

“Diversity of Ethno Medician Plant in Dist. Balod (C.G)”

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Abstract: Ethno-botanical study on traditional medicinal plants was conducted in Balod district of Chattisgarh, India and documented different types of traditional medicinal plants used by the indigenous peoples. The study was focused on identifying medicinal plants with botanical name, family, local name, Habit, parts used, methods of preparation, administration and ailments treated are provided. Baiga, Gond and Oraon are common tribal communities of Balod district and completely or partially dependent on forest product for their survival and livelihood. The data was collected using interview and questionnaires by selecting 16 healers using purposive sampling method. A total number of 166 species of plants belonging to 155 genera and 75 families have been recorded in study area of Balod. Total number of species, genera and families of both cultivated and wild category was studied. The present study highlights on traditional knowledge and ethno-medicinal observation in different areas of district Balod CG. The ethno medicinal information of tribal's peoples was collected from of the study sites and brief description of the plants will be discussed later.

Key- Words: Medicinal; Ethno-botany; Balod; Tribes

I. Introduction

Chhattisgarh, the 26th State of India is situated between 17 to 23.7 degree North latitude and 8.40 to 83.38 degree east longitude. It has about 44% of its total geographical area covered with forests. Chhattisgarh abounds in hilly regions and plains. Rice is the principal crop of the State. Uttar Pradesh to the north, Jharkhand to the north-east, Orissa to the east, Andhra Pradesh to the south-east and south, Maharashtra to the south-west and Madhya Pradesh to the west and north-west form its boundaries. A predominantly tribal State endowed with rich mineral and forest wealth, Chhattisgarh has about 35 big and small tribes inhabiting the State. The climate of Chhattisgarh is mainly tropical, Humid and sub-humid. The climate is hot because of its position on the tropic of cancer. May is the hottest month and December and January are the coldest ones. The State is completely dependent on the monsoons for rains. The Mahanadi is the principal river of the State. Chhattisgarh state is divided geographically into three regions, namely Northern hills, Chhattisgarh plain and Bastar plateau. Balod Dist is located in South north center Chhattisgarh and lies between latitude 20.73. North longitudes 81.20. East. The area of the district is 2, 78,000 km², of which 44.49% is forest area. Balod Dist is five block, Dondi, Sanjari- Balod, Gurur, Gunderdehi, Dondi lohara

Balod is the 19th District of C.G. state. This area is rich in medicinal plant diversity. The district has a sizeable tribal population using enormous range of plants for their basic needs, sustenance and livelihood. The district has very rich plant diversity, including medicinal plants. Many of them are on the verge of extinction due to over exploitation and destruction of their habitat. There has been no comprehensive study on the enumeration, distribution and the assessment of threat to the existing medicinal plants. The tribal people mostly depend on forests for their livelihood like- foods, fibers, woods etc., and up to 50%. Of the tribal population still depends on traditional medicine as primary near their source. (Sanjiv Kumar 2009) The objective of this study is documenting the indigenous knowledge through ethno botanical studies. It is important for conservation of biological resources as well as their sustainable utilization. Chaudhary V.K. et.al 2002, Ekka et.al 2007, Oudhia P. (2008).

Medicinal plants have traditionally occupied an important position in the socio-cultural, spiritual and health arena of rural and tribal lives of India. India has one of the oldest, richest and most diverse cultural traditions associated with the use of medicinal plants in the form of traditional systems of medicine (GOI, 2000). Over the last century, ethno botany has evolved into a specific discipline that looks at the people-plant relationship in a multidisciplinary manner, such as ecology, economic botany, pharmacology and public health (Balick, 1996).

Also many of the known medicinal uses of plant have not been studied empirically in detail for the active chemical compound. On the wild edible vegetables and fruit, nutritional values of these plants need to be investigated. For the benefit of researchers some of the reports published by different workers from the region are cited in the reference (Bora 2001). The common tribal communities of area are Baiga, Gond, Bharia, Bhils, and Oraon. They are partially or completely dependent on forest product for their survival (Chopra et al., 1969, Jain, 1989). Thereby the wild growing plants could be brought under systematic cultivation could be brought

under systematic cultivation and the exotics introduced may also be cultivated if climatic conditions are favorable (Kumar **et al**; 1997).

These wild plants meet most requirements from food to medicine, both men and domestic animals. The use of large number of wild plants species to fulfill diverse requirement is largely due to the prevalence of diversity of vegetation in this subcontinent with dense humid tropical and temperate forest (Jain 1981).

