



Research Paper

**A PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF SELECTED WEEDS FROM GARDEN IN
AKOLA REGION**

Patil, V.S., S.P. Rothe and R.S.Ingle

Department of Botany,
Shri. Shivaji College of Arts, Commerce & Science,
Akola (M.S.).

Abstract

Weeds are the plants with generally undesirable properties. They spread rapidly and competitively. When it grows in garden it reduces air flow in garden, keeping plants wetter and more prone to pathogens. They are unattractive and can cause health problems such as Hay fever, skin rashes, etc. It also affects quality of product and income of grower. Traditionally, weed control in India has been largely dependent on manual weeding. Understand weed ecology, biology and using information technology should be part of developing and disseminating effective, economical and ecologically advantageous in India. Some weeds release nitrogen from root nodules into soil which automatically add fertilizer into the soil. They harbor beneficial insects and also used as food sources for many animals. Many weeds are edible for humans and have medicinal values. Some weeds are beautiful and used for decoration. This study will focus on selected weeds from garden in Akola region which is almost untouched.

Key words: Weeds, positive role, soil erosion, ecologically advantageous, competitively, etc.

INTRODUCTION

A weed is a plant considered as undesirable in a particular situation, "a plant in the wrong places". Examples plants which are unwanted in human controlled settings such as a farms, fields, gardens, lawns and parks, thus adversely affects human welfare. Taxonomically, the term weed has no botanical significance, because a plant that is a weed in one context is not a weed when growing in a situation where it is in fact wanted and where one species of plant is a valuable crop plant, another species in the same genus might be a serious weed such as a wild bramble growing among cultivated loganberries. Weeds, etymologically derives from old English word for "grass". Not only weeds reduce yield by competing for available nutrients but harbor the pathogen which is harmful to the crops. They harbor rodents, insects, pests diseases and provide ideal conditions for their shelter and proliferation.

Surveys of study of garden weed plants of Akola region have been left almost untouched. Weeds from different localities of Akola region were selected for studies. The land under cultivation in Akola region of Vidarbha is less occupied by hill forests

and grasslands. Most of the areas are irrigated. There are approximately 250,000 species of plants worldwide, of those about 3 % or 8000 species behave as a weed. Garden weed can grow at any time of year and can be Annual (live & die in same year), Biennial (live & die in two years), or Perennial (live & die in several years) each of which present unique challenges

Akola lies in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State in Central India. Akola has area about 5,431 square kilometers having the annual rainfall average 800 mm. Most of the rainfall occurs in Monsoon season from June to September. Akola has some geographic area and hectares of area used for garden cultivation. Various types of soil like red, black, gravels, sands are found in Akola region. Near about 6 major gardens are in Akola region i.e. Nehru Park, Gandhi Jawaharlal Park, Shivaji Park, Ashok Vatika, PDKV Park etc. Different species of weeds cause harmful effect to garden plants. Some types of weeds are harmful to human health as well as cattles for example *Parthenium hysterophorous*, *Tridax procumbens*, *Hyptis suaveolens*, *Phyllanthus niruri*, etc. But they are also useful in medicinal ways. This study is focused on selected weeds in Akola gardens.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The plant exploration tours were conducted during the season of winter. During that period place of collection, date is noted.

Collection of garden weeds was collected from the various gardens and tagged. Herbarium sheets were prepared and identified by using standard floras viz. Kamble and Pradhan (1988), Singh *et al.* (1996, 2000 and 2001) and Naik (1998). Near about 52 plants were collected which belong to 24 families. The herbarium labels were written and the specimens have been incorporated on the herbarium. Identification was done by using Bentham and Hooker's system of classification.

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS:

Following plants were collected during project work. All these plants are identified and named. They are arranged as per Bentham and Hooker's system of classification.

