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## Survey of weeds at Anubhavi subramaniar temple in Coimbatore district

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### Abstract

The present investigation was carried out, in survey of weeds at Anubhavi subramaniar temple in Coimbatore district. Weeds are unwanted and undesirable plants which interfere with the utilization of land water resources and thus adversely affect human welder. But it has also useful aspects to the environment as well as the economically. Weed plants are utilized like medicine, food, ornamental and economical aspects. Many weeds are used as traditional medicine in India. The present weed survey revealed that weeds it can be used as many aspects such as ornamental, medicinal, and food.

**Keywords:** Weeds, food, medicine, and etc.

### Introduction

Taxonomy is the classification of organism in an ordered system that indicates natural relationships. Weeds are unwanted and undesirable plants which interfere with the utilization of land water resources and thus adversely affect human welder (Rao, 1999) [7]. But it has also useful aspects to the environment as well as the economically. There are approximately 250,000 species of plants worldwide of those about 3% or 8000 species behave as weed. Anubhavi subramaniar temple is an ancient temple situated in the outskirts of Coimbatore & it is located on the Anaikatty highway. The Anubhavi subramainar is one of the religious shrines in the region. This Anubhavi subramaniar swami temple is located at peryathadagam, at a distance of 12 kms from Coimbatore.

### Characteristics of weeds

Certain characteristics are associated with and allow the survival of weeds. Weeds possess one or more of the following

1. Abundant seed production
2. Rapid population establishment
3. Long-term survival of buried seed
4. Adaptation for spread
5. Presence of vegetative reproductive structure and ability to occupy sites disturbed by human activities

### Classification of weeds

Weeds are classified based on their life cycle such as annual, biennial, and perennial. Annual weeds- Annual weeds germinate and spread by seed, having an average lifespan of one year. Biennial weeds- Biennial weeds complete their life cycle in two years, germination and forming rosettes their first year and production flowers and seed their second year. Perennial weeds- Perennial weeds return every year and normally produce log taproot in addition to seeds.

### Uses of weeds

Weed plants are utilized like medicine, food, ornamental and economical aspects. Many weeds are used as traditional medicine in India *Cynodon dactylon* (Badi prakash nagori and Renu solanki, 2015), *Tridax procumbens* (Atish, 2015), *Abutilon indicum* (Akshaya et al., 2017). Few weeds are used as ornamental plant like *Melinis repens* (Alicia melgoza et al., 2014). Some weeds are used as food crop in various part of the world *Setaria viridis* (Austin, 2006) used in Africa, *Alternanthera sessilis* tender stem, leaves and flowers are consumed as

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vegetable in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu (Laxmi sravani *et al.*, 2017).

### Methodology

The study was studied out during the last two year (2018-2019) with field studies, herbarium consultation, interaction with the local peoples, and ethnic communities. The collected weed plants are identified based on the identified available

literatures, and gamble volumes. It is hopes that this data will be useful to identify the weed plants.

### Results and Discussion

The identified weed plants are 10 species distributed in 9 genera, 6 belonging families. The most common families are in, Malvaceae (5 species), rest of the families were represented by single species, the results shown on Table.1.

**Table 1:** Weed survey in Anubhavi hills

Plant name	Family	Reference
<i>Polycorpaea corymbosa</i> (L.) Lam	Caryophyllaceae	Sindhu and Manarama 2013
<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm.f	Malvaceae	Viarouge <i>et al.</i> , 1997
<i>Sida cardifolia</i> L. sweet	Malvaceae	Viarouge <i>et al.</i> , 1997
<i>Abutilon indicum</i> L.	Malvaceae	Rahuman <i>et al.</i> , 2008 [8]
<i>Malvastrum cormandelianum</i> L.	Malvaceae	Naidu, 2012 [4]
<i>Hibiscus micranthus</i> L.f	Malvaceae	Naidu, 2012 [4]
<i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Ananthagiri Komuraiah <i>et al.</i> , 2009 [7]
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	Zygophyllaceae	Hillocks, 1998 [6]
<i>Cardiospermum helicacabum</i> L.	Sapindaceae	Naidu, 2012 [4]
<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (L.)	Fabaceae	Richa Bhardwaj <i>et.al.</i> , 2016 [5]

Akshaya *et al.*, reported that *Abutilon indicum* L. is weed, in the present study, to concordance results were concluded that *Abutilon indicum* L. as a weed. Some of the weed plants were used as traditional medicine like, *Cardiospermum halicacabum* L. having activities like antimicrobial, antifungal, antiparasitic, antidiarrheal, anxiolytic, rubifacient, antipyretic and management of painful, arthritic inflammatory conditions (Syed Atif Raza *et al.*, 2013) [9]. Still now there no scientific recorded for the survey of weeds in Anubhavi temple and the plant. It's study further attention and identifies the uses of weeds.

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### Herbarium preparation

It consists of a five step process collecting, poisoning, pressing and drying, mounting and labelling.

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