



Diversity of medicinal plants around Jagdalpur, District Bastar, Chhattisgarh, India

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Abstract

Medicinal plants are the “Backbone” of traditional medicine, meaning that more than 3.3 billion people in less developed countries use them regularly. Forests are the major source of invaluable Medicinal Plants. The objectives of this study were to document the diversity of medicinal plants around Jagdalpur, District Bastar, Chhattisgarh, India.

During the study in 2025-2026, a total of 70 Medicinal Plant species belonging to 65 genera under 42 families were recorded. Out of these, 27 were trees, 24 were herbs, 11 were shrubs, 5 were herb climbers, 2 were shrub climbers, and 1 was a creeping herb. Leguminosae is the most dominant family in the present study. All recorded Medicinal plants are listed with their Botanical names, followed by Common name, family, habit, Useful plant parts, and Medicinal uses. Different parts of these plants have been widely used by local people to cure various ailments in their daily lives.

Keywords: Bastar, diversity, jagdalpur, medicinal plants, etc

Introduction

Chhattisgarh state is located in the Deccan Bio-geographic zone. It is a haven for distinctive living things that is rich in biological diversity. The state, which makes up 4.4% of all of India, is one of the mega biodiverse states in the nation. About 44.21% of Chhattisgarh is covered with forests. Tropical dry deciduous and tropical moist deciduous forests make up most of the state's forests. The state experiences annual rainfall ranging from 1405.3 mm to 1885.1 mm. The state has a tropical, humid, and monsoon climate. The traditional medicinal plant resources of Chhattisgarh are abundant. Around 80% of herbal medications are mostly sourced from forests. It is common practice to gather Medicinal plants from the wild. Forests are a unique repository for numerous Medicinal plants. Most of the population in the state is tribal, and Medicinal plants are crucial to their access to primary healthcare.

In particular, Abhujmarh hills, Kanger ghati, Binta and Mardoom forests, Bailadila forest, Barsur forest, Bhairamgarh, Pamed, Dantewara, Bhopalpattanam, Machkot forest, Darbha Forest, Sukma, Kondagoan, and Keskul forests are the locations of maximum diversity of medicinal plant species, making Bastar a "Hot-Spot" for the majority of tropical and subtropical medicinal plants that are rarely found in other parts of the state. The status diversity of some elite and important species is given below based on information gathered from intensive explorations and observations carried out to these areas.

Based on the above points, the study focuses on the record of the diverse Medicinal plants around Jagdalpur, District Bastar, Chhattisgarh, India.

Banik & Nema (2014) [1] studied on ethnomedical Practices and Indigenous Household Remedies Used by the Tribals and Rurals of the Bastar Region (Chhattisgarh). Exploration of valuable medicinal vegetal wealth from the tribal belt of Bastar district in Chhattisgarh was made by Bargali & Shrivastava (2002) [2]. Plant diversity conservation issues and challenges: A review was done by Behera & Bhadra, (2024) [3]. Bhoi *et al* (2025) [4] documented the rich

Medicinal Biodiversity of Mahasamund District of Chhattisgarh, India: A Comprehensive Ethnobotanical Study. Survey and study on ethno medicinal plant's used by tribal people in Pathalgaon Block of Jashpur district, C.G, India was done by Biswas and Assana (2020) [5]. Chandel & Budharam (2023) [6] studied on Ethno-medicinal plants used by the Baiga tribe of Maikal hills of Central India. Ethnobotanical observation of Boramdeo wildlife sanctuary, Kabeerdham of Chhattisgarh, done by Chandravanshi (2019) [7].