Sr. No.	Name of the Weed	Family	Locality
1	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Papaveraceae	Nehru Park, Akola
2	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L.	Cleomaceae	Shivaji Park, Akola
3	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Portulacaceae	Dr. P.D.K.V., Akola
4	<i>Sida acuta</i> L.	Malvaceae	Jawahar Park, Akola
5	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> L.	Malvaceae	Dr. P.D.K.V., Akola
6	<i>Triumfetta rhomboided</i>	Tiliaceae	Dr. P.D.K.V., Akola
7	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	Zygophyllaceae	Shivaji Park, Akola
8	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Oxalidaceae	Shivaji Park, Akoa
9	<i>Oxalis magnifica</i> (Rose) R. Kunth.	Oxalidaceae	Dr. P.D.K.V., Akola

10	<i>Cordiospermum helicacabum</i> L.	Sapindaceae	Ashok Vatika, Akola
11	<i>Crotolaria Juncea</i> L.	Fabaceae	Nehru Park, Akola
12	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	Fabaceae	Nehru Park, Akola
13	<i>Goniogyna hirta</i> L.	Fabaceae	Dr. P.D.K.V., Akola
14	<i>Indigofera cordifolia</i> L.	Fabaceae	Dr. P.D.K.V., Akola
15	<i>Indigofera trita</i>	Fabaceae	Ashok Vatika, Akola
16	<i>Salvia coccinea</i> Buchoz et. Etlinger.	Fabaceae	Ashok Vatika, Akola
17	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> L Pers.	Fabaceae	Shivaji Park, Akola
18	<i>Cassia uniflora</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Nehru Park, Akola
19	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Mimosaceae	Shivaji Park, Akola
20	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> L.	Aizoaceae	Shivaji Park, Akola
21	<i>Dimorphotheca indica</i> L Moench.	Asteraceae	Shivaji Park, Akola
22	<i>Eclipta alba</i> L.	Asteraceae	Shivaji Park, Akola
23	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> L.	Asteraceae	Ashok Vatika, Akola
24	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> L.	Asteraceae	Shivaji Park, Akola
25	<i>Syndrella nodiflora</i> (L) Gaertn:	Asteraceae	Ashok Vatika, Akola
26	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Asteraceae	Ashok Vatika, Akola
27	<i>Vernonia cinera</i> L.	Asteraceae	Nehru Park, Akola
28	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L.	Asteraceae	Dr. P.D.K.V., Akola
29	<i>Ipomea sinuta</i> L.	Convolvulaceae	Shivaji Park, Akola
30	<i>Merremia emarginata</i> (L) Burm.	Convolvulaceae	Ashok Vatika, Akola
31	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> L.	Solanaceae	Dr. P.D.K.V., Akola
32	<i>Ruellia brittoniana</i> L.	Acanthaceae	Jawahar Park, Akola
33	<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Shivaji Park, Akola
34	<i>Hyptis suaveolans</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Dr. P.D.K.V., Akola
35	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> L.	Nyctanginaceae	Dr. P.D.K.V., Akola
36	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Shivaji Park, Akola
37	<i>Aerva lanata</i> (L) Juss.	Amaranthaceae	Nehru Park, Akola
38	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (L) R.Br. ex.DC.	Euphorbiaceae	Dr.P.D.K.V.Akol
39	<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Shivaji Park, Akola
40	<i>Euphorbia granulata</i> L	Euphorbiaceae	Jawahar Park, Akola
41	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Dr. P.D.K.V., Akola
42	<i>Euphorbia thymifolia</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Jawahar Park, Akola
43	<i>Phyllanthus asperulatus</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Shivaji Park, Akola
44	<i>Phyllanthus Maderaspatensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Nehru Park, Akola

	L.		
45	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> Linn.	Commelinaceae	Dr.P.D.K.V.Akola
46	<i>Cyperus compressus</i> L.	Cyperaceae	Dr.P.D.K.V. Akola
47	<i>Apluda Mutica</i> L.	Poaceae	Dr.P.D.K.V. Akola
48	<i>Dichanthium aristatum</i> (Poir) C.E. Hubb.	Poaceae	Shivaji Park, Akola
49	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i> (L) Link.	Poaceae	Jawahar Park, Akola
50	<i>Setaria indica</i> (L) P. Beauv.	Poaceae	Shivaji Park, Akola
51	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i> (L) R. Br.	Poaceae	Ashok Vatika, Akola
52	<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i> (L) Kuntze	Poaceae	Nehru Park, Akola

