
Ethnobotanical Study Of Wetland Plants Used By Local Community Of Khairagarh-Chhuikhadan-Gandai (Kcg) District Of Chhattisgarh**Bhabita Mandavi¹, Rakesh Kumar², Deepti Chauhan³****DOI : <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21970952>****Review: 05/07/2026****Acceptance: 08/07/2026****Publication: 28/07/2026**

ABSTRACT: Wetland ecosystems serve as a conduit between terrestrial and aquatic environments. The water bodies control the ecosystem, which is home to both plant and animal life. The wetland's diverse species are mostly reliant on food supplies and habitat suitability. Wetlands are considered the richest habitat based on world biodiversity. These threatened ecosystems are currently in danger of going extinct because to urbanisation, industrialisation, and careless farming. The purpose of this research is to examine the connection between indigenous knowledge systems and biodiversity, with a particular emphasis on wetlands. Selected wetlands in different parts of the Khairagarh-Chhuikhadan-Gandai district of the state of Chhattisgarh were used for study. Highlighting the ethnobotanical significance of the vegetation found close to wetlands is the main goal. Floral sample were gathered from both land and water for the purpose of the study. In wetland habitats, several species including *Ipomea aquatica*, *Nylwambo*, *Trapa* and *Marsilea* are frequently regarded as food. Some other key significant medicinal values are *Andrographis paniculata*, *Barleria*, *Leucas aspera*, *Calotropis gigantea*, *Seena tora*, *Justicia adhatoda*, *Cyperus rotundus*, and *Hemidesmus indicus*. *Cynodon dactylon*, *Commelina benghalensis*, *Eragrostis tenella*, *Dicanthelium*, and *Echinochloa* are example of plant species that are used as cow food and are essential to cultural properties and livelihoods. The flora found in wetlands improves water quality, provides refuge for wildlife, and is crucial to ecological stability.

Keywords: Wetland, Biodiversity, Indigenous Knowledge, ethnobotany, ecosystem.

Introduction:

A wetland is a special kind of ecosystem that connects aquatic and terrestrial environments. These regions typically have higher water levels (Prasad *et al.*, 2002). Water covers these regions either temporarily or permanently (George *et al.*, 2020). Wetland's marshes, rivers, lakes, coastal regions and rice fields, offer a variety of amenities meant to enhance human well-being and reduce poverty (Amenu & Mamu, 2018). This ecosystem covers about 15.26 million hectares in India and about 6% of the planet's surface (Arya *et al.*, 2020). They play an important role in balancing hydrological and biochemical processes, and they help to sustain global biodiversity and deliver essential ecosystem goods and services to life forms (Amenu & Mamu, 2018). Wetland is accepted internationally under Ramsar conservation as it has great ecological and socio-economic importance. Based on hydrological, geological and ecological characteristics, the original wetland ecosystem classification system divided into five categories: marine (which costal swamps), lacustrine (lakes), palustrine (which includes swamps, marshes & bogs), estuarine (which includes deltas, mangroves, tidal marshes) and riverine (which includes rivers and streams) (Bassi *et al.*, 2014). Globally wetland ecosystems are highly productive (Arya *et al.*, 2020) can serve as an essential biodiversity hotspot where many species can survive (George *et al.*, 2020). This is a place for biological functions and provides important ecosystem services (Bharosa *et al.*, 2023). Wetlands are

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referred to be “the kidney of Earth” and aid in the purification of the water flowing through this region by obstructing pollutants and sediments (Nayar, 2020). Additionally, wetland provides various assets litter, freshwater, food, environmental regulation, cultural values, and help to maintain their tenacity to provide important services (Maitry *et al.*, 2023).

Due to urbanization and the usage of areas for urban development cause the extinction of wetland ecosystem. The wetland is also deteriorating daily due to the discharge of household and industrial garbage. Additionally, the wetland environment is distributed by the unchecked introduction of exotic species (Rai & Singh, 2020; Gopal & Marothia). Wetland survival is endangered by unsustainable farming, pollution and climate change. Scientific research is essential for understanding wetland dynamics, identifying new threats and creating effective conservation-based management plans because of their economic and ecological significance. Ecological balance is mentioned by the aquatic plants, which offer various advantages by emerging with the environment, nutritional contribution, and medicinal, economic and social values. Conventionally, these plants have been used to treat infirmities like diarrhea, skin infection, asthma, jaundice, including cancer, as safe and low-cost natural medicine. Commonly used edible species include *Senna tora*, *Ipomea aquatic* *Trapa natans*, *Nylembo* and *Marseli*. The ancient knowledge of these plants is essential to both the past and the future of sustainable development (Marndi & Mishra *et al.*, 2020). By collecting information from local populations in certain aquatic locations within the KCG district of Chhattisgarh, this study aims to document the traditional knowledge of flora in Wetlands.

