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A SURVEY OF WEED IN DIFFERENT CROP FIELDS OF JINTUR TEHSIL (M.S.) INDIA

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ABSTRACT:
Weeds are noxious and unwanted plants that grow along with different crop plant. Weeds cause harmful ecological problems. They compete with crop plant for water, light and nutrients. Hence, they affect the growth, reproduction and yield of crop plants. They create the problems from the beginning of crop cultivation and become negative value. The present work deals with the survey of weeds from the different crop fields of Jintur tehsil. During the course of study number of extensive and periodical survey were conducted from June 2017 to June 2019 in different crop fields. About 33 weed species were collected from different crop fields of Jintur tehsil. Weeds survey in this area was not much explored hence, the present investigation was taken up.

Keywords: Weed, Jintur tehsil, Maharashtra

INTRODUCTION:

Weeds are the unwanted plants, which grow along with crop plant. Weeds are directly affected on growth and yield of crop plant and reduce water and nutrients level of soil. Weed plant produce huge quantities of seeds due to it they easily spread on cultivated crop field. Weed flora and its composition in a crop is influenced by the type of cultivation, soil type, soil PH, climatic condition, cultivation practices like irrigation tillage systems, application of fertilizer and weed management (Patil and Jadhav, 2013). Jintur is a tehsil in Parbhani District of Maharashtra State. It belongs to Marathwada region. Jintur is located at 19.452°N latitude 76.751°E longitude. Jintur Taluka is bounded by Aundha Taluka towards East, Sailu Taluka towards West, Parbhani Taluka towards South, Shengaon Taluka towards North. It is too hot in summer. Jintur's highest temperature during summer season is in between 32 ° C to 46° C. Average temperatures in January is 23°C in February is 27°C in March is 31°C in April is 33°C and in May is 38°C .

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The present study was conducted to collect different weed plant from different crop fields of Jintur tehsil. The study was based on extensive and intensive crop field survey. The weed survey was conducted repeatedly in different seasons and areas of the Jintur tehsil from
June 2017 to June 2019. The collected weed plants were identified up to species level with the help of standard flora (Naik 1979, Naik *et al* 1998., and Yadav and Sirdesai 2002). All the collected specimens were deposited in the Herbarium Department of Botany Nutan Mahavidyalaya sailu, Dist Parbhani. Weed plants were arranged alphabetically as per their botanical name.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

The total 33 weed plants species belong to 16 families were collected from different crop fields. During the survey it is observed that

most dominated weed is *Parthenum hysterophorus* L. *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. syn *is* second dominated fast spreading weed in crop field. *Cyperus dactylo* L., *Eclipta alba* (L.) Hassk. and *Commelina benghalensis* L. are luxuriantly grow in irrigated crop field. These entire weed plants are directly affected on growth, reproduction and yield of crop plant. Family Asteraceae, Poaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Amaranthaceae and Malvaceae represent the weed genera. Total number of weeds was less in rabi season than kharif (Patil and Jadhav, 2013). The weed such as *Cleome gynandra* L. and *Haplanthodes cerciillata* (Roxb.) R.B. was found to be only in the Maize fields and not in other fields. (Dhole *et al*, 2013). The weeds are tremendously grow in crop fields and these problems are almost always face by each farmer but now a day's these problematic unwanted weeds can be one of the major additional source of the ethnomedicinal importance of the human diet (Ganorkar *et.al.*2014).

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Table No. 1- List of Weed Species:

Sr. No	Botanical Name of Weed	Family
1	*Ageratum conyzoides* L.	Asteraceae
2	*Ammannia baccifera* L.	Lythraceae
3	*Andropogon pumilus* Roxb.Fl.	Poaceae
4	*Argemone mexicana* L.	Papaveraceae
5	*Aristolochia bracteolate* Lamk.	Aristolochiaceae
6	*Brachiaria ramose* (L.) Stapt	Poaceae
7	*Cardiospermum helicacabum* L.	Sapindaceae
8	*Centrantherum anthelminticum* (L.) O.Ktze.	Asteraceae
09	*Cleome gynandra* L.	Cleomaceae
10	*Commelina benghalensis* L.	Commelinaceae
11	*Cynodon dactylon*(L.)Pers.syn	Poaceae
12	*Desmodium dichotomum* L.	Fabaceae
13	*Dichanthium pertusum L.*	Poaceae
14	*Eclipta alba* (L.) Hassk.	Asteraceae
15	*Eragrostis minor* Host.Gram.	Poaceae
16	*Eragrostis namaquensis* Schrad.Var.	Poaceae
17	*Eragrostis termula* Hochst.ex Stend.	Poaceae
18	*Goniocaulon indicum* (Klein ex Willd.) cl.	Asteraceae
19	*Heliotropium supinum* L.	Boraginaceae
20	*Ischaemum pilosum*(Klein ex. Willd.)wt.	Poaceae
21	*Launaea Procumbens* Roxb.	Asteraceae
22	*Melilotus alba* Medik.	Fabaceae
23	*Melilotus indica* L.	Fabaceae
24	*Parthenum hysterophorus* L.	Asteraceae
25	*Peristrophe paniculate* (Forssk.) Burm.	Acanthaceae
26	*Phyllanthus amarus* Schumach & Thonh	Euphorbaceae
27	*Physalis angulata* L.	Solanaceae
28	*Sida acuta* L.	Malvaceae
29	*Solanum americium* Mill.Gard.	Solanaceae
30	*Solanum nigrum* L.	Solanaceae
31	*Tragia plukenetti* L.	Euphorbaceae
32	*Tribulus terrestris* L.	Zygophyllaceae
33	*Trichodesma indicum* (L.) Lehm	Boraginaceae