

Characteristics of Weeds and Weed Management in Ecology System

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Introduction

Weeds have existed given that human beings began settled agriculture have existed seeing that the arrival of settled agriculture around ten thousand years in the past it's been suggested that the maximum common place feature of the ancestors of our currently dominant crop flora is willingness their tendency to achieve success, to thrive, in disturbed habitats, often the ones around human dwellings. Farmers have likely continually been aware of weeds of their plants, although the proof for his or her focus and situation is nearly all anecdotal. Weeds are managed in plenty of the sector by using hand roguing or with crude hoes. The dimensions of a farmer's holding and yield consistent with unit vicinity are limited through several things and paramount among them is the rapidity with an own family can weed its vegetation. Greater human exertions can be expended to weed vegetation than on some other single human employer and most of those exertions are expended with the aid of ladies. Weed manage within the Western international and other developed regions of the sector is achieved by way of sophisticated machines and by way of substituting chemical energy herbicides for mechanical and human electricity. There is a relationship between the way farmers control weeds and the capacity of a country to feed its people. Successful weed management is one of the essential elements to keep and boom manufacturing.

Weed scientists have tended to attention on results and development. Cutting-edge agriculture within the world's evolved countries has addressed but not removed maximum weed issues considerable use of herbicides and the latest improvement of herbicide resistant crops through genetic amendment. Those methods even as undeniably a success for their meant cause also have created environmental, non-goal species and human health problems. Farmers within the international's developing nations use some herbicides however more moderen herbicides and the important utility technology are often unavailable or too highly-priced. Weeds are constantly present in these farmer's fields but frequently the most available, low-priced manage methods are mechanical weeding, typically with animal power or by using hand and most of the labor is supplied by women. Neither the speculation that extra energy is expended for the weeding man's plants than for every other human mission nor the corollary speculation that ladies do maximum of the sector's weeding has been demonstrated but they're broadly familiar.

History of Weed Technology and Biological Strategies

Contemporary weed technological know-how combines simple and carried out sciences inside the look at of weeds, usually defined as plants that are objectionable or interfere with the activities or welfare of people. Despite the fact that weeds have been associated with human interest since the beginning of crop cultivation, the history of weed technological know-how parallels the records of present day agriculture and is less than a hundred antique. From an early emphasis on chemical weed manage; the sector of weed science now integrates preventive, mechanical, chemical, cultural and biological strategies in the control of weeds. Weeds cause great economic charges to agriculture and herbal resources in phrases of crop loss, lack of land software, health-related problems and the prices of manipulate. Weed technology is now expanding its consciousness to consist of invasive flora in natural systems, which can be unwanted from an ecological attitude instead of simply a financial one. Thinking about critical position there may be need to revisit weed technology studies underneath converting agricultural state of affairs of weather exchange, conservation agriculture, precision farming, herbicide resistance weeds, incorporated weed control, weed control in pulses and oilseed plants, use of un manned aerial automobile, plant image technology for weed

manipulate to mitigate the demanding situations of modern agriculture. Weeds have existed since humans began settled agriculture have existed since the advent of settled agriculture around years ago it has been suggested that the most common characteristic of the ancestors of our presently dominant crop plants is their willingness their tendency to be successful, to thrive, in disturbed habitats, mostly those around human dwellings. Farmers have likely always been aware of weeds in their crops, although the evidence for their awareness and concern is nearly all anecdotal.

Chemical Energy Herbicides for Mechanical Energy

Weeds are controlled in much of the world by hand roguing or with crude hoes. The size of a farmer's holding and yield per unit area are limited by several things and paramount among them is the rapidity with which a family can weed its crops. More human labor may be expended to weed crops than on any other single human enterprise and most of that labor is expended by women. Weed control in the western world and other developed areas of the world is done by sophisticated machines and by substituting chemical energy herbicides for mechanical and human energy. There is a relationship between the way farmers control weeds and the ability of a nation to feed its people. Successful weed management is one of the essential ingredients to maintain and increase food production. Weed scientists have tended to focus on results and progress. Modern agriculture in the world's developed nations has addressed but not eliminated most weed problems through extensive use of herbicides and the more recent development of herbicide resistant crops through genetic modification. These methods while undeniably successful for their intended purpose also have created environmental, non-target species and human health problems. Farmers in the world's developing nations use some herbicides but newer herbicides and the necessary application technology are often unavailable or too expensive. Weeds are always present in these farmer's fields but often the most available, affordable control methods are mechanical weeding, usually with animal power or by hand and most of the labor is provided by women. Neither the hypothesis that more energy is expended for the man's crops than for any other single human task nor the corollary hypothesis that women do most of the world's weeding has been verified but they are widely accepted. Modern weed science combines basic and applied sciences in the study of weeds, typically defined as plants that are objectionable or interfere with the activities or welfare of humans. Although weeds have been associated with human activity since the beginning of crop cultivation, the history of weed science parallels the history of modern day agriculture and is less than hundred years old. From an early emphasis on chemical weed control, the field of weed science now integrates preventive, mechanical, chemical, cultural and biological tactics in the management of weeds. Weeds cause tremendous economic costs to agriculture and natural resources in terms of crop loss, loss of land utility, health-related problems and the costs of control. Weed science is now expanding its focus to include invasive plants in natural systems, which are undesirable from an ecological perspective rather than just an economic one. Considering important role there is need to revisit weed science research under changing agricultural scenario of climate change, conservation agriculture, precision farming, herbicide resistance weeds, integrated weed management, weed management in pulses and oilseed crops, use of un manned aerial vehicle, plant image science for weed control to mitigate the challenges of modern agriculture.