Material and Method:

Study Area: Khairagarh is a historically and culturally rich city in Chhattisgarh, situated at the confluence of three rivers: Amner, Muska & Pipariya. The abundance of “khair” (*Acacia catechu*) trees gave the city its name, Khairagarh. The Nagvanshi Kings ruled over one of Chhattisgarh’s major princely states. Its elevations 307 meters above sea level, and its coordinates are 21.42° north latitude and 80.97° east longitude. Here, the average yearly temperature rises to 42°C in the summer and falls to at least 7.9°C in the winter. Sandy loam, Black soil, and fertile loamy soil predominate in the area.

The district has many wetlands including Chhindari (Chhindari), Nava gaon (Nava gaon), Bhaddhaddi (Birkha village), Ganjhi-Ganjha (Gatapar), Salhewara (Salhewara), Pradhan path (Shivni), Jiratola (Jiratola), Siddh Baba (Gabhra), Surhi (Pailimeta), and Russe (Russe), because of its proximity to the maikal mountain range. We have thoroughly examined a couple of these wetlands, which are detailed below:

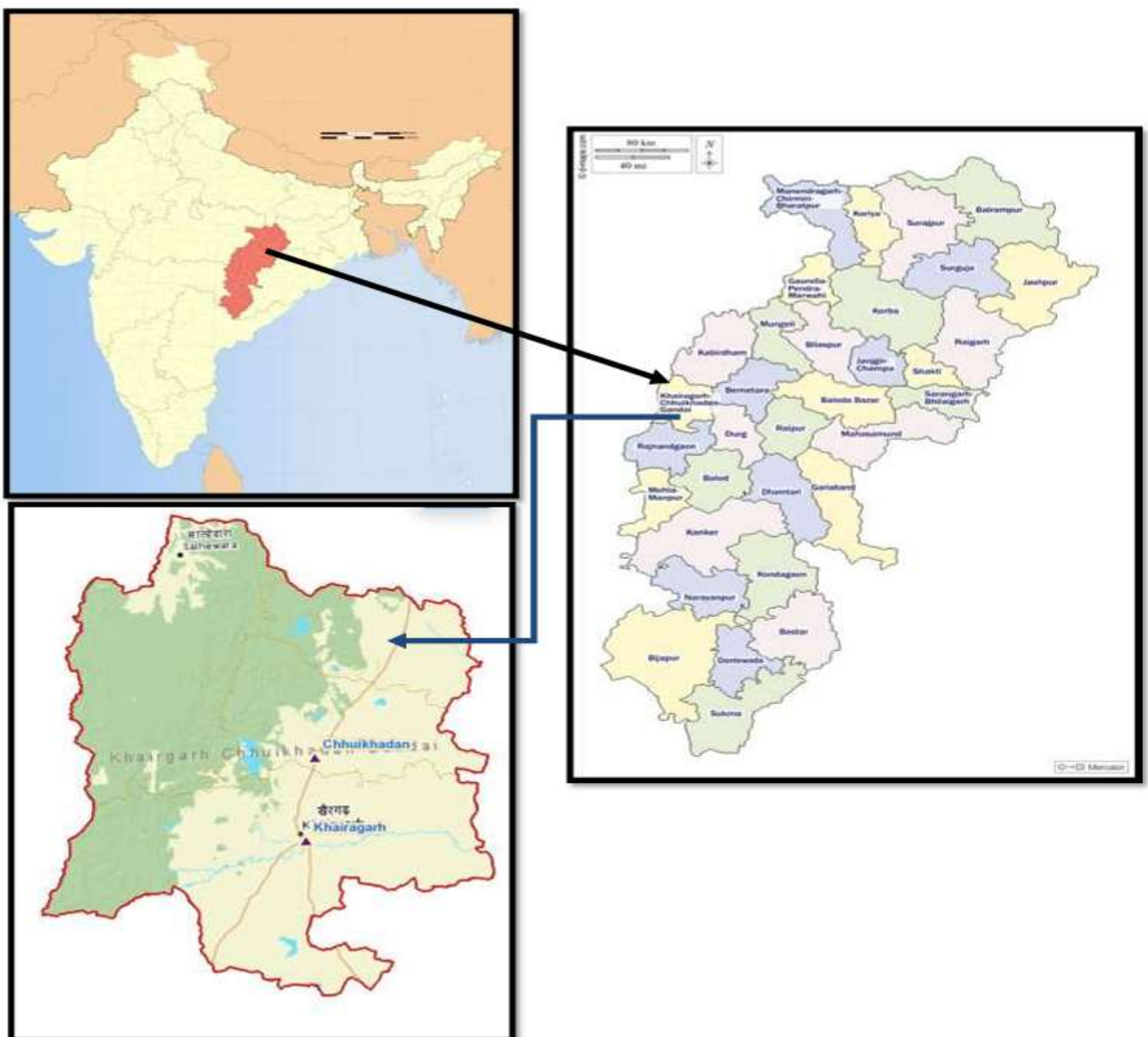
Area of Study: 1. Pradhan Path wetland: Situated in the Khairagarh–Chhuikhadan–Gandai district of Chhattisgarh, Pradhan Path is a small irrigation project. It is located in the direction of the Maikal mountain range, west of Khairagarh. In addition to irrigation, locals come here for leisure, which makes it a possible tourism destination in the future. It is located at latitude 21.42° North latitude and 80.97° East. This location is 1007 feet above sea level.