1. Argemone mexicana L.

Family: Papaveraceae

Erect annual herbs; divaricately branched, Flowers yellow, solitary terminal, surrounded by small leafy bracts, Fruit capsule, covered with soft spines, long, or elliptic, prickly rarely unarmed; Seeds globes, blackish brown. **Uses:** It is source for biodiesel. In Ayurveda it is used in the treatment of Malaria as well as in healing wounds.

2. Cleome viscosa L.

Family: Cleomaceae

Annual, erect herb, densely covered with glandular and simple hairs Flowers yellow, axillary, growing out into lax racemes, Fruit capsule; seeds brown, black when ripe, finely transversely striate subgloboses.

Uses: The leaf juice has been used to relieve earache & paste of root is applied externally in treatment of earache.

3. Portulaca oleracea L.

Family: Portulacaceae

Annual, smooth, reddish; taproot; mostly prostrate stems joint at ends, The yellow flower have five regular parts, flowers appears at anytime during the year the flowers open singly at center of leaf cluster, seeds tiny pods. **Uses:** It is used to treat headache, burns & coughs.

4. Sida acuta L.

Family- Malvaceae

Annual or perennial shrubby; much branched, branches slender, minutely hairy; flowers yellow; fruits small; seeds black. **Uses:** Fresh leaf juice and roots applied to wounds & ulcers to promote healing.

5. Abutilon indicum L.

Family: Malvaceae

Under-shrub, branched with tomentose hair, Flowers, yellow across, solitary, axillary, peduncles long, fruit capsular; seeds reniforms, long and as much as broad, brown, dotted with minute scales, with a tuft of hairs.

Uses: Various plant parts are used as anti-inflammatory agents.

6. Triumfetta rhomboided Jacq.

Family: Tiliaceae

Annual, under shrubs, much branched, branches spreading, slender, pubescent with simple hair; Flowers yellow, terminal and leaf opposed cymes arranged in racemes, Fruits globose capsular with straight, spines hooked, glabrous; Seeds trigonous, smooth. **Uses:** Bark & fresh leaves are used in diarrhea & dysentery.

7. Tribulus terrestris L.

Family: Zygophyllaceae

A prostrate annual herb, densely pubescent; leaves opposite, abruptly pinnate, stipules lanceolate, hairy, leaflets 3-6 pairs and long, oblong, mucronate, with hairs, base rounded oblique, petiole very short Flower pale yellow colored, axillary,

solitary, pedicels long, slender, hairy, Fruit globose consisting of 5 hairy woody mericarp, each with 2 pairs of hard sharp spines, seeds many. **Uses:** It balances the nervous system & reduces the blood pressure problems.

8. *Oxalis corniculata* L. Family: Oxalidaceae

Perennial with a slender primary root Inflorescence 1-5 flowered, bracteates, yellow, glabrous; capsule long, cylindrical, usually densely clothed in short, long, wide, curly, septet hairs, glabrous; seeds dark purplish brown.

Uses: Leaves work as an antidote for poison such as on snakebite.

9. *Oxalis magnifica* (Rose) R. Knuth. Family: Oxalidaceae

Annual or perennial herb; roots often tuberous and succulent, Bulbils are present, bulbs make a tight dump of tufted foliage; The flowers contain 5 petals fused at the base, colour of petals varies from white to pink; The fruit is small capsule, several seeds.

Uses: leaves commonly used to make a lemony tasting tea when dried.

10. *Cordiospermum helicacabum* L. Family: Sapindaceae

Perennial to annual, woody; flowers small, white, not showy; fruit from which the plant gets its common name is balloon – like, green maturing to brown, thin-shelled, inflated, angled capsules; 3 black seeds each, with a white heart shaped scar.

Use: The oil prepared from leaves act as very effective external applications for painful condition of body.