II. Research Methodology-

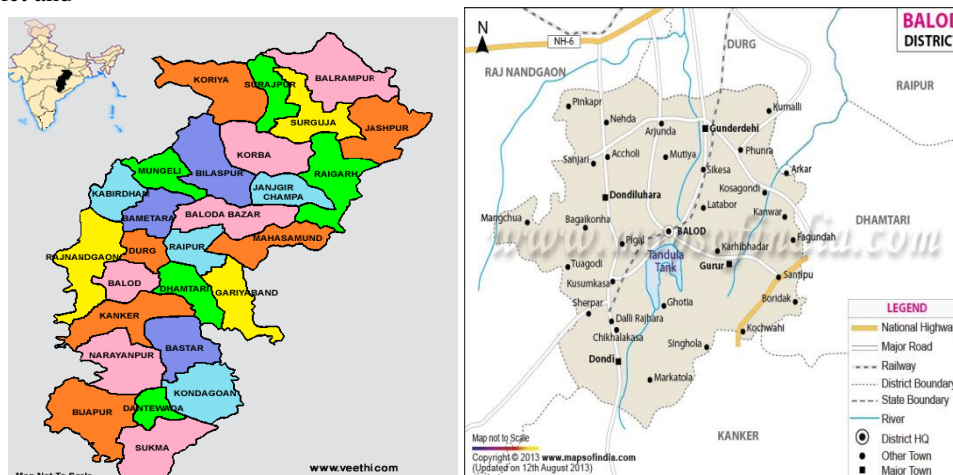
In present study the identification of plants, documentation, herbarium, Ethno-medico observation and photography of plant species was done in study areas of District Balod CG. Identification of plant species was done by Flora of Madhya Pradesh and Local flora of District. Ethno-botanical information was gathered from tribal people, vaidyas and ethnic peoples. Present study is based on intensive field survey during 2011-2015. The plant species will be identification of plant species will be done with the help of flora of various part of India. Ethno botanical knowledge will be documented from various part of Indians sub continent. The collection of voucher specimens of plant species with vernacular name and field notes were also discussed during field trips. The first-hand information on the medicinal plants used by the villagers was arranged alphabetically with common name and families name in (Table 1).

The identifications of plants were done using the following references:-

1. Flora of British India by Hooker (1875)
2. Taxonomy of Vascular plants by Lawrence George (1964)
3. Herbaceous flora of Deharadun by C.R. Babu (1977)

III. Results And Discussion

Ethno-botanical study on traditional medicinal plants was conducted in Balod district, Chattisgarh, and documented different types of traditional medicinal plants used by the indigenous peoples. The study was focused on medicinal plants with botanical name, family, local name, habit, parts used, methods of preparation, administration and ailments treated are provided. Baiga, Gond and Oraon are common tribal communities of Balod district and



completely or partially dependent on forest product for their survival and livelihood. The data was collected using interview and questionnaires by selecting 16 healers using purposive sampling method. A total number of 166 species of plants belonging to 155 genera and 75 families have been recorded in study area Balod CG. Total number of species, genera and families of both cultivated and wild category was studied. Some interesting findings on ethno medicinal uses of 104 plants of tribes of Dantewada, C.G. in different ailments have been reported (Sahu *et al.*, 2014). The present work was focused on traditional knowledge and ethno-medicinal observation in different areas of district Balod CG., present study sites are Biodiversity rich, diverse geomorphology, climatic variations and vegetation with various ecosystems i.e. forest, scrub, grassland, water bodies. Ethno- botanical studies has been done in various part around the world viz. Africa (Houessou *etal.* 2012), Canada (Upriety *et al.*, 2012), Malaysia (Ong *et al.*, 2012), Nepal (Singh *et al.*, 2012), Pakistan (Qureshi *et al.*, 2007). Ethno-botany accounts for the study of relationship between people and plants for their use as medicines, food, shelter, clothing, fuel, fodder and other household purposes (Balick, 1996). Ethno-botanical information was collected by standard method of (Jain, 1963; Jain and Rao, 1977). The ethno medicinal information was gathered from interviews with living elders belonging to Madiya, Muriya, Gond and Bhatra tribes of the study area reported by (Sahu *et al.*, 2014). The information was collected by interviewing 17 local vaidya and local herbal-healers of forty four plant species representing 23 families have been reported to be in

use among in Barsur and its villages of Geedam block Dantewada, CG were reported by (Vanee et al., 2013). The survey indicated that, the study area has plenty of medicinal plants to treat a wide spectrum of human ailments. Earlier studies on traditional medicinal plants also revealed that the economically backward local and tribal people of studied area. The dominant habit in plant Herb- 67, Tree- 45, Shrub- 33, Climber- 10, Aquatic plant- 04, Grass- 4, Bulb- 02, Fern- 01. The dominant Family in Balod district medicinal plant Fabaceae 11, Euphorbiaceae 08, Liliaceae 06, Malvaceae, and Solanaceae 05, Araceae, Acanthaceae, Apocynaceae, and Moraceae 04, plant species.

Table 1: Representing the Ethno-medicinal uses of Different Plant species in Balod C.G.