Area of Study: 2. Ganjhi-Ganjha wetland: This dam is located west of Khairagarh district headquarters, close to Jaypur village. It is essential for irrigation and is located next to the Maikal range. Here, water from the hill gathers and is subsequently used to irrigate crops. Additionally, it provides the local forest’s flora and fauna with a natural home. It is located at latitude 21.4630° North latitude and 80.8544° East.

Area of Study: 3. Salhewara wetland: This little pond is situated in Salhewara village. outside Baigatola, on the Lanji route from Khairagarh district headquarters. It sustains the rich wildlife in its environs and offers irrigation services to neighbouring farmers. It is located at latitude 21.25° North latitude and 80.58° East.

Area of Study: 4. Chhindari wetland: This dam is situated in the Khairagarh -Chhuikhadan – Gandai district, 8 km west of the Chhuikhadan headquarters. The village where it was built inspired to the name of the dam, Chhindari. In honour of Khairagarh chieftain Rani Rashmi Devi, it was subsequently christened Rani Rashmi Devi Reservoir. Due to its location on the route from Chhuikhadan to Betalrani, the dam has become a major tourist destination and has tremendously benefitted the local farmers. Its latitude and longitude are 21.52° norths and 80.99° east, respectively.

Fig 1: The Geographical map of Chhattisgarh highlights the Khairagarh-Chhuikhadan-Gandai district considered for the study and survey.



Photoplate 1: Some Selected Wetlands in KCG District of Chhattisgarh.

		
1.1 Amner, Muska & Pipariya riverine wetland	1.2 Pradhan path wetland	1.3 Ganjhi-Ganjha wetland

	
1.4 Salhewara wetland	1.5 Chhindari wetland

Field study: Different areas of district KCG are selected for the field study of the wetland. The survey's primary goal is to gather data on wetland vegetation and keep track of it. In order for it to aid us in our upcoming research. The flora of British India (Hooker, 1875), the flora of Raipur, Durg & Rajnandgaon (Verma, Pant & Hanfi, 1985), and the flora of M.P (Verma, Balakrishnan & Dixit, 1993) are some of the references to the various vegetation species that we gathered and photographed.

This survey includes behavioral and regional studies along with the theoretical study, which tells medicinal values and food values of these species. Interaction with knowledgeable individuals, local doctors, and senior citizens are used to get this data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

During the study and field survey of wetland flora, we have observed 128 plant species from 82 genera which belong to 54 families (Shows Table 1). Following the field survey, several floras are used to identify the plants that were seen. The identified plants are used in various ailments as well as food crops, as fodder, and ornamental also (Shows Table 2). For example, *Euphorbia hirta* is used to treat asthma (Gupta *et al.*, 2023); *Andrographis paniculata* used to treat malaria, snake bite; *Justicia adhatoda* used to treat tuberculosis, fever, asthma; *Senna tora* used to treat ring worm, diabetes; *Cyperus rotundus* used to treat milk secretion, arthritis; *Hemidesmus indicus* used to treat milk secretion, urinary disorder, ringworm; *Barleria prionitis* used to treat toothache (Tiwari *et al.*, 2022); *Leucas aspera* is used to treat antidote to snake venom (Shrinivasan, 2011); and *Calotropis gigantea* used to treat Leprosy, scabies, painful joint, swellings (Gharge *et al.*, 2017).

