



Herbicide Resistance; A Major Problem in Weed Management

Muhammad Adnan*

Department of Agronomy, College of Agriculture, University of Sargodha, Pakistan

***Corresponding Author:** Muhammad Adnan, Department of Agronomy, College of Agriculture, University of Sargodha, Pakistan.

Over use of herbicide in most weed management systems helps to grow herbicide resistant weeds, increase production cost and gives rise to grave environmental and public health threats. Hence, development of alternative weed management systems based mainly on natural compounds with lesser dependency on synthetic herbicides is pertinent. Presently, it has been stated by a number of scientists around the globe that there are some plant species which grow naturally have potential to retard the growth of other harmful weeds and can directly be used in the crop field or can be utilized as the natural herbicides. Therefore, weed biologists have suggested that allelopathic plant species and fungal metabolites as an alternative method for the management of weed plants. The active ingredients from allelopathic plants can be separated to make natural compound based herbicidal preparations for weed control. Development and growth of many flora is often manipulated by secondary metabolites produced by certain plants. The complete germination failure and biomass reduction has been seen in a number of weed species and various crops by the chemicals released from neighboring plants which is a strong determinant of the fact that these chemicals may serve as an active substitute tool for management of weed in future. Remains of weed plants discharge certain chemical compounds which hold up the growth and development of neighboring plants. Nevertheless, the quality and concentration of such natural bio-chemical compounds may differ based on the weed species and even in different plant parts like rhizomes, roots, leaves, stems, flower, pollen, seeds and fruits. These effective biochemicals are discharged from parts of the plants in the environment by diffusion, leakage from the

parts of plants that are above ground, evaporation and disintegration of different plant parts. These discharged allelochemicals are one of the most significant regulating factors in plant community structure and can be molded for weed management in arable crops.

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