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Potential health benefits from agricultural weeds

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Astract

The weedy plant life in the agricultural sector has a wide ecological tolerance range, allowing them to adapt effectively to new environments and maintain high population densities. People in the cultivated field have valuable traditional knowledge about weeds and how to utilize them, which should be investigated further. This document provides a list of applications for a few weeds that have been gathered from farms and gardens in the JNKVV region near Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.

Keywords: Weed, Jabalpur, Medicinal utilities, JNKVV

Introduction

When it comes to farming and gardening, weeds are a major obstacle that must be overcome. Since the advent of agriculture, the global human population has exploded. Therefore, man is still fighting an uphill battle to increase food and fiber production via the careful administration of crops in which weeds play a significant role. Weeds still exist despite our best efforts to eradicate them by measures such as using weed-free seeds, plowing, cultivating, hoeing, hand-pulling, and rotating crops. A weed is an invasive plant that is not part of the intended crop in a garden or farm. Weeds are a great illustration of a species that has successfully fought for its survival. About 30 percent of the roughly 300,000 plant species recognized worldwide are considered weeds. The weedy plant life in the agricultural sector has a wide ecological tolerance range, allowing them to adapt effectively to new environments

and maintain high population densities. They are able to adapt to new environments and live because of their extraordinary ability for adaptation. Historically, people have paid little attention to weeds, even as they multiplied, spread, and dispersed their seeds. Most weeds, however, don't do much damage to the crops they're meant to protect. Weeds are able to spread more easily in ecosystems that have been manipulated by humans, such as agricultural fields, botanic gardens, and so on. Most weeds can survive and even thrive in a wide range of environments. Agricultural weed flora is made up of a wide variety of plants. Once a weed species is introduced to a garden, its competitive ability—a function of its vegetative habit, capability for seed germination, seedling development, ecesis, and life span—largely determines whether or not that species will thrive in a specific area.

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Weeds cause a decrease in agricultural production, which has been proven by a number of researchers. 7-8. Due to their aggressive character, weeds are capable of releasing a high volume of seeds that have a good chance of germinating and spreading. Weeds are easily speared in locations where their unique characteristics prevent other plants from flourishing by limiting the soil's nutrient supply. Agricultural weed flora thrives in the mild climate, and as a result, many uncommon but vital species are kept alive and well. The current project is a study of the therapeutic value of common weeds that appear in agricultural settings. Making medical use of these weeds is offered as a solution to this issue. With this in mind, it seems sense to investigate the potential therapeutic value of widespread agricultural weeds as a means of making up for such losses. Therefore, the purpose of this article is to assess the therapeutic potential of garden-grown fields. Instead of spraying them with poison, weeds might be dug up and put to good use as food or medicine.

Material and methods

Weed flora of agriculture and cultivated fields of JNKVV, Jabalpur was the study site. Daily and seasonal survey of the different areas of the field was carried out from the areas. Information on the medicinal utility of different parts of the weeds against various disorders was collected by the traditional peoples of field ⁷. It has been observed that the traditional knowledge which people of the cultivated field posses on the weeds and their uses is of much use which should be explored properly.

Observation

Below, we will discuss the agricultural weed flora and its medicinal benefits. The names of these weeds are listed, first alphabetically, then by family.

Pneumonia therapy often includes the use of *Acalypha indica* (Euphorbiaceae) leaf juice. The acalyphin alkaloids found in this plant are used to treat conditions including scabies and snake bites. Earaches and skin disorders are also treated using

the juice of the leaves.

(Amaranthaceae) *Achyranthus aspera*.

For scorpion stings, you may treat the wound using a paste made from the plant's roots. Plants are utilized in its whole for teeth. Coughs may be treated orally using a mixture of plant ash and a tiny amount of sugar. For skin disorders and piles, try using a leaf paste.

(Asteraceae) *Ageratum conyzoides*.

The hair lice-fighting and leprosy-treating properties of the leaves are only two of their many uses. Cuts, burns, and other injuries may be treated using a leaf paste. Leaf juice helps with scabies and other skin diseases. In the primrose family, *Anagallis arvensis*. The juice from the leaves is used to cure leprosy and a fear of water.

Mexican Argemone, or Papaveraceae.

Ulcers and leprosy are treated with the leaf paste. Coughs, asthma, and headaches may be treated with seeds. Making a fine paste out of the whole plant (excluding the root) and applying it to any white spots on your lips or body. Injuries, swelling, and aches might all benefit from a latex injection.

Sensitive Biophytum (Oxalidaceae)

Cuts and headaches are treated with the leaf paste. Menstrual difficulties may be helped by using a leaf paste made with cow's milk.

