Biosphere Reserve Information Series (BRIS) Volume 2 (1-2)

ACHANAKMAR-AMARKANTAK
BIOSPHERE RESERVE

TROPICAL FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE

(An autonomous Council under the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India)

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Overview of Achanakmar –Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve
-Photo by: Dr. Ashish D. Tiple

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PREFACE

In the present Biosphere Reserve Information Series (BRIS) volume 2 (1-2) the various species of flora and fauna reported by different experts from Achanakmar - Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve are listed under the chapter Current Information- Floral and Faunal Resources. The information about each species recorded from different localities of BR and its status have also been mentioned. The list of threatened as well as endangered fauna, scientific information published on them in different scientific journals are also documented for the use of BR managers, academicians, scientists and scholars. This information will be helpful to provide the BR a National and International repute besides giving up to date scientific information, which may be helpful to scientists, academician, etc. in project formulation for financial assistance from Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, New Delhi for further studies on this Biosphere Reserve.

In the previous issues of the BRIS, a total of 1527 speciesof flora belonging to groups thallophyta, bryophytes, pteridophytes, gymnosperms, angiosperms and 324 species of fauna were documented which will be an asset to BR managers while preparation of management plan of the BR.

The main object of the BRIS is to disseminate the research based information to the BR managers, academicians, scientists and scholars. Additional authentic information on flora, fauna, agencies helping on social upliftment of inhabitants of BR, ecotourism, scientific studies undertaken, etc. pertaining to Achanakmar- Amarkantak BR are welcomed from readers, BR managers, scientists of research Institutions, academicians and research scholars.

Editors are thankful to the the Director, Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve, Divisional Forest Officers, Bilaspur Forest Division and Marwahi Forest Division, C.G. and Divisional Forest Officer, Dindori (M.P.) for providing useful information about core, buffer and transition zones.

Date Oct, 2010
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1. INTRODUCTION

Biosphere Reserves (BR) are living examples of co-existence of human beings and nature. The Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve is notified as the 14th National Biosphere Reserve of India by Government of India on 30th March 2005. It is spread from Maikal hill ranges to the junction of Vindhyan and Satpura hill ranges in a triangular shape in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh states of Indian Union.

It lies between the parallels of latitude 22^0 15' to 20^0 58' North and longitude 81^0 25'N to 82^0 5' East. It falls in Malayan realm, Tropical Dry or Deciduous Forest Biome and Deccan Peninsular bio-geographic zone of the country. Its total geographical area is 383551.0 ha. The core zone, which falls in Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh state (CG), is dense forest with terrains of hills and valleys and spread over in an area of 55155 ha. It is protected to conserve its richness in flora and fauna due to its erstwhile status of Wildlife Sanctuary. The buffer and transition zones, consisting of 205898 ha, fall in Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh state and 122494 ha in Dindori and Anuppur districts of Madhya Pradesh state (MP). The topography varies from plain rice fields of Bilaspur and Anuppur districts and wheat fields of Dindori district to the hills of Maikal range of Satpura. It is about 60 kms far from its headquarter at Bilaspur. It is well connected by road from Bilaspur and Raipur of Chhattisgarh and Anuppur and Shahdol of Madhya Pradesh. The vegetation or forest types and subtypes met in the BR are: Northern Indian Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests, subtype Northern Indian Moist Deciduous Forests consisting of Moist Peninsular sal forest-moist high level sal forest, moist low level sal forest, moist valley sal forest and Northern Indian Moist Deciduous Forests sub-type Moist Mixed Deciduous Forests; Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests subtypes Dry Peninsular sal Forests and Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests. The present BR encompasses a variety of ecosystem like sal forest, mixed forest, degraded forest and agro-forestry ecosystems. The evolution of various floral and faunal species due to geographical barriers, various micro and macro ecosystems evolved or undergoing evolution, hydrological and mineral cycling, climate change, etc, are the special characteristics of the area, which has its regional as well as global significance in biodiversity conservation. There are many important aspects, where serious research efforts can unfold the global importance of the area in the interest of mankind. The drainage system of BR consists of three major rivers originating from the buffer zone, viz. the Narmada River flowing towards West of its origin; the Johilla and the Sone rivers flowing towards North of the BR. A water check dam viz. Khudia dam situated in the Maniari River towards south-west of the BR. Many streams and seasonal rivers fulfil the needs of inhabitants and wildlife. The area has many seasonal streams and rivers which help to restore the sustainability of various flora and fauna existing in different zones.

Land use history

The core area of Achanakmar-Amarkantak BR was declared as a Reserve Forest in 1878 by notification No. 5037 dated 7th Dec. 1878 under Section 34 of the Indian Forest Act VII. Later on, it was given under the *Zamindari* system to Pendra *Zamindar* (Landowner). In 1912, Government of India advised the *Zamindar* to introduce the fire protection measures and removal of climbers and regularisation of *Nistar*, but he failed to follow the instructions. The area was cut, burn and system of shifting cultivation, locally known as '*podu*' or '*bewar*', was practised by the baiga and other tribal inhabitants especially on the steep slopes of Maikal range. In this practice, the sal forests were cleared

and cultivated for 2-3 years by tribal and then abandoned after their shifting to another area. This practice had lasting effect on vegetation cover or composition giving rise to mixed species with poor regeneration. Later on, a working scheme was introduced by Government in the area to preserve the forest cover and improve its depletion. In 1928, Mr. C.M. Wilfer prepared a working plan of Pendra *Zamindari.* In the initial years, Pendra *Zamindar* followed some of the prescriptions and a large number of irregular felling of trees was done through contractors led to heavy irregular over exploitation. This tradition of felling was continued up to 1951. To check the over exploitation, Government decided to take over the management of these forests by abolition of proprietary rights in the state, and transferring them to the forest department vide notification no. 28 of CR/299 XII dated 07-05-51. After abolishing the proprietary rights, the Government of Madhya Pradesh declared it as Protected Forest under adhoc notification No. 233-X and 9-X-59 dated 9-3-1957 and 10-7-1958 respectively. Minor alteration of afforestation and deforestation occurred in later years. The forests of core area were notified under section 241 of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue code 1959 vide Govt. of M.P. notification no. 7102/6006/VII dated 27-12-63 and no. 7/06/7-C/2 dated 03-09-64. These were the special significance for the protection and control of the Government forests in the tract. The area was surveyed some times during 1955 to 1963. To improve the degraded compartments a few teak plantations were raised between the years 1952 to 1978. Considering sufficient number of wildlife, the M.P. Government under the provision of section 66(4) of the wildlife protection Act 1972 declared the area as Achanakmar Game Sanctuary vide notification no. 2649-966-10-2-75 dated 28th June 1975. Later on, the Government of M.P. declared the present core area of the BR as reserve forest under Indian Forest Act Sec 34 vide notification no. 5037 dated 07/12/1978. After enforcement of Wildlife Protection Act, all the forestry works including collection of NTFPs were stopped by Government.

Inhabitants

Nearly 7,617 traditional primitive tribal inhabitants, as per the population census of the year 2001, are settled in 22 villages of the core zone. The buffer and transition zones of BR comprise of 399 villages and sub urban areas with a population of 4, 40,404 persons. Major residential areas or settlements namely Kota, Khondri, Dindori, Amarkantak, Pendra road, Karanjiya, Gorakhpur, Lormi, Akhrar, Rajendragram and some revenue and forest villages like Jagatpur, Kabir, Rajki, Boirha and Sarasdol exist in buffer and transition zones. There are 27 communities living in different zones in the BR. These are Baiga, Gond, Dhanwar, Kol, Kanwar, oraon, Chamar, Sais (Sarthi), Basore, Lonia, Muslim, Sindhi, Brahmin, Rajput, Goswami, Baraith, Kalar, Kumhar, Kewat, Nai, Ahir (Raut), Panika, Sondhiya, Lohar, Maratha, Sonar and Baniya.

The major tribes residing in BR are Baiga, Gond, Kol, Kanwar, Pradhan and Panka. The baigas are primitive Dravidian tribe. They are the most ancient, remarkable and delightful oldest tribe of India. They migrated from eastern Satpura hills and settled in Bilaspur district of the BR. They use to avoid tilling and ploughing due to their rituals and beliefs. Presently, the baigas are dominant in population and ranked on the top among the other tribal communities in the BR. They are settled in maximum numbers at Mahamai followed by Chhaparwa, Jalda, Lamni, Rajak and Surhi. They get fuel, fodder, edible roots and tubers from forest besides cultivating some seasonal agricultural crops like wheat, maize, etc in small areas. Mahamai village has two hamlets namely Babutola and Ghameri

where 13 and 45 families are living from last 10 to 15 years. Baiga is an endogamous group. The population of baiga is increasing due to the high birth rate and immigration from other parts of the state. Now, some of them have come forward and changed their primitive lifestyle. Gonds also have their origin from Dravid culture. Gond of core area is known by Pathare Gond and Singraulia Gond based on their place of migration. Their economy is largely dependent on agricultural labour. Kols migrated to M.P. and C.G. from Singhbhum district of Jharkhand province. In the present BR, they are settled at Achanakmar, Bindawal, Bamhani, Chhaparwa, Jakadbandha and Lamni. Kanwar refers to their origin to Mahabharata times. They constitute two types of family i.e. single and joint family. Majority of them, live as single family. Oraons are also Dravidians tribe migrated from Chhota Nagpur. Some of them have come from Sarguja district and settled in BR in early eighties. They are mobile/ traveller community with a tradition of ready acceptance of innovations. They are now settled in Surhi, Jakadbandha, Daganiya, Mahamai, (core zone) and Jamunahi, Ghameri and Babutola (transition zone). Besides this, traders have also migrated from nearby areas. They are now settled in some sub urban localities like Kota, Gorakhpur, Amarkantak, etc.

Cultural Heritage

The sub urban township Amarkantak, situated in the buffer zone of the BR, is of great cultural and religious significance for Hindus, Jains and Sikhs. It is the origin place of the holy Narmada river, the Sone river and the Johilla river. It is said that Adi Sankaracharya, who was born in 788 AD, consecrated on the bank of the river Narmada at Amarkantak. He founded Pataleshwar Mahadev at the origin of river Narmada. This place was later named as Surajkund. Kalchuri Maharaja Karna Dev (1042-1072 AD) constructed temple at Surajkund. An open pool has been constructed at the origin of the Narmada river, which is known as Narmadakund. A number of temples such as Narmada temple, Shiva temple, Shri Shuryanarayan temple, Durga temple, etc. surround the Narmadakund. The ancient temples of Kalchuri period, Machhendranath and Pataleshwar are excellent examples of architecture. It is said that Gods, Gandharvas, Asuras (demons), saints and sages achieved their spiritual powers at Amarkantak. Kapil Muni, Bhrigu Rishi and Markandeya Rishi had their ashrams here. Devotees from different states come throughout the year to visit the temples and ashrams.

Landscape features that attract visitors

Amarkantak plateau, Lamni and Achanakmar forest ranges, many permanent and seasonal waterfalls like Durgadhara, Shambhudhara, Kapildhara, Mendri Sarai fall and water reservoirs like Sinhwal-sagar lake beautify the area and have scenic spots. The cool, calm, dense sal forest with a variety of wild flora and fauna, also attract the tourists. A number of tourists visit the core and buffer zones of BR for enjoying its wilderness and wildlife. The trend of number of tourists visiting Achanakmar and Lamni has continuously increased in the recent years. Students from nearby universities, researchers from various research organisations of the country often come for various studies related to floral and faunal taxonomy, ecology, animal behaviour, etc.

The tribal communities living in most of the villages near water sources of the BR have small families. They are partially dependant on forest for food, and fully dependant for fodder and fuel, besides farming in small forest land. They work as labourers and often engaged by BR managers for various habitat improvement activities. They also move in

forest to collect honey, lac, silk cocoon, mushroom, rhizomes of *Dioscorea*, flowers of mahua (*Madhuca indica*), fruits of *chironji* (*Buchnania lanzan*), custard apple, mango, aonla (*Emblica officinalis*), imli (*Tamarindus indicus*), etc. in sustainable manner for their day to day use and sell the surplus in the weekly tribal market for cash income. The inhabitants of thickly populated villages have constituted forest protection committees, eco- development committees with the help of forester/BR manager and village panchayats, which help them in their socio-economic development. The inhabitants are, however, allowed to collect NTFPs for their domestic needs besides being cultivating some crops around their settlement area of buffer and transition zones of the BR. They are allowed to collect NTFPs on sustainable manner and sell their collected material to Chhattisgarh MFP Co-operative Federation Ltd and M.P. State MFP Federation Ltd.