As green vegetables, *Ipomea aquatica*, *Portulaca oleracea*, *Senna tora*, *Boerhavia diffusa* and *Marsilea minuta* can be eaten (Chauhan *et al.*, 2014). *Trapa natans* is an herb found in water. Its fruit is present in water bodies, which is edible. (Dubey *et al.*, 2024). *Nylembo nucifera* is a large aquatic herb; its stem is traditionally known as “Kamal kakdi,” which is consumable as a vegetable (Singh *et al.*, 2019) all over India, as well as in Chhattisgarh. Above all, the plants are consumed by local people of Chhattisgarh, along with this, they also sell these plants to the market for their income, or earn by this they also benefit economically. Animal feed includes *Chloris barbata*, *Dicanthelium latifolium*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Eragrostis tenella*, *Eragrostis aspera*, *Echinochloa crassipes*, *Ischamum indicum* and *Echinochloa colona*, (Dashahre *et al.*, 2020). In residential gardens, decorative plants such as *Nylembo nucifera*, *Crinum asiaticum*, *Nymphaea nouchali*, *salvinia natans*, and *Barleria prionitis*, are employed.

Table 1: Inventory of 128 wetland plants of KCG district of C.G.

S. No.	Common name	Botanical name	Family	Uses
1.	Indian copper leaf	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	M
2.	Sticky daisy	<i>Adenostemma lavenia</i> L.	Asteraceae	M
3.	Budda pea	<i>Aeshynomene indica</i> L.	Fabaceae	FO
4.	Chick weed	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	Asteraceae	M
5.	Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philioeroides</i> Mart.	Amaranthaceae	M, FD
6.	Tooth cup	<i>Ammannia baccifera</i> L.	Lythraceae	M
7.	Chirata	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> Burm. f. Nees.	Acanthaceae	M
8.	Malabar catmint	<i>Anisomeles indica</i> L.	Lamiaceae	M
9.	Coral vine	<i>Antigonon leptopus</i> Hook. & Arn.	Polygonaceae	M
10.	Mexican poppy	<i>Argemone Mexicana</i> L.	Papaveraceae	M

11.	Indian pennywort	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> L.	Plantaginaceae	M
12.	Vajradanti	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> L.	Acanthaceae	M, O
13.	Bristly blue Barleria	<i>Barleria strigosa</i> wild.	Acanthaceae	M
14.	Lal-keshuriya	<i>Bergia ammannioides</i> Roxb.	Elatinaceae	M
15.	White water fire	<i>Bergia capensis</i> L.	Elatinaceae	M
16.	Lajalu	<i>Biophytum sensitivum</i> L.DC.	Oxalidaceae	M
17.	Creeping Blepharis	<i>Blepharis maderspatensis</i> L. B. Heyne ex Roth, Nov.	Acanthaceae	M
18.	Red spiderling	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L. Nom. Cons.	Nyctaginaceae	M, FD
19.	Miracle leaf	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> Lam.Pers.	Crassulaceae	M
20.	Crown flower	<i>Calatropis gigantea</i> L. Dryand.	Apocynaceae	M
21.	Small crown flower	<i>Calatropis procera</i> W.T. Aiton.	Apocynaceae	M
22.	Shankhpishpi	<i>Canscora diffusa</i> Vahl. R. Br. ex. Roem & Schult.	Gentianeae	M
23.	Ballon vine	<i>Cardiospermum halicababum</i> L.	Sapindaceae	M
24.	Indian pennywort	<i>Centella asiatica</i> L. Urban	Apiaceae	M, FD
25.	Tanquebar centranthera	<i>Centranthera tranquebarica</i> R.Br.	Orobanchaceae	M
26.	Finger grass	<i>Chloris barbata</i> SW.	Poaceae	FO
27.	Jack in the Bush	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> L.R.M. King & H. Rob.	Asteraceae	M
28.	Fringed spider flower	<i>Cleome rutidosperma</i> DC.	Cleomaceae	M
29.	Tick weed	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L.	Cleomaceae	M
30.	Scarlet gourd	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> L. Voigt.	Cucurbitaceae	M, FD
31.	Tripungki	<i>Coldenia procumbens</i> L.	Boraginaceae	M
32.	Benghal day flower	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L.	Commelinaceae	M, FO
33.	Hogvine	<i>Comonea umbellata</i> L.A.R. Simoes & Staples	Convolvulaceae	M
34.	East Indian mallow	<i>Corchorus aestuans</i> L.	Malvaceae	FD