Darro & Khan (2023) [8]. Documented some endangered medicinal plants growing in Indravati National Park, Bijapur district, Chhattisgarh, India. Gupta & Gupta (2017) [9] focused on diversity of Ethno-medicinal plants in Dist. Balod (C.G). Ethno-Medicinal Survey of Surrounding the Salhewara Forest range District Khairagarh, Chhattisgarh, India was done by Gwalwanshi (2025) [10]. Ethnobotany of India, Volume I was authored by Hossain *et al* (2025) [11]. Joseph & Biswas (2025) [12] focused on Challenges Facing Traditional Healing Practices Among Bastar Tribals: A Focus on Conservation Efforts. Kumar *et al* (2022) [13] studied on Medicinal Flora of Bastar Region Used for Curing Jaundice by Local Communities and Vaidhyas. Diversity of traditional medicinal plants in silvipastoral land use systems of Indian North Western Himalaya was done by Lata *et al* (2025) [14]. Majhiet *al* (2026) focused on common threatened medicinal plants of Odisha, India: diversity, traditional uses and conservation perspectives. Traditional treatments for skin ailments:

a review of ethnomedicinal plants used to treat skin infections was recorded by Marndi & Jain (2025) [20]. Ethnomedicinal Survey of Plants in Nagri Block of District Dhamtari of Chhattisgarh, India was done by Nag *et al* (2024) [17]. Diversity of medicinal and tuber-bearing plants in Bastar plateau of Chhattisgarh was recorded by Nanda & Shaw (2008) [18].

In-vitro antimicrobial efficacy and phytochemical analysis of *Dioscorea alata* from Bastar district of Chhattisgarh, India was observed by Pandey *et al* (2025) [19].

Ethnomedicinal value of medicinal plants found in Chhattisgarh: Recent scenario and advancement was studied by Pandey *et al* (2025) [20]. Medicinal plants in G.G.V. Campus, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh in central India was studied by Patel (2012) [21]. Diversity of underground medicinal and aromatic plants and their regeneration for further ex situ conservation in herbal garden was recorded by Patel. (2015). Contemporary Ethnomedicinal Practices among the Gond Tribe of Bilaspur District, Chhattisgarh, India was recorded by Patra & Sharma (2022). Pulicherla *et al* (2025) [4, 23] focused on floristic and medicinal plant diversity of South Sikkim: An assessment of therapeutic potential, conservation status, and economic potential. Indian Ethnobotany: Present Status and Future Prospect. The Ethnobotany of India was studied by Rahaman (2017) [25]. Use of indigenous herbal medicinal plants by Gond traditional healers in cure of skin diseases in Bastar region of Chhattisgarh was recorded by Rai & Nath (2006) [26]. Ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants used by various ethnic tribes of Mizoram, India was done by Ralte & Singh (2024) [27].

Traditional Uses and Ethno-Medicinal Plants: Insights from the Korba District of Chhattisgarh, India was studied by Rathore (2024) [28]. Bastar Ointment: A Promising Herbal Medicine in Dermatology was studied by Rroj & Kabili (2025) [29]. Ethnobotany of Medicinal Plants of Bastar, Chhattisgarh, studied by Sahoo (2014). Satapathy *et al* (2025) [4, 30] focused on phyto diversity of Chandaka-Dampada wildlife sanctuary of Bhubaneswar, Odisha. Traditional practices of ethnomedicinal plants used for wound healing in Bodla block, Kabir Dham district, (C.G.) India was recorded by Satruhan and Patel (2023). Shrestha & Dhillion (2003 [32, 33] focused on medicinal plant diversity and use in the highlands of Dolakha district, Nepal. Ethnomedicine and Tribes: A Case Study of the Baiga's Traditional Treatment was done by Singh & Deewan (2018) [34]. Ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants used by Lois community of Kakching district, Manipur, India was done by Singh *et al* (2025) [35]. Ethnobotany in Relation to Health Security in District Bastar of Chhattisgarh State made by Sinha (2016) [36]. Ethnobotany in relation to livelihood security in district Bastar of Chhattisgarh state with special reference to non-timber forest products was focused by Sinha *et al* (2016) [36]. Medicinal plants used as antidotes in northern part of Bastar district of Chhattisgarh was studied by Sinha *et al* (2012) [38].