Flora and Fauna

The BR is very rich with high density of flora. It comprises of 1527 species of identified flora, 324 species of identified fauna and many more undescribed floral and faunal taxa. Plant species like the lichen *Caloplaca amarkantakana* (Fam: Teloschistaceae), fern *Isoetes bilaspurensis* (Fam. Isoetaceae) and an angiosperm *Bothrichloa grahamii* (Fam: Poaceae) are endemic to this region. twenty eight threatened species of flora and 55 threatened species of fauna belonging to various groups have been identified and observed to different threat categories regionally as well as globally as per IUCN criteria ver.2001.

The pteridophyte *Ceratopteris thalictroides* (syn. *Acrostichum thalictroides*), *Cheilanthes rufa* (syn. *Aleuritopteris rufa*), *Dryoathyrium boryanum* (syn. *Aspidium boryanum*, *Lastrea boryana*, *Phegopteris kingie*), *Marginaria macrocarpa*, *Microsorium membranaceum* (syn. *Polypodium membranaceum*, *Pleopeltis membranaceum*), *Polystichum auriculatum* (syn. *P. harpohyllum*), *Pteris quadriaurita* (syn. *Polypodium membranaceum*, *Pleopeltis membranacea*) were sampled in 1970 and thereafter some of the texa recorded once or twice in 30 years whereas others could not be recorded and probably have been extinct from the wild. Some species of ferns like *Adiantum capillus veneris* and *Lygodium flexuosum* are endangered. Among angiosperms, *Rauvolfia serpentina* is critically endangered in the BR whereas *Clerodendrum serratum*, *Acorus calamus*, and *Eulophia herbacea* are endangered locally as well as at regional level. Remaining 22 species are, however, found vulnerable. Among fauna, there are 2 critically endangered species, viz. *Philautus sanctisilvaticus* (Amphibia: Hylidae), *Gyps bengalensis* (Aves: Accipitridae) and 2 endangered fauna, viz. *Notopterus chitala* (Pisces: Notopteridae), *Panthera tigris* (Mammalia: Felidae) besides, 51 low risk to vulnerable species as per IUCN categorization. The area of the BR has a known habitat for animals like tiger, bison, bear, spotted deer, barking deer, panther, wild cat, fox, wild dog, sambhar, four horned antelope, mouse deer, etc. It has rugged terrain as well as grasslands giving shelter to wildlife in all seasons. Rich dense forests dominated by sal and its associates give way to high precipitation further enhancing and promoting moist habitat and supported plant diversity.

Besides this, there are 518 floral species of food and medicinal values. Seven of them are pteridophytes whereas remaining 511 species are flowering plants of dicotyledons and monocotyledons. Studies on sustainable harvesting of many species have been done during past and studies on some of them are in progress.

Objectives of Achanakmar- Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve

1. To conserve the diversity and integrity of flora and fauna within natural ecosystem.
2. To safeguard genetic diversity of species on which their continuing evolution depends.
3. To ensure sustainable use of the natural resources through most appropriate technology for improvement of economic well-being of the local people.
4. To provide logistic support to the people, including scientists and academicians, to undertake research activities and share knowledge generated on conservation and exchange of information at national and global levels.
5. To educate and provide training to local inhabitants for their sustainable socioeconomic upliftment.

2. CURRENT INFORMATION

Achanakmar- Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve represents the Deccan Peninsular zone of the bio-geographic classification of India. To achieve the objectives of the national man and biosphere (MAB) program for any biosphere reserve, the first step is to know the floral and faunal diversity within natural ecosystem. The forest vegetation in the BR is "Tropical Deciduous type" and is classified into Northern Indian Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests, subtype Northern Indian Moist Deciduous Forests consisting of Moist Peninsular sal forest-moist high level sal forest, moist low level sal forest, moist valley sal forest and Northern Indian Moist Deciduous Forests sub-type Moist Mixed Deciduous Forests Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests subtypes Dry Peninsular sal Forests and Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests, which occur mainly in the core area and a few ranges of buffer zone, predominate over the Northern dry mixed deciduous forests around the periphery of the BR. Due to its varied forest type, topography, climate and water sheds, etc., it is very rich in floral and faunal composition comprising of both aquatic as well as terrestrial ecosystems.

I. Floral resources

The BR is very rich in term of flora and microbial diversity. It has more than 317 species of thallophytes (algae, fungi and lichen), 44 species of bryophytes, 40 species of ferns, 16 species of gymnosperms and more than 1,111 species of angiosperms. They yield spices, food, ayurvedic medicines and timbers. In Northern Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests, sal is the dominant species occurring in hilly tracts and low level areas of Lamni, Game, Marwahi and Achanakmar ranges as well as in the valley in Khudia range. Sal and its associates like *saja, bija, dhaora, kasai, lendia,* etc. and many species of shrubs, climbers and herbs exist in this type. The dry mixed deciduous forest consists of dry sal with associates in the top storey like *saja, bija, dhaora, kusum, kasai, lendia, jamun, mahua, aonla*, *achar, baranga, amla, bel, garari, kari, khamer, salai, tendu, tilwan,* and a few other thorny species in the middle storey, *banrahar, chhind, dhawai, harsingar*, *kurdai* and *kalabansa* in the undergrowth; *chhira, kusum, bhurbhusi,* and *mushel* as grasses and *mahul,* etc. as common climbers.

The species belonging to various groups of flora existing in different ranges of Achanakmar - Amarkantak BR, their distribution in BR , their status as common "C" or rare "R", their habit/ habitat and uses have been given in the following table. The species threatened have been categorized as per IUCN Categories and Criteria 2001 version 3.1.

Table 1. Different species of Flora reported from Achanakmar-Amarkantak BR

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1. THALLOPHYTA						
A. ALGAE						
1.	*Batrachospermum* sp.	Thoreaceae	-	-	C	Food for aquatic fauna
2.	*Coleochaete* sp.	Characeae	-	-	C	Food for aquatic fauna
3.	*Chara* sp.	Characeae	-	-	C	Food for aquatic fauna
4.	*Ulothrix* sp.	Characeae	Chhaparwa	River	C	Food for aquatic fauna
5.	*Volvox* sp.	Volvocaceae	Chhaparwa	River	C	Food for aquatic fauna
6.	*Voucheria* sp.	Microchaetaceae	-	-	C	Food for aquatic fauna
7.	*Zygnema* sp.	Zygnemataceae	Amarkantak	Pond soil surface	C	Food for aquatic fauna
B. FUNGI						
8.	*Absidia butleri* Lendner	Absidiaceae	Amarkantak	Soil fungus	C	Hp
9.	*Absidia butleri* Lichth	Absidiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	Hp
10.	*Absidia ramosa* (Lindl.) Lendner	Absidiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	Hp
11.	*Absidia spinosa* Lendner	Absidiaceae	Achanakmar, Lamni	Soil fungus	C	Hp
12.	*Acaulospora delicata* C. Walker, CM Pfeiff. & Bloss	Acaulosporaceae	Amarkantak	VAM	C	Fer.
13.	*Acaulospora longula* Spain & Schenck.	Acaulosporaceae	Amarkantak	VAM	C	Fer.
14.	*Acaulospora scrobiculata* Trappe	Acaulosporaceae	Amarkantak	VAM	C	Fer.
15.	*Agaricus* sp.	Agaricaceae	BR area	Mushroom	C	F
16.	*Lepiota procera* (Scop. *ex* Fr.) Kumm.	Agaricaceae	BR area	Mushroom	C	F
17.	*Macrolepiota dolichaula* Singer	Agaricaceae	BR area	Mushroom	C	F
18.	*Sclerotium rolfsii* Sacc.	Agonomycetaceae	Amarkantak	Leaves of *Jatropha pandurifolia*	C	Pp

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
19.	*Botryosphaeria obtusa* (Schw.) Shoemaker	Botryosphaeriaceae	Amarkantak	Parasitic on *Pinus patula*	C	Pp
20.	*Pleurotus flabellatus* Berk. & Br.	Botryosphaeriaceae	Entire BR area	Mushroom	C	F
21.	*Chaetomium globosum* Kunze & Schm.	Chaetomiaceae	Lamni	Soil fungus	C	Decomposing fungi
22.	*Chaetomium gracile* Udagawa	Chaetomiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	Pp
23.	*Chaetomium reflexum* Skolko & J. W. Grove	Chaetomiaceae	Amarkantak	Parasitic on *Pinus caribaea*	C	Antibiotic prodution
24.	*Thielavia terricola* (Gilman & Abbott) Emmons	Chaetomiaceae	Achanakmar, Lamni	Soil fungus	C	Hp
25.	*Blakeslea trispora* Thaxter	Chaetomiaceae	Amarkantak	Soil fungus	C	Pp
26.	*Coprinus* sp.	Coprinace	-	Mushroom	C	F
27.	*Cunnighamella echinulata* Thaxt.	Cunnighamellaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
28.	*Acremonium* sp.	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
29.	*Acrophialophora fusispora* (S. B. Saksena) Samson	Dematiaceae	Amarkantak	Parasitic on *Pinus caribaea*	C	_
30.	*Acrophialophora* sp.	Dematiaceae	Lamni	Soil fungus	C	_
31.	*Alternaria alternate* (Fr.) Keissler	Dematiaceae	Amarkantak, Lamni	On various hosts	C	Pr
32.	*Alternaria humicola* Oudemans	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
33.	*Alternaria* sp.	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
34.	*Alternaria tenuissima* (Kuntze *ex* Pres.) Wiltshire	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
35.	*Annellophragmia coonoorensis* (Subram.) Subram.	Dematiaceae	Sonemuda, Amarkantak	Present on *Saccharum munja*	C	_
36.	*Aspergillus candidus* Link.	Dematiaceae	Lamni	Soil fungus	C	_
37.	*Aspergillus fischeri* Wehmer	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
38.	*Aspergillus flavipes* (Bain & Sart.) Thom.	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
39.	*Aspergillus flavus* Link.	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar, Lamni	Soil fungus	C	_
40.	*Aspergillus fumigates* Fres.	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar, Lamni	Soil fungus	C	_
41.	*Aspergillus nidulans* (Eidam.) Wingate	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
42.	*Aspergillus niger* van Tiegh.	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar, Lamni	Soil fungus	C	_
43.	*Aspergillus ochraceus* Withelm.	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
44.	*Aspergillus oryzae* (Ahlburg) Cohn.	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
45.	*Aspergillus terreus* Thom.	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar, Lamni	Soil fungus	C	_
46.	*Aspergillus versicolor* (Vuill.) Tiraboschi	Dematiaceae	Amarkantak	Soil fungus	C	_