35.	Giant crinum lily	<i>Crinum asiaticum</i> L.	Amaryllidaceae	O
36.	Ban tulsi	<i>Croton bonplandianus</i> Baill.	Euphorbiaceae	M
37.	Purple bane	<i>Cyathocline purpurea</i> Buch. ham. ex.D. Dom. Kuntze	Asteraceae	M
38.	Bermuda grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> L. Pers.	Poaceae	FO, M
39.	Rice sedge	<i>Cyperus difformis</i> L.	Cyperaceae	M
40.	Rusty flatsedge	<i>Cyperus odoratus</i> L.	Cyperaceae	M
41.	Purple nutgrass	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Cyperaceae	M
42.	Creeping dentella	<i>Dentella repens</i> L.J.R. Forst. & G.Forst.	Rubiaceae	M
43.	Broadleaf rosette grass	<i>Dichantherium latifolium</i> Hitchc.& chase	Poaceae	FO
44.	Tropical sundew	<i>Drosera burmanni</i> Vahl.	Droseraceae	M
45.	Blue fox tail	<i>Ecbolium viride</i> Forssk.Alston.	Acanthaceae	M
46.	Wild rice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i> L. Link	Poaceae	FO
47.	False daisy	<i>Eclipta prostrate</i> L.	Asteraceae	M
48.	Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> Mart.	Pontederiaceae	M, FO
49.	Lilac tassel flower	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> L.DC.ex Wight.	Asteraceae	M
50.	Rough love grass	<i>Eragrostis aspera</i> Jacq.Nees	Poaceae	FO
51.	Japanese love grass	<i>Eragrostis tenella</i> L.Weight & Arn.ex Nees	Poaceae	FO
52.	Snake weed	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	M
53.	Prostrate sandmat	<i>Euphorbia prostrate</i> Aiton	Euphorbiaceae	M
54.	Round leaf bindweed	<i>Evolvulus nummularius</i> L.	Convolvulaceae	M
55.	Lotus sweetjuice	<i>Glinus lotoides</i> L.	Molluginaceae	M
56.	Indian carpet weed	<i>Glinus Oppositifolius</i> L.A.DC.	Molluginaceae	M
57.	Cud weeds	<i>Gnaphalium polycaulon</i> L.	Asteraceae	M
58.	Gomphrena weed	<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i> C. Mart.	Amaranthaceae	M

59.	Snake needle grass	<i>Hedyotis diffusa</i> Willd R.J. Wang.	Rubiaceae	M
60.	Indian Heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.	Boraginaceae	M
61.	Indian sarsaparilla	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> L.R.Br.	Apocynaceae	M
62.	Pink lady's slipper	<i>Hybanthus enneaspermus</i> L.F. Muell	Violaceae	M
63.	Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> L.F.Royle	Hydrocharitaceae	M
64.	Lawn marsh pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i> Lam	Apiaceae	M
65.	False fiddle leaf	<i>Hydrolea zeylanica</i> L.	Hydroleaceae	M
66.	Marsh barbel	<i>Hygrophilla auriculata</i> Schumach.	Acanthaceae	M
67.	American mint	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> L. Kuntze	Lamiaceae	M
68.	Birdsville indigo	<i>Indigofera tsiangiana</i> Metcalf	Fabaceae	M
69.	Water spinach	<i>Ipomea aquatic</i> Forssk.	Convolvulaceae	M, FD
70.	Bush morning glory	<i>Ipomea carnea</i> Jacq.	Convolvulaceae	M
71.	Indian muraina grass	<i>Ischamum indicum</i> L.	Poaceae	FO
72.	Malabar nut	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i> L.	Acanthaceae	M
73.	Five angled justicia	<i>Justicia quinqueangularis</i> J.Koenig ex Roxb.	Acanthaceae	M
74.	Green kyllinga	<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i> Rottb.	Cyperaceae	M
75.	Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	Verbenaceae	M
76.	Leucas	<i>Leucas aspera</i> Willd.Link.	Lamiaceae	M, FD
77.	Creeping marshweed	<i>Limnophila repens</i> Benth.	Plantaginaceae	M
78.	Sparrow Lindernia	<i>Lindernia anagallis</i> Pennell.	Linderniaceae	M
79.	Fart weed	<i>Lindernia antipoda</i> L.Alston.	Linderniaceae	M
80.	Fringed false pimpernel	<i>Lindernia ciliate</i> pennell	Linderniaceae	M
81.	Fever tea	<i>Lippia javanica</i> Burm.f.spreng	Verbenaceae	M
82.	Chickweed Lobelia	<i>Lobelia alsinoides</i> Lam.	Campanulaceae	M