S./N	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Habit	Use
1	<i>Abelmoschus moschantus. Medik</i>	Bhindi	Malvaceae	H	A pest of its leaves is applied on cut, wound, and sprains.
2	<i>Abutilon indicum Sw.</i>	Chambi & Kanghi	Malvaceae	S	Root used in vomiting, Leukorrhoea and Menorrhagia.
3	<i>Acacia nilotica (L) Del</i>	Babul	Mimosaceae	T	Pound the fresh stem bark to extract juice. 250ml of this extract is given orally twice daily for two days to the animal which is suffering with constipation.
4	<i>Acacia sinuata (Lour.) Merr.</i>	Kochi	Mimosaceae	T	Pod is used skin disease, burning sensation, constipation, calculi, hemorrhoids.
5	<i>Acanyhospermum hispidum, Linn.</i>	Gokharu	Asteraceae	H	Leaves used in Skin diseases. Fever of juice.
6	<i>Achyranthes aspera, Linn.</i>	Circita	Amaranthaceae	S	Whole plant used asthma, bronchitis, flatulence, painful inflammations, vomiting, skin diseases
7	<i>Adhatoda vasica Linn</i>	Vasak, Basak	Acanthaceae	S	Dameg bone to pest use treatment
8	<i>Adiantum philippense, Linn</i>	Hans raj	Adiantaceae	Fern	fever, rhizome powder snake bite
9	<i>Adina cord folia Roxb.</i>	Haldu	Rubiaceae	T	Bark used for Bruises Wounds.
10	<i>Aegle marmelos Linn</i>	Bel	Rutaceae	T	Dried powder of Unripe pulp of used to cure diarrhea.
11	<i>Ageratum conyzoides Linn.</i>	Sahadevi	Asteraceae	H	Kidney stones, cuts, wounds and ulcers and in conjunctivitis.
12	<i>Alangium salvifolium (L, F.)</i>	Aakol	Cornaceae	T	Grind 50-60 gm bark of Aakol to Make powder, keep it for 30 min. and drink it. Stomach Pain diseases
13	<i>Allium sativum Linn</i>	Garlic, Lahsun	Liliaceae	Bulb	High blood pressure control
14	<i>Allium cepa Linn</i>	Onion	Liliaceae	Bulb	Heart disease, Snake bite.
15	<i>Aloe vera, Linn</i>	Aloe	Liliaceae	H	Leaf juice is used in Skin damage, Wound
16	<i>Amaranthus aspera Linn</i>	Cholai	Amaranthaceae	H	Used for asthma & cough, Malaria
17	<i>Amorphophallus dumosus BI (A. sylvaticus Kunth)</i>	Bansooran & Ponga	Araceae	H	Cromes used hemorrhoids, hemorrhage, arthritis, inflammation, vomiting, cough, anorexia, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, sexual weakness and general debility.
18	<i>Anacardium occidentale, Linn.</i>	Kaju & Cashew	Anacardium	T	Cashew Fruit used Diabetes, Bones strong, Kidney stone,
19	<i>Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.)</i>	Kalmegh & Juditaap, Bhui neem	Acanthaceae	H	Leaf juice is useful for diabetes and as blood purifier. Malaria, Leaf pest is use Ringworm, Leaf use is fever, Malaria.
20	<i>Annona reticulata Linn</i>	Ramphal	Annonaceae	T	For tonic and unripe fruit for Diarrhea.
21	<i>Arsaemaema tortuosum, Wall</i>	Ban makha	Araceae	H	Tuber is used Cold and cough.
22	<i>Argemone mexicana Linn</i>	Peeli kateri	Papaveraceae	H	Yellow colored latex extracted from fresh stem is used to cure Wounds.
23	<i>Arthocarpus integrifolia Linn.</i>	Kathar & Jackfruit	Moraceae	T	Root for diarrhea and milk for Swellings
24	<i>Asparagus recemosus Wild</i>	Satavar	Asparagaceae	H	Young leaf fried with ghee and taken twice a day for night blindness and slipping problem. Root boil with sugar and water taken twice or thrice a day for fever, weakness and blood pressure.
25	<i>Azadiracta indica A.Juss.</i>	Neem	Meliaceae	T	Crushed leaves are used to cure many skin diseases, frequently used by people.