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
47.	*Botryotis* sp.	Dematiaceae	Lamni	Soil fungus	C	_
48.	*Cephaliophora tropica* Thaxt.	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
49.	*Cephalosporium curtipes* Sacc.	Dematiaceae	Amarkantak	Soil fungus	C	_
50.	*Cercospora pinidensiflorae* Hori *et* Nambu	Dematiaceae	Amadoh, Amarkantak	On pinus roxburghii	C	Pr
51.	*Cercospora paramigmyae* Thirum. & Chupp.	Dematiaceae	Amarkantak	On *Lagerstoemia parviflora*	C	Pr
52.	*Cercospora timoriensis* Cooke	Dematiaceae	Rajendragram, Amarkantak	On leaf of *Ipomoea hedrifolia*	C	Pr
53.	*Cercosporidium helicteretis* Soni *et al*.	Dematiaceae	Amarkantak	On *Helicteres isora*	C	Pr
54.	*Cladosporium acaciae* Panwar	Dematiaceae	Lamni	Soil fungus	C	_
55.	*Cladosporium herbarum* (Pers.) Link.	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
56.	*Cladosporium oxysporum* Berk. & M.A. Curtis	Dematiaceae	Amarkantak	On *Cassia* sp.	C	Pr
57.	*Cladosporium werneckii* Parreirs Horta	Dematiaceae	Lamni	Soil fungus	C	_
58.	*Endocalyx amarkantakensis* Patel, Pandey & Rajak	Dematiaceae	Amarkantak	On dead *Shorea robusta*	C	_
59.	*Eriocercospora moghaniae* Singh	Dematiaceae	Lakshaman dhara, Durgadhara, Amarkantak	Leaf spot disease on *Dioscorea bulbifera*	C	_
60.	*Humicola grisea* Traaen.	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar, Lamni	Soil fungus	C	_
61.	*Humicola indica* Haware & Singh	Dematiaceae	Lamni	Soil fungus	C	_
62.	*Metarrhizium anisopliae* (Metchnikoff) Sorokin.	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	Ento.
63.	*Mycoleptodiscus indicus* (Sahni) Sutton	Dematiaceae	Amarkantak	Leaf of *Grewia acuminata*	C	_
64.	*Paecilomyces fusisporus* Saksena	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
65.	*Penicillium citrinum* Thom.	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
66.	*Penicillium javanicum* Van Beyma	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
67.	*Sarcinella indica* Kamal & Narayan	Dematiaceae	Kirar forest, Rajendragram	Leaves of *Cryptostegia grandiflora*	C	_
68.	*Scopulariopsis* sp.	Dematiaceae	Lamni	Soil fungus	C	_
69.	*Sepedonium maheswa-rianum* Mukerji	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
70.	*Sporotrichum sp.*	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
71.	*Scytalidium* sp.	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
72.	*Trichoderma viride* Pers. ex Fr.	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar, Lamni	Soil fungus	C	_
73.	*Tripospermum acaciae* Agarwal & Sharma	Dematiaceae	Jagatpur, Amarkantak	*Chisocheton paniculatum*	C	_
74.	*Tripospermum juglandis* (Thum.) Hughes	Dematiaceae	Sonemuda, Amarkantak	*Lagerstoemia parviflora*	C	_
75.	*Verticillium* sp.	Dematiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
76.	*Zygosporium minus* Hughes	Dematiaceae	Jagatpur, Amarkantak	Leaves of *Acalypha* sp.	C	_
77.	*Diatrype* sp.	Diatrypaceae	Amarkantak	On *Flacourtia indica, Acacia auriculiformis, Grewia* sp.	C	Pr
78.	*Diatrype syzygii* Narendra & VG Rao	Diatrypaceae	Jagatpur	On *Syzygium cumini*	C	Pr
79.	*Cryptosphaeria sessilis* Patel, Pandey & Rajak	Diatrypaceae	Lakshaman Dhara	Dead wood of *Shorea robusta*	C	_
80.	*Sarcinella indica* Kamal & Narayan	Englerulaceae	Rajendragram	Parasitic on *Cryptostegia grandiflora*	C	_
81.	*Geastrum* sp.	Geastraceae	BR area	Mushroom	C	F
82.	*Gigaspora marginata* (Becker) Hall.	Gigasporaceae	Amarkantak	Soil fungus	C	_
83.	*Scutellospora* sp.	Gigasporaceae	Amarkantak	Soil fungus	C	_
84.	*Glomus aggregatum* Schenk. & Smith	Glomaceae	Amarkantak	Soil fungus	C	_
85.	*Glomus intraradics* Schenk. & Smith	Glomaceae	Amarkantak	Soil fungus	C	_
86.	*Aurificaria shoreae* (Wakef & Grove) Ryv. (Syn *Polyporus shorae* Wakef & Grove)	Hymenochaetaceae	Jagatpur	On stem of *Shorea robusta*	C	Pr
87.	*Inonotus tabacinus* (Mont.) Kavst.	Hymenochaetaceae	BR area	-	C	_
88.	*Polystictus* sp.	Hymenochaetaceae	BR area	-	C	_
89.	*Polystictus steinheilianus* Berk. & Lev.	Hymenochaetaceae	BR area	-	C	_
90.	*Phellinus caryophylli* (Racib.) G. Cunn. (Syn. *Fomes caryophylli* (Racib.) Bres.)	Hymenochaetaceae	BR area	-	C	_
91.	*Phellinus fustuosus* (Lev.) Ryv.	Hymenochaetaceae	Achanakmar	On stem of *Shorea robusta*	C	Pr
92.	*Phellinus gilvus* (Schwein) Pat.	Hymenochaetaceae	Chada	On stem of *Shorea robusta*	C	Pr

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
93.	*Phellinus pachyphloeus* (Pat.) Pat. (Syn. *Fomes pachyphloeus* sensu G.Cunn.)	Hymenochaetaceae	BR area	-	C	
94.	*Phellinus* sp.	Hymenochaetaceae	Amarkantak	On stem of *Bauhinia* sp.	C	Pr
95.	*Hypoxylon diatrypeoides* Rehm.	Hypoxylaceae	Keonchi, Amarkantak	On twig of *Shorea robusta, Ougeinia oojeinensis, Flacourtia indica*	C	Pr
96.	*Hypoxylon rubiginosa* Pers. *ex* Fr.	Hypoxylaceae	Achanakmar	On *Dendrocalamus strictus*	C	Pr
97.	*Hypoxylon sp.*	Hypoxylaceae	Chada, Jagatpur	On *Ziziphus xylopyra, Terminalia tomentosa, Syzygium cumini*	C	Pr
98.	*Hypoxylon stygium* (Lev.) Sacc.	Hypoxylaceae	Jagatpur	On twig of *Shorea robusta*	C	Pr
99.	*Hypoxylon vogesiacum var microsporum* J H Mill.	Hypoxylaceae	Amarkantak	On *Holoptelea integrifolia*	C	Pr
100.	*Hysterium angustatum* Alb. Schwein	Hysteriaceae	Amarkantak	On leaves of *Dillenia pentagyna*	C	Pr
101.	*Kutilakesa madreeya* Subram.	Incertaesedis	Amarkantak	On *Populus* sp.	C	Pr
102.	*Myrothecium roridum* Tode *ex* Fr.	Incertaesedis	Amarkantak	On *Populus* sp.	C	Pr
103.	*Lycoperdon pusillum* (Batsch) Pers.	Lycoperdaceae	BR area	Mushroom	C	_
104.	*Colletotrichum capsici* (Syd.) Butler	Melanoconiaceae	Amarkantak	On *Bauhinia purpurea*, *Dioscorea daemona*	C	Pr
105.	*Pestalotiopsis palmarum* (Cook) Steyaert	Melanoconiaceae	Amarkantak	On needle of *Pinus roxburghii*	C	Pr
106.	*Pestalotiopsis* sp.	Melanoconiaceae	Amarkantak	On leaves of *Gardenia latifolia, Grevillea pteridifolia*	C	Pr
107.	*Pestalotiopsis versicolor* (Speg.) Steyaert	Melanoconiaceae	Amarkantak	On leaves of *Randia dumetorum, Pinus patula*	C	Pr

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
108.	*Meliola* sp.	Meliolaceae	Chada	On *Shorea robusta*	C	Pr
109.	*Fusarium chlamydosporium* Wollenw. & Reink.	Moniliaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
110.	*Fusarium compactum* (Wollenw.) W. Gordon	Moniliaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
111.	*Fusarium flocciferum* Corda	Moniliaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
112.	*Fusarium oxysporum* Schlecht.	Moniliaceae	Achanakmar, Lamni, Amarkantak, Jagatpur nursery	Soil fungus, On *Coffea arabica*	C	_
113.	*Fusarium solani* (Mart.) App. & Wollenw.	Moniliaceae	Achanakmar, Lamni	Soil fungus	C	_
114.	*Fusarium* sp.	Moniliaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
115.	*Geotrichum candidus* Link *ex* Pers.	Moniliaceae	Achanakmar, Lamni	Soil fungus	C	_
116.	*Septofusidium* sp.	Moniliaceae	Lamni	Soil fungus	C	_
117.	*Volutella lini* Mukerji, Tewari & Rai	Moniliaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
118.	*Circinella muscae* (Sorok.) Berl. & de Toni.	Mucoraceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
119.	*Mucor pusillus* Lindt.	Mucoraceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
120.	*Rhizopus nigricans* Ehrenb.	Mucoraceae	Achanakmar, Lamni	Soil fungus	C	_
121.	*Rhizopus stolonifer* (Ehrenb. *ex* Fr.) Lind.	Mucoraceae	Achanakmar, Lamni	Soil fungus	C	_
122.	*Mycenastrum corium* (Gueresent) Desv.	Mycenastraceae	BR area	Mushroom	C	_
123.	*Neocosmospora* sp.	Nectriaceae	Lamni	Soil fungus	C	_
124.	*Cyathus limbatus* Tul.	Nidulariaceae	BR area	Cup fungi	C	_
125.	*Nitschkia conanii* Patel, Pandey & Rajak	Nitschkiaceae	Kapildhara	On dead wood and bark of *Shorea robusta*	C	_
126.	*Chrysosporium keratinophilum* (Fres.) Carmichael	Onygenaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
127.	*Chrysosporium tropicum* Carmichael	Onygenaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
128.	*Peniophora* sp.	Peniophoraceae	BR area	Mashroom	C	_
129.	*Phallus impudicus* L. *ex* Pers.	Phallaceae	BR area	Mashroom	C	_
130.	*Leptosphaerulina trifolii* (Rost.) Petr.	Pleoporaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
131.	*Curvularia lunata* (Wakker) Boedijn	Pleoporaceae	Achanakmar, Lamni	Soil fungus	C	_
132.	*Curvularia verruculosa* Tandon & Bilgrami *ex* M. B. Ellis	Pleoporaceae	Amarkantak	On *Pinus patula*	C	Pr

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
133.	*Podoschypha petaloides var. rosulata* Reid	Podoschyphaceae	Amarkantak	On decomposed needles of *Pinus kesiya, P. patula*	C	_
134.	*Diacathodes novo guinensis* Cooke & Harku	Polyporaceae	Jagatpur	On stem of *Shorea robusta*	C	Wd
135.	*Fomes tricolor* (Murr.) Bres.	Polyporaceae	Common	-	C	Wd
136.	*Microporus vernicipes* (Berk.) Kuntze.	Polyporaceae	Jagatpur	-	C	Wd
137.	*Microporus xanthopus* (Fr.) Kuntze	Polyporaceae	BR area	-	C	Wd
138.	*Nigroporus vinosus* (Berk.) Murr.	Polyporaceae	BR area	Mushroom	C	Wd
139.	*Polyporus arcularius* Batsch *ex* Fr.	Polyporaceae	BR area	-	C	Wd
140.	*Polyporus ostreiformis* Berk.	Polyporaceae	BR area	-	C	Wd
141.	*Polyporus secernibilis* Berk.	Polyporaceae	BR area	-	C	Wd
142.	*Poria* sp.	Polyporaceae	BR area	-	C	Wd
143.	*Pycnocarpus sanguineus* (L. *ex* Fr.) Murr.	Polyporaceae	Amarkantak	On dead stem of standing tree of *Shorea robusta*	C	Wd
144.	*Pyrofomes tricolor* (Murr.) Corner	Polyporaceae	Achanakmar	-	C	Wd
145.	*Trametes cubensis* (Murr.) Sacc.	Polyporaceae	Achanakmar	-	C	Wd
146.	*Trametes inserta* (Currey) Cooke	Polyporaceae	BR area	-	C	Wd
147.	*Polystictus leoninus* Klotzsch. (Syn. *Trametes leonina* (Klotzsch) Imazeki)	Polyporaceae	BR area	-	C	Wd
148.	*Trametes meyenii* Klotzsch.	Polyporaceae	BR area	-	C	Wd
149.	*Trametes versatilis* Berk.	Polyporaceae	BR area	-	C	Wd
150.	*Trichaptum bioforme* (Fr.) Ryv. (Syn. *Polystictus elongatus* Berk.)	Polyporaceae	BR area	-	C	Wd
151.	*Pythium* sp.	Pythiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
152.	*Pythium aphanidermatum* (Eds.) Fitz.	Pythiaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	Pr
153.	*Russula* sp.	Russulaceae	BR area	Mushroom	C	Edible
154.	*Russula emetica* Fr.	Russulaceae	Achanakmar	Mushroom	C	Edible
155.	*Russula pseudodelica* Lange	Russulaceae	Achanakmar	Mushroom	C	_
156.	*Leucophellinus hobsoni* (Berk. *ex* Cooke) Ryv. (Syn. *Trametes straminea* (Pat.) Lloyd)	Schizophyllaceae	BR area	Mushroom	C	_
157.	*Astraeus hygrometricus* (Pers.) Morg.	Sclerodermataceae	-	Mushroom	C	_