83.	Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia perennis</i> L.	Onagraceae	M
84.	Asian mazus	<i>Majus pumilus</i> Burm.f.Steenis.	Mazaceae	M
85.	Water clover	<i>Marsilea minuta</i> L.	Marsileaceae	FD
86.	Baby jump-up	<i>Mecardonia procumbens</i> Mill.Small.	Plantaginaceae	M
87.	Kidney leaf morning glory	<i>Merremia emarginata</i> Burm. Fil. Hallier. Fill.	Convolvulaceae	M
88.	Climbing day flower	<i>Merremia hederacea</i> Burm. Fil. Hallier Fill.	Convolvulaceae	M
89.	Bitter vine	<i>Mikania micrantha</i> Kunth.	Asteraceae	M
90.	Touch me not	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Fabaceae	M
91.	Indian lotus	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	Nelumbonaceae	FD, O, M
92.	Blue lotus	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f.	Nymphaeaceae	FD, O, M
93.	Crested floating heart	<i>Nymphoides hydrophylla</i> Lour.kuntze	Menyanthaceae	M
94.	Water sunflake	<i>Nymphoides indica</i> L.Kuntze.	Menyanthaceae	M
95.	Creeping yellow sorrel	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Oalidaceae	M, FD
96.	Wall osbeckia	<i>Osbeckia muralis</i> Naudin.	Mealstomataceae	M
97.	Mountaint knotgrass	<i>Ourel lantana</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	M, FO
98.	Carrot grass	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> L.	Asteraceae	M
99.	Trellis vine	<i>Pergularia daemia</i> Forssk.Chiov	Apocynaceae	M
100.	Lippia kurapia	<i>Phyla nodoflora</i> L.Greene	Verbenaceae	M
101.	Carry me seed	<i>Phyllanthus amarus schumach & Thonn.</i>	Phyllanthaceae	M
102.	Wild gooseberry	<i>Physalis anulata</i> L.	Solanaceae	M
103.	Water cabbage	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> L.	Araceae	M
104.	Plumbago	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.	Plumbaginaceae	M

105.	Polygonum	<i>Polygonum barbatum</i> L.	Polygonaceae	M
106.	Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracer</i> L.	Portulacaceae	FD, M
107.	Chicken weed	<i>Portulaca quadrifida</i> L.	Portulacaceae	M
108.	Floating fern	<i>Salvinia natans</i> L. All.	Salviniaceae	O
109.	Coffee senna	<i>Senna occidenralis</i> L. Link.	Fabaceae	M
110.	Sickel Senna	<i>Senna tora</i> L. Roxb	Fabaceae	M, FD
111.	Wire weed	<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm.f.	Malvaceae	M
112.	Country mallow	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> L.	Malvaceae	M
113.	Smithia	<i>Smithia conferta</i> Sm.	Fabaceae	M
114.	Black berry	<i>Solenum nigrum</i> L.	Solanaceae	M
115.	Broad leaf button weed	<i>Spermacoce latifolia</i> Aubl.	Rubiaceae	M
116.	Gorakhmundi	<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> L.	Asteraceae	M
117.	Wormgrass	<i>Spigelia anthelmia</i> L.	Loganiaceae	M
118.	Toothache plant	<i>Spilanthes paniculata</i> Wall.ex.Dc.	Asteraceae	M
119.	Cinderella weed	<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i> L.Gaertn	Asteraceae	M
120.	Tephrosia	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> L.Pers.	Fabaceae	M
121.	Water chestnut	<i>Trapa natans</i> L.	Lythraceae	FD
122.	Tridax daisy	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Asteraceae	M
123.	Carpet weed	<i>Trigastrotheca stricta</i> . L.Thulin	Molluginaceae	M
124.	Typha	<i>Typha angustifolia</i> L.	Typhaceae	M
125.	Creeping signal grass	<i>Urochloa reptans</i> L.	Poaceae	FO
126.	Southern rockbell	<i>Wahlenbergia marginata</i> Thunb.A.Dc.	Campanulaceae	M
127.	False daisy	<i>Wedelia chinensis</i> Osbeck merr.	Asteraceae	M
128.	Chota Dhatura	<i>Xanthium indicum</i> J.kenig	Asteraceae	M

Abbreviation: FO = Fodder, FD = Food, M = Medicinal, O = Ornamental.

