



Determination of Weed Species in Kiwifruit Orchards of Ordu Province-Turkey

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Abstract

This study was conducted to determine weed species, their frequencies (%), coverage areas (%) and their densities (plant/m²) in kiwifruit orchards of Ordu province in 2015. As a method Ordu was divided into four parts of the research area; Altınordu-Gülyalı, Ulubey-Kabadüz, Perşembe-Fatsa-Çamaş, İkizce-Ünye-Çaybaşı. The study was carried out in two different periods which are April-May and September-October in the year of 2015. Study was started from the center of Ordu and stopped for every 5 km to make four different examinations of randomly selected 1 m² area of 1 da the kiwifruit orchard. During examinations weed species, their frequencies (%), coverage area (%) and their densities (plant/m²) were determined. Eighty six weed species belonging to 32 families were determined in the survey which was carried out in 26 kiwi orchards. At the end of this survey which is conducted in two different periods, general weed coverage is found out to be 82.27 % for the first period (April-May) and 80.12 % for the second period (September-October). Among these families the largest family was found to be Asteraceae having 18 species. In the first period (April-May) 71 species were identified belonging to 30 families and the most frequently encountered weed species was *Convolvulus arvensis* L. (field bindweed) by 69.23 %. In the second period (September-October) 67 species were identified belonging to 30 families and the most frequently encountered weed species was *C. arvensis* L. by 53.85 %.

Key Words: Kiwifruit, Ordu, Weed, frequency, *Convolvulus arvensis* L.

Ordu İli Kivi Bahçelerinde Görülen Yabancı Ot Türlerinin Belirlenmesi

Öz

Çalışma, Ordu ili kivi bahçelerinde görülen yabancı ot türlerinin, rastlama sıklıkları (%), kaplama alanları (%) ve yoğunlukları (bitki/m²) belirlenmesi amacı ile 2015 yılında Ordu ilinde yürütülmüştür. İl dört bölgeye ayrılarak (Altınordu-Gülyalı, Ulubey-Kabadüz, Perşembe-Fatsa-Çamaş, İkizce-Ünye-Çaybaşı) Nisan-Mayıs ve Eylül-Ekim ayları olmak üzere iki farklı dönemde, Ordu (Merkez)'dan başlamak üzere herbeş km'de bir durularak kivi bahçelerinde bir da'lık alan içerisinde dört kez bir m²'lik çerçeve atılarak çerçeve içerisinde bulunan yabancı ot türleri, rastlama sıklıkları (%), kaplama alanları (%) ve yoğunlukları (adet/m²) saptanmıştır. Yirmialtı kivi bahçesinde yapılan sürveylerde 32 familyaya ait 86 yabancı ot türü tespit edilmiştir. Genel yabancı otlama (%) birinci dönemde (Nisan-Mayıs) % 82.27, ikinci dönemde (Eylül-Ekim) ise % 80.12 olarak bulunmuştur. Bulunan familyalar içerisinde en geniş familya 18 tür ile Asteraceae familyası olmuştur. Birinci dönemde (Nisan-Mayıs) 30 familyaya ait 71 yabancı ot türü tespit edilmiş ve en fazla rastlanılan yabancı ot türü *Convolvulus arvensis* L. (Tarla sarmaşığı) % 69.23 olmuştur. İkinci dönemde (Eylül-Ekim) ise 30 familyaya ait 67 tür tespit edilmiş ve en fazla rastlanılan yabancı ot türü yine *C. arvensis* L. % 53.85 olmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kivi, Ordu, Yabancı ot, rastlama sıklığı, *Convolvulus arvensis* L.

Introduction

Kiwifruit (*Actinidia deliciosa* (Chev.) C.F.Liang & A.R.Ferguson) is one of the least known fruit whereas it has a highly increasing production capacity in recent years. With low calorific value and reach vitamin and mineral substance content, it has a great demand (Anonymous, 2012). In terms of production volume of kiwifruit Turkey is in the rank of 7 whereas it is in the second rank in terms of production area (ha) among producer countries (Anonymous, 2013a). Turkey's convenient geological structure for the cultivation of kiwi and the increasing amount of consumption has made the kiwi production more attractive and the manufacturers shift to production of kiwi. Considering the kiwifruit production in our country Yalova is the first with 18.892 tons, Ordu is the second with 6.263 tons and Rize is the third with 5.126 tons (Anonymous, 2015). The largest area used for kiwi production in Turkey is in the Black Sea region by 70 %. In this region Ordu, Rize, Trabzon, Samsun and Artvin provinces have the maximum production capacity (Anonymous, 2014a).