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
158.	*Scleroderma bovista* Fr. (Syn. *S. texense* Berk.)	Sclerodermataceae	Amarkantak	Mushroom	C	Edible
159.	*Scleroderma radicans* Lloyd	Sclerodermataceae	BR area	-	C	_
160.	*Bartalina robillardoides* Tassi	Sclerodermataceae	Amarkantak, Rajendragram	On *Shorea robusta, Murraya exotica*	C	Pr
161.	*Coniothyrium sp.*	Sphaeropsidaceae	Amarkantak	On *Grevillea pteridifolia*	C	Pr
162.	*Cytospora pini* Desm.	Sphaeropsidaceae	Amarkantak	On twigs of *Pinus patula*	C	Pr
163.	*Cytospora* sp.	Sphaeropsidaceae	Amarkantak	On *Grevillea pteridifolia*	C	Pr
164.	*Flavodon flavus* (Klotzch.) Ryv.	Sphaeropsidaceae	Keonchi	On log of *Shorea robusta*	C	_
165.	*Junghuhnia luteoalba* (P. Karst) Ryv.	Sphaeropsidaceae	Jagatpur, Dindori	On log of *Shorea robusta*	C	_
166.	*Macrophomina phaseolina* (Maubl.) Ashby	Sphaeropsidaceae	Amarkantak	On on *Grevillea pteridifolia*	C	Pr
167.	*Phoma glomerata* (Corda) Wr. & Hochapfel	Sphaeropsidaceae	Amarkantak	On *Grevillea pteridifolia*	C	Pr
168.	*Phoma medicaginis* Malbr. & Roum.	Sphaeropsidaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
169.	*Phoma sorghina* (Sacc.) Boerema	Sphaeropsidaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak	On *Grevillea pteridifolia*, Soil fungus	C	Pr
170.	*Phoma* sp.	Sphaeropsidaceae	Achanakmar	Soil fungus	C	_
171.	*Phomopsis eucalypti* Zerova	Sphaeropsidaceae	Amarkantak nursery	On *Eucalyptus* sp.	C	Pr
172.	*Phomopsis* sp.	Sphaeropsidaceae	Amarkantak	On *Gravillea pteridifolia, Agathis* sp.	C	Pr
173.	*Phomopsis vexans* (Sacc. & P. Syd.)	Sphaeropsidaceae	Amarkantak	On *Acacia auriculiformis*	C	Pr
174.	*Phyllosticta grevilleae* Gadd.	Sphaeropsidaceae	Amarkantak	On *Gravillea pteridifolia*	C	Pr
175.	*Stereum* sp.	Stereaceae	BR area	Mushroom	C	Wd
176.	*Teichospora* sp.	Teichosporaceae	Achanakmar	On stem of *Grewia hirsuta*	C	Pr
177.	*Thelephora* sp.	Thelephoraceae	BR area	Mushroom	C	Wd
178.	*Clitocybe cerussata* (Fr.) P. Kumm	Tricholomataceae	BR area	-	C	_
179.	*Podabrella microcarpa* (Berk. & Broome) Singer	Tricholomataceae	BR area	-	C	_
180.	*Termitomyces* sp.	Tricholomataceae	Amarkantak	Mushroom	C	F

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181.	*Termitomyces albuminosa* (Berk) Heim	Tricholomataceae	Amarkantak	_	C	F
182.	*Xerocomus* sp.	Xerocomaceae	Achanakmar	-	C	_
183.	*Biscogniauxia nummularia* (Bull.) Kuntze	Xylariaceae	Achanakmar	On *Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*	C	Pr
184.	*Xylaria mellisii* Berk.	Xylariaceae	Achanakmar	On *Randia dumetorum*	C	Pr
185.	*Xylaria papyrifera* (Link) Fr.	Xylariaceae	Amarkantak	On cut ends of stump of *Shorea robusta*	C	Pr
186.	*Xylaria* sp.	Xylariaceae	Chada, Amarkantak	On twigs of *Emblica officinalis, Flacourtia indica*	C	Pr
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187.	*Arthothelium abrorme* (Ach.) Müll. Arg.	Arthoneaceae	Jwaleshwar, Border of core zone	Bark of *Emblica officinalis, Ficus spp., Holigarna* sp., *Mallotus philippinensis, Shorea robusta,Syzygium cumini, Terminalia arjuna, philippinensis*	_	_
188.	*A. pycnocarpoides* Müll. Arg .	Arthoneaceae	Jwaleshwar, Kabirchabutra, Border of core zone	Bark of *philippinensis, Ficus* sp., *Holigara* sp., *Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini,*	_	_
189.	*A. nigrodiscum* Patw. & Makh.	Arthoneaceae	Chauradadar, Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Ficus* sp.,*Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini.*	_	_

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
190.	*Arthonia recedens* Stirton	Arthoneaceae	Kapildhara, Mai ki Bagia, Durgadhara, Kabirchabutra, 5 km Chhaparwa towards Kota, Chhaparwa nala	Bark of , *Ficus racemosa, Ficus* sp., *Holigarna* sp. *Mallotus philippiensis, Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini.*	–	–
191.	*Cryptothecia* sp.	Arthoneaceae	From Chhaparwa 22 km. before Kewachi	Bark of *Ficus* sp., *Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*	–	Dyes
192.	*C. culbursonae* Patw. & Makh.	Arthoneaceae	Kabirchabutra, From Chhaparwa 22 km. before Kewachi	Bark of *Ficus* sp., *Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*	–	–
193.	*C. lunulata* (Zahlbr.) Makh. & Patw.	Arthoneaceae	Kabirchabutra, Kapildhara, Mai ki Bagia, Jwaleshwar, Durgadhara, Gabhighat, 5 km before Chhaparwa from Amarkantak, Chhaparwa nala, 5 km away from Chhaparwa towards Kota, Border of core zone, 22 km before Keonchi from Chhaparwa	Bark and Root of *Bauhinia* sp., *Emblica officinalis*, *Ficus racemosa, Ficus* sp., *Holigarna* sp., *Mallotus philippiensis, Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini, Terminalia cuneata,*	–	–

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
194.	*C. involuta* Stirton	Arthoneaceae	Jagatpur, Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Ficus* sp., *Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*	–	–
195.	*Bacidia millegrana* (Taylor) Müll. Arg.	Bacidiaceae	Jagatpur forest rest house	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–
196.	*B. rubella* (Hoffm.) Massal.	Bacidiaceae	From Chhaparwa 22 km. before Kewachi, Border of core zone, Gabhighat	Bark of *Ficus racemosa, Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica Terminalia cuneata, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cuneata*	–	–
197.	*B. alutacea* (Krempleh.) Zahlbr.	Bacidiaceae	Ataria, Kabirchabutra, 5 km before Chhaparwa from Amarkantak	Bark of *Ficus* sp., *Mangifera indica, Mallotus philippinensis, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*	–	–
198.	*B. psorina* (Nyl. in Hue) Pant & Awasthi	Bacidiaceae	13 km. from Chauradadar to Kabirchabutra, Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Ficus* sp.,*Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*	–	–
199.	*Collema ryssoleum* (Tuck.) A. Schneider	Collemataceae	Kabirchabutra, Kapildhara, Jwalehswar, Gabhighat	Root of *Ficus racemosa, Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cuneata, Terminalia cuneata*	–	–

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
200.	*C. subflaccidum* Degel.	Collemataceae	Near to Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Ficus* sp., *Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*	–	–
201.	*Leptogium cyanescens* (Robenh.) Körber	Collemataceae	Gabhighat, 22 km. from Chhaparwa before Kewanchi	Bark of *Ficus racemosa, Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica, Syzygium cumini, Terminalia arjuna*	–	–
202.	*L. chloromelum* (Swartz ex Ach.) Nyl.	Collemataceae	Jwaleshwar, 5 km. away from Chhaparwa towards Kota, Khurkhuri dadar VALCO mining site.	Bark and root of *Emblica officinalis, Ficus racemosa, Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini, Terminalia arjuna*	–	–
203.	*L. furfuraceum* (Harm.) Sierk	Collemataceae	Khurkhuri dadar Valco mining site.	Bark of *Ficus sp., Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*	–	–
204.	*L. austro-americanum* (Malme) Dodge	Collemataceae	Chhaparwa towards Kota, Tarwartola, Khurkhuri dadar	Bark of *Mallotus philippinensis, Syzygium cumini, Shorea robusta*	–	–

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
205.	*L. denticulatum* Nyl.	Collemataceae	Chhaparwa- nala	Bark of *Bauhinia* sp., *Mallotus philippinensis, Syzygium cumini*, *Shorea robusta*	_	_
206.	*L. marginellum* (Swartz) Gray	Collemataceae	Mai ki Bagia, Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	_	_
207.	*L. phyllocarpum* (Pers.) Mont.	Collemataceae	Near to Kabirchabutra	Root of *Shorea robusta*	_	_
208.	*L. indicum* Awasthi & P. Akhtar	Collemataceae	Tarwartola, Kabirchabutra	Root of *Shorea robusta*	_	_
209.	*Chrysothrix candelaris* (L.) Laundon	Crysothericaceae	Tarwartola, Near to Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	_	_
210.	*C. chlorina* (Ach.) Laundon	Crysothericaceae	Ataria, Border of Core zone, 5 km before Chhaparwa from Amarkantak	Bark of *Ficus* sp., *Mallotus phillippensis, Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini,*	_	_
211.	*Dermatocarpon miniatum* (L.) Mann	Dermatocarpaceae	Kapildhara, Kabirchabutra	Root of *Mallotus philippinensis, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini,*	_	Dye as green dyes for wool
212.	*Schadonia indica* Upreti & Nayaka	Ectolechiaceae	From Chauradadar 8 km. before Kabirchabutra, Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Emblica officinalis, Shorea robusta*	_	_
213.	*Graphis proserpens* Vainio	Graphidaceae	Jagatpur, Khurkhuri dadar	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	_	_
214.	*Graphina panhalensis* Patw. Kulkarni	Graphidaceae	Ataria, Kapildhara, Mai ki bagia, Jwaleshwar, Durgadhara, Gabhighat,	Bark of *Bauhinia* sp., *Emblica officinalis, Ficus racemosa,*	_	_

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
			Chhaparwa, Chhaparwa nala, Keonchi	*Ficus sp., Holigarna* sp., *Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*, *Terminalia arjuna*		
215.	*G. platycarpa* (Eschw.) Zahlbr.	Graphidaceae	Durgadhara, 22 km before Keonchi from Chhaparwa	Bark of *Mangifera indica, Syzygium cumini*	–	–
216.	*G. schyzographita* Müll. Arg.	Graphidaceae	Jagatpur	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–
217.	*Haematomma puniceum* (Sm. *ex* Ach.) Massal.	Haematommataceae	Kapildhara, Durgadhara, 22km before Keonchi from Chhaparwa, Chhaparwa nala	Bark of *Mallotus philippinensis , Mangifera indica, Syzygium cumini*, *Shorea robusta,*	–	–
218.	*Lecanora iseana* Räsänen	Lecanoraceae	Durgadhara, Chhaparwa nala	Bark of *Emblica officinalis, Ficus racemosa , Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*	–	–
219.	*L. perplexa* Brodo	Lecanoraceae	Ataria, Mai ki bagia, Jwaleshwar, Durgadhara, From Amarkantak 5 km. before Chhaparwa, Chhaparwa nala, 5 km away from	Bark of *Emblica officinalis, Ficus racemosa, Mallotus philippinensis , Mangifera indica Mangifera*	–	–

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
			Chhaparwa towards Kota, Border of core zone, 22 km before Keonchi from Chhaparwa	*indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*, *Terminalia arjuna,*		
220.	*L. achroa* Nyl.	Lecanoraceae	From Gorakhpur 7 km. before Karanjia, Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Acacia nilotica*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Grewia* sp., *Mangifera indica., Pongamia pinnata*	–	–
221.	*L. alba* Lumbsch	Lecanoraceae	Jagatpur, Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–
222.	*L. coronulaus* Nyl.	Lecanoraceae	From Gorakhpur 7 km. before Karanjia, Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Acacia nilotica, Azadirachta indic, Grewia sp., Mangifera indica. Pongamia pinnata,*	–	–
223.	*L. flavidofusca* Müll. Arg.	Lecanoraceae	Karanjia, Kabirchabutra, Tarwartola	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–
224.	*L. imshaugii* Brodo	Lecanoraceae	From Chhaparwa 22 km before Kewachi, Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Emblica officinalis, Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*	–	–
225.	*L. leproplaca* Zahlbr.	Lecanoraceae	Jwaleshwar, Chhaparwa nala	Bark of *Emblica officinalis, Ficus racemosa, Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera*	–	–

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
				indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini, *Terminalia arjuna*		
226.	*L. subimmersa* (Fee) Vainio	Lecanoraceae	5 km before Chhaparwa from Amarkantak	*Mallotus philippinensis, Shorea robusta*	_	_
227.	*L. sulphurescens* Fée	Lecanoraceae	Kabirchabutra	Bark and Root of *Shorea robusta*	_	_
228.	*Lecanora* sp.	Lecanoraceae	Border of core zone	*Bauhinia* sp., *Mallotus philippinensis, Syzygium cumini*, *Shorea robusta,*	_	_
229.	*L. tropica* Zahlbr.	Lecanoraceae	Karanjia, Jagatpur, From Gorakhpur 7 km. before Karanjia, from Chauradadar 13 km. and 8 km.before Kabirchabutra,Khurkhuri dadar - Valco mining site plantation, Khurkhuri dadar - Valco mining site, Khurkhuri dadar, Near to Kabirchabutra, Pataleshwar,	Bark and Root *Acacia nilotica, Azadirachta indica, Emblica officinalis, Eucalyptus* sp., *Ficus racemosa, Ficus* sp., *Grewia* sp., *Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica, Pongamia pinnata, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*, *Terminalia arjuna*	_	_
230.	*Vainoria* sp.	Lecanoraceae	Jagatpur and Near Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	_	_
231.	*Lecidella* sp.	Lecanoraceae	Durgadhara, Chhaparwa nala	Bark of *Ficus racemosa, Mangifera*	_	_

