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OBNOXIOUS PLANTS AND WEEDS OF DISTRICT LAKHIMPUR KHERI AND IN ADJACENT AREAS OF U.P. INDIA

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ABSTRACT

In this present study, the paper innumerate 101 Obnoxious Angiospermic plants those are growing in District Lakhimpur Kheri and the adjacent areas. In this survey total district area was studied and collected the information of the Obnoxious Angiospermic plants that are grown, wild, planted, cultivated & naturalized of road sides, park avenues and gardens in the area. Since a great change has been seen within last 05 years in the wild and cultivated species. That there are some plants those not eaten by animals. Therefore, there is a great need for a complete study conducted on the obnoxious plants. The plants were identified with the help of different published flora and herbarium lodged in different places of India. A survey of Obnoxious plants and Weeds was conducted for 5 year (2010-2015), during the study period it has been put in mind that no place should be missed because every and each place is highly valuable and important to collect and record new plant species. The progressive and repeated Botanical survey in understanding of the flora of a region gives an uptodate information about plants growing in that area. The critical review of a literature reveals that the work on an Angiospermic flora covering district Lakhimpur Kheri was under taken by various workers in the past viz. Hooker (1872-1879), Duthei (1903-1929). But the survey was on all type of Angiospermic plants. Now it has been taken in mind that how many Obnoxious plants are growing in Lakhimpur Kheri district and adjacent areas.

Keywords : Obnoxious plants, Lakhimpur Kheri, Adjacent Area, Herbarium

Introduction

Lakhimpur Kheri district is the largest district in Uttar Pradesh, India, and a part of Lucknow division situated on the border with Nepal. Its administrative capital is the city of Lakhimpur with a total area of 7,680 square kilometres (2,970 sq mi). Historically Lakhimpur was formerly known as *Luxmipur*. Kheri is a town 2 kilometres (1.2 mi) from Lakhimpur. It has the name derived from a tomb built over the remains of Saiyid Khurd, who died in 1563. Another theory suggests that the name derives from the *khair* trees that once covered large tracts in the area. Dudhwa National Park is in Lakhimpur Kheri and is the only national park in Uttar Pradesh.It is home to many rare and endangered species including tigers, leopards, swamp deer, hispid hares and Bengal florican Traditions point to the inclusion of this place under the rule of the Lunar race of Hastinapur, and several places are associated with episodes in the Mahabharata. Many villages contain ancient mounds in which fragments of sculpture have been found, Balmiar-Barkhar and Khairigarh being the most remarkable. A stone horse was found near Khairabad and bears the inscription of Samudra Gupta, dated in the 4th century. Samudra Gupta, Kingof Magadha performed *Ashvamedha yajna* in which a horse is left to freely roam in the entire nation, so as to display the power of king and to underline the importance of his conquest. The stone replica of the horse, is now in the Lucknow Museum.

The district is within the Terai lowlands at the base of the Himalayas, with several rivers and lush green vegetation. Situated between 27.6° and 28.6° north latitude and 80.34° and 81.30° east longitudes, and about 7,680 square kilometres (2,970 sq mi) in area, it is roughly triangular in shape, the flattened apex pointing north. The district is located at about the height of 147 meters above sea level. Lakhimpur Kheri is bounded on the north by the river Mohan, separating it from Nepal; on the east by the Kauriala river, separating it from Bahraich; on the south by Sitapur and Hardoi; and on the west by Pilibhit and ShahjahanpurSeveral rivers flow across Lakhimpur. Some of these are Sharda, Ghagra, Koriyala, Ull, Sarayan, Chauka, Gomti, Kathana, Sarayu and Mohana.The climate is hot throughout the year except the rainy seasons. During summer(March to June), the temperature can reach above 40 °C (104 °F) and in winters(October to February) it can drop to around 4 °C (39 °F). The nights are very cold during winter and fog is very common in this season. The annual average rainfall in Lakhimpur Kheri is 1,500.3 millimetres (59.07 in), mostly in the monsoon months (July to September).

So in the present paper all the total area of tehsils and blocks of district Lakhimpur Kheri have been studied to find out the poisonous plants, and collected the information of the Obnoxious plants that are grown, wild, planted, cultivated & naturalized of road sides, park avenues and gardens. The plants were identified with the help of different published flora and herbarium lodged in different places of India, Herbarium of FRI & BSI, Dehradun, CNH, Hawrah, CSIR, Delhi. The information on the Obnoxious plant's species has been gathered from the tribals, Old Men and Sheepherds during field survey. The study suggests that the tribal people,

Old Men and Sheepherds are aware of such Obnoxious plants and their harmful effects.

Material and Method

In this present survey the total grown plants of different places e.g. River banks, Canals, Ponds, Pools, Puddles Lakes and Water channels have been studied At every place I have gone and personally examined the plants and excursion were also made at least three times a week, otherwise 4-5 time in a month of the years to see and watch the obnoxious plants and to collect the information. The attempts have also been made to watch and record as far as possible immediately.

All the collected Obnoxious plants species from District Bijnor were identified with the help of different published floras and Herbarium e.g. IARI Delhi, BSI Dehradun, FRI Dehradun, BSI Allahabad, CNH Calcutta, (Hawrah) etc.

