Occurrence in Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*) Field

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A field experiment was conducted to determine the effect of different rates of cattle manu application on weed occurrence in organically managed groundnut field under irrigated conditio The experiment was laid out in Randomized Complete block Design with six treatments a four replications. The experimental plots were fertilized with different rates (0-20 tons/ha) cattle manure two weeks before planting and inorganic fertilizer as a control was applied a recommended by the Department of Agriculture. Groundnut (cv *Indi)* was sown with an interro spacing of 45 cm and intrarow spacing of 15 cm. All other agronomic practices were followed a recommended by the Department of Agriculture. First and second hand weeding were done i each plot at the fourth and eighth weeks respectively. After every weeding, weeds were separate into broad leaves, sedges and grasses and each species was identified. The number of specie weed density and total biomass of weeds were recorded in each treatment. All measured dat were subjected to statistical analysis. The results indicted that increase in cattle manure ra slightly increased the number of weed species, weeds density and weed biomass. The mo abundant weeds were broad leaved weeds (98.4%) in the experimental field and more domina weed flora observed were *Boerhavia erecta, Hedyotis corymbosa, Mollugo cerviana* a *Hedyotis biflora.* The number of weed species (7.7), weed density (3.5 per m^2) and weed bioma (13.3 g/m^2) significantly ($P<0.05$) high in chemical fertilizer than other treatments at the seco weeding. Further, it was noted that there was no remarkable variation ($P>0.05$) in dry weight groundnut pods between inorganic fertilizer and cattle manure applied at 15 and 20 tons/h Groundnut could be cultivated with the optimum level of cattle manure to achieve the optimu pod yield without any severe yield reduction due to weed incidence in the field under irrigat condition.