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
				indica, Mallotus philippinensis, Syzygium cumini, Shorea robusta		
232.	*Lepraria* sp.	Lichen-imperfecti	Jwaleshwar, From Chhaparwa 5 km. towards Kota, From Chhaparwa 22 km. before Kewachi, Jagatpur, Tarwartola, Kabirchabutra	Bark and Root of *Emblica officinalis, Ficus racemosa, Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*, *Terminalia arjuna*	–	–
233.	*L. lobificans* Nyl.	Lichen-imperfecti	Jwaleshwar, Gabhighat, Chhaparwa 5 km. towards Kota, Jagatpur, Tarwartola, Kabirchabutra, Border of core zone	Bark and Root of *Bauhinia* sp., *Ficus racemosa, Malllotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini, Terminalia cuneata*	–	–
234.	*Lecidia* sp.	Lecidiaceae	Kapildhara	Root of *Mallotus philippinensis, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*	–	–
235.	*Phyllopsora kiiensis* (Vainio) Gotth.	Lecidiaceae	Kabirchabutra, Tarwartola	Root of *Ficus* sp., *Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini,*	–	–

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
236.	*P. corallina* (Eschw.) Müll. Arg.	Lecidiaceae	Kapildhara and Chhaparwa-nala	Bark and Root *Shorea robusta, Mallotus philippinensis, Syzygium cumini, Ficus racemosa*	–	–
237.	*P. manipurensis* (Müll.Arg.) Gotth	Lecidiaceae	Jagatpur and Tarwartola	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–
238.	*Letrouitia transgressa* (Malme) Haf. & Bellem.	Letrouitiaceae	Ataria, Kabirchabutra, Kapildhara, Mai ki Bagia, Jwaleshwar, Durgadhara, Gabhighat, Chharparwa nala, From Chhaparwa 22km. from Keonchi, Karanjia, 5 km away from Chhaparwa towards Kota, Border of core zone, 5 km before Chhaparwa from Lamni	Bark of *Bauhinia* sp., *Emblica officinalis, Ficus racemosa, Ficus* sp., *Holigarna* sp., *Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini, Terminalia arjuna, Terminalia cuneata*	–	–
239.	*Pyxine cocoes* (Swartz.) Nyl.	Physciaceae	Ataria, Kapildhara, Mai ki Bagia, Jwaleshwar, Durgadhara, From Amarkantak 5 km. before Chhaparwa, Gabhighat, Chhaparwa nala, Border of core zone, Tarwartola, Kabirchabutra, 22 km before Keonchi from Chhaparwa	Bark of *Bauhinia* sp., *Emblica officinalis, Ficus racemosa, Ficus* sp., *Holigarna* sp., *Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica*, *Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini, Terminalia arjuna*	–	–
240.	*P. berteriana* (Fée) Imsh.	Physciaceae	From Gorakhpur 5 km. before Karanjia	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
241.	*P. subcinerea* Stirton	Physciaceae	Chauradadar	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–
242.	*P. petricola* Nyl.	Physciaceae	Border of core zone	Bark of *Bauhinia* sp., *Mallotus philippinensis,, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*	–	–
243.	*Buellia stillingiana* Steiner	Physciaceae	Karanjia, Jagatpur, Chahuradadar, From Chauradadar 8 km. before Kabirchabutra, Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Emblica officinalis, Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta*	–	–
244.	*B. albatrior* (Nyl.) Szat. *ex* Awasthi	Physciaceae	Tarwartola	Bark of *Shrorea obusta*	–	–
245.	*B. curtisii* (Tuck.) Imsh.in Brodo	Physciaceae	Durgadhara, Border of core zone	Bark of *Emblica officinalis, Mangifera indica*, *Mallotus philippinensis, Shorea robusta*, *Syzygium cumini,*	–	–
246.	*B. pusillula* (Nyl.) Zahlbr.	Physciaceae	Ataria	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–
247.	*B. almorensis* S. Singh & Awasthi	Physciaceae	Ataria, Kabirchabutra, Kapildhara, Jwaleshwar, Durgadhara, From Amarkantak 5 km. before Chhaparwa, 5 km before Chhaparwa from Amarkantak, Gabhighat,	Bark and Root of *Emblica officinalis, Ficus* sp., *Mallotus philippinensi sis, Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium*	–	–

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
			Chhaparwa nala, Border of core zone, 22 km before Keonchi from Chhaparwa	*cumini, Terminalia arjuna,*		
248.	*Heterodermia diademata* (Taylor) Awas.	Physciaceae	Kapildhara, Jagatpur forest rest house, Chauradadar, Tarwartola, From Chauradadar, 8 km. from Kabirchabutra	Bark and root of *Emblica officinalis* , *Mallotus philippinensis, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*	–	–
249.	*H. speciosa* (Weelfen) Trensan	Physciaceae	From Chauradadar 8 km. before Kabirchabutra, Near to Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Emblica officinalis* , *Shorea robusta,*	–	–
250.	*H. angustiloba* (Müll. Arg.) Awasthi	Physciaceae	Tarwartola, Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–
251.	*H. hypocoesia* (Yasuda) Awasthi	Physciaceae	Tarwartola, Khurikhuri dadar, VALCO mining site	Bark of *Eucalyptus* sp., *Grewia* sp. *Mangifera indica*, *Shorea robusta*	–	–
252.	*H. pseudospeciosa* (Kurok.) Culb.	Physciaceae	Near to Kabirchabutra	Bark and Root of *Mallotus philippinensis, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini,*	–	–
253.	*H. dissecta* (Kurok.) Awasthi	Physciaceae	Kapildhara	Root of *Mallotus philipenensis, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini,*	–	–
254.	*H. obscurata* (Nyl.) Trevisan	Physciaceae	Tarwartola, Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
255.	*Physcia tribacia* (Ach.) Nyl.	Physciaceae	Jwaleshwar	Bark and root of *Emblica officinalis, Ficus* sp., *Mallotus phillipenensis, Shorea robusta, Terminalia arjuna,*	–	–
256.	*P. dimidiata* (Aru.) Nyl.	Physciaceae	Khurikhuri dadar, VALCO mining site	Bark of *Eucalyptus* sp, *Grewia* sp., *Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta*	–	–
257.	*Phyaeophyscia orbicularis* (Necker) Moberg	Physciaceae	Jwaleshwar	Root of *Emblica officinalis, Ficus* sp, *Mallotus phillipenensis, Shorea robusta, Terminalia arjuna*	–	–
258.	*P. hispidula* (Ach.) Essl.	Physciaceae	Jwaleshwar, border of Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary, Near to Kabirchabutra	Bark and Root of *Bauhinia* sp., *Emblica officinalis, Ficus* sp, *Mallotus philippinensis, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini, Terminalia arjuna*	–	–
259.	*Dirinaria aegialata* (Afz. in Ach.) Moore	Physciaceae	Jagatpur forest rest house, Tarwartola, Khurkhuri-dadar, Near to Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Ficus* sp, *Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*	–	–

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
260.	*D. consimilis* (Stirton) Awas.	Physciaceae	Attaria, Tarwartola	Bark and Root of *Shorea robusta*	–	–
261.	*Rinodina sophodes* (Ach.) Massal.	Physciaceae	From Gorakhpur 7 Kms. before Karanjia	Bark of *Accacia nilotica, Azadirachta indica, Grewia* sp., *Mangifera indica, Pomgamia pinnata*	–	–
262.	*R. oxydata* (Massal.) Massal.	Physciaceae	Kabirchabutra, Tarwartola	Root of *Ficus* sp., *Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini,*	–	–
263.	*Pyrenula subglobnuscula* Vainio	Pyrenulaceae	From Gorakhpur 7 Kms. before Karanjia, Kabirchabutra, Border of core zone	Bark of *Accacia nilotica, Azadirachta indica, Bauhinia* sp., *Grewia* sp., *Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica, Pomgamia pinnata, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*	–	–
264.	*P. fuscoolivacea* Vainio	Pyrenulaceae	Ataria, Kabirchabutra, 22 km before Keonchi from Chhaparwa, 5 km before Chhaparwa from Amarkantak	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–
265.	*Pertusaria* sp.	Pertusariaceae	Jagatpur	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
266.	*P. acuta* Müll. Arg.	Pertusariaceae	Mai ki Baghia, Jwaleshwar, 5 kms away from Chaparwa towards Kota, Border of core zone, from Chaparwa 22Kms before Keonchi, Kurkhuridadar, Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Bauhinia* sp. *Emblica officinalis, Ficus* sp., *Holigarna* sp., *Mallotus phillipinensis, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini, Terminalia arjuna*	–	–
267.	*P. amarkantakana* Srivastava & Awasthi	Pertusariaceae	Jagatpur, Tarwartola, Kurkhuridadar, VALCO mining site, near to Kabirchaburtra	Bark of *Eucalyptus* sp. *Grewia* sp. *Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta*	–	–
268.	*P. amara* (Ach.) Nyl.	Pertusariaceae	Kurkhuridadar VALCO mining site platation area	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–
269.	*P. concinna* Erichsen	Pertusariaceaev	Karanjia, Jagatpur, Khurkhuri-dadar VALCO mining site, Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta,*	–	–
270.	*P. coronata* (Ach.) Th. Fr.	Pertusariaceae	Karanjia, Jagatpur, Khurkhridadar VALCO mining site, Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta,*	–	–
271.	*P. cinchonae* Müll. Arg.	Pertusariaceae	Karanjia, Jagatpur	Bark of *Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta*	–	–
272.	*P. dehiscens* var. *depressior* Müll. Arg.	Pertusariaceae	Jagatpur	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–
273.	*P. quassiae* Fée	Pertusariaceae	Karanjia, Jagatpur	Bark of *Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta*	–	–

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
274.	*P. leioplacella* Nyl.	Pertusariaceae	Jagatpur, Khurkhuri dadar VALCO mining site, Khurkhri dadar	Bark of *Eucalyptus* sp., *Grewia* sp. *Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta*	–	–
275.	*P. melastomella* Nyl.	Pertusariaceae	Jagatpur, Tarwartola, Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–
276.	*P. pustulata* (Ach.) Duby	Pertusariaceae	Karanjia, Jagatpur, Tarwartola	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–
277.	*P. subdepressa* Mull. Arg.	Pertusariaceae	Ataria, Mai ki Bagia, Jwaleshwar, Durgadhara, From Amarkantak 5km. from Chhaparwa, Gabhighat, Chhaparwa nala, 5 km from Chhaparwa towards Kota, Border of core zone, Kabirchabutra, Tarwartola, 22 km before Keonchi from Chhaparwa	Bark and Root of *Bauhinia* sp., *Emblica officianalis, Ficus racemosa, Ficus* sp., *Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini, Terminalia arjuna*	–	–
278.	*P. subochracea* Stirton	Pertusariaceae	Chauradadar, Tarwartola, From Chauradadar 13 km before Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Grewia* sp., *Pongamia pinnata, Shorea robusta*	–	–
279.	*P. rigida* Müll. Arg.	Pertusariaceae	Karanjia, Jagatpur, Kabirchabutra, Tarwartola, Chauradadar	Bark of *Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta*	–	–
280.	*P. rimosa* Awsathi & Srivastava	Pertusariaceae	From Chauradadar 13 km before Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
281.	*P. coccoed* (Ach.) Nyl.	Pertusariaceae	Durgadhara, Chhaparwa nala, Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Ficus racemosa, Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*	–	–
282.	*P. himalayensis* Awasthi & Srivastava	Pertusariaceae	Jwaleshwar, Durgadhara, Gabhighat, Kabirchabutra, Border of core zone, 22 km before Keonchi from Chhaparwa	Bark of *Bauhinia* sp., *Emblica officinalis, Ficus* sp., *Ficus racemosa, Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini, Terminalia arjuna*	–	–
283.	*P. puctata* Nyl.	Pertusariaceae	Khurkhuri-dadar VALCO mining site, Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Eucalyptus* sp., *Grewia* sp., *Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta*	–	–
284.	*P. splendens* Awasthi & Srivastava	Pertusariaceae	Khurkhuri-dadar, Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–
285.	*Bulbothrix setschwanensis* (Zahlbr.) Hale	Parmeliaceae	Jagatpur, Tarwartola, Khurikhuri dadar, Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–
286.	*B. isidiza* (Nyl.) Hale	Parmeliaceae	Chhaparwa, Border of core zone, Jagatpur, Chauradadar, Tarwartola, Khurikhuri dadar, Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Bauhinia* sp., *Eucalyptus* sp., *Grewia* sp., *Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica,*	–	M