Table 2: Distribution of 128 plants of selected wetlands in KCG District based on frequency of various uses.

S. No.	Uses	No. of Plants
1.	M	141
2.	FD	14
3.	FO	12
4.	O	5

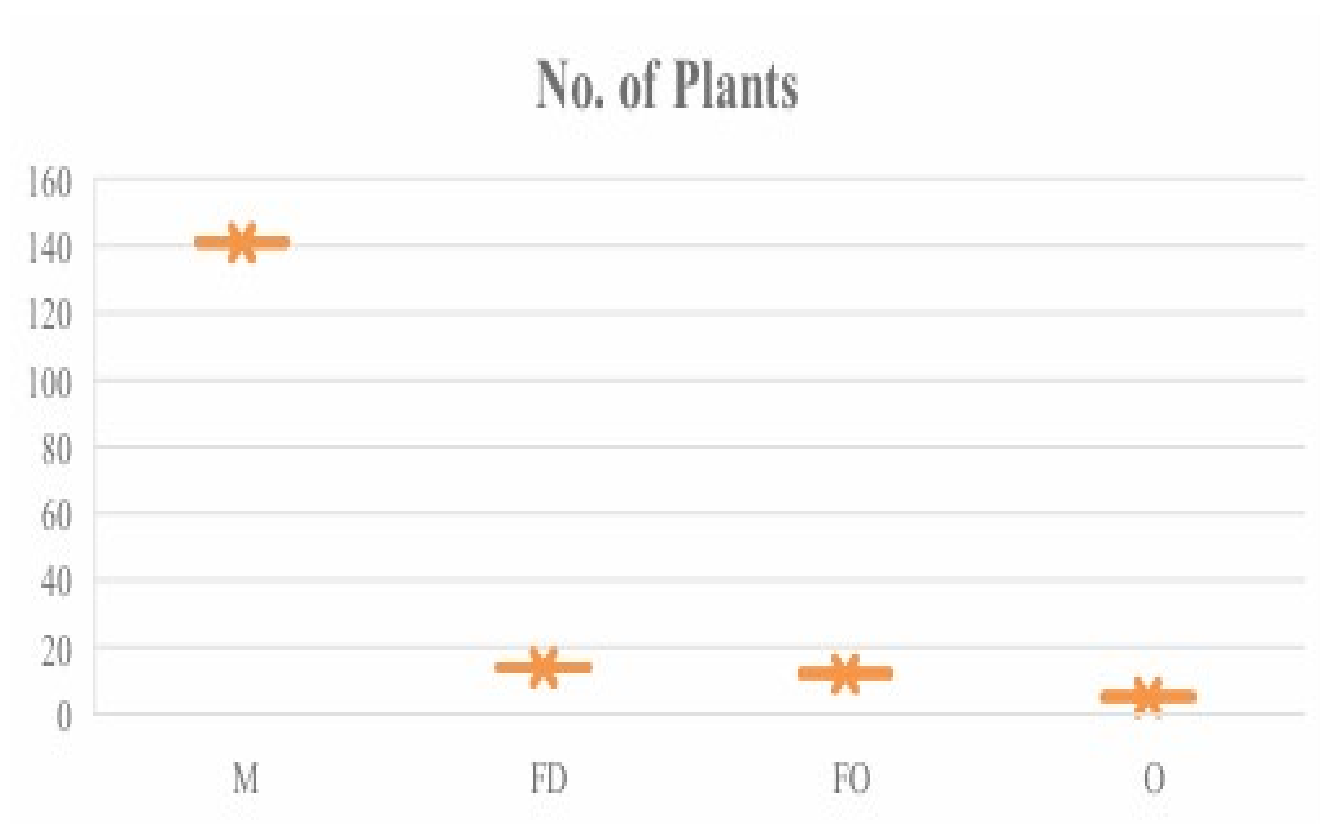


Fig 2:

Graphical representation of the number wise diverse utilities of the 128 genera of wetland plant of KCG district

Table 3: Serial no. of plant species belonging to different families.