11. *Crotolaria Juncea* L. Family: Fabaceae

Annual herb, erect, simple or branched, silky, oppressed hairy; Flowers large in erect terminal and axillary lateral 12-20 flowered racemes, long, long pedicels, Pods long sessile clothed with short fulvous brown silky hairs; 10-15 seeded, seed reinform, ash gray, plished. **Uses:** The roots, seeds, & leaves are used for growth of hairs & also purifying the blood.

12. *Clitoria ternatea* L. Family: Fabaceae

A perennial twining herb; stem terete, more imparipinnate; Flower axillary solitary, pedicels, bracteates small, bracteoles, calyx long, teeth, lanceolate, corolla standard bright blue, sharply beaked, sparsely hairy; pods yellow, smooth. **Uses:** It is currently grown as ornamental & medicinal plant. It alleviates swelling & pain.

13. *Goniogynia hirta* L. Family: Fabaceae

A prostrate much branched herb; branches sometimes long, hairy, Flowers in the axis of most of leaves, solitary, subsessile, calyx segments acute, corolla yellow, much exerted, long; pods silky, surrounded at the base by the persistent calyx and tipped by the style smooth or slightly hairy, flattened pale brown 1-2 seeded. **Uses:** It is commonly used in lawn and park also.

14. *Indigofera cordifolia* L. Family: Fabaceae

A diffuse copiously branched, clothed with long white hairs; stem tall, the young ones pubescent, the older nearly glabrous;; Flowers 4-8 whitish red flowered head, calyx hairy outside, teeth linear, acute, very hairy, corolla bright red not exerted standard; Pods cylindrical, oblong, pubescent, yellow. **Uses:** It is used to treat fever & spleen disorders.

15. *Indigofera trita* L. Family: Fabaceae

An undershrub; branches with fine hairs; leaves trifoliolate, petiolate, Flowers as small in short, sessile 6-12 flowered racemes, which are shorter than the

leaves, calyx long, hairy outside, teeth linear, lanceolate, corolla salmon coloured, long, standard orbicular, hairy on back; Pods divaricate rigid, straight, tetragonous, spine pointed not torulose silvery with densely pubescent; Seeds 6-10 oblong. **Uses:** It is used to produce dye indigo.

16. *Salvia fruticosa* Mill. Family: Fabaceae

Perennial herb or sub-shrub; entire plant covered with hairs; Inflorescence compound raceme; Flowers pinkish-lavender, growing in whorls along inflorescence, a small red five pointed hairy calyx. **Uses:** It is valued for its beauty, medicinal value & culinary use.

17. *Tephrosia purpurea* L Pers. Family: Fabaceae

Annual shrub, soft woody with dense foliage; stem branched with short and long white or rusty hairs; flowers white to purple, arranged in inflorescence; pods are straight somewhat upcurved at terminal end. **Use:** It is use in treatment of leprosy, ulcers, asthma, tumors, as well as disease related blood & heart.

18. *Cassia uniflora* L. Family: Caesalpiniaceae

Annual, erect herb, woody, young branches are hairy, branches are 4-5 angled; Flowers are borne in 3-4, flowered raceme in leaf axils, yellow, clusters form, stalked, bracts linear, hairy, Pods linear, obscurely 4 angled (2 angles sharpe margined). Use: The fruits are edible.

19. *Mimosa pudica* L. Family: Mimosaceae

A much branched armed shrub, branches downy furnished with numerous coloured flowers often grouped in tight clusters, small, flowers 4 merous in globose head, bracteole solitary linear, stamens 8, ovary stalked pubescent; Pod flat falcate pubescent on the faces consisting one seeded joints which fall away from the persistent sutures which are furnished with hooked, or straight prickles, chestnut brown. Use: It is used for the treatment of wounds & ulcers.