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
				Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini		
287.	*B. tabacina* (Mont. & Bosch) Hale	Parmeliaceae	Tarwartola, Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–
288.	*Canoparmelia texana* (Tuck.) Elix & Hale	Parmeliaceae	From Amarkantak 5km. from Chhaparwa, Border of core zone, Tarwartola	Bark of *Bauhinia* sp., *Mallotus philippinensis, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*	–	–
289.	*C. aptata* (Krempelh.) Elix & Hale	Parmeliaceae	Jagatpur	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–
290.	*Parmotrema crinitum* (Ach.) Choisy	Parmeliaceae	Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	F
291.	*P. praesorediosum* (Nyl.) Hale	Parmeliaceae	Ataria, Kabirchabutra, Kapildhara, Jwaleshwar, Jagatpur, Chauradadar, Tarwartola, Khurikhuri dadar- VALCO mining site plantation area, Khurikhuri dadar- VALCO mining site, Kabirchabutra	Bark and Root of *Emblica officinalis, Eucalyptus* sp., *Ficus* sp., *Grewia* sp. *Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini, Terminalia arjuna*	–	–
292.	*P. tinctorum* (Nyl.) Hale	Parmeliaceae	From Amarkantak 5km before Chhaparwa, Gabhighat, Chhaparwa nala, Border of core zone	Bark and Root of *Ficus racemosa, Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta*, *Syzygium cumini, Terminalia arjuna*	–	F and spice

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
293.	*P. andinum* (Müll. Arg.) Hale	Parmeliaceae	From Gorakhpur 7 km. before Karanjia, Karanjia	Bark of *Acacia nilotica, Azadirachta indica, Grewia* sp., *Mangifera indica, Pongamia pinnata, Shorea robusta*	–	–
294.	*P. kamatii* Patw. & Prabhu	Parmeliaceae	Jagatpur, Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–
295.	*P. mesotropum* (Müll. Arg.) Hale	Parmeliaceae	-	-	–	–
296.	*P. upretii* Divakar	Parmeliaceae	Kabirchabutra	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–
297.	*P. wallichiana* (Taylor) Elix & Hale	Parmeliaceae	Chhaparwa nala, Chauradadar, Tarwartola	Bark of *Ficus racemosa, Mallotus philippinensis, Shorea robusta*	–	–
298.	*Hypotrachyna infirma* (Kurok.) Hale	Parmeliaceae	Tarwartola	Bark of *Shorea robusta*	–	–
299.	*Fellhanera semecarpi* (Vainio) Vezda	Pilocarpaceae	Towards Kota 5km. away from Chhaparwa	Leaf of *Holigarna* sp. *Mallotus philippinensis, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*	–	–
300.	*Protoblastenia russula* (Ach.) Räsänen	Psoraceae	Karanjia, Khurikhuri dadar- VALCO mining site plantation area	Bark of *Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta*	–	–
301.	*Peltula euploca* (Ach.) Poelt	Peltulaceae	Kapildhara, From Amarkantak 5 km before Chhaparwa, Gabhighat	Root of *Ficus racemosa, Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica, Shorea*	–	–

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
				robusta, Syzygium cumini, Terminalia cuneata		
302.	*Phylliscum indicum* Upreti	Licheniaceae	Pataleshwar temple	Lime plaster of monument	_	_
303.	*Diploschistes rampoddensis* (Nyl.) Zahlbr.	Thelotremataceae	Khurikhuri-dadar	Root of *Shorea robusta*	_	_
304.	*Caloplaca* sp.	Teloschistaceae	Jwaleshwar	Root of *Emblica officinalis, Ficus* sp., *Mallotus philippinensis, Shorea robusta, Terminalia arjuna*	_	_
305.	*C. bassiae* (Ach.) Zahlbr.	Teloschistaceae	Chauradadar, Khurikhuri-dadar-VALCO mining site plantation area, Khurik-huri dadar	Bark and Root of *Eucalyptus* sp., *Grewia* sp., *Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta*	_	_
306.	*C. citrina* (Hoffm.) Th. Fr.	Teloschistaceae	From Gorakhpur 7 km before Karanjia	Bark of *Acacia nilotica, Azadirachta indica, Grewia* sp., *Mangifera indica, Pongamia pinnata,*	_	_
307.	*C. poliotera* (Nyl.) Steiner	Teloschistaceae	Ataria, Kapildhara	Root of *Mallotus philippinensis, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*	_	_
308.	*C. amarkantakana* Joshi & Upreti	Teloschistaceae	Tarwartola, Kapildhara, Khurkhuri-dadar, Kabirchabutra	Root of *Mallotus philippinensis, Shorea*	_	_

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
				robusta, Syzygium cumini		
309.	*Endocarpon nanum* A. Singh & Upreti	Verrucariaceae	Towards Kota 5 km away from Chhaparwa, Pataleshwar, Gabhighat	Root of Lime plaster of monument, *Mallotus philippinensis, Syzygium cumini, Shorea robusta*	–	–
310.	*E. subrosettum* A. Singh & Upreti	Verrucariaceae	Towards Kota 5 km away from Chhaparwa, Gabhighat	Root of *Mallotus philippinensis, Syzygium cumini, Shorea robusta*	–	–
311.	*E. nigrozonatum* A. Singh & Upreti	Verrucariaceae	Mai ki Bagia, Khurkhuri-dadar, Tarwartola	Root of *Shorea robusta*	–	–
312.	*Staurothele clopima* (Wahlenb.) Th. Fr.	Verrucariaceae	Kabirchabutra, Kapildhara, Maiki Bagia, Amarkantak 5 km before Chhaparwa, Gabhighat, Tarwartola	Root of *Ficus racemosa, Ficus* sp., *Mallotus philippinensis, Terminalia arjuna, Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini,*	–	–
313.	*S. fissa* (Taylor) Zwack	Verrucariaceae	Kabirchabutra, Tarwartola	Root of *Ficus* sp. , *Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*	–	–
314.	*Verrucaria coerulea* (Ram.) DC.	Verrucariaceae	Kabirchabutra, Kapildhara	Root of *Ficus* sp., *Mallotus philippinensis, Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*	–	–

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
315.	*Thelenella levidella* (Nyl.) Mayrh.	Thelenellaceae	From Amarkantak 5km before Chhaparwa	Root of *Mallotus philippinensis, Shorea robusta*	_	_
316.	*Trapeliopsis* sp.	Trapeliaceae	Kabirchabutra, Tarwartola, 5 km before Chhaparwa from Amarkantak	Root of *Ficus* sp., *Mangifera indica, Shorea robusta, Syzygium cumini*	_	_
2. BRYOPHYTE						
317.	*Porella* sp.	Porellaceae	-	-	C	_
318.	*Riccia billardieri*	Ricciaceae	Throughout BR	On soil and rocks	C	_
319.	*Riccia gangetica* Ahmad	Ricciaceae	Amarkantak	On soil and rocks	C	_
320.	*Riccia sp.*	Ricciaceae	Amarkantak	On soil and rocks	C	_
321.	*Marchantia nepalensis*	Marchantiac	-	On soil and rocks	C	_
322.	*Marchantia sp.*	Marchantiac	-	On soil and rocks	C	_
323.	*Cyathodium sp.*	Targioniacea	-	On soil and rocks	C	_
324.	*Targionia sp.*	Targioniacea	-	On soil and rocks	C	_
325.	*Fossombronia himalayensis*	Fossombroniaceae	-	On soil and rocks	C	_
326.	*Riccardia sp.*	Riccardiaceae	-	On soil and rocks	C	_
327.	*Anthoceros erectus*	Anthocerotaceae	-	On soil and rocks	C	_
328.	*Anthoceros sp.*	Anthocerotaceae	-	On soil and rocks	C	_
329.	*Notothylus indicus*	Anthocerotaceae	-	On soil and rocks	C	_
330.	*Notothylus sp.*	Anthocerotaceae	-	On soil and rocks	C	_
331.	*Funaria hygrometrica* Hedw.	Funariaceae	Kabirchabutra	On soil and rocks	C	_
332.	*Rhynchostegium celebicum*	Brachytheciaceae	-	On soil	_	_
333.	*Brachymenium exile*	Bryaceae	Amarkantak	On rocks	_	_
334.	*Bryum capillare*	Bryaceae	Amarkantak	On soil	_	_
335.	*Pohlia gedeana*	Bryaceae	Amarkantak	On rocks	_	_
336.	*Octoblepharum albidum*	Calymperaceae	Amarkantak	On tree bark	_	_
337.	*Entodon rubicundus*	Entodontaceae	Amarkantak	On tree bark	_	_
338.	*E. scariosus*	Entodontaceae	Amarkantak	On tree bark	_	_

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
339.	*Erythrodontium julaceum*	Entodontaceae	Kabirchabutra, Amarkantak	On tree bark	_	_
340.	*Levierella fabroniacea*	Fabroniaeae	Amarkantak	On tree bark	_	_
341.	*Fissidens involutus*	Fissidentacea	Amarkantak	On tree bark	_	_
342.	*F. subpulchellus*	Fissidentacea	Kabirchabutra	On rocks	_	_
343.	*Bryosedgwickia aurea*	Hypnaceae	Kabirchabutra, Amarkantak	On tree bark	_	_
344.	*Ectropothecium cygnicollum*	Hypnaceae	Kabirchabutra, Amarkantak	On rocks	_	_
345.	*Hypnum aduncoides*	Hypnaceae	Amarkantak	On tree bark and soil	_	_
346.	*Isopterygium micans*	Hypnaceae	Amarkantak	On rocks near water stream and soil	_	_
347.	*Pseudotaxiphy elegans*	Hypnaceae	Kabirchabutra, Amarkantak	On soil and rocks	_	_
348.	*Taxiphyllum giraldii*	Hypnaceae	Amarkantak	On soil	_	_
349.	*Herpetineuron toccoae*	Leskeaceae	Amarkantak	On tree bark and rocks	_	_
350.	*Anoectangium clarum*	Pottiaceae	Amarkantak	On wall	_	_
351.	*Hyophila involuta*	Pottiaceae	Amarkantak	On soil and rocks	_	_
352.	*Racopilum orthocapum*	Racopilaceae	Amarkantak	On tree bark	_	_
353.	*Entodontopsis leucostega*	Stereophyllaceae	Amarkantak	On tree bark and rocks	_	_
354.	*Entodontopsis anceps*	Stereophyllaceae	Amarkantak	On tree bark	_	_
355.	*E. nitens*	Stereophyllaceae	Kabirchabutra, Amarkantak	On tree bark	_	_
356.	*Thuidium koelzii*	Thuidiaceae	Amarkantak	On rocks	_	_
357.	*T. investe*	Thuidiaceae	Kabirchabutra	On rocks and stem bark	_	_
358.	*T. kiasense*	Thuidiaceae	Amarkantak	On tree bark	_	_
359.	*Trachyphyllum infecxum*	Thuidiaceae	Amarkantak	On soil and rocks On tree bark	_	_
360.	*Polytrichum sp.*	Polytrichaceae	-	-	C	_
3. PTERIDOPHYTA						
361.	*Adiantum capillus-veneris* L.	Adiantaceae	Lamni, Amadob, Amarkantak	Terrestrial, slopy soil and rocks, surfaces of stream banks	EN	_
362.	*Adiantum lunulatum* Burm. (Syn. *Adiantum philippense* L.)	Adiantaceae	Achanakmar, Kapildhara, Dugdh dhara, Aamanala, Chachai, Kirer ghati	Terrestrial, slowpy soil and rocks, surfaces of stream banks	C	_