Tirkey, A. (2009) [40] studied some rare and less known ethnomedicinal plants used by tribal communities from Chhattisgarh. Medicinal Plants: Ethnobotanical Approach was studied by Trivedi (2006) [41]. Study of some Ethnomedicinal Plants used by Tribals of Alirajpur, Madhya Pradesh, India was done by Upadhyay & Shukla (2014) [42]. Documentation and Ethnobotanical Importance of Medicinal Plants found in Sarguja District was done by Yadav *et al* (2015) [43]. Climate change and medicinal plant biodiversity: conservation strategies for sustainable use and genetic resource preservation was studied by Zaman *et al* (2025) [44]. Ethnobiological survey on medicinal plants used

by gaddi and gujjar tribes of riparian region of Beas River of Himachal Pradesh in North Western Himalayas, India was done by Thakur *et al* (2025) [39].

Materials and Methods

Bastar is a district located (22°11'59.50" N latitude and 81°11'50.2" E longitude). in the southern part of the state of Chhattisgarh, India, with its administrative headquarters in Jagdalpur. Positioned on the Bastar Plateau, it lies at an average elevation of 2,000 feet. The district is renowned for its diverse landscape, featuring dense tropical forests, rolling hills, and a network of rivers, including the Indravati. It is rich in natural beauty, with notable geographical features such as the Chitrakote Falls and Tirathgarh Falls. Bastar is a culturally significant region, home to several tribal communities, and it is bordered by the Kondagaon, Dantewada, Sukma, and Bijapur districts, as well as the states of Odisha and Telangana, highlighting its strategic position.

The field visit was done to record the presence of the varied Medicinal plants around Jagdalpur, District Bastar, Chhattisgarh, India. Plants are listed in Table -1 following relevant details of the Medicinal plants individually. The identification of the Medicinal plants was done with the help of Flora, available literature, subject experts etc., whereas Medicinal uses were listed individually as per available literature/s.

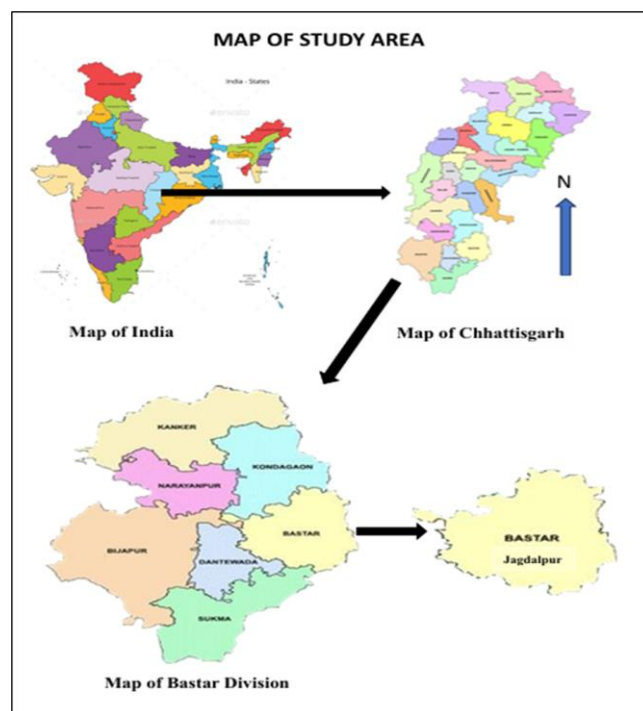


Fig - Location map showing the study area

Ethnobotanical Observations

The diversity of medicinal plants recorded during the study is arranged with their relevant information/s as shown below in Table -1.

Table 1: Diversity of the Medicinal Plants around Jagdalpur, District Bastar, Chhattisgarh, India.

S. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Habit	Useful Plant Parts	Disease/s treated
1.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Gunja, Ratti	Leguminosae	Herb/Climber	Leaf, Seed	Leaf juice is given orally in a snake bite
2.	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Delile	Babool	Leguminosae	Tree	Bark, Leaf, Stem	Toothache, Wound healing

3.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Apamarg	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Root	Cure leucorrhoea and primary weakness
4.	<i>Acmella uliginosa</i> (Sw.) Cass.	Akarkara	Asteraceae	Herb	Flower	Toothache, mouth ulcer
5.	<i>Acorus calamus</i> L.	Sweet flag, Butch	Acoraceae	Herb	Rhizomes	Menstrual Disorders, Epilepsy, Cough, Cold
6.	<i>Aegle Marmelos</i> (L.) Corrêa	Beal	Rutaceae	Tree	Fruit, Leaves	Decrease blood sugar, treatment of diarrhoea, treatment of jaundice
7.	<i>Albizia procera</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	Safed siras	Leguminosae	Tree	Bark	Astringent, piles, diarrhoea
8.	<i>Allium cepa</i> L.	Pyaz	Amaryllidaceae	Herb	Bulb	Heart disease, Snakebite.
9.	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm.f.	Gwarpatha	Xanthorrhoeaceae	Herb	Leaves	Skin disease, Burn
10.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm.f.) Nees	Bhuineem	Acanthaceae	Herb	Leaves	Cold, Fever
11.	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Sitaphal	Annonaceae	Shrub	Fruit, Leaves	Regulates sugar in the body, prevents ageing of the skin, heals wounds
12.	<i>Argemone Mexicana</i> L.	Satyanashi	Papaveraceae	Herb	Root, Flower, Seed	Treatment of warts, cold sores skin diseases, gleet, used against tapeworm
13.	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Satavar	Asparagaceae	Shrub/Climber	Tuber	Diabetes, Tuberculosis
14.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss.	Neem	Meliaceae	Tree	Leaves	Used for leprosy, eye disorder, bloody nose, skin ulcers, diabetes
15.	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> L.	Bajradanti	Acanthaceae	Herb	whole plant	Diabetes, cough and cold fever, toothache, skin diseases
16.	<i>Bixa Orellana</i> Linn.	Sindur	Bixaceae	Shrub	Seed, Leaves	Fever, Diabetes, jaundice
17.	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.	Punernava	Nyctaginaceae	Creeping herb	Whole plant	Diuretic, jaundice, Stomach Pain, Inflammation, Asthma, Laxative
18.	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Semal	Bombacaceae	Tree	Whole plant	Diuretic, jaundice, Stomach Pain, Inflammation, Asthma, Laxative
19.	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i> Spreng.	Char	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Fruit	Detoxifies the body and improves brain function, extremely rich in minerals
20.	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Kuntze	Dhak/ Palash/ Tesu	Leguminosae	Tree	Bark, Leaves, Flower, Seed, Gum	Urinary Disorder, Worm, Diabetes, Inflammation, Skin Disease
21.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) W.T.Aiton	Ak	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Leaves, Flower, Root Bark	Neurological disorder, elephantiasis, vomiting, snake bite
22.	<i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb.	Kumhi	Lecythidaceae	Tree	Root, Bark, Leaves	Smallpox, Snake Bite
23.	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Papita	Caricaceae	Herb	Fruit, Leaves	Asthma prevention diabetes, and inflammation
24.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Amaltas	Leguminosae	Tree	Leaves, Fruit, Bark	Skin disorder, irritation, antioxidant, constipation
25.	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G.Don	Sadabahar	Apocynaceae	Herb	Leaves	Antidiabetic, Emetic
26.	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	Hathzode	Vitaceae	Herb/Climber	Stem	diabetes, obesity, bone fractures, allergies, cancer, stomach upset, painful menstrual periods, asthma, malaria, wound healing
27.	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Osbeck	Nimbu	Rutaceae	Shrub	Leaves, Fruit, Bark	Stomach ache, Loss of Appetite
28.	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	Aparajita	Leguminosae	Herb/Climber	Leaves, Bark	Treat fever, diarrhoea, gastritis, vomiting, bleeding and neurological disorder
29.	<i>Cordia macleodii</i> Hook.f. & Thomson	Dahiman	Boraginaceae	Tree	Bark, Flower	Piles, snake bites
30.	<i>Curculigo orchoides</i> Gaerth.	Kali Musli	Hypoxidaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Piles, Joint Pain, Haemorrhoids, Diarrhoea, Urinary problem
31.	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Haldi	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Ring worm, Blood disease, Burning treatment
32.	<i>Datura innoxia</i> Mill.	Dhatura	Solanaceae	Herb	Seed	Pre- anaesthetic in surgery, in ophthalmology
33.	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> Roxb.	Tendu	Ebenaceae	Tree	Fruit, Seed, Bark, Flower	Cure for mental disorders, nervous breakdown, skin and blood diseases
34.	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L.	Bhringraj	Asteraceae	Herb	Leaves, Root	Hair problem, Snake bite,