20. *Trianthema portulacastrum* L. Family: Aizoaceae

Annual herb, prostrate mat or clump with long stem, cylindrical, nodes swollen, glabrous, reddish tined, trailing green to red in colour; roots tapering, with slender branching fibrous roots;; Flowers small, calyx with 5 sepals, ovals to lanceolated, corolla simple with 5 white petals and pink-purple inside; Fruit capsule debiscent with single own at the tip. Uses: It contain anti-inflammatory and anti carcinogenic activities.

21. *Dimorphotheca indica* L. Moench Family: Asteraceae

Perennial, herb, mainly rainfall producing masses of study and yellow coloured flowers in winter season; The disc florets are yellow and ray florets mainly white but their colour ranges from mostly white to orange and a few cases pink. Use: It contains some cholesterol – lowering properties.

22. *Eclipta alba* L. Family: Asteraceae

Perennial, herb usually found spreading in moist grounds; Flowers white, small and arranged in small dusters, which resemble small asters. The flowering stalk arises from the axis of the leaf. Fruits are a cypsela. Use: It helps to improve hair growth and colour.

23. *Parthenium hysterophorus* L. Family: Asteraceae

Erect, profusely branched leafy herb, 2-5 ft tall; Head across, white, numerous, peduncle in axillary or terminal, lax corymbs like cyme fruit Achens, long, obovate compressed, black. **Use:** It causes allergy. It is also used as traditional medicine.

24. *Sonchus oleraceus* L.

Family: Asteraceae

A annual erect herb, Head crowded in an irregular umbel; Flowers yellow, fruit, achenes, long, much compressed, elliptic in outline longitudinally striate by fine distinct ribs. Use: The leaves are applied as a poultice to inflammatory swellings.

25. *Syndrella nodiflora* (L) Gaertn:

Family: Asteraceae

Annual; erect herb; heads solitary or several together; subsessile or pedunculate, cylindrical, campanulate, 10-20 yellow stalkless flowers, involucre bracts 2 seriate, usually only 4-5, all corollas yellow, ligules bifid; fruit achenes of 2 kinds, those of ray florets unwinged, often puberulent, all nearly black, long, owned. Use: Leaves are used to remove pain from the body.

26. *Tridax procumbens* L.

Family: Asteraceae

Procumbent herb, glabrous, spreading, long hairy; Involucre, few seriate, the outer ones ovate, densely hairy, the inner ones membranous, oblong, pubescent, ligule central, florets many with tubular 5 lobed, corollas yellow. Anther bases sagitate with short acute auricles at base; fruit Achenes, oblong, densely silky pappus of many aristate feathery bristle at central region. Use: It is commonly used as antifungal agents.

27. *Vernonia cinera* L.

Family: Asteraceae

Erect annual herb, leaves alternate, mostly spatulate or lanceolate; Head terminal or axillary, homogamous, cymes, involucre avoid, globose, bracts in many series the inner longest, Receptacle naked, shortly hairy, Flowers violet . pappus usually by seriate, densely hairy often girth with a row; Fruit Achenes, striate, rarely terate, long, oblong, slightly narrowed at the base clothed with appressed white hairs. Use: Used for curing diabetic activities.

28. *Xanthium strumarium* L.

Family: Asteraceae

Annual, erect unarmed, shrub, slightly branched rough with appressed hair on both sides irregularly serrate. Head in terminal and axillary raceme the barren head rather numerous crowded at the top of the stem, the fertile heads fewer axillary. Involucre of fertile head avoid in fruit about long with 2 erect mucronate beaks pubescent thickly clothed with usually hooked prickles 2 celled, hard and through. Achenes long oblong obovoid, compressed glabrous. Flowers are White in colour. It is common weed. Use: It has many medicinal properties like cooling, improve appetites, tonic etc.

29. *Ipomea sinuta* L.

Family: Convolvulaceae

Perennial, Stem cylindrical, long internodes, leaves alternate, deep palmately, divided with 5 principal lobes. Inflorescence 1-2, flower cyme, axillary, flowers pink, with conspicuous swelling at base, middle sepals with 1 bump, corolla broadly 5-lobed widely funnel shaped, cream coloured tube, lobes acute at tip, white to pinkish above, red, corolla fused; fruit capsule. Use: Grown as ornamentals.