Observation

I would like to tell that the plants play an important and vital role for the existence of life in the universe but they are eradicating day by day to the urbanization from the original home. Here are giving 101 obnoxious plants and weed those were studied in the survey. Some plants are eaten in early stage but later on at maturity they are non-eatable. During the survey following obnoxious plants species were collected from different places:

The following is the list of plants were collected from different places during the survey: -

Obnoxious Plants and Weeds

Menispermaceae

Tinospora cordifolia (Willd) Miers.

Papaveraceae

Agremone mexicana Linn.
A. ochroleuca Sweet.

Cleomaceae

*Cleome brachycarpa*Vahl.
C. viscose Linn.
Gynandrpis gynandra (Linn.) Briq.
T.dioica Roxb
T. aphylla (Linn.) Karst.

Passifloraceae

Passiflora foetida L.

Tamaricaceae

Tamarix troupie Hole.

Caesalpiniaceae

Cassia occidentalis Linn.
C. tora Linn.
C. alata Linn.

Papilionaceae

Medicago alba Desr.
M. indica All.
Pongamia pinnata (Linn.) Pierre

Rosaceae

Rosa alba Linn.
R. banksiae R. Br.
R. brunoni Lindl.
R. *indica* Linn

Solanaceae

Brugmansia suaveolens Bircht. &Presl.
Datura metel Linn.
D. stramonium Linn.
Nicotiana tobacum Linn.
Solanum xanthocarpum Schrad. & H. Wendl.

Cactaceae

Opuntia cochinillifera Wall
O. dillenii Haw.
O. elatior Mill.

Molluginaceae Apiaceae

Glinus lotoides Linn

Bignoniaceae

Kigelia pinnata Jacq.

Violaceae

Viola odorata Linn.
V. tricolor Linn.

Rubiaceae

*Paederia foetida*Linn.

Pedaliaceae

Sesamum indicum Linn.
*S. mulayanum*Nair.

Theophrastaceae

Jacquinia ruscifolia Jacq.

Apocynaceae

Catheranthus pusillus (Murr.) G.Don.
C. roseus (Linn.) G. Don.
Nerium indicum Mill.
N. oleander Linn.
Thevetia peruviana (Pers.)Merr.

Celastraceae

Celastrusor biculatus Thunb.
C. paniculata Willd.

Asteraceae

Xanthium strumarium Linn.
Ageratum conyzoides Linn.
Carthamus oxycantha Bieb.
Cersium arvense (Linn.) Scop
Artemisia nilagrica (Clark) Pomp.
A. scoparia Waldst
Parthenium hysterophorus Linn.
Blumea mollis (D.Don.) Merr.
Laggera aurita Sch. Bip.
Spilanthes acmella Linn.
S. oleracea Murr.
Pulicaria crispa Sch-Bip.
Tagetes erecta Linn.
T. patula Linn.
T. tenuifolia Cav.

Asclepiadaceae

Calotropis procera (Ait.) R. Br.
*C. gigantia*R.Br.
Tylophora indica (Burm. F.) Merrill

Boraginaceae

Heliotropium curassavicum Linn.
H. ellipticum Ledeb.
H. europium Linn.
H. indicum Linn.
H. strigosum Willd.
H. subulatum Hochst ex DC.
H. supinum Linn.

Convolvulaceae

Ipomoea fistulasa Mart ex Choisy.

Lamiaceae

Mentha piperita Linn.
M. spicata Linn.
Pogostimon benghalense (Burm.) Kuntze.
Anisomeles indica (Linn.) Kuntze
Leucas capitata Desf.
Ocimum sanctum Linn.

Verbenaceae

Lantana camara Linn. var*aculeata* (Linn.) Moldenke.
Vitex negundo Linn.
V. agnus-castus Linn.
V. trifolia Linn.

Scrophulariaceae

Verbascum chinense (Linn.) Santapau
V. thapsus Linn.

Chenopodiaceae

Chenopodium ambrosioides Linn.

Polygonaceae

Polygonum hydropiper Linn.
H. apathifolium Linn. var*lanatum* (Roxb.) Steward.

Cannabinaceae

Cannabis sativa Linn.

Euphorbiaceae

Pedilanthus tithymaloides (Linn.) Poir.
Croton bonplandianum Baill.
Ricinus communis Linn.

Liliaceae

Allium porrum Linn.
A. sativum Linn.

Poaceae

Phoenix sylvestris (Linn.) Roxb.
Desmostachyabi pinnata (Linn.) Stapf.
Saccharum spontaneum Linn.
Heteropogon cantortus (Linn.) Beauv. ex Roem & Schult.

Arecaceae

P. dactylifera Linn.
S. benaglense Retz

Pontederiaceae

Eichhornia crassipes (Mart.) Solms*A. sisalana* Perrine

Agavaceae

Agave americana Linn.

Factors decreasing the number of Plants

As all are aware of the fact that plants play a vital role for the existence of life on the earth but the number of natural flora is going to be decreasing continuously with unbalanced ratio due to various factors such as industrialization, urbanization, dumping garbage, uses of insecticides and pesticides, ozone layer depletion there by global warming, less use of domestic animal dung for crops production, testing of nuclear and non-nuclear weapons, soil-erosion and various polluting, performed by man.

Inference

We are planting only useful cultivated plants ignoring other one. For the proper existence of natural flora and fauna we should spare 40% land especially for the purpose of vegetation only we should control undesirable activities which are responsible for reducing the number of flora as well as fauna globally.

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