35.	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Gular	Moraceae	Tree	Root	Diabetes, liver disorders, diarrhoea, inflammatory conditions, haemorrhoids, respiratory, urinary diseases.
36.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Bargad	Moraceae	Tree	Fruit, Bark	Control of cholesterol, tooth and gum ache, and cure diarrhoea
37.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Peepal	Moraceae	Tree	Leaves, Bark	Antiseptic, antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-rheumatic
38.	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	Kalihari	Colchicaceae	Herb/Climber	Root	Leprosy, Snakebite, fever, and bronchitis.
39.	<i>Helicteres isora</i> L.	Marorphali	Malvaceae	Shrub	Fruit, Root, Bark	Wound healing, Newborn constipation, diarrhoea, and snake bites
40.	<i>Hellenia speciosa</i> (J.Koenig) S.R.Dutta	Keu kand	Costaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Diabetes, Skin Disease, Fever
41.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.) R.Br.	Anantmoool	Apocynaceae	Herb/Climber	Root	Skin disease, Urinary problem, Fever
42.	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Shoe-flower plant, Gudhal	Malvaceae	Shrub	Flower	Leucorrhoea, Alopecia, Burn
43.	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i> L.	Vasaka	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Leaves, Root, Flower	Cold, asthma, anti-inflammation
44.	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> (Lam.) Pers.	Pattarchatta	Crassulaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Asthma, Cough, Snake bite, Diarrhoea
45.	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Mehandi	Lythraceae	Shrub	Leaves	Regulate blood pressure, reduce hair loss, improve nail quality, anti-ageing properties
46.	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (J. Koenig ex L.) J. F. Macbr.	Mahua	Sapotaceae	Tree	Fruit, Bark	Treatment of coughs, colds, and bronchitis
47.	<i>Mentha arvensis</i> L.	Pudina	Lamiaceae	Herb	Leaves	Acid reflux, Flatulence, Acne, Stomach ache
48.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Lajvanti	Mimosaceae	Shrub	Leaves	Allergy, Asthma, Ulcer, Piles, Arthritis
49.	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Munga	Moringaceae	Tree	Leaves, Fruit, Bark	Beneficial for hypertension patients managing sugar level, rich in calcium, and increases milk secretion in lactating women
50.	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng.	Meetha neem	Rutaceae	Tree	Leaves	Digestive problem, diarrhoea, control cholesterol, hair tonic, headache, mouth odour, vomiting,
51.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	Babui Tulsi	Lamiaceae	Herb	Leaves	Headaches, cough, cold, skin diseases, diabetes, arthritis
52.	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> L.	Tulsi	Lamiaceae	Herb	Leaves	Kidney stone, stress, cold, headache
53.	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Amla	Phyllanthaceae	Tree	Fruit, Seed, Leaves, Bark	Reduces cough, asthmatic problems, constipation
54.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.	Chitrak	Plumbaginaceae	Herb	Root	Digestive, Wound
55.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	Karanj	Leguminosae	Tree	Bark, Seed	Piles, Ulcer, Skin Disease, Leucoderma
56.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Amrud, Bihi	Myrtaceae	Tree	Fruit, Leaves	Diabetes, Hypertension, fever, lung diseases
57.	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Arnad	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Fruit, Bark, Leaves, Root	Used for leprosy, syphilis, constipation, headaches
58.	<i>Rouwolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Benth. ex Kurz	Sarpgandha	Apocynaceae	Herb	Root	Snake bite, Joint pain, Ulcer
59.	<i>Shorea robusta</i> Gaertn.	Sal	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	Wood, Leaves, Seed	Antibacterial, pain, ulcers, skin infection
60.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Jamun	Myrtaceae	Tree	Fruit, Leaves, Seed	Bronchitis, asthma, stomach problems, skin swelling
61.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Imli	Leguminosae	Tree	Fruit, Leaves	Treats anaemia, promotes eye spots, and thyroid disorders,
62.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (L.) Pers.	Sarfok	Leguminosae	Herb	Whole plant	Asthma, Liver, spleen, heart, Ulcer.
63.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. ex-DC.) Wight & Arn.	Arjun	Combretaceae	Tree	Bark	Weakness, post blood pressure, antidiabetic, Heart tonic
64.	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Bahera	Combretaceae	Tree	Fruit, Seed, Leaves	Anaemia, leprosy, and skin diseases