26	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> , Linn.	Brahmi	Plantaginaceae	C	Juice leap In treat ment of skin.
27	<i>Balanites aegyptica</i> Linn.	Hingota	Zygophyllaceae	T	Asthma, cough
28	<i>Bambusa arundinaceae</i> (Retz) Willd.	Bans	Poaceae	T	100ml leaf decoction which was prepared with hand full leaves of <i>Bambusa</i> and Neem is given orally to control fever, once a day for three days.
29	<i>Basellarubra</i> Linn.	Poi	<i>Basellaceae</i>	H	Leaves used in hemorrhages, skin diseases, sexual weakness and ulcer and as a laxative in children and pregnant women.
30	<i>Bauhinia recimosa</i> Linn.	Kachnar	<i>Caesalpiniaeae</i>	S	Bark & Fruit is used diarrhea, skin diseases, rectal prolapse, diabetes, inflammations, worms, tumors,
31	Belamcanda chinesis, (Linn) DC.	Tiger lily	Iridaceae	H	Liver com-plaints, Prostate cancer.
32	<i>Bixa orellana</i> Linn.	Sinduri	Bixaceae	S	Leaf use Inflammation, Dye obtained from the fruits is used as a coloring matter for edible materials.
33	<i>Blepharispermussu bsessile</i> (D.C)	Rasnajadi	Sterculiaceae	H	Wound , Urin Problem
34	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> (Lam.)opken	Bhampatti	<i>Crassulaceae</i>	H	In the Bahamas it is mostly used for Asthma or shortness in breath.
35	<i>Buchnaniam lanzan</i> (Spreng) Roxb.	Char	Anacardiaceae	T	Powder of leaves is used during loose-motion
36	<i>Caesalpinia bonducella</i> , Linn.	Kantkarej,	<i>Caesalpiniaeae</i>	S	Seeds yield fatty oil used as a cosmetic and for discharges from the ear. Leaves and bark are febrifuge.
37	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> Linn.	Aka & Madar	<i>Asclepiadaceae</i>	S	Latex And Leaves skin diseases, joint inflammations, snake poison, asthma and chest infections and rabies
38	<i>Carica papaya</i> Linn	Papaya	Caricaceae	T	Clean and attractive fresh in skin, Used as edible
39	<i>Carissa apaca</i> (Stapf)ex haines	Jangli karunda	Apocynaceae	S	Leaves are using ful Cardiac disorders.
40	<i>Casculata reflexa</i> , Roxb.	Amarbel	Convolvulaceae	C	Shoot is use headache, fever malignancy and paralysis
41	<i>Cassia Fistula</i> , Linn	Amaltas	Fabaceae	T	Leaf juice is used in ring warm
42	<i>Cassia tora</i> Linn.	Charota	Caesalpiniaeae	H	Young seedling of the plants after washing is chewed by pregnant women for timely and easy delivery.
43	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> Linn.	Sdababar	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	H	Whole plant used diabetes, hypertension, leukemia and malignancy, the root is stomachic and tonic
44	<i>Cayratia auriculata</i> (Wall) Gamble	Jangaliangur	Vitaceae	C	The plant use Ful in Cough.
45	<i>Centratherum anth minticum</i> , Linn.	Vanjira	Asteraceae	H	Fever
46	<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Bathua	Chenopodiaceae	H	Whole plant use Laxative Appetizer
47	<i>Chlorophytum tuberosum</i> , Baker.	Safed musli	Sterculiaceae	H	Root use the Sexual Diseases
48	<i>Citrus aurantifolium</i> , Linn	Van nimbu	Rutaceae	H	Root and Fruits use in Maleria fever, eye disorders
49	<i>Citrus reticulates</i> Linn	Orange , Santra	Rutaceae	T	Hani bee and bark powder leap to treatment of skin.
50	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> Linn (Blue variety)	Aparajit	<i>Fabaceae</i>	S	Root used in migraine, skin diseases, bronchitis, asthma,
51	<i>Cocculus vilosa</i> D. C.	Patal Kumdha	Menispermaceae.	H	Tuber as Tonic
52	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> Linn.	Nariyal	Arecaceae	T	For, Lever Weaknesses
53	<i>Coleus Ambionicus</i> Linn.	Patharchur ,	<i>Labiateae</i>	H	Leaves: Useful in potyuria, Thirst, flatulance, colic, Asthmaw, chronic cough, Epilepsy& urinary troubles.
54	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> , Linn.	Runa, ghua. Arbi	Araceae	H	Tube is use cancer, weakness, Leaf used in Bone setting,
55	<i>Cordia Macleodii</i> Graff(Hook)F&thoms	Dahiman	Boraginaceae	T	The bark used for treatment of Jaundice
56	<i>Costus speciosus</i> , Smith.	Keokand	Costaceae	H	The plant is useful for rabies dogs.
57	<i>Crinum latifolium</i>	Sudarshan	<i>Liliaceae</i>	H	Bulb used edema, earache, arthritis, callosity,