30. *Merremia emarginata* (L) Burm.

Family: Convolvulaceae

Perennial; stem prostrate, rooted at nodes, herbaceous, sparsely pubescent, glabrescent; Flowers with very short or apparently absent peduncles, Fruit capsule, glabrous, blackish . Use: It is valued in Indian system of medicine for improving memory and for the treatment nervous disorders.

31. *Solanum xanthocarpum* L.

Family: Solanaceae

Annual, very spiny diffused herb, flowers purple, five petals, small bunches, sometimes opposite to the leaves; fruits glabrous, globular dropping berries, yellow or pale with green veins. Use: Stem, flowers and fruits being bitter and carminative are used for relieving burning sensation in the feet.

32. *Ruellia brittoniana* L.

Family: Acanthaceae

Perennial shrub, Flowers in leaf axils, funnel shaped, purple or blue coloured, showy, petals 5 long shaped; fruits and seeds blackish.

Use: Ground cover, mass planting attracts butterflies.

33. *Lantana camara* L.

Family: Verbenaceae

A straggling shrub, numerous recurved prickles on the branches, quadrangular, yellowish brown; flowers in dense corymbose, pedunculate, ovoid, head, white to violet coloured, peduncles opposite, axils 4 sided slender, hairy thickened upwards bracts, long ovate, acuminate, softy hairs on both sides, smaller upwards, calyx truncate, membranous, very hairy, corolla whitish violate coloured; fruits drupe; seeds black globose.

Use: To use as an inhalant for respiration problems.

34. *Hyptis suaveolans* L.

Family: Lamiaceae

Annual, erect shout, strongly aromatic viscid pubescent herbs. Flowers blue sessile, peduncle cyme in upper axils, fruit nutlets, 4 quadrate compressed, rugulose, brown.

Use: It is effective insecticide.

35. *Boerhaavia diffusa* L.

Family: Nyctaginaceae

A annual herb; root fusiform; stem prostrate, 2-3 fit divaricately branched, slender; purplish leaves at each node in unequal pairs, broad, long, ovate or rounded at the apex, green and glabrous above, margins entire, petioles nearly long as the blade; Flower very small, pink, shortly stalked, 4-10 together in small umbels arranged in slender long stalked, corymbose, axillary and terminal panicle, bracteoles small, lanceolate, acute, perianth long, limb funnel shaped dark pink with 5 narrow vertical bands outside, stamen 2 slightly exerted; fruit long 5 ribbed very glandular. Use: It cures kidney related diseases.

36. *Achyranthes aspera* L.

Family: Amaranthaceae

Perennial herb, erect, spreading, long lived; stem becomes woody at the base, flowers greenish-white, form narrow, elongated terminal spikes, bracts surrounded the flowers, heads spiny to touch. Use: It is widely used in asthmatic cough, snakebite, abdominal pain.

37. *Aerva lanata* (L) Juss.

Family: Amaranthaceae

Perennial herb, woody, prostrate or succulent, branched; woody root system; The tiny clusters of two/-three flowers grow in the leaf axils, Flowers green or dull white, dried flowers which look like soft spikes. Use: The plant is used as a food for animal.

38. *Alternanthera sessilis* (L) R.Br. ex.DC.

Family: Amaranthaceae

A prostrate annual herb, branches many; often rooting from the lower nodes, glabrous; Flowers white, sessile and shining arranged in dense, small, lanceolate, white or pink, perianth 3 mm long, tepals ovate, acute nerve scarious, ovary broad and long, compressed utricle broadly abovate, thick margins; suborbicular seeds. Use: It is used to treat hepatitis, lungs troubles.

39. *Celosia argentea* L.,

Family: Amaranthaceae

Erect, annual 1-3 ft tall, glabrous, branched, Flowers at first pinkish afterwards white, fruit, capsule type long, globase, tapering at the end, purple coloured. Seed subreniform, compressed, blackish shining. Use: Stems, leaves are used for treating of insetting sores, wounds and skin eruptions.