65.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	Harra	Combretaceae	Tree	Fruit, Leaves, Bark	Treat kidney and liver dysfunction
66.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers ex Hook.f. & Thomson	Guruchi	Menispermaceae	Shrub/Climber	Stem	Fever, diabetes, Malaria
67.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> (L.) L.	Coat button	Asteraceae	Herb	Leaves	Blood clotting, Boil, Wound Treatment, ulcer
68.	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Nirgundi	Lamiaceae	Tree	Leaves	Joint Pain, Head-ache, diarrhoea
69.	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> (L.) Kurz	Dhawai	Lythraceae	Shrub	Flower	diarrhoea, bleeding issues, menorrhagia, wounds, nasal and rectum bleeding,
70.	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe	Adrak	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Fever, Cold, Cough, Loss of Appetite, Asthma, Urinary Tract Infection

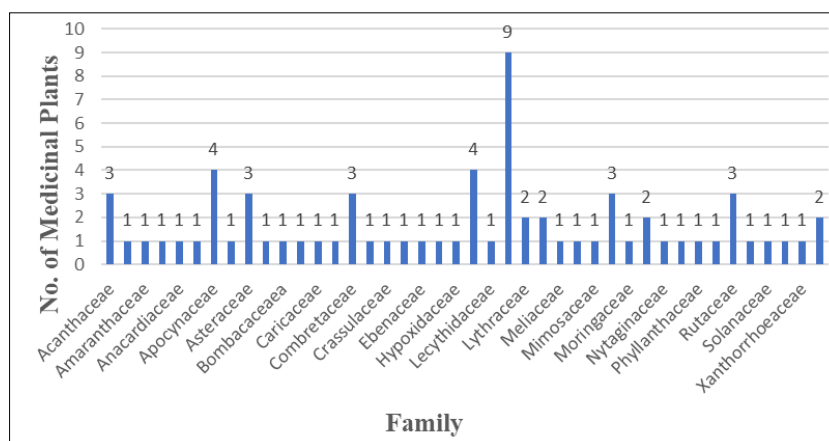


Fig 2: Family-wise Distribution of Medicinal Plants

Table 2: Family-wise distribution of the Medicinal plants

S. No.	Family	No. of Medicinal Plants
1.	Acanthaceae	3
2.	Acoraceae	1
3.	Amaranthaceae	1
4.	Amaryllidaceae	1
5.	Anacardiaceae	1
6.	Annonaceae	1
7.	Apocynaceae	4
8.	Asparagaceae	1
9.	Asteraceae	3
10.	Bixaceae	1
11.	Bombacaceae	1
12.	Boraginaceae	1
13.	Caricaceae	1
14.	Colchicaceae	1
15.	Combretaceae	3