S.N.	Family	Genus	Species	Serial No.
1.	Acanthaceae	6	8	7,12,13,17,45,66,72,73
2.	Amaranthaceae	3	3	5,58,97

3.	Amaryllidaceae	1	1	35
4.	Apiaceae	2	2	24,64
5.	Apocynaceae	3	4	20,21,61,99
6.	Araceae	1	1	103
7.	Asteraceae	15	15	2,4,27,37,47,49,57,89,98,116,118,119,122,127,128
8.	Boraginaceae	2	2	31,60
9.	Campanulaceae	2	2	82,126
10.	Cleomaceae	1	2	28,29
11.	Commelinaceae	1	1	32
12.	Convolvulaceae	5	6	33,54,69,70,87,88
13.	Crassulaceae	1	1	19
14.	Cucurbitaceae	1	1	30
15.	Cyperaceae	2	4	39,40,41,74
16.	Droseraceae	1	1	45
17.	Elatinaceae	1	2	14,15
18.	Euphorbiaceae	3	4	1,36,52,53
19.	Fabaceae	6	7	3,68,90,109,110,113,120
20.	Gnetiaceae	1	1	22
21.	Hydrocharitaceae	1	1	63
22.	Hydroleaceae	1	1	65
23.	Lamiaceae	3	3	8,67,76
24.	Linderniaceae	1	3	78,79,80
25.	Longaniaceae	1	1	117
26.	Lythraceae	2	2	6,121
27.	Malvaceae	2	3	34,111,112
28.	Marsileaceae	1	1	85

29.	Mazaceae	1	1	84
30.	Melastomaceae	1	1	96
31.	Menyanthaceae	1	2	93,94
32.	Molluginaceae	2	3	55,56,123
33.	Nelimbaceae	1	1	91
34.	Nyctaginaceae	1	1	18
35.	Nymphaeaceae	1	1	92
36.	Oladiaceae	1	1	95
37.	Onagraceae	1	1	83
38.	Orobanchae	1	1	25
39.	Oalidaceae	1	1	16
40.	Papavaraceae	1	1	10
41.	Phyllanthaceae	1	1	101
42.	Plataginaceae	3	3	11,77,86
43.	Plumbaginaceae	1	1	104
44.	Poaceae	7	8	26,38,43,46,50,51,71,125
45.	Polygonaceae	2	2	9,105
46.	Pontederiaceae	1	1	48
47.	Portulacaceae	1	2	106,107
48.	Rubiaceae	3	3	42,59,115
49.	Salviniaceae	1	1	108
50.	Sapinadaceae	1	1	23
51.	Solanaceae	2	2	102,114
52.	Typhaceae	1	1	124
53.	Verbenaceae	3	3	75,81,100
54.	Violaceae	1	1	62

Photoplate 2: Photographs of various plants taken during the field survey of wetlands.

		
<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	<i>Alternanthera philioeroides</i> Mart.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> Burm.f.Nees.
		
<i>Argemone Mexicana</i> L.	<i>Antigonon leptopus</i> Hook. & Arn.	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> Lam.Pers.
		

<i>Biophytum sensitivum</i> L. DC.	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.Nom.Cons.	<i>Chloris barbata</i> SW.
		
<i>Cleome rutidosperma</i> DC.	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L.	<i>Coldenia procumbens</i> L.
		
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L.	<i>Crinum asiaticum</i> L.	<i>Croton bonplandianus</i> Baill.
		
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> L.Pers.	<i>Cyathocline purpurea</i> Buch.ham.ex.D.Dom.Kuntze	<i>Calatropis gigantea</i> L.Dryand.

		
<i>Cardiospermum halicababum</i> L.	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i> Aiton
		
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> L.DC.ex Wight.	<i>Evolvulus nummularius</i> L.	<i>Echinochloa colona</i> L.Link
		
<i>Eragrostis tenella</i> L.Weight & Arn.ex Nees	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> L.R.Br.	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.

		
<i>Ipomea aquatic</i> Forssk.	<i>Indigofera tsiangiana</i> Metcalf.	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i> L.
		
<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i> Rottb.	<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	<i>Leucas aspera</i> willd.Link.
		
<i>Marsilea minuta</i> L.	<i>Merremia emarginata</i> Burm.Fil.Hall.Fill.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.

		
<i>Majus pumilus</i> Burm.f.Steenis.	<i>Nymphoides hydrophylla</i> Lour.kuntze	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f.
		
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> L.	<i>Pergularia daemia</i> Forssk.Chiov
		
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> L.	<i>Polygonum barbatum</i> L.	<i>Physalis angulata</i> L.

		
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> L. Greene	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> <i>schumacher & Thonn.</i>	<i>Senna tora</i> L. Roxb
		
<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm. f.	<i>Solenum nigrum</i> L.	<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i> L. Gaertn
		
<i>Spigelia anthelmia</i> L.	<i>Trigastrotheca stricta.</i> L. Thulin	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> L. Pers.

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