	<i>Linn.</i>	&Wild onion			hemorrhoids, and used as an emitting drug for children.
58	<i>Crossandra infundibuliformis, Linn.</i>	Lalmurga	Acanthaceae	S	Flower paste use wound
59	<i>Crotalaria retusaLinn.</i>	Khunkuniyan	<i>Fabaceae</i>	H	Seeds powdered and with milk is useful for increasing body strength, also useful in skin disease.
60	<i>Cucumis sativus, Linn.</i>	Khira	Cucurbitaceae	C	Fruit pest leap is the use of Skin fresh
61	<i>Curculigo orchioides, Gaertn</i>	Kalimusli	Hypoxidaceae	G	Root use the Sexual Diseases
62	<i>Curcuma aromatic Linn</i>	Ban Haldi	Zingiberaceae	H	For Blood Purification and Fever
63	<i>Curcuma longa, Linn</i>	Haldi & Turmeric	Zingiberaceae	H	Rhizome Powder Wound, sprains, liver disorder and juice is use Chicken pox, allergy, and antibacterial.
64	<i>Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.</i>	Amarbel	Cuscutaceae	G	Antiseptic on wounds. Decoction of plant is given for bath to cure skin disease.
65	<i>Cyathula prostrate Blume.</i>	LalChirchira	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	H	Root is used diseases of urinary system and uterine disorders.
66	<i>Cymbopogon flexuosus</i>	Nibughass	<i>Poaceae</i>	G	Lemon grass Leaves used it is said provides relief in following Health problems: Aids in digestion, Relieve spasms, Muscle cramps ,Rheumatism ,Headaches, Nausea
67	<i>Cynodon dactylon pers.</i>	Doob	Poaceae	C	Apply the paste of doob with turmeric apply extract of plant with mustard oil.in use of Eczema & Phylaria whole part
68	<i>Cynoglossum lanceolatum Forsk</i>	Kamraj	Boraginaceae	H	Root is used in fever ,Eye
69	<i>Cyperus platyphyllus. Roem.& Schult</i>	Jal motha	Boraginaceae		Whole part used fever, abdomen
70	<i>Cyperusesculentus Linn.</i>	Chichoda	<i>Cyperaceae</i>	H	Tub is used anorexia, intermitten fever, burning sensation, headache,
71	<i>Cyperusrotundus, Linn.</i>	Motha	<i>Cyperaceae</i>	G	Leaves used fever, and urinary retention. Increases and purifies breast milk.
72	<i>Dalbergia sissoo Roxb</i>	Shisham	Leguminosae	T	Leaves for Diabetes
73	<i>Datura metal, Linn</i>	Datura	Solanaceae	S	Seed used in treatment of stomach, fever, leaf juice use in Hair dray.
74	<i>Daucus carota Linn</i>	Carrot, Gajar	Apiaceae	H	Vegetable, dropsy, & kidney troubles
75	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb.</i>	Tendu	Ebenaceae	T	Gum useful for Eye Disease
76	<i>Drimia indica, (Roxb) Jessop</i>	Jangli piyaz	Liliaceae	H	scorpion sting
77	<i>Embllica officinalis Gaertn Linn.</i>	Amla	Euphorbiaceae	T	Powder of fruits is used as purgative also used as cooling agent of stomach
78	<i>Eryngium foetidum, Linn.</i>	Jangli Dhania	Apiaceae	H	Snake bites, maleri, Worm
79	<i>Euphorbia hirta, Linn.</i>	Dudhi	Euphorbiaceae	H	Fruit is used skin diseses, cough, andanorexia. Pitta, rakta, asthma,
80	<i>Evolvulus nummularius, linn.</i>	Musakani, Bchuichipki	Convolvulaceae	A quatic plant	Paralysis, epilysis, convulsion,spasm
81	<i>Ficus benghalensis, Linn.</i>	Bhargad	Moraceae	T	Grind 100gm of fresh stem bark along with 10gm seeds of <i>Carumcopticum</i> (L.) Link. And 2 bulbs of onions together and make a bolus. Feed 50 of this bolus twice a day for two days to control bloat
82	<i>Ficus racemosa Linn.</i>	Dumer	Moraceae	T	Latex is used piles diarrhea and dysentery. Fruits are used in urinary trouble and roots are used as anti-diabetic.
83	<i>Ficus religeosa Linn.</i>	Peepal	Moraceae	T	Juice of Leaves for Mouth Ulcer
84	<i>Gardenia gummiferaLinn.f.</i>	Dekamari	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	S	Resinis used kapha, skin disease
85	<i>Gloriosa superba. Linn.</i>	Baijanti &Kebu	<i>Colchicaceae</i>	H	Rhizome is used constipation, intestinal worms, skin diseases, fever, and bronchitis.