16.	Costaceae	1
17.	Crassulaceae	1
18.	Dipterocarpaceae	1
19.	Ebenaceae	1
20.	Euphorbiaceae	1
21.	Hypoxidaceae	1
22.	Lamiaceae	4
23.	Lecythydaceae	1
24.	Leguminosae	9
25.	Lythraceae	2
26.	Malvaceae	2
27.	Meliaceae	1
28.	Menispermaceae	1
29.	Mimosaceae	1
30.	Moraceae	3
31.	Moringaceae	1
32.	Myrtaceae	2

33.	Nyctaginaceae	1
34.	Papaveraceae	1
35.	Phyllanthaceae	1
36.	Plumbaginaceae	1
37.	Rutaceae	3
38.	Sapotaceae	1
39.	Solanaceae	1
40.	Vitaceae	1
41.	Xanthorrhoeaceae	1
42.	Zingiberaceae	2
	Total	70

Table 3: Habit variation of the Medicinal plants

S. No.	Habit	Number of Medicinal Plants
1.	Creeping herb	1
2.	Herb	24
3.	Herb/Climber	5
4.	Shrub	11
5.	Shrub/Climber	2
6.	Tree	27
	Total	70

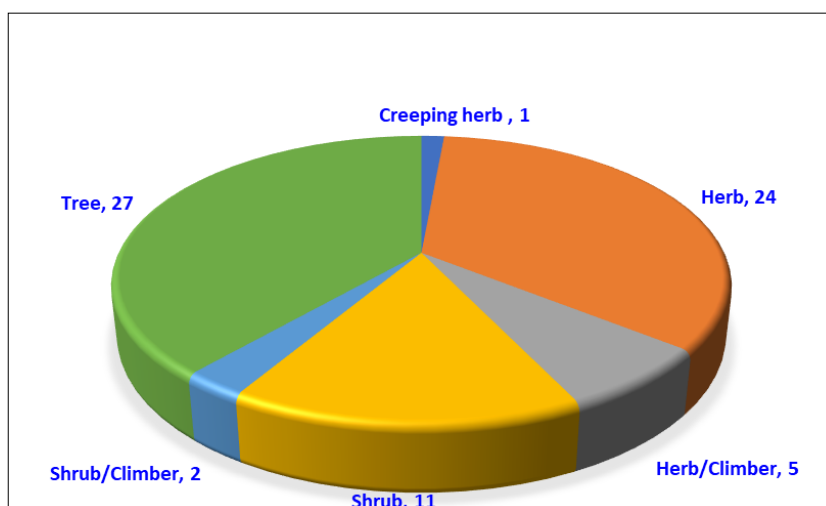


Fig. 3: Habit variation of the Medicinal plants

Table 4: Variation of the Medicinal plants based on the useful plant parts

S. No.	Plants Parts	Number of Medicinal Plants
1.	Bark	2
2.	Bark, Flower	1
3.	Bark, Leaf, Stem	1
4.	Bark, Leaves, Flower, Seed, Gum	1
5.	Bark, Seed	1
6.	Bulb	1
7.	Flower	3
8.	Fruit	1
9.	Fruit, Bark	2
10.	Fruit, Bark, Leaves, Root	1
11.	Fruit, Leaves	5
12.	Fruit, Leaves, Bark	1
13.	Fruit, Leaves, Seed	1
14.	Fruit, Root, Bark	1
15.	Fruit, Seed, Bark, Flower	1
16.	Fruit, Seed, Leaves	1
17.	Fruit, Seed, Leaves, Bark	1
18.	Leaf, Seed	1
19.	Leaves	12
20.	Leaves, Bark	2
21.	Leaves, Flower, Root Bark	1
22.	Leaves, Fruit, Bark	3