In our country, economically important 60 cultivated plants are affected by more than 475 pests. 265 of them are pests (insects), 140 of them are pathogens and also more than 70 of them are weed species. It is not possible in conventional agriculture, organic agriculture and good agricultural practices and quality systems to get enough products without combating these harmful organisms (Tiryaki, 2011). Weeds are one of the important problems in kiwifruit orchards. Our country is struggling with plant protection problems in kiwifruit growing. Plant protection problems in the cultivation of kiwifruit in our country are performed

directly for diseases and insects but indirectly for weeds. Weeds compete with kiwifruit for light, water and minerals, hence amount of yield decreases. On the other hand, weeds accommodate insects and diseases which are harmful for kiwifruit plant (Anonymous, 2012). In a study which is conducted in California University, weed control in the first four years after planting in kiwifruit orchards was determined to be very important. In the first four years after planting, kiwifruit has less chance to compete with weeds. If agricultural protection is not done for the first four years, weeds cause kiwifruits to stop growing and get dry. It is stated that only after four years kiwifruit has the necessary high to shade and so repress weeds (Anonymous, 2014b).

The purpose of this study, was to determine weed species, frequencies (%), coverage areas (%) and densities (plant/m²) in the kiwifruit orchards in Ordu.

Material and Methods

Main material is weed species that present in 26 kiwifruit orchards in Ordu. This study was conducted in 2015 to determine weed species, their frequency (%), coverage area (%) and their densities (plant/m²) in kiwifruit orchards in Ordu. As a method Ordu was divided into 4 parts of the research area; Altınordu-Gülyalı, Ulubey-Kabadüz, Perşembe-Fatsa-Çamaş, İkizce-Ünye-Çaybaşı (Figure 1). The study was carried on in two different periods that are April-May and September-October in the year of 2015. It was started from center of Ordu and stopped for every 5 kilometers to make 4 different examination of randomly selected 1 m² area of 1 decare in 26 kiwi orchards. This selection was done by throwing a 1x1 wooden frame onto the area randomly.

During examination weed species, their frequencies (%), coverage area (%) and their densities (plant/m²) are determined due to Odum (1971). A random selection was done by diagonal line the area starting from the inner part of the land to eliminate border effect. Weeds were classified according to the Flora of Turkey (Davis, 1965-1988) and Ackerunkraeuter Europas (Hanf, 1990). The Turkish names of weeds were obtained from Uluğ et al., (1993) and Güner et al., (2012).

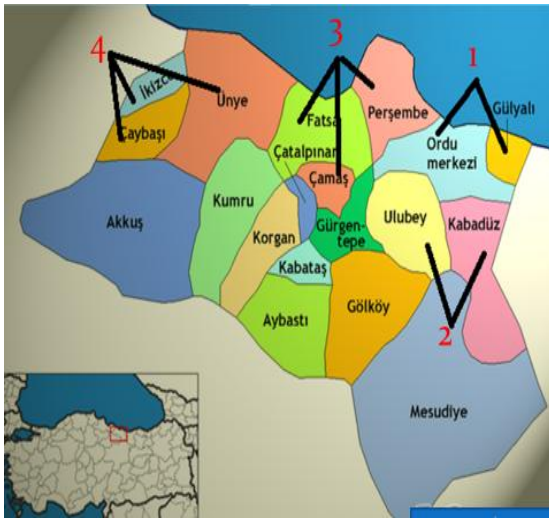


Figure 1. The map of research area (Anonymous, 2013b).

Şekil 1. Araştırma yapılan alanın haritası (Anonim, 2013b)

Results and Discussion

It has been determined that the rate of the general weed coverage (%) of the result of a survey conducted in the Ordu 26 kiwifruit orchards were high. Compared with the general weed coverage (%) values determined in both periods, it was determined that the highest general weed was 82.27 % in the first period (April-May). In the second period (September-October) it was determined as 80.12 %. It shows that weed species in the first period were higher than the second period.