86	<i>Gossypium arboretum</i> Linn.	Kapas	Malvaceae	S	Root bark is used for amenorrhoea and dysmenorrhoea.
87	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.) R.Br.	Gudmar	Asclepiadaceae	C	Whole plant used renal and vesicalcalculi, constipation, asthma and leukoderma.
88	<i>Hedyotis corymbosa</i> , Linn.	Davana Patta	Rubiaceae	H	Whole plant used in colic, constipation, skin diseases, cough, bronchitis and hepatitis.
89	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> , Linn.	Anat mool	Asclepiadaceae	S	Fever, Kidney stone problem
90	<i>Holarrhena antidysentrica</i> (Roxb. ex Fleming).	Kuda	Apocynaceae	T	Bark, leaves used diarrhea, dysentery, hemorrhage, hemorrhoids, amoebiasis, hepatitis and skin diseases.
91	<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i> , Lam.	Khulkhuri	Araliaceae	Aquatic plant	fever Wound, boils cold cough
92	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> , (K.Schum) Heine	Talmakhana	Acanthaceae	H	Anemia cough seed venereal des. Root diuretic in drosy
93	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i> , linn.	Gulmehndi	Balsaminaceae	H	Ulcers, Arthritis
94	<i>Ipomoea pescaprae</i> (Linn) R.Br.	Dopatilata	Convolvulaceae	H	skin disease, boils, wound ulcers, hemorrhoids and burning sensation
95	<i>Jasminum auriculatum</i> Vahl.	Juhi	Oleaceae	S	Leaves used burning sensation, ulcer, stomatitis, renal calculi and skin diseases.
96	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> Will.	Ratan- jot	Euphorbiaceae	S	In cancer& Blood pressure
97	<i>Jatropha podagrica</i> Hook	Jangli arndi	Euphorbiaceae	S	The seed oil of the plant used for treatment of rheumatism
98	<i>Lantana camara</i> Linn	Machhimudhi	Verbanaceae	S	It is not affected by pests or disease, has low water requirements, and is tolerant of extreme heat, skin disease
99	<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i> Linn	Jangli matter	Fabaceae	H	Seed, Fruit is use Asthama & cough.
100	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> Linn.	Mehandi	Lythraceae	S	Leaf use Skin eruption,Headache, Hair dyes
101	<i>Lenotis nepetifolia</i> ,Roxb	Ukand,Bara guma	Lamiaceae	H	Leaves is use fever, cough , snake bite
102	<i>Linum sitatissimum</i> , Linn	Alsi	Linaceae	H	The whole plant is dried and then pounded to make powder, boil 100gr of powder in same quantity of water to make paste and apply this paste on animal's body to control ticks and lice.
103	<i>Madhuca latifolia</i> Gmel	Mahua	Sapotaceae	T	Fresh heated leaves are tied to cure swelling and wounds.
104	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i> (Lam) Muell. Arg.	Sindur,& Kamala	Euphorbiaceae	T	Brown powder covering the fruit used worm infestation, constipation, skin diseases, flatulence, wounds, ulcers, cough, renal and vesicalcalculi, poisons, ringworm.
105	<i>Mariscus sumatrensis</i> (Retz) Raynal	Jangli motha	Cyperaceae	H	Stem& bark is used in Gonorrhea and wound
106	<i>Mentha longifolia</i> , Linn.	Mint	Lamiaceae	H	Extricates worms from intestine Provides cooling effects Extract juice from 50 gm leaves
107	<i>Micheliachampaca</i> . Linn	Champa	Magnoliaceae	T	Flower are used to reduce burning sensation, Ulcer, Skin disease
108	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> , Linn	Lajbati, Chuimui	Mimosaceae	H	Weakness, bleeding, bronchitis, Grass, Wound of human skin use,
109	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> Linn. (Red Variety)	Lal Gulabas	Nyctaginaceae	H	Root used fever, syphilis, inflammation, burns and scalds, and general debility.
110	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> Linn. (Yellow Variety)	Peela Gulabas	Nyctaginaceae	H	Root used fever, syphilis, inflammation, burns and scalds, and general debility.
111	<i>Mitragyna parvifolia</i> Roxb.	Kaddam	Rubiaceae	T	Bark used in skin diseases, fever, inflammations, infections and fever.
112	<i>Momordica</i>	Karela	Cucurbitaceae	C	Fruit use in kidney stone