23.	Leaves, Root	1
24.	Leaves, Root, Flower	1
25.	Rhizome	5
26.	Root	6
27.	Root, Bark, Leaves	1
28.	Root, Flower, Seed	1
29.	Seed	1
30.	Seed, Leaves	1
31.	Stem	2
32.	Tuber	1
33.	whole plant	5
34.	Wood, Leaves, Seed	1
	Total	70

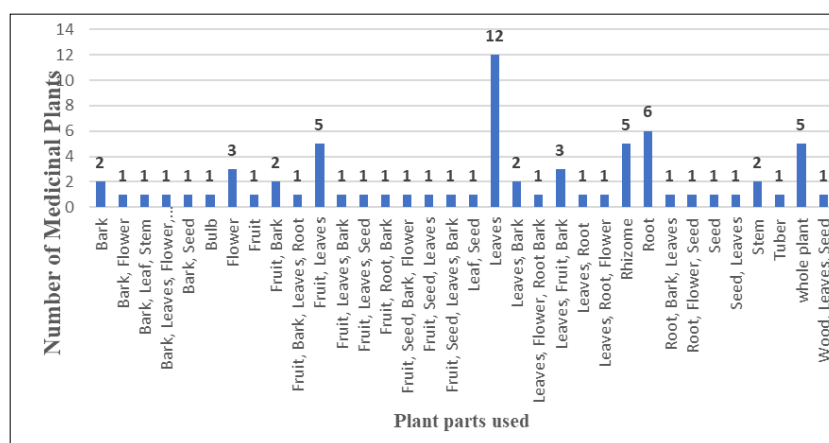


Fig 4: Used plant parts of the recorded Medicinal plants

Results and Discussions

A total of 70 plant species belonging to 65 genera under 42 families were recorded around Jagdalpur, District Bastar, Chhattisgarh, India. All the recorded Medicinal plant species were listed following their relevant information, individually given in Table 1. Family-wise distribution of the Medicinal plants is shown in Table 2. Habit variation of the Medicinal plants is shown in Table 3. Variation of the Medicinal plants based on the useful plant parts is given in Table 4. Most of the family (30) was represented by only one species (Monospecific family). However, the families represented a maximum number of medicinal plants are in the following order: Leguminosae (9 Species) > Lamiaceae and Apocynaceae (4 species in each) > Acanthaceae, Asteraceae, Combretaceae, Moraceae, Rutaceae, (3 species in each) > Lythraceae, Malvaceae, Myrtaceae, Zingiberaceae (2 species in each). As Habit variation, out of 70 recorded Medicinal plants, a maximum of 27 trees were recorded, in second position, 24 Herbaceous Medicinal plants were recorded, 11 shrubs, Herb/Climber 5, Shrub/Climber 2, and 1 creeping herb was observed.

Conclusions

The multifaceted value of plants for humans is mostly derived from them. In addition to helping to sustain the earth's living system, plants are a major source of commercially significant goods. Plants survive in their particular habitat based on geographic location and climate. Medicinal plants are those that have historically been used by people to treat a variety of illnesses. Earth's species diversity controls the intricacy and interactions between species and the natural world. destruction of natural habitats due to human activity or environmental factors. Threats to biological organisms include overexploitation, ongoing surplus use, etc.

As a result, biological species are constantly disappearing from the natural world worldwide. The majority of medicinal plants are harvested from the wild, some are grown, and many are endangered by habitat degradation, overgrazing, etc. Strong conservation efforts are urgently required for the sustainable management of medicinal plants. For the species to be protected, people must be oriented toward biodiversity conservation.

Because of low cost, lack of side effects, and easy accessibility, the use of Medicinal plants is rising rapidly. Numerous illnesses can be addressed with the help of these plants. Ultimately, it is essential to conserve these precious plant resources for future generations through all possible measures.

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