According to surveys performed in kiwifruit orchards of Ordu in 2015 during first period (April-May) and second period (September-October) 86 weed species belonging to 32 families were determined. In terms of the number of species Asteraceae was the first one with 18 different species, while the Poaceae family was the second family with 14 species. As for the other families, Lamiaceae had 6 species, Fabaceae had 5 species, Polygonaceae had 5 species, Apiaceae had 3 species. Amaranthaceae, Brassicaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Cyperaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Geraniaceae, Plantaginaceae, Polypodiaceae and Rosaceae had 2 species for each and the rest had one species for each weed. Among the 32 families, 2 species of Polypodiaceae family, 1 species of Equisetaceae family, and 83 species of 30 families were identified as weeds. Of these families, 28 were dicotyledonous, 2 were monocotyledonous and 2 were non-seeded. 45 of the weed species found were perennial, 38 were single year and 3 were two year respectively. In the first period (April-May) 71 species were identified belonging to 30 families, In the second period (September-October) 67 species were identified belonging to 30 families. The number of weed species determined in both periods was 52 (Table 1; Table 2).

In the first period (April-May) the first five weed species with respect to frequencies (%) were; *Convolvulus arvensis* L. (field bindweed) 69.23 %, *Artemisia vulgaris* L. (mugwort) 65.38 %, *Stellaria media* (L.) Vill. (chickweed) 65.38 %, *Urtica dioica* L. (stinging nettle) 61.54 %, *Poa trivialis* L. (rough stank bluegrass) 57.69 % whereas in the second period (September-October) the first five weed species with respect to frequencies (%) were; *Convolvulus arvensis* L.

(field bindweed) 53.85 %, *Amaranthus retroflexus* L. (redroot pigweed) 50.00 %, *Urtica dioica* L. (stinging nettle) 46.15 %, *Setaria glauca* (L.) P.B. (yellow foxtail) 46.15 %, *Artemisia vulgaris* L. (mugwort) (Table 3). In the first period (April-May) the first five weed species with respect to general coverage (%) were; *Poa trivialis* L. (rough stank bluegrass) 10.37 %, *Artemisia vulgaris* L. (mugwort) 8.07 %, *Bromus tectorum* L. (cheatgrass) 5.48 %, *Lolium* sp. (ryegrass)

3.67 %, *Medicago arabica* (L.) Huds. (spotted medick) 3.61 % whereas in the second period (September-October) the first five weed species with respect to general coverage (%) were; *Setaria glauca* (L.) (yellow foxtail) 11.37 %, *Echinochloa crus-galli* (L.) P. Beauv. (barnyardgrass) 6.68 %, *Urtica dioica* L. (stinging nettle) 5.13 %, *Artemisia vulgaris* L. (mugwort) 4.68 %, *Stellaria media* (L.) Vill. (chickweed) 4.02 % (Table 3).

Table 1. Distribution of weeds families in kiwifruit orchards in Ordu

Çizelge 1. Ordu ili kivi bahçelerinde yabancı otların familyalarına göre dağılımı

Families <i>Familyalar</i>	Number of weed species (1 st Period- April/May) <i>Yabancı ot tür sayısı (1. Dönem-Nisan/Mayıs)</i>	Number of weed species (2 nd Period-September/ October) <i>Yabancı ot tür sayısı 2. Dönem (Eylül-Ekim)</i>	Number of weed species (1 st and 2 nd Period) <i>Yabancı ot tür sayısı (1. ve 2. Dönem)</i>
Amaranthaceae	2	2	2
Apiaceae	3	1	1
Araceae	1	1	1
Asteraceae	14	12	8
Boraginaceae	1	-	-
Brassicaceae	2	1	1
Caprifoliaceae	1	1	1
Caryophyllaceae	2	2	2
Commelinaceae	1	1	1
Convolvulaceae	1	1	1
Cyperaceae	2	2	2
Equisetaceae	1	1	1
Euphorbiaceae	2	2	2
Fabaceae	5	4	4
Geraniaceae	2	2	2
Lamiaceae	3	5	2
Lythraceae	-	1	-
Malvaceae	1	1	1
Oxalidaceae	1	1	1
Phytolaccaceae	-	1	-
Plantaginaceae	2	2	2
Poaceae	11	10	7
Polygonaceae	2	5	2
Polypodiaceae	2	1	1
Portulacaceae	1	1	1
Primulaceae	1	1	1
Ranunculaceae	1	-	-
Rosaceae	2	1	1
Rubiaceae	1	1	1
Scrophulariaceae	1	1	1
Solanaceae	1	1	1
Urticaceae	1	1	1
Total <i>Toplam</i>	71	67	52