	<i>charantia</i> Linn		e		
113	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> L.D.C.	Kewash	Fabaceae	S	Seeds as Tonic
114	<i>Musa paradiaca</i> , Linn.	Kela & Banana	Musaceae	H	Fruit is used skin diseases, Anemia, Blood pressure, Ulcer, Diabetes, and Cholesterol.
115	<i>Nelumbium speciosum</i> Linn	Kamal	Nymphaeaceae		Tuber is use Diabetes.
116	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> , Linn.	Tinpatiya	Oxalidaceae	H	Dyspepsia, hemorrhoids, dysentery, hepatitis
117	<i>Passiflora edulis</i> , Sims	Rajkiphul	Passifloraceae	H	Flower is use of insomnia, anxiety, nervous disorders
118	<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i> Linn	Urd, Mung bean	Fabaceae	H	Pulse, Paralysis, & Rheumatism
119	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> Linn.	Chhind	Arecaceae	T	Juice for Tonic
120	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schum. & Thonn	Jangliamli	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	S	fevers, urinary retention, constipation, ulcers and wounds
121	<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i> Poir	Pancholi,	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	S	Leaves used in diabetes, burning sensation, burns, skin diseases,
122	<i>Physalis minima</i> Linn.	Chirpoti	<i>Solanaceae</i>	H	Ascites, ulcer, sexual weakness and cough.
123	<i>Piper betel</i> , Linn	Pan	Piperaceae	C	Cough, Cancer
124	<i>Pisum sativum</i> , Linn.	Pea & mater	Fabaceae	H	Fruit Powder and Haldi pest in use of ring worm
125	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> Roxb.	jangle jalebi	Fabaceae	H	For cancer & Blood pressure
126	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre.	Karanj	Fabaceae	T	Bark use Menstrual problems
127	<i>Pueraria tuberosa</i> , Linn.	Patal kumhda	Fabaceae	C	Cure abdominal disorder
128	<i>Punica granatum</i> Linn	Anar	Lytbraceae	T	Flower use Leucorrhoea
129	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> (Linn.) Benth.	Chotachand	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	S	Root is used vata, hypertension, insanity, epilepsy, insomnia, wounds, fever, colic and urinary retention, in controlled dose. Overdose cause giddiness and is toxic.
130	<i>Remusatia vivipara</i> (Roxb) Schott	Laxaman kand	Araceae	H	Tube in use of treatment cancer
131	<i>Ricinus communis</i> Linn.	Arandi	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	S	10 gm paste of roots of three year old plant is used to stop abortion. Oil of seeds use as purgative
132	<i>Rosa centifolia</i> , Linn.	Rose	Rosaceae	S	Petals used in Cough, Fever, asthma, insomnia
133	<i>Rubus ellipticus</i> Linn	Hinsal	<i>Rosaceae</i>	S	Fruit is used dysentery.
134	<i>Sapindus mukorossi</i> Gaertn.	Ritha	Sapindaceae	T	Fruit use Hair shampoo
135	<i>Saraca indica</i> , Linn.	Ashoka	Caesalpiniaceae	T	Bark use Piles, Leucorrhoea
136	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> Linn.	Bhilawa	Anacardiaceae	T	For Cancer and Asthma., skin Diseases
137	<i>Shorea robusta</i> A.W. Roth.	Sal/Sarai	Dipterocarpaceae	T	Fruits are used for dysentery and scorpion sting.
138	<i>Sidarhombifolia</i> , Linn.	Lalbarel	<i>Malvaceae</i>	S	Root is used pitta, pain, arthritis, asthma, bronchitis, burning sensation, and urinary retention.
139	<i>Sidaspinosa</i> Linn.	Bariyara	<i>Malvaceae</i>	S	Root is used pitta, pain, arthritis, asthma, bronchitis,
140	<i>Smilax macrophylla</i> , Linn	Ramdatoon	Liliaceae	S	Leaves use in Leukorrhea
141	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> , Linn.	Tomato & Tamater	Solanaceae	H	Fruit is used skin diseases cancer, strong bones, wonder, eye, kidney stones, and blood pressure.
142	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> , Linn	potato	Solanaceae	H	Tube in potato use in skin diseases along with honey folk remedy.
143	<i>Sonchu asper</i> , Linn	Didhi	<i>Asteraceae</i> (Sunflower family)	C	Plants are pounded and applied to wounds and boils. Herb is used as an emollient.

144	<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> , Linn	Mundi	Asteraceae	H	Whole plant used in migraine, jaundice, fever, cough, hemorrhoids, helminthiasis, skin diseases and as nervinetonic. Rheumatism, Blood purifier
145	<i>Stereospermum coalis</i> (Buch, Ham, ex Dillw) DL	Adakapari	Bignoniaceae	T	Leaves, Fruit used pittaskin diseases, urinary retention, kidney stones, arthritis, cough, hemorrhoids, and muscular pain.
146	<i>Syzygium cuminii</i> (L.) Skeel	Jamun	Myrtaceae	T	Seed are dried and powdered about 5 gram powder is dissolved in half a glass of water and after some time is given orally twice a day for 15 days to treat diabetes.
147	<i>Tamarinds indica</i> Linn.	Imli	Leguminosae	T	Bark Ash for Cough
148	<i>Tegetes erecta</i> Linn	Genda	Asteraceae	H	Flower Used in unhealthy ulcers, Piles
149	<i>Tephrosia purpureae</i> , Linn	Meghapati	Fabaceae	H	Root used in asthma, Liver, spleen, heart, Ulcer.
150	<i>Terminalia alata</i> , Heyme ex Roth	Sajja	Comretaceae	T	Bark is used in Diarrhoea
151	<i>Terminalia ballerica</i> Roxb	Behera	Combretaceae	T	For, Digestive Trouble.
152	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> , Roxb	Harra	Combretaceae	T	Seeds for Leucorrhoea and Indigestion
153	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers ex Hk. f. & Th.	Gurbe & geloy	Menispermaceae	T	Fever Take the lukewarm stem juice orally
154	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> , Willd	Giloy	Menispermaceae	T	Whole part use in Maleri
155	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> Linn.	Ekapushpi,	Asteraceae	H	wound, ulcers, anal fistula,
156	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i> , Linn.	Methi	Papilionaceae	H	Leaf use in Fed 1 kg of fresh methi leaves to the infected animal to control infectious diarrhea
157	<i>Vetex negundo</i> , Linn.	Nirgundi	Verbenaceae	S	Cure of Antitoxicant in body
158	<i>Vitex quadrangularis</i> , Wall.	Hadjod	Vitaceae	H	Aqueous solution of plant is given, one glass a day till relief to treat bone fracture. Decoction of stem is given twice a day for 15 days to treat irregular menstruation.
159	<i>Withania somnifera</i> (Linn.) Dunal.	Asgandh	Solanaceae	S	PROPERTIES Plant pacifies vitiated vata, nerve weakness, impotency, oligospermia and arthritis. The roots are aphrodisiac and stimulant,
160	<i>Woodfordia floribunda</i> Salisba.	Dhawai	Lytheraceae	T	Leaves ash well mixed with mustard oil and used for pain.
161	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> Linn. Kurz.	Davi	Lythraceae	S	Flower is used pitta, skin diseases, burning sensation, hemorrhage, anemia, leucorrhea, menorrhagia,
162	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> , Linn	Chotadhatu ra	Asteraceae	H	Specially root and fruit, is used as medicine. According to Ayurveda, X. strumarium is cooling, laxative, fattening, anathematic, tonic, digestive, antipyretic, and improves appetite, voice, complexion, and memory. It cures poisonous bites of insects.
163	<i>Zanthoxylum alatum</i> , Roxb.	Vandhanian	Rutaceae	S	Cough, Fever,
164	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> , Linn	Ginger & Adrak	Zingiberaceae	H	Root used in Cancer, Skin bladder, Breast, lymphoma, Cough,
165	<i>Zizyphus numularia</i> (Burm.f.) Wt. & Arn. Prodr.	Ber	Rhamnaceae	T	15 ml extract of bark is used 7 day, thrice a day to cure diarrhea
166	<i>Zizyphus ragosa</i> , Lam.	Makoi	Rhamnaceae	T	Leaf for Peptic Ulcer.