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
363.	*Adiantum incisum* (Retz.) Copel. (Syn. *Adiantum caudatum* auct. Beddome)	Adiantaceae	Throughout BR	Terrestrial, slowpy soil and rocks, surfaces of stream banks	C	_
364.	*Dryopteris cochleata* (D. Don) C. Chr. (Syn. *Nephrodium cochleatum* Buch.	Aspidiaceae	Dudhdhara, Kapildhara, Panchdhara, Amadob, Amarkantak	Rocky, shady, moist desiduous area	C	_
365.	*Dryopteris sparsa* (D.Don) O. Ktze.	Aspidiaceae	Amarkantak	Rocky, shady, moist desiduous area	C	_
366.	*Polystichum auriculatum* Sensu Bedd. (Syn. *Polystichum harpohyllum* (Zenk. *et* Ktze.) Sledge	Aspidiaceae	-	_	EX	_
367.	*Tectaria macrodonta* (Fee.) C. Chr. (Syn. *Aspidium coadunatum* Wall *ex* Hook *et* Grev., *Tectaria coadunata* (Wall *ex* Hook. *et* Grev.) C. Chr.	Aspidiaceae	Sonmuda, Amanala, Kapildhara	Crevices rocks, shady rabines	C	_
368.	*Tectaria polymorpha* (Wall. *ex* Hook.) Copel	Aspidiaceae	Kapildhara	Laterite where perennial stream tickle down	C	_
369.	*Asplenium cheilosorum* Kze. *ex* Mett. (Syn. *Asplenium heterocarpum* Wall.)	Aspleniaceae	Amarkantak	Rocky, humus surface, indo-malay distribution	EN	_
370.	*Athyrium falcatum* Bedd. (Syn. *Athyrium drepanophyllum* (Bak.) Bedd., *Asplenium drepanophyllum* Bak.)	Athyriaceae	Amarkantak, Aamanala, Dudhdhara, Kapildhara, Maikibagia, Sonmuda	Dry grassy plains, and rocks along stream	R	_
371.	*Azolla pinnata* R. Br.	Azollaceae	Throughout BR	Free floating on surface of the ponds and lakes	C	_
372.	*Blechnum orientale* Linn. (Syn. *Asplenium orientale* (L.) Bernh., *Blechnum javanicum* (L.) Pr.)	Azollaceae	Amarkantak, Dudhdhara, Shambhudhara	Open areas along stream and forest edges	R	_
373.	*Cheilanthes farinosa* Forssk.) Kaulf. (Syn. *Pteris farinosa* Forsk., *Cheilanthes pulveracea*	Cheilanthaceae	Kapildhara, Aamanala, Dudhdhara, Chachai, Chada,	Plains and hills in the crevices of	C	_

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
	Pr., *Aleuritopteris farinosa* (Forsk.) Fee)		Amarkantak	rocks, moist and open areas		
374.	*Cheilanthes albomarginata* Clarke	Cheilanthaceae	Throughout BR	Plains and hills in the crevices of rocks, moist and open areas	C	_
375.	*Cheilanthes tenuifolia* (Burm. f.) Sw.	Cheilanthaceae	Throughout BR	Plains and hills in the crevices of rocks, moist and open areas	C	_
376.	*Alsophila balakrishanii*	Cyatheaceae	Throughout BR	Along stream, pemanent water sources in hilly region	C	_
377.	*Sphenomeris chinensis* (L.) Maxon	Lindsiaeaceae	Throughout BR	Stream banks in hilly region in open lime rich soil	C	_
378.	*Equisetum ramossissimum* Desf. subsp. *debile* (Roxb. *ex* Vaucher) Hauke	Equisetaceae	Dudhdhara, Chachai	River and stream banks	C	_
379.	*Equisetum diffusum* D. Don.	Equisetaceae	Amarkantak	Swampy marshes	C	_
380.	*Isoetes bilaspurensis* Panigrahi	Isoetaceae	Pasan, Amritdhara	Banks of stream, shallow water	Endemic	_
381.	*Isoetes coromandelina* L.f.	Isoetaceae	Near Kota	Banks of stream, shallow water	C	_
382.	*Loxogramme involute* (D. Don.) Presl.	Loxogrammaceae	Throughout BR	Epiphyte as well as lithophyte in mountainous areas	C	_
383.	*Marsilea quadrifolia* Linn. (Syn. *Marsilea minuta* L., *Marsilea major* (Haines) Chowdhury)	Marsileaceae	Throughout BR	Aquatic shallow ponds, fresh water ponds and muddy soil	C	_

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
384.	*Ophioglossum costatum* R. Br.	Marsileaceae	Throughout BR	Terrestrial humus soil	C	_
385.	*Ophioglossum reticulatum* Linn. (Syn. *Ophioglossum peruvianum* Presl., *Ophioglossum cordifolium* Roxb.)	Ophioglossaceae	Jaleshwar, Shambhudhara, Amarkantak	Terrestrial humus soil	C/R	_
386.	*Osmunda* sp.	Osmundaceae	-	Stream banks in shady ravines	R	_
387.	*Ceratopteris thalictroides* (Linn.) Brogn. (Syn. *C. siliquosa* Copeland; *Acrostichum thalictroides* L.)	Parkeriaceae	Amarkantak	Moist deciduous forest among rocks	C	_
388.	*Marginaria macrocarpa* (Bory.*ex* Wild) Nayar *et* Kaur (Syn. *Pleopeltis lanceolata* Linn.)	Polypodiaceae	Bhrigukamandal	Moist and shady rocks	EX	_
389.	*Microsorium membranaceum* (D.Don.) Ching. (Syn. *Polypodium membranaceum* D. Don., *Pleopeltis membranacea* Moore)	Polypodiaceae	Amarkantak	Growing along stream	R	_
390.	*Paraleptochilus decurrens* (Bl.) Copel var. *lanceolata* (Fee) Dixit, (Syn. *Leptochilus lanceolatus* Fee; *Gymnopteris variabilis* Hook. var. *lanceolata* (Hook.) Bedd.)	Polypodiaceae	Kabirchabutra	Lithophyte and epiphyte	C/R	_
391.	*Psilotum nudum* (L.) P. Beauv.	Psilotaceae	Throughout BR	Terrestrial at the base of trees among exposed rocks, humus soil	C	_
392.	*Pteris quadriaurita* Retz.	Psilotaceae	Dudhdhara, Kabirchabutra, Amarkantak	Moist deciduous forest, rocky terrain	C	_
393.	*Pteris vittata* Linn. (Syn. *Pteris longifolia* Linn.)	Psilotaceae	Foothill of Amarkantak	Moist deciduous forest, rockey terrain	C	_
394.	*Lygodium flexuosum* (Linn.) Sw. (Syn. *Ophioglossum flexuosum* Linn., *Ophioglossum scandens* Linn., *Lygodium scandens* (Linn.) Sw.)	Lygodiaceae	Amadob	Tropical moist and mixed forest	Rare	_

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
395.	*Selaginella ciliaris* (Retz.) Spring (Syn. *Selaginella proniflora* Baker)	Selaginellaceae	Kapildhara, Mai ki bagia, Amarkantak	Moist and shady mountain side	C	_
396.	*Selaginella indica* (Milde) Trayon (Syn. *Selaginella longipila* Hieron, *Selaginella rupestris* Spring)	Selaginellaceae	Shambhudhara	Moist and shady mountain side	R	_
397.	*Selaginella bryopteris* (L.) Baker (Syn. *Lycopodium bryopteris* L.)	Selaginellaceae	-	Moist and shady mountain side	C	_
398.	*Selaginella repanda* (Desv. *ex* Poir.) Spring	Selaginellaceae	Amarkantak	Moist and shady mountain side	C	_
399.	*Pronephrium nudatum* (Roxb. *ex* Griffith) Holttum (Syn. *Abcopteris multilineata* (Wall *ex* HK.) Ching, *Polypodium nudatum* Roxb., *Cyclosorus nudatum* (Roxb.) Nayar *et* Kaur)	Thelypteridaceae	Sonemuda, Dugdhadhara, Kabirchabutra	Shady stream banks	C	_
400.	*Christella parasitica* (Linn.) Tardieu (Syn. *Cyclosorus parasitica* (Linn.) *Polypodium parasiticum* L., *Dryopteris parasitica* L., *Nephrodium procurrens* (Mett.))	Thelypteridaceae	Dudhdhara, Kapildhara	Along	C	_
4. GYMNOSPERMS						
401.	*Araucaria bidwillii* Hook.	*Araucariaceae*	Amarkantak	_	Planted	T
402.	*Cedrus deodara* (Roxb.) G.Don	Pinaceae	Amarkantak	_	Planted	T
403.	*Juniperus* sp.	Pinaceae	Amarkantak	_	Planted	T
404.	*Pinus caribaea* Morelet	Pinaceae	Amarkantak	Temperate subalpine region, cultivated in high hills	Planted But no fruiting	T
405.	*Pinus elliotti* Engelm.	Pinaceae	Amarkantak	Temperate subalpine region, cultivated in high hills	Planted	T
406.	*Pinus gregaii* Engelm.	Pinaceae	Amarkantak	Temperate subalpine region, cultivated in high hills	Planted	T

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
407.	*Pinus kesiya* Royle ex Gord.	Pinaceae	Amarkantak	Temperate subalpine region, cultivated in high hills	Planted	T
408.	*Pinus montezumae* Shaw	Pinaceae	Amarkantak	Temperate subalpine region, cultivated in high hills	Planted	T
409.	*Pinus oocarpa* Schiede	Pinaceae	Amarkantak	Temperate subalpine region, cultivated in high hills	Planted	T
410.	*Pinus patula* Schlecht. & Cham.	Pinaceae	Amarkantak	Temperate subalpine region, cultivated in high hills	Planted	T
411.	*Pinus ponderosa* Laws.	Pinaceae	Amarkantak	Temperate subalpine region, cultivated in high hills	Planted	T
412.	*Pinus pseudostrobus* Lindl.	Pinaceae	Amarkantak	Temperate subalpine region, cultivated in high hills	Planted	T
413.	*Pinus roxburghii* Sarg.	Pinaceae	Amarkantak, Lamni	Temperate subalpine region, cultivated in high hills	Planted	T
414.	*Pinus serotina* Michx.	Pinaceae	Amarkantak	Temperate subalpine region, cultivated in high hills	Planted	T
415.	*Taxodium* sp.	Taxodiaceae	Amarkantak,	_	Planted	T
416.	*Thuja orientalis* L.	Cupressaceae	Amarkantak	_	Planted	Ornamental
5. ANGIOSPERMS						
417.	*Adhatoda zeylanica* Medic. (syn. *A. vasica* Nees)	Acanthaceae	Amarkantak	Fields and wasteland	C	M, Ms, O
418.	*Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees	Acanthaceae	Achanakmar, Lamni	Wasteland	VU	M
419.	*Barleria cristata* L.	Acanthaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra	Roadside and forest clearings	C	M

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
420.	*Barleria gibsoni* Dalzell	Acanthaceae	Keonchi, Khuria	Along stream	C	M
421.	*Barleria prionitis* L.	Acanthaceae	Khondra	Mixed forest	C	M
422.	*Barleria strigosa* Willd.	Acanthaceae	Amarkantak	Sal and mixed forest	C / R	-
423.	*Blepharis maderaspatensis* (L.) Heyne ex Roth	Acanthaceae	Katghora, Keonchi	Mixed forest and in wasteland	C	-
424.	*Blepharis repens* (Vahl) Roth	Acanthaceae	Kota	Wasteland	R	-
425.	*Carvia callosa* (Nees) Bremek. (syn. S*trobilanthes callosa* Nees)	Acanthaceae	Amarkantak	Mixed deciduous forest	C	F
426.	*Dicliptera verticiliata* (Forssk.) C. Christensen	Acanthaceae	Khuria	Wasteland	C	-
427.	*Dipteracanthus beddomei* (C.B.Cl.) Sant.	Acanthaceae	Amarkantak, Keonchi	Sal forest and hill slopes	R	Ms
428.	*Dipteracanthus prostratus* (Poir.) Nees	Acanthaceae	Lamni, Pali	Wasteland and sandy river beds	C	M
429.	*Dipteracanthus suffruticosus* (Roxb.) Voigt	Acanthaceae	Pasan, Pasarkhet	Mixed forest	C	-
430.	*Dyschoriste nagchana* (Nees) Bennet (syn *Dyschoriste erecta* (Burm.f.) O.Ktze.)	Acanthaceae	Amarkantak, Khuria	Wasteland	R	F, M
431.	*Eranthemum purpurascens* Wight ex Nees	Acanthaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Khondra, Kabirchabutra, Lamni	Mixed forest	C	M
432.	*Gendarussa vulgaris* Nees	Acanthaceae	Lainga	As hedges in gardens	Cultiv-ated	M
433.	*Hemigraphis latebrosa* (Heine ex Roth) Nees	Acanthaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Katghora	Moist places	R	-
434.	*Hygrophila auriculata* (Schum.) Heine (syn. *Asteracantha longifolia* (L.) Nees)	Acanthaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Katghora, Keonchi, Lamni	Near ponds and ditches	R	-
435.	*Hygrophila balsamica* (L.f.) Raf.	Acanthaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	-
436.	*Hygrophila incana* Nees	Acanthaceae	Amarkantak	_	C	-
437.	*Hygrophila polysperma* T. And.	Acanthaceae	Amarkantak	Moist places along drains	C	-
438.	*Hygrophila schulli* (Schum & Heiner.) M.R. & S.M. Almeida	Acanthaceae	Achanakmar, Katghora, Keonchi, Lamni	_	C	-
439.	*Indoneesiella echioides* (L.) Sreem.	Acanthaceae	Katghora, Madai	Wasteland and shady places	C	-

