

## LESSON PLAN FOR WEEK TWO

Topic: Wee (2)

### CLASSIFICATION OF WEEDS

Weeds can be classified as follows:

- a) Based on habitat
- b) Based on life cycle
- c) Based on the number of seed leave

#### **A. Classification based on Habitat**

- i. Terrestrial weeds: Are weeds that grow on land. Examples are goat weed, tridax, elephant grass
- ii. Aquatic weeds: Are weeds that grow on water. They include water lettuce and water hyacinth. Aquatic weeds disturb movement of boats on water and may also destroy other animals living in water.
- iii. Epiphytic weeds: Are weeds that grow in other plants. Examples are striga senegalensis that grows on cereals, dodder on cassava and pumpkin, mistletoe on kola.

#### **B. Classification based on life cycle**

Annual weeds: These weeds complete their life cycle within one year (Goat weed and tridax)

Biennial weeds: They complete their life cycle within two years. E.g. morning glory.

Perennial weeds: They complete their life cycle in more than two years e.g. elephant grass, stubborn grass, spear grass.

#### **C. Classification based on number of seed leaves**

- i. Monocotyledonous weeds: Are weeds with narrow and long leaves that have parallel veins. Examples include elephant grass, guinea grass, spear grass, carpet grass and Gamba grass.
- ii. Dicotyledonous weeds: Are weeds with short and broad leaves with a network of veins and tap root system. Examples are siam weed, goat weed, milk weed, pig weed etc.

### **DISPERSAL OF WEEDS**

Weeds are carried about through different means and these are called agents of wind dispersal. The agents off weed dispersal includes:

- a) Wind
- b) Water
- c) Explosive mechanism

- d) Farm tools, machines and implements
- e) Man and animals

**Effects of weeds on crops and livestock**

- a) Injury
- b) Reduction in productivity
- c) Harboring insect pests
- d) Reduction in yield of crops
- e) Increase in cost of production