40. *Euphorbia granulata* L.

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Prostrate annual or perennial herb, whole plant short-hairy or partially hairy cyathia solitary axillary, Glands transversely ovate, yellowish, sometime reddish, subentire white or pink appendages; Fruits trigonous, smooth, either pubescent all over, with simple hairs.

Use: It values to assist HB, RBC's etc.

41. *Euphorbia hirta* L.,

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Annual erect herb, near about 15-20 cm tall, hispid yellowish crippled hairs; Seeds long avoid, trigonous, slightly transversely rugose, light reddish brown.

Use: It contains antibacterial activity.

42. *Euphorbia thymifolia* L.,

Family: Euphorbiaceae

A small prostrate annual herb; pubescent divaricately branched, slender, cylindrical, less hairy; Involucres limb present; obtusely keeled pubescent, style short, fruit long, capsule; seeds long, quadrangular, bluntly pointed with 5-6 transverse furrows.

Use: Juice of whole plant part is used in worm infection as stimulant.

43. *Phyllanthus asperulatus* L. Family: Euphorbiaceae

An annual herb; branched, flowers monoecious, the male flowers in the lower part, the females flowers are in upper part of branchlets, male pedicels short, sepals 6, obovate, rounded at apex, membranous, hyaline, glabrous, disc-glands 6, flat rounded, stamens 3, female flowers very shortly pedicellate, membranous, greenish, with hyaline margins, glabrous; Fruit is capsule; seeds triquetrous, rounded black. Use: It cures jaundice liver, disorders.

44. *Phyllanthus maderaspatensis* L. Family: Euphorbiaceae

Annual herb; erect much branched, glabrous, flowers axillary, the male flowers minute, in small clusters, subsessile, the female flower larger, solitary, shortly pedicellate, tepals 6 obovate, obtuse green with white margins; seeds long, trigonous, rounded on the back, muriculate in fine lines. Use: The leaves are expectorant and diaphoretic useful in sweats.

45. *Commelina benghalensis* Linn.

Family: Commelinaceae

An annual prostrate or erect glabrous herb, near about 5-16 cm tall; upper branches of cyme 2-3 flowered, the lower 1-2 flowered, sepals small, oblong, pubescent, petals blue, anther oblong, ovary celled, 3 ovulate closely pitted. Use: It is used to cure wounds, boils and prickly heat.

46. *Cyperus compressus* L.,

Family: Cyperaceae

A annual erect, glabrous herb; root fibrous; flower umbel simple often with a sessile, head rays long, bearing 4-8 terminal spikelets, bracts 3-5 finely acuminate leaf like, the longest leaves, spikelets much compressed, yellow. 20-40 flowered, angular, closely scarred, scarcely winged, glume imbricate keel produced into a lightly recurved laterally compressed long, beyond the obtuse tip side membranous green striate, stamen 3, long ligulate anthers.

Use: It is use to treating skin related diseases.

47. *Apluda Mutica* L.

Family: Poaceae

A tall slender, perennial, leafy grass; stem densely tufted, solid; Leaves narrowed from the middle to a filiform tip and usually below into a long petiole, sheath long, the mouth not auricled. Inflorescence very variable of spikelets, clustered on short peduncles, rachis of inflorescence slender, glabrous, bracts of spikelets, sessile or

pedicellate, spikelets long, lower glume spreading strict or bicuspidate, with hyaline margins, upper floral glume 3-5 nerved below the sinus. **Use:** This grass is used as for cattle.

48. *Dichanthium aristatum* (Poir) C.E. Hubb. Family: Poaceae

A perennial with slender erect culms, nodes usually bearded; two to four racemes, erect and rather close, Inflorescence pedunculate, first glume of spikelets not indurate, stalks of the racemes hairy, pedicellate spikelets usually male or biserval, sometimes neuter, but both glumes well developed and often with lemmas. Basal sterile florets barren; without significant palea.

Use: Highly esteemed as fodder grass, it is eagerly eaten by cattles.

