



RESEARCH PAPER

Phytosociological studies on weeds in paddy BPT5204 crop fields of Kurnool district (united), A.P., India

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Abstract : The study revealed the presence of 31 species that are distributed in 26 genera and 17 families. Among them *Phyllanthusamarus* Schum. & Thonn. of the family Euphorbiaceae was showing highest number of total individuals (495). Euphorbiaceae family is dominated with 6 species followed by Amaranthaceae and Asteraceae families with 4 species in each; Cyperaceae, Molluginaceae and Poaceae with 2 species in each; 11 families such as Apocynaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Cleomaceae, Commelinaceae, Hydrophyllaceae, Lamiaceae, Lythraceae, Nyctaginaceae, Onagraceae, Solanaceae and Teliaceae families were represented with a single species. In the studied paddy crop fields the highest IVI value (35.92) was showing for *Ammaniabaccifera* L. of the family Lythraceae. Since the weed species might compete better to reduce growth and yield of associated crop, this phytosociological information is necessary to take appropriate cultural, mechanical, biological and chemical measures for their control.

Key Words : Phytosociology, Agro-ecosystems, Paddy fields, Weeds, IVI, Dominance

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