Nyctaginaceae *Boerhaavia diffusa*

If you have a headache, try using the entire plant. In order to clean the blood, a leaf is taken. Asthma, cough, and fever are all treated with the root. Abortion treatment consists of a root paste mixed with cow milk. Jaundice may be treated by consuming tender leaves.

(Caesalpinaceae) *Cassia absus*.

Leaf extract helps with coughs and speeds up recovery. Seeds have been shown to be effective in treating ocular diseases and in acting as a median disease coolant. A pulse made by cooking the seed.

This is the *Cassia tora* plant, of the family Caesalpinaceae.

Leaf paste is used as an antiseptic for wounds, boils, and burns, and the leaf itself may be used to cure night blindness. To alleviate abdominal discomfort, eat seed. Fever and irregular growth in children are treated with root. *Enispermaceae* (*Cocculus hirsutus*) If you have a fever or a problem with your urine, try some leaf decoction. *Poaceae* species *Cynodon dactylon* Stomach ulcers are treated with the entire plant. Both piles and vomiting respond well to a dose of leaf paste. Family *Fabaceae*, genus *Desmodium* A bodily soreness might be relieved by using the whole plant. Dysentery, diarrhea, and tooth pain are all treated with the leaf.

The aster family member *Eclipta prostrata* Coconut oil and leaf juice is a popular hair treatment. The remedy for a snake bite is a paste made from the plant's roots, and it is administered topically. Malaria may be treated with a boiling plant powder. To treat conjunctivitis, burn the plant to a powder, then combine the powder with little coconut oil and dab it on your eyelids. Family *Euphorbiaceae*; genus *Euphorbia hirta*

Toothaches and nausea may be treated by using the whole plant. An antidote for a snake bite may be found in the juice of a certain leaf. In cases of scabies and scorpion stings, latex may be helpful. Family *Evolvulaceae*, genus *Evolvulus* Asthma, bronchitis, and ulcers are treated with the leaf. In cases of stomach ache or a scorpion bite, the whole plant is administered. The combination of whole-plant ash and mustard oil is used topically to treat skin diseases. Leaf has been shown to be effective in treating asthma and bronchitis.

(*Asteraceae*) *Lagascea mollis* Cuts and wounds are treated with a leaf paste. For earaches, send flowers.

Corniculate Oxalis, or *Oxalidaceae*. Leaf aids in the treatment of coughs, indigestion, and diarrhea. The leaf may also be used to treat skin infections and bug bites. The whole plant is used to treat skin eruptions and wounds when combined with black pepper. *Asteraceae*, or the *hysterophorous parthenium*. Flowers may help relieve a cold-related nose blockage. A fine mixture of leaves and two or three minced garlic cloves is used to staunch the discharge of pus from the ear. *Malvaceae*, or *Sida acuta*. Boil and burn pastes include flowers. Snake bites are treated with a root paste. In cases of gastrointestinal trouble or abdominal discomfort, a leaf may be taken. Family *Malvaceae* *Sida* Dysentery and gonorrhea are treated with the entire plant. Boils and wounds are treated with a root paste. The black solanum, or *Solanaceae*. As a leaf, it treats diarrhea and stomach aches. The usage of the plant as a whole helps with jaundice and the accumulation of urine.

The aster family member *Tridax procumbens* Leaf paste is used to open sores, cuts, and boils. Diarrhea, dysentery, and even leprosy may all be helped by eating the leaf. Discussion and Results Twenty-two different weeds from fourteen different families were identified as having significant therapeutic properties. Various plant sections have been demonstrated to have therapeutic value after undergoing disease-specific investigation. The leaves of the weeds were thought to be their greatest asset. The leaves of 20 different weeds have been demonstrated to be effective in treating various diseases. The entire plant is next; research has shown that the roots of 11 different plants have therapeutic value. Six different weeds have been revealed to have medicinal properties when applied to their roots, according to the investigation. Research shows that just around a dozen different weeds are used to treat things like cuts, wounds, boils, and burns. Asthma sufferers and those with skin disorders both have access to eight distinct weed types. The nutrient value of a farm's weed flora is reduced, which has a knock-on impact on the growth and quality of the crops grown there. These weeds have made themselves at home in the agricultural field,

where they can get enough water and food. They affect the development of cultivated species/crops and are often found growing in the same habitats as those crops. Due to rising labor and other production expenses that cut into the net revenue generated by selling the cut flowers of the cultivated fields, etc., weed control issues provide

a significant challenge to the cultivated and managing authorities of the agricultural field. Weeds may be highly helpful in treating a wide range of illnesses because to the medicinal properties found in different portions of the plant. We can learn more about weeds' potential health benefits before we swarm them.

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