Farmers’ Perception and the State of Weeds in Agricultural Fields of Pakistan: A Comprehensive Study of Prevalence and Density

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Figure 1: (a) Maize plant (Zea mays L.). (b) Tomatoes (Solanum lycopersicum). (c) Alfalfa (Medicago sativa).
Figure 2: Weeds that were identified in the study: (a) Blacknight shade. (b) Dandelion green. (c) Goosegrass. (d) Lambsquarters. (e) Golden dodder. (f) Tuber fleece flower. (g) Bitter dock. (h) Curly dock. (i) Goosefoot. (j) Greenamaranth. (k) Field bindweed. (l) Crabgrass. (m) Stinging nettle. (n) Ragweed.
Figure 3: Tool use for the removal of weed in Malir district (a) Khurpi and Ghizer district (b) Karkani.

Figure 4: Women uprooting weed in Memon Goth Malir.
Figure 5: Technique used for weed management (a) Mulching (straw method). (b) Tillage (manually).

Figure 6: Farmers spraying pesticides without any protection.