



# Role of agricultural weeds in ethano-veterinary medicine

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**Received:** 04-Mar-2022, Manuscript No. AAPBH-22-49793; **Editor assigned:** 07-Mar-2022, Pre QC No. AAPBH-22-49793 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 21-Mar-2022, QC No. AAPBH-22-49793; **Revised:** 28-Mar-2022, Manuscript No. AAPBH-22-49793 (R); **Published:** 07-Apr-2022, DOI: 10.51268/2736-1802.22.10.80.

## DESCRIPTION

Weeds are the most expensive category of agricultural pests. Globally, weeds cause more yield losses than pests, phytopathogens, root-eating nematodes, or warm-blooded pests (rabbits, birds, deer, and other large herbivores). Increase production costs because the principles and standards of organic farming exclude the use of most herbicides, many organic farmers consider weeds to be the greatest obstacle to successful organic production, and effective organic weed control is a top priority for research. Weeds are always a part of life, especially in vegetable crops. With a little care and timely weeding, home gardeners can turn most weeds into useful organic matter. However, the cost of weed control can actually be summed up on an acre nursery, and a vegetable weed field on the order of 10-100 acres can mean crop failure. An ecological understanding of weeds is the basis of an effective organic weed management program that can make the difference between success and failure.

The term "weed" is defined as an out-of-place plant, an unwanted plant, or a plant that is a pest to impede the production of crops or livestock. The term usually applies to all plant species that are often pests, such as: Lambsquarters (*Chenopodium album*), pigweeds (*Amaranthus spp.*) and crabgrass (*Digitaria spp.*). However, weed handbooks and weed advertising materials include weed species such as clover (*Trifolium spp.*), Fruit grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), *Festuca arundinacea*, Vetch (*Vicia villosa*), and Jerusalem artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*). It is listed in the plants that many farmers rate as forage crops, cover crops, or food crops when cultivated in appropriate conditions. In fact, "spontaneous crops" such as buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum*), winter Secale cereals, corn (*Zea mays*), and even soybeans (*Glycine max*) can be self-sown and appear in other parts of the crop. Potential weeds rotation when they do so is no longer desired. Weeds are one of the main bottlenecks of dried seed rice compared to other

established methods. This is because rice and weeds appear at the same time and there is no stagnant water to control the growth of weeds in the early stages of cultivation (Farooq et al., 2011). Harvesting wheat requires the first 45 days of weed-free stages. Average yield loss due to weeds Different wheat growing zones will change from 2030, depending on weed type and density, management practices and environmental factors. Weed reduction in wheat cultivation was the main cause of the yield reduction (Chhokar et al. 2012). For example, *Achyranthes aspera* Linn, which belongs to the Amaranthaceae family, is common in the tropical world. You can see that it grows in many places as an exotic species and a common weed. It is an invasive species in many areas, including the environment of many Pacific islands. The leaves are used to remove urinary stones from Billy goats. Leaf paste is mixed with butter and applied to the wound to help prevent myiasis. Flowers are used as an anthelmintic for cattle. Fresh root extract is used to expel the placenta and lochia after birth (Khan, 2009). The Gramineae family was the predominant family of 10 species, and the Asteraceae was the second most common family with 4 species of weeds. Of the 149 species, 12 species such as *C. zizanioides* (anti-inflammatory), *P. lanatum* (improves bull fertility), *C. citratus* (glandular secretions), *S. saccharatum* and *T. triandra* (malaria), *A. funiculata* (anti-cancer), *K. argentia* (skin allergy), *T. villosus* (antibacterial), *C. radiates* (eye infection), *S. nervosa* (jaundice), *E. persicus* (antifungal agent) and *P. repens* (dysfunctional bovine organ) are rarely reported from this region and other parts of the world. It is worth noting that most of these plants have not been pharmacologically studied. Therefore, they can be used in detailed phytochemical screenings and bioactivity assays to validate their traditional uses.

Also, a little-known *P. annua*, *D. annulatum*, *P. infirma*, *S. viridis*, *S. bengalense*, *U. setigera*, *D. setigera*, *B. prostrata*, *C. barbata*, *S. glauca*, *S. intermedia* and *E. minor* highly cited.

## CONCLUSION

The current research documents ethnic veterinary medicines that can be used as a database for future scientific research. Herbs in all plant categories have been observed and shrubs were the well-documented ethnic veterinary plants by local informants. Rural population reported that the new generation is not great interest in traditional knowledge through social, cultural and modernization, Therefore, there is an urgent need to document and preserve the ethnographic plants used for both diseases of humans and livestock (Prakash et al., 2021).

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