49. *Echinochloa colonum* (L) Link. Family: Poaceae

Annual, root fibrous, shallow, culms stout, usually reddish purple, erect, ascending or decumbent, often branching from the base, often rooting at the lower nodes, sometimes nodes conspicuously swollen and geniculate, compressed, lower internodes often exposed, keeled, glabrous, ligules absent; leaves with pointed tips, leaf blades light green, sometimes with transverse bands, flat, elongate, apex acute; Panicle erect or nodding green, spreading, ascending, branched, upper ones crowded. Spikelets green tinged, crowded, first glume, 3-nerved nearly half as long as spikelets, second glume 7 nerved, the lemma similar to glume, palea ovate, glabrous, glossy; fruit caryopsis whitish, broadly ovate, flat on one side.

Use: A warm season bunchgrass use as cattle fodder.

50. *Setaria indica* (L) P. Beauv. Family: Poaceae

Annual herbs; erect or geniculately ascending, nodes glabrous, smooth, ligule reduced to a ciliate rim; blades flat lanceolate, glabrous or pilose, subcordate at base scaberulous along margins, finely acuminate at apex; Panicles spiciform interrupted dense flowered, often drooping spikelets subsistent, broadly oblong or elliptic, involucre bristles, few, smoother minutely barbed. Lower glume oblong, lower lemma ovate, 4-6 nerved, apaleate, male or barren upper lemma, coriaceous, plano-convex, lodicules 2, minute; Grain ovate, gray brown free within the hardened lemma and Pale. **Use:** The straw is used for thatching and bedding for cultivation purpose.

51. *Sporobolus indicus* (L) R. Br. Family: Poaceae

Perennial herb, culm tufted, terete, tall; hard to uproot, simple or branched from near the base slender, nodes glabrous; Leaves sheath compressed, long, smooth, branches alternate barren in the lower part, suberect and spreading; on maturity pedicels filiform shorter or longer than the spikelets, spikelets obovate, grayish-green. Lower glume some times lacerate at apex, Upper glume narrowly, ovate, Lemma ovate, 1 nerved, acute at apex, Palea subequal to the lemma obscurely and closely 2 nerved, acute at apex; Grains oblong, obovate, reddish brown after removal of loose pericarp. **Use:** The plant is used to enrich the blood, reduce swelling and correct gonorrhoea.

52. *Themeda quadrivalvis* (L) Kuntze Family: Poaceae

Annual grass; stem suberect or geniculately, Sheath glabrous, the upper with scattered bulbous based hairs towards the mouth, ligule membranous, rounded, glabrous panicle, suberect occupying stem usually dense, lower branched, solitary, 2-3 nate filiform. Involucral spikelets whorled, sessile, persistent linear, lanceolate, acute, long reddish barren or imperfectly male lower, involucre glume along the winged, keel with stiff bristles from large tubercular base, otherwise, glabrous, pedicellate spikelets narrow not winged. **Use:** in decoction and the roots is drunk as treatment for dysmenorrhoea.

CONCLUSION:

In survey total 52 Angiospermic weed plant species are found. Out of them the 21 families are of dicot plants i.e. 13 Polypetalae, 6 Gamopetalae and 2 Monochlamydae families and the remaining families i.e. 3 are of monocot plants are found.

These are the Floristic analysis of the families. Rather than most of the species of weed plants are considered to undesirable in any wrong space. They are unwanted to human controlled setting. While the weed is generally has a negative connection to the other plants.

But most of the weeds are not dangerous, they gives economic and medicinal use also. Weeds are socially benefitted plants. They give beneficial properties and most of the collected species gives more medicinal used for curing diseases. (Rothe, 2002)

Some beneficial aspects of weeds are:

- a) Some weeds are used as edible purpose. Their parts like leaves, roots, fruits, may be used for making medicine.
- b) Some weeds attract insects, which may protect other plants from harmful pests. Weeds may also act as 'living mulch' i.e. providing ground cover that reduces moisture loss and prevents erosion.
- c) Weeds may also improve soil fertility.

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