herbicides with least threats on herbicidal residues in made tea warranted alternatives. The potential use of aqueous leaf extracts of Artemisia vulgaris (Marikolondu) to control weeds has been reported with no proper validation of its efficacy. The present study aimed to evaluate aqueous leaf extracts of A. vulgaris at 50, 100, 150, 300 g L⁻¹ doses with synthetic chemicals; Glyphosate, Glufosinate ammonium, Oxyfluorofen, Diuron, Triasulfuron, MCPA, and natural extracts; Pelargonic acid, Eucalyptol and Pine oil with untreated control. A series of bio efficacy trials were performed with Erigeron sumatrensis (Alavangu pillu) and Panicum repens (Couch grass) in glasshouse conditions and in pruned tea fields. Histological studies on weed roots were done to validate the mode of action of the tested herbicides. Nontarget effect of A. vulgaris on tea plants was also performed in vivo. Data were analysed using R statistical software. All treatments showed mortality of E. sumatrensis in the field except untreated control. Tray culture studies revealed 100% mortality of *E. sumatrensis* with Eucalyptol at 08 days and Triasulfuron and MCPA in 24 days after application. Artemisia 150 g L⁻¹ treatment showed mortality in 16 days after application. Eucalyptol had significantly greater bioefficacy against E. sumatrensis. Knockdown effect of A. vulgaris 150 g L⁻¹ treatment on P. repens was similar to that of Glyphosate. However, reemergence of grasses was observed at 60 days after the application of *Artemisia*, while Glyphosate did not record any re-emergence. The systemic mode of action of Artemisia was proved through root histology changes, necrotic/discoloured cells and wilting of tea shoots. Aqueous leaf extracts of A. vulgaris have shown progressive herbicidal effects for consideration as alternatives to chemical weedicides in tea. Further, experimentation is proposed to evaluate the non-target effect on beneficial organisms, formulations to increase the efficacy and method of application.

Keywords: Bio efficacy, Mortality, Mode of action, Re-emergence, Weeds