

Effectiveness of Extension Fields for Wheat Crop on Knowledge and Implementation of Farmers in the field of Integrated Weed Control in Some Centers of Qalyubia Governorate

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Abstract

The research mainly aimed at the effectiveness of extension fields for wheat crop on knowledge and implementation of farmers in the field of integrated weed control in some centers of Qalyubia Governorate through the level of each of the degrees of knowledge and implementation of the researched growers of the technical recommendations related to the integrated control of weeds for the wheat crop, determining the differences between the averages of the degrees of each knowledge. The researched farmers implement the technical recommendations related to the integrated control of weeds in the wheat crop, as well as the relative importance of appropriate indicative methods for disseminating the technical recommendations for the integrated control of weeds in the wheat crop from the viewpoint of the surveyed farmers, and the identification of the problems that the researched farmers face in relation to the wheat crop and their proposals to overcome these problems.

Data were collected using a personal interview questionnaire form from a sample of extension field farmers and the fields adjacent to the extension fields and fields not adjacent to the indicative fields of wheat yield of 132 subjects, and the metadata presentation was used in the tabular presentation of frequencies, percentages, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and ANOVA test to determine the significance of the differences. Between the averages of the scores of the surveyed farmers' implementation of the studied recommendations, using the set of statistical programs for social sciences v-23 Spss.

The most important results were the following :

1. The vast majority of extension field farmers, 97.7%, have a high level of knowledge of the studied technical recommendations, with an arithmetic average of 60.45 degrees, and a standard deviation factor of 2.297 degrees, and that more than three quarters of the respondents from the farmers of neighboring fields have a high level of knowledge of the studied technical recommendations of 77.3% with an arithmetic mean of 52.91 degrees, with a standard deviation of 6.44 degrees, and that three-

quarters of the respondents from non-adjacent fields farmers, 75% have an average knowledge level with an arithmetic mean of 44.55 degrees, and a standard deviation of 6.518 degrees.

2. The vast majority of extension field farmers with a percentage of 95.5% have a high level of implementation of the studied technical recommendations, with an arithmetic mean of 59.27 degrees, and the value of the standard deviation is 2.864 degrees, and that nearly three quarters of the farmers of neighboring fields, with a rate of 72.2%, have an average of 59.27 degrees. Executives are high in the studied technical recommendations with an arithmetic mean of 51.14 degrees, with a standard deviation of 7.210 degrees, and that nearly half of the respondents from non-adjacent field farmers, 47.7%, have an average implementation level with an arithmetic mean of 42.64 degrees, and a standard deviation of 6.623 degrees.
3. There were significant differences between the mean knowledge scores of the surveyed farmers for the technical recommendations for integrated weed control for wheat yield, where the calculated F value was 93,624 degrees, which is a significant value at a probability level of 0.05.
4. There were significant differences between the mean scores of the researched farmers 'implementation of the technical recommendations for integrated weed control for wheat crop, where the calculated F value was 87.794 degrees, which is significant at a probability level of 0.05.
5. The most important problems facing the respondents' farmers in the field of integrated weed control for wheat crops are: high market prices of pesticides (96.96%), lack of pesticides in agricultural societies (93.18%), and weak control of pesticides (91.66%).
6. The most important proposals for solutions to overcome the problems facing the researched farmers with regard to the wheat crop are: Training on the optimal use of pesticides to control weeds (97.72%), the need to follow up and control pesticides in the market to avoid pesticide adulteration (96.96%).