Table.2 Showing Families with Number of Genera, Species of the Distict Balod (C.G.)

S\N	FAMILY NAME	NOMBER OF PLANTSPECES	GENUS
1	Acanthaceae	4	4
2	Adiantaceae	1	1
3	Amaranthaceae	3	3
4	Anacardiaceae	2	2
5	<i>Anacardium (Kaju)</i>	1	1
6	Annonaceae	1	1

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7	Apiaceae	2	2
8	Apocynaceae	4	4
9	Araceae	4	4
10	Araliaceae	1	1
11	Arecaceae	2	2
12	Asclepiadaceae	3	3
13	Asparagaceae	1	1
14	Asteraceae	8	8
15	Balsaminaceae	1	1
16	Basellaceae	1	1
17	Bignoniaceae	1	1
18	Bixaceae	1	1
19	Boraginaceae	3	3
20	Caesalpinaceae	2	2
21	Caesalpinaceae	2	2
22	Caricaceae	1	1
23	Chenopodiaceae	1	1
24	Colchicaceae	1	1
25	Combretaceae	3	2
26	Convolvulaceae	3	3
27	Cornaceae	1	1
28	Costaceae	1	1
29	Crassulaceae	1	1
30	Cucurbitaceae	2	2
31	Cuscutaceae	1	1
32	Cyperaceae	3	3
33	Dipterocarpaceae	1	1
34	Ebenaceae	1	1
35	Euphorbiaceae	8	7
36	Fabaceae	11	11
37	Hypoxidaceae	1	1
38	Iridaceae	1	1
39	Labiatae	1	1
40	Lamiaceae	2	2
41	Leguminosae	2	2
42	Liliaceae	6	5
43	Linaceae	1	1
44	Lytbraceae	1	1
45	Lytheraceae	3	3
46	Magnoliaceae	1	1
47	Malvaceae	5	5
48	Meliaceae	1	1
49	Menispermaceae	3	2
50	Mimosaceae	3	2
51	Moraceae	4	2
52	Musaceae	1	1
53	Myrtaceae	1	1
54	Nyctaginaceae	2	1
55	Nymphaeaceae	1	1
56	Oleaceae	1	1
57	Oxalidaceae	1	1
58	Papavaraceae	1	1
59	Papilionaceae	1	1
60	Passifloraceae	1	1
61	Piperaceae	1	1
62	Plantaginaceae	1	1
63	Poaceae	3	3
64	Rhamnaceae	2	1
65	Rosaceae	2	2
66	Rubiaceae	3	3
67	Rutaceae	4	3
68	Sapindaceae	1	1
69	Sapotaceae	1	1
70	Solanaceae	5	5
71	Sterculiaceae	2	2
72	Verbanaceae	3	3
73	Vitaceae	2	2
74	Zingiberaceae	3	2
75	Zygophyllaceae	1	1
Total	family-75	166	155

Tree- 45, Aquatic plant- 04, Herb- 67, Bulb- 02, Bulb- 02, Climber- 10, Shrub- 33, Grass- 4, Fern- 01

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