In the first period (April-May) the first five weed species with respect to densities (plant/m²) were; *Poa trivialis* L. (rough stank bluegrass) 16.27, *Artemisia vulgaris* L. (mugwort) 11.38, *Bromus tectorum* L. (cheatgrass) 7.31, *Lolium* sp. (ryegrass) 6.38, *Medicago arabica* (L.) Huds. (spotted medick) 5.08 whereas in the second period (September-October) the first five weed species with respect to densities (plant/m²) were; *Setaria glauca* L. (yellow foxtail) 14.42, *Echinochloa crus-galli* (L.) P. Beauv. (barnyardgrass) 10.27, *Stellaria media* (L.) Vill. (chickweed) 5.62, *Artemisia vulgaris* L. (mugwort) 5.31, *Urtica dioica* L. (stinging nettle) 5.23 (Table 3).

86 weed species identified in the surveys conducted, 56 were found to be similar to the species mentioned in Deveci (2003). Important weed species showing similarity; *C. arvensis*, *A. vulgaris*, *E. crus galli*, *S. glauca*, *R. crispus*, *U. dioica*, *Lolium* spp., *A. retroflexus*, *C. flacca*, *B. perennis*, *S. asper*, *M.*

arabica, *G. hederacea*, *O. acetosella*, *P. lanceolata*, *P. major*, *D. sanguinalis*, *A. arvensis*, *S. nigrum*, *M. annua* and *T. repens*. As a result of study in kiwifruit orchards, it was found that species belonging to the families of Asteraceae and Poaceae were the most similar. The similarity rate is also high in terms of weed species. The rates of frequencies (%), coverage areas (%) and densities (plant/m²) of similar weed species were found to vary. Some weeds detected in surveys are reported as important weed species found in Anonymous (2003), a survey of kiwifruit orchards in the state of California (USA); *P. annua*, *E. crus-galli*, *S. media*, *S. vulgaris*, *D. sanguinalis*, *C. canadensis*, *C. album*, *S. arvensis*, *P. oleracea*, *C. bursa-pastoris*, *S. halepense*, *P. dilatatum*, *C. dactylon*, *R. crispus*, *C. arvensis*, *T. officinale*, *C. esculentus*, *Malva* sp., and *A. fatua* were similar to each other and these weed species were also important problems in the kiwifruit orchards in which we study.

Table 2. General coverage (%), densities (plant/m²) and frequencies (%) of weed species at 1st period (April-May) and 2nd period (September-October) in kiwifruit orchards in Ordu
Çizelge 2. Ordu ili kivi bahçelerinde 1. Dönem (Nisan-Mayıs) ile 2. Dönemde (Eylül-Ekim) bulunan yabancı ot türleri ve bunların rastlama sıklıkları (%), genel kaplama (%) ile yoğunlukları (bitki/m²)

Weed Species Yabancı ot türleri	1 st Period (April-May) 1. Dönem (Nisan-Mayıs)			2 nd Period (September-October) 2. Dönem (Eylül-Ekim)		
	F (%) [*]	GC (%) [*]	D (plant/m ²) [*]	F (%) [*]	GC (%) [*]	D (plant/m ²) [*]
AMARANTHACEAE						
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> L.	11.54	0.60	1.31	50.00	1.43	1.35
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	7.69	0.13	0.15	7.69	0.10	0.12
APIACEAE						
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> L.	23.08	1.12	1.04	3.85	0.06	0.04
<i>Bifora radians</i> Bieb.	3.85	0.09	0.12			
<i>Daucus carota</i> L.	3.85	0.06	0.08			
ARACEAE						
<i>Arum maculatum</i> L.	11.54	0.34	0.62	7.69	0.27	0.31
ASTERACEAE						
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i> L.	7.69	0.13	0.15			
<i>Arctium lappa</i> L.	30.77	0.53	0.62	30.77	0.42	0.38

