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Common Weeds of Rabi Crops of Bundi District, Rajasthan, India

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ABSTRACT: A weed is any plant growing where it is not desired. Many crop weeds are common in various states, which are rapidly invading the various crops growing areas of states. In India crops are classified on the basis of seasons, into two groups which are Rabi and Kharif. Rabi crops are cultivated in the winter season. Common Rabi crop weeds of Bundi district, a part of Haroti region have been communicated in present paper.

KEYWORDS: Dicotyledon, Floristic, Kharif, Monocotyledon, Rabi

I. INTRODUCTION

Bundi lies between $24^{\circ} 59' 11''$ and $25^{\circ} 53' 11''$ N latitudes and $75^{\circ} 19' 30''$ and $76^{\circ} 19' 30''$ E longitudes. This district is a part of Haroti region, which forms the south - eastern region of Rajasthan state. Bundi district is rich not only in floristic point of view but also in diverse crops and vegetables. A general account of Rabi crop weeds of area is considered in this communication.

The toughest conflict between crops and weeds mostly happens when they compete closely to each other in growth and reproduction. The weeds associated with crops differ for the Kharif, summer and Rabi crop types, though similar weeds may occur at different sites within each of these.

Rabi are Arabic terms, which reflect seasons. In our country Rabi and Kharif are types of crops, based on the seasons winter and rainy. Rabi crops are cultivated in the winter season. Their seeds are planted at the start of the winter season and the crop is harvested at the end of the winter season or during the start of spring season.

Rabi crops must be cultivated during the winter season, which necessitates appropriate watering. However, Rabi crops are affected by unseasonal rainfall that might occur in November and December. The most commercial Rabi crops of area are wheat, barley, peas, gram, mustard, coriander, cumin, chickpea and linseed.

II. RELATED WORKS

Notable floristic studies of various part of country have been made by various authors (Kanodia, and Gupta, 1972; Bansal and Sen, 1981; Shetty and Singh, 1987-93; Sharma, 1999; Singh and Singh, 2002; Meena, 2012; Akshatha, Murthy and Lakshimidevi, 2013 and Sharma, 2020 and 2022). Common Rabi crop weeds of Bundi district have been observed in present communication.

III. METHODOLOGY

In the present context weeds of Rabi crop fields of area have been recorded. This study is based on field tours and collection of plant specimens in various agriculture fields. To record the relevant information, various crop fields of area was visited in winter seasons by author from 2020 to 2021. Herbarium specimen of different Rabi crop weeds were collected and preserved in herbarium chamber, Govt. College Bundi by author. Present paper deals with common Rabi crop weeds of Bundi district, south-east Rajasthan.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The group of Rabi or winter season is associated with crops grown after the Kharif crops have been harvested. Main Rabi crops included in the area are - *Triticum aestivum* (Wheat), *Hordeum vulgare* (Barley), *Avena sativa* (Oat), Legumes like *Pisum sativum* (peas), *Cicer arietinum* (gram), *Lens culinaris* (lentil) and *Brassica campestris* (sarson).

Some examples of Rabi crops dicotyledon weeds are *Argemone mexicana* L., *Argemone ochroleuca* Sweet., *Lepidium didymum* L., *Lepidium sativum* L., *Anethum graveolens* L., *Anagallis arvensis* L., *Fumaria indica* (Hauensk.) Pug., *Orobancha aegyptiaca* Pers., *Silene conoidea* L., *Sisymbrium irio* L., *Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill., *Sonchus brachyotus* DC., *Sonchus oleraceus* L., *Spergularia flaccida* (Madden) I. M. Turner, *Chenopodium album* L., *Chenopodium murale* L., *Convolvulus arvensis* L., *Melilotus albus* Medik., *Melilotus indicus* (L.) All., *Lathyrus aphaca* L. and *Pluchea lanceolata* (DC.) C. B. Clarke.

The other common winter season dicot weeds of area are: *Solanum nigrum* L., *Solanum virginianum* L., *Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweet., *Acalypha indica* L., *Stellaria media* (L.) Vill., *Euphorbia dracunculoides* Lam., *Ranunculus sceleratus* L., *Malva parviflora* L., *Medicago polymorpha* L., *Medicago monantha* (C. A. Mey.) Trautv., *Vicia hirsuta* (L.) Gray and *Vicia sativa* L.

The common monocotyledon weeds appear in the Rabi crops of area are - *Phalaris minor* Retz., *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers., *Asphodelus tenuifolius* Cav., *Polypogon monspeliensis* (L.) Desf., *Eragrostis pilosa* (L.) P. Beauv., *Cyperus rotundus* L. *Asphodelus tenuifolius* Cav., *Eriocaulon quinqueangulare* L., *Phalaris minor* Retz. *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. is also valuable as fodder for cattle.

V. CONCLUSION

The herbs, shrubs of winter seasons start germination in late rains and flowers in the middle or end of this season. Weeds may be annuals, biennials and perennials as their habit, those which live one, two, or many years. Some weeds are used as fodder, they possess good amount of nutrients. Some weeds are cultivated sometimes for this purpose. Under certain conditions our useful field and garden plants might be considered as weeds. Species diversity plays a significant role in maintaining crop ecosystem. Different weed species of angiosperm plants grows in different crop habitat of study area. Crop weeds are common in various states, which are rapidly invading the various crops growing areas of states. Rabi crop weeds occur in different crops fields and rapidly invading the Wheat, Mustard, Oat, Peas and many other crops. General account of common weeds of Rabi crops of this area are considered in this communication.

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