INTRODUCTION

Legumes constitute a major part in popular diet in Egypt. Faba bean (Vicia faba, L.) is considered the most important legume food. The majority of Egyptian people depends on it in their food because of the highest protein content of seeds, which varies from 20 to 30 percent.

The ministry of agriculture of Egypt is pressing hard to increase the yield and quality of faba bean seeds through improving agricultural practices to face the increasing demand of the population.

*The total area cultivated with faba bean in 1987 season reached 286308 fed., with an average yield 7.29 ardab/fed. and total production 2086291 ardab.

Weed control is one of the important cultural practices to increase faba bean yield, since the loss in the crop inflicted by weeds competition reached 31 % (Islam and Affendi, 1980).

Nawadays, hand-weeding becomes more expensive and scarce, so any acceptable herbicidal application that can replace hand-weeding as the traditional method will be acceptable to overcome the serious problem of scarcity of hand labor in order to achieve considerable increase the productivety of faba bean.

The present work aimed to study the effect of planting methods, plant densities and some weed control treatments on faba bean yield and associated weeds.

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