<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L.	65.38	8.07	11.38	42.31	4.68	5.31
<i>Bellis perennis</i> L.	53.85	2.53	2.92			
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> L.	15.38	0.23	0.27	3.85	0.05	0.04
<i>Cirsium arvense</i> (L.) Scop.	19.23	0.23	0.31			
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i> (L.) Cronquist.	3.85	0.06	0.08	3.85	0.22	0.12
<i>Conyza canadensis</i> (L.) Cronquist.	7.69	0.15	0.23	23.08	1.31	0.92
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i> L.				3.85	0.22	0.27
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> L.	38.46	0.79	0.96			
<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i> L.	15.38	0.52	0.58			
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i> (L.) Cass.				3.85	0.15	0.08
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i> L.	7.69	0.11	0.15			
<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill				7.69	0.14	0.15
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> L.	11.54	0.3	0.35	3.85	0.09	0.12
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> F.H. Wigg	19.23	0.36	0.42	7.69	0.43	0.42
<i>Tragopogon</i> sp.	11.54	0.21	0.31	11.54	0.27	0.23
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L.				7.69	0.08	0.15
BORAGINACEAE						
<i>Anchusa azurea</i> Miller.	3.85	0.03	0.04			
BRASSICACEAE						
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Medik.	19.23	0.38	0.38	3.85	0.03	0.04
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> L.	19.23	0.54	0.81			
CAPRIFOLIACEAE						
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	11.54	0.26	0.27	3.85	0.27	0.31
CARYOPHYLLACEAE						
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i> L.	26.92	2.40	3.15	3.85	0.08	0.12
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.	65.38	3.40	4.12	23.08	4.02	5.62
COMMELINACEAE						
<i>Commelina communis</i> L.	11.54	0.42	0.54	15.38	2.05	1.92
CONVOLVULACEAE						
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.	69.23	2.86	3.27	53.85	1.87	1.81
CYPERACEAE						
<i>Carex flacca</i> Schreber	11.54	2.99	4.08	15.38	2.39	2.38
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	3.85	0.21	0.31	3.85	0.33	0.31
EQUISETACEAE						
<i>Equisetum arvense</i> L.	15.38	0.36	0.58	3.85	0.19	0.23
EUPHORBIACEAE						
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> L.	42.31	0.97	1.27	11.54	0.24	0.27
<i>Mercurialis annua</i> L.	11.54	0.31	0.38	23.08	2.00	2.04
FABACEAE						
<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> L.	19.23	0.43	0.65			
<i>Medicago arabica</i> (L.) Huds.	50.00	3.61	5.08	15.38	1.57	1.62
<i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	15.38	0.54	0.73	30.77	2.44	2.12
<i>Trifolium repens</i> L.	53.85	2.89	4.27	11.54	0.87	0.92
<i>Vicia sativa</i> L.	38.46	1.49	1.85	3.85	0.25	0.27
GERANIACEAE						
<i>Erodium acaule</i> (L.) Becherer and Thell.	3.85	0.45	0.65	15.38	0.85	0.85
<i>Geranium dissectum</i> L.	23.08	0.92	0.96	19.23	1.44	1.12
LAMIACEAE						
<i>Ballato nigra</i> L.	11.54	0.34	0.73			
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i> L.	3.85	0.02	0.04	15.38	1.64	1.85
<i>Lamium purpureum</i> L.				3.85	0.12	0.08
<i>Melissa officinalis</i> L.	34.62	1.77	2.00	19.23	1.44	1.58
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.				3.85	0.22	0.27

