

Floristic Diversity of Invasive Weeds in Shirpur Taluka of Dhule District, Maharashtra State, India

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Abstract: *The present study was aimed to document the floristic diversity of invasive weeds in the Shirpur and its adjacent area (Dhule, Nashik, Maharashtra, India). A total of 111 species of weeds belonging to 81 genera and 35 families was recorded in present study. Out of total recorded families, 31 were dicotyledons and 4 monocotyledons. Fabaceae was the dominant family followed by Convolvulaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Malvaceae, Amaranthaceae, Asteraceae, Poaceae, Commelinaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Solanaceae, Apocynaceae, and Boraginaceae. Ipomoea (with 8 species) was the largest genus followed by Euphorbia (5 species), Indigofera, Phyllanthus, Sida (3 species of each), Alternanthera, Amaranthus, Boerhavia, Calotropis, Commelina, Cynotis, Leucas, Ludwigia, Oxalis, Physalis, Portulaca and Senna (2 species each).*

Keywords: Floristic diversity, Crop associated weeds, Invasive species, Nativity, Life-form