<i>Salvia forskahlei</i> L.				7.69	0.50	0.65
LYTHRACEAE						
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> L.				7.69	0.57	0.73
MALVACEAE						
<i>Malva neglecta</i> L.	7.69	0.09	0.12	11.54	1.00	1.12
OXALIDACEAE						
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i> L.	11.54	0.58	0.81	3.85	0.18	0.12
PHYTOLACCACEAE						
<i>Phytolacca americana</i> L.				7.69	0.13	0.08
PLANTAGINACEAE						
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	11.54	0.39	0.35	3.85	0.15	0.12
<i>Plantago major</i> L.	11.54	0.27	0.27	19.23	0.74	0.88
POACEAE						
<i>Agropyrum repens</i> L.	23.08	1.32	3.00	7.69	0.99	0.73
<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i> Hudson	7.69	0.39	0.54	7.69	0.69	0.54
<i>Avena fatua</i> L.	19.23	1.26	1.27			
<i>Avena sativa</i> L.				3.85	0.17	0.19
<i>Bromus tectorum</i> L.	57.69	5.48	7.31	7.69	0.99	1.12
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	11.54	1.62	1.62			
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> (L.) Scop.				19,23	2,49	3,12
<i>Echinochloa crus galli</i> (L.) P.Beauv.	15.38	1.08	1.73	34.62	6.68	10.27
<i>Lolium</i> spp.	42.31	3.67	6.38	30.77	3.04	3.42
<i>Oplismenus undulatifolius</i> (Ard.) P. Beauv.	7.69	0.11	0.15	38.46	3.92	4.19
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> Poiret				7.69	0.30	0.46
<i>Poa trivialis</i> L.	57.69	10.37	16.27			
<i>Setaria glauca</i> (L.) P.Beauv.	23.08	3.15	4.62	46.15	11.37	14.42
<i>Sorghum halepense</i> (L.) Pers.	11.54	0.80	0.81			
POLYGONACEAE						
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	3.85	0.21	0.15	3.85	1.09	0.65
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i> L.				19.23	2.79	2.46
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i> L.				11.54	0.28	0.42
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i> L.				3.85	0.29	0.42
<i>Rumex crispus</i> L.	46.15	1.70	2.15	30.77	0.59	0.73
POLYPODIACEAE						
<i>Dryopteris filix-max</i> (L.) Schott	11.54	0.44	0.35	15.38	0.69	0.69
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.) Kuhn	3.85	0.10	0.15			
PORTULACACEAE						
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	3.85	0.04	0.04	3.85	0.09	0.12
PRIMULACEAE						
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> L.	11.54	0.16	0.19	3.85	0.20	0.19
RANUNCULACEAE						
<i>Ranunculus acris</i> L.	26.92	1.01	1.27			
ROSACEAE						
<i>Fragaria vesca</i> L.	3.85	0.04	0.08			
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	11.54	0.19	0.08	3.85	0.03	0.04
RUBIACEAE						
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	7.69	0.13	0.19	3.85	0.12	0.08
SCROPHULARIACEAE						
<i>Veronica</i> sp.	15.38	0.18	0.23	7.69	0.36	0.42
SOLANACEAE						
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	7.69	0.08	0.08	19.23	0.32	0.38
URTICACEAE						
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	61.54	3.26	3.92	46.15	5.13	5.23

*F= Frequencies, GC= General Coverage, D = Densities

Table 3. The most frequently observed five weeds' general coverage (%), densities (plant/m²) and frequencies (%) in kiwifruit orchards in Ordu

Çizelge 3. Ordu ili kivi bahçelerinde en fazla görülen beş yabancı ot türünün genel kaplama (%), yoğunluk (bitki/ m²) ve rastlama sıklıkları (%)

Weed species Yabancı ot türleri	1 st Period (April-May) 1. Dönem (Nisan-Mayıs)			Weed species Yabancı ot türleri	2 nd Period (September-October) 2. Dönem (Eylül-Ekim)		
	F (%)*	GC (%)*	D (plant/m ²)*		F (%)*	GC (%)*	D (plant/m ²)*
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.	69.23	2.86	3.27	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.	53.85	1.87	1.81
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L.	65.38	8.07	11.38	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> L.	50.00	1.43	1.35
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.	65.38	3.40	4.12	<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	46.15	5.13	5.23
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	61.54	3.26	3.92	<i>Setaria glauca</i> (L.) P.B.	46.15	11.37	14.42
<i>Poa trivialis</i> L.	57.69	10.37	16.27	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L.	42.31	4.68	5.31

*F= Frequencies, GCA= General Coverage, D = Densities

Conclusions

Even though kiwifruit farming is a new field in Turkey, production and consumption are increasing day by day. Kiwifruit farming in Turkey is mostly done especially in the Black Sea Region. Current developments show that kiwifruit can produce a variety of products in places where hazelnut and tea production are made.

Despite the rapidly increasing human population in the world, agricultural production areas are gradually decreasing. In order for humans not to suffer from food shortage, it is necessary to obtain more yield from agricultural production areas. For this, it is necessary to combat diseases, insects and weeds which damage culture plants in a correct and effective way. As a result, we are able to protect our nature and we are also able to produce quality and high yield.

With this study;

It has been determined that the general weed coverage (%) is higher in the kiwifruit orchards that are surveyed.

It was determined that the population of weed was high because the amount of rainfall in Ordu province Black Sea Region is higher than other regions.

In order to obtain better yields in the kiwi production areas in our country, the plant protection method (disease agents, insects and weeds) will be reached with the right and timely struggle with the desired aim.

In this study, we have determined frequency (%), coverage area (%), density (plant/m²) of kiwifruit orchards, which is one of the important agricultural products grown in Ordu and its districts. This work will help raise awareness of the kiwi producer and shed light on other work.

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