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
440.	*Justicia betonica* L.	Acanthaceae	Amarkantak, Keonchi, Khuria	Mixed forest and wasteland	C	M
441.	*Justicia diffusa* Willd.	Acanthaceae	Amarkantak	Mixed forest and wasteland	C	F
442.	*Justicia quinqueangularis* Koen. ex Roxb.	Acanthaceae	Amarkantak	Grassy field	C	-
443.	*Justicia simplex* D. Don	Acanthaceae	Amarkantak, Khudia, Lamni, Sarasdol	Fields and wasteland	C	-
444.	*Lepidagathis cristata* Willd.	Acanthaceae	Katghora	Mixed forest and wasteland	C	-
445.	*Lepidagathis hamiltoniana* Wall ex Nees	Acanthaceae	Achanakmar	Mixed forest and wasteland	C	M
446.	*Lepidagathis incurva* Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don	Acanthaceae	Amarkantak, Lamni	Mixed forest and forest clearing	C	M
447.	*Lepidagathis purpuricaulis* Nees	Acanthaceae	Kabirchabutra	Moist places	R	M
448.	*Lepidagathis trinervis* Wall ex Nees	Acanthaceae	Katghora	Scrub forest and rock crevices	C	M
449.	*Nelsonia canescens* (Lam.) Spreng.	Acanthaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Katghora, Khondra	Wasteland and river beds	C / R	F, Ms
450.	*Perilepta auriculata* (Nees) Bremek. (syn. *Perilepta edgeworthiana* (Nees) Bremek. ; *Strobilanthes edgeworthiana* Nees)	Acanthaceae	Amarkantak, Palmi	Mixed forest and moist, black, humus soil	C	O, M
451.	*Peristrophe paniculata* (Forssk.) Brummit	Acanthaceae	Palmi	Wasteland	C	-
452.	*Petalidium barlerioides* (Roth) Nees	Acanthaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra	Mixed teak forest	R	-
453.	*Ruellia tuberosa* L.	Acanthaceae	-	Wasteland and some times planted in garden	R	M
454.	*Rungia pectinata* (L.) Nees	Acanthaceae	Amarkantak	Wasteland and mixed forest	C	M
455.	*Rungia repens* (L.) Nees	Acanthaceae	Kabirchabutra, Katghora, Keonchi, Korbi	Along the roadside ditches	C	M

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
456.	*Thunbergia fragrans* Roxb.	Acanthaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Mixed and sal forest	R	Ms
457.	*Achyranthus aspera* L.	Amaranthaceae	Amarkantak, Chada, Kabirchabutra, Khudia Lamni, Sarasdol	Wasteland	C	F, M, Ms
458.	*Achyranthus bidentata* Bl.	Amaranthaceae	Amarkantak	Hill tops	C	-
459.	*Aerva lanata* (L.) Juss.	Amaranthaceae	Belghana, Kalidongri	Wasteland and along river banks and roadside	C	M
460.	*Aerva monsonia* (L.f.) Mart.	Amaranthaceae	-	_	C	M
461.	*Aerva sanguinolenta* (L.) Bl.	Amaranthaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Lamni	Forest floor, hill slopes, amids boulder and along road	C	M
462.	*Allmania nodiflora* (L.) R.Br. ex Wt.	Amaranthaceae	Pasan, Pasarkhet	Forest floor, hill slopes, in wasteland, rock boulders and roadsides	C	-
463.	*Alternanthera pungens* Kunth	Amaranthaceae	Amarkantak	Moist wasteland and hill slopes	R	-
464.	*Alternanthera sessilis* (L.) R.Br. ex DC.	Amaranthaceae	Amarkantak	Aquatic and semi aquatic situations	C	F, M
465.	*Amaranthus caudatus* L.	Amaranthaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Cultivated and also as an escape in wastelands	C	-
466.	*Amaranthus hybridus* L. ssp. *incurvatus* (Gren. & Godr.) Brenan var. *paniculatus* (L.) Mansf.	Amaranthaceae	Amarkantak	Cultivated fields and wasteland	C	F
467.	*Amaranthus spinosus* L.	Amaranthaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Wasteland and disturbed areas along roadsides	C	-
468.	*Amaranthus tricolor* L.	Amaranthaceae	Amarkantak, Belghana, Lamni, Pasan, Pasarkhet	Cultivated fields and wasteland	R	F

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
469.	*Amaranthus viridis* L. (syn. *Amaranthus gracilis* Desf.)	Amaranthaceae	Pasarkhet	Cultivated fields and wasteland	C	F, M
470.	*Celosia argentea* L.	Amaranthaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Khootaghat	Cultivated fields	C	F, M
471.	*Gomphrena celosioides* Mart.	Amaranthaceae	Amarkantak, Khuria, Marwahi	Wasteland , along roadsides and Cultivated fields	R	F, M
472.	*Anacardium occidentale* L.	Anacardiaceae	-	Cultivated for its edible cotyledons	Cultiv-ated	F, D, O, T
473.	*Buchanania lanzan* Spreng.	Anacardiaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora, Khudia, Lamni, Pasan, Sarasdol	Dry deciduous forest	C, NT	F, M, Ms, O, T
474.	*Lannea coromandelica* (Houtt.) Merr. (syn. *Lannea grandis* (Dennst.) Engl.)	Anacardiaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora, Khuria, Lamni, Sarasdol	Dry deciduous forest	C	D, T
475.	*Mangifera indica* L.	Anacardiaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Khondra, Lamni	Planted throughout the state for its edible fruits	C	M, F
476.	*Semecarpus anacardium* L.f.	Anacardiaceae	Achanakmar, Katghora, Lamni, Marwahi, Pasankhet	Dry deciduous and sal forest	C	F, Fb, M, T
477.	*Spondias pinnata* (L.f.) Kurz	Anacardiaceae	Khondra,	Vicinity of villages, wild along the stream	R	F, M, T
478.	*Annona squamosa* L.	Annonaceae	Amarkantak, Marwahi	Gardens for its edible fruits as wall as an escape along forest margins	Plan-ted	F,O
479.	*Miliusa tomentosa* (Roxb.) J. Sinclair. (syn. *Saccopetalum tomentosum* (Roxb.) Hook.f. & Thoms.)	Annonaceae	Khudia, Lamni, Sarasdol	Deciduous forest	C	Ms, F
480.	*Miliusa velutinum* (Dunal) Hook.f. & Thoms.	Annonaceae	Pali	_	C	M, F, Ms
481.	*Polyalthia longifolia* (Sonner.) Thw.	Annonaceae	-	Planted avenue tree	C	T

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
482.	*Bupleurum ramosissimum* W. & A. var. *wightii* (P. K. Mukh.) Bennet (syn. *Bupleurum wightii* Mukh.; *Bupleurum mucronatum* W. & A.)	Apiaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	M
483.	*Centella asiatica* (L.) Urban	Apiaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Lamni	_	C	M
484.	*Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides* Lam.	Apiaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	M
485.	*Oenanthe javanica* (Bl.) DC. (syn. *Oenanthe stolonifera* DC.)	Apiaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	F, O
486.	*Peucedanum dhana* Buch-Ham. var. *dalzellii* C.B.Cl.	Apiaceae	Amarkantak	_	C	M
487.	*Peucedanum nagpurense* Prain	Apiaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak	_	VU	M
488.	*Pimpinella bracteata* Haines	Apiaceae	Amarkantak	_	C	M
489.	*Pimpinella diversifolia* DC.	Apiaceae	-	_	-	-
490.	*Pimpinella heyneana* (DC.) Benth.	Apiaceae	Amarkantak	_	C	M
491.	*Pimpinella wallichiana* (Hoeck.) Gandhi (syn. *Pimpinella monoica* Dalz.)	Apiaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	F, M
492.	*Trachyspermum stictocarpum* (C.B.Cl.) Wolff	Apiaceae	-	_	C	F, M
493.	*Carissa carandas* L.	Apocynaceae	Kabirchabutra, Pasan, Semra	Edge of forest and cultivated areas	Cultiva-ted,	F, M, Ms
494.	*Carissa opaca* Stapf ex Haines (syn. *Carissa spinarum* L.)	Apocynaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Lamni, Marwahi, Pasan	Mixed and scrub forest	C	F, M, Ms
495.	*Catharanthus pusilus* (Murr.) G. Don	Apocynaceae	Pasarkhet, Siang	Sandy wasteland and along road side	C	M
496.	*Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G. Don	Apocynaceae	Amarkantak	As escape in villages	Planted	M
497.	*Holarrhena pubescens* (Buch.-Ham.) Wallich. *ex* G. Don (syn. *Holarrhena antidysenterica* Wall.)	Apocynaceae	Amarkantak, Korbi, Khudia, Pasan,	Mixed desiduous forest	C / R	M, T
498.	*Ichnocarpus frutescens* (L.) R.Br.	Apocynaceae	Khondra, Khuria, Sarasdol	Mixed forest	C	M, Ms
499.	*Nerium indicum* Mill. (syn. *Nerium odorum* Sol.)	Apocynaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Ornamental	Planted	M, O

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
500.	*Plumeria rubra* L.	Apocynaceae	-	Ornamental	C	M, T
501.	*Rauvolfia serpentina* (L.) Benth. *ex* Kurz	Apocynaceae	Amarkantak	Mixed and sal forest	CR	M
502.	*Tabernaemontana divaricata* (L.) R. Br.	Apocynaceae	Amarkantak	Ornamental	Planted	
503.	*Thevetia peruviana* (Pers.) K.Schum.	Apocynaceae	Amarkantak, Marwahi	Cultivated garden and park	Planted	M
504.	*Aristolochia bracteolata* Lam.	Aristolochiaceae	-	Wasteland	C	M
505.	*Calotropis gigantea* (L.) R.Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Khondra, Lamni	Wasteland and along bundh of cultivated field	C	Fb, O
506.	*Calotropis procera* (Ait.) R.Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Amarkantak, Palmi	Wasteland and along bundh of cultivated field	C / R	Fb, M
507.	*Ceropegia hirsuta* Wight & Arn.	Asclepiadaceae	Amarkantak,	Climber on grasses and *Flemingia* sp. in sal forest	R	M
508.	*Cryptolepis buchnanii* R.& S.	Asclepiadaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Marwahi, Pasan	Sal and mixed deciduous forest	R	Fb, M
509.	*Gymnema sylvestre* (Retz.) R. Br. *ex* Schult.	Asclepiadaceae	Marwahi, Pasan	Sal and mixed deciduous forest	VU	M, Ms
510.	*Hemidesmus indicus* (L.) Schult.	Asclepiadaceae	Amarkantak, Keonchi, Khudia, Lamni	Twiner on forest floor	C	M
511.	*Leptadenia reticulata* (Retz.) Wight & Arn.	Asclepiadaceae	Pasan, Pendra	Sal forest, mostly on red morrum or sandy soil	C	M
512.	*Marsdenia tenacissima* (Roxb.) Moon.	Asclepiadaceae	Khuria	Sal and mixed forest	C	Fb
513.	*Pergularia daemia* (Forssk.) Choiv.	Asclepiadaceae	-	Climber on roadside	C	F, M
514.	*Tylophora rotundifolia* Buch. - Ham. ex Wight	Asclepiadaceae	Pasarkhet	Sal and teak forest	C	M
515.	*Wattakaka volubilis* (L.f.) Stapf	Asclepiadaceae	-	Climber on bushes along roads and in scrub forest	C	M

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
516.	*Acanthospermum hispidum* DC.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Katghora, Pasan	Open lands and roadsides	C	M, O
517.	*Adenostemma angustifolium* Arn. (syn. *A. viscosum* Forst.)	Asteraceae	-	Moist shady places	C	-
518.	*Adenostemma lavenia* (L.) O. Ktze.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Moist shady forest	R	M
519.	*Ageratum conyzoides* L.	Asteraceae	Chada,Kabirchabutra, Katghora, Khondra, Khudia, Sarasdol	Moist places along the irrigation channels and streams	C	M, O
520.	*Ageratum houstonianum* Mill.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak	Moist wast places	C	O
521.	*Amberboa ramosa* (Roxb.) Jafri	Asteraceae	Aurapani	_	C	M
522.	*Anaphalis sp.*	Asteraceae	-	_	-	M
523.	*Artemisia parviflora* Buch.-Ham. *ex* Roxb.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak	_	R	M
524.	*Bidens biternata* (Lour.) Merr. & Sheriff (syn. *Bidens pilosa* L.)	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Pendra	Roadsides or in shaded embankment areas	C	F, M
525.	*Blainvillea acmella* (L.) Philipson	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Katghora	Roadsides and waste land	C	M
526.	*Blumea bifoliata* DC.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Parasi	Damp forest floor and along roadsides and dry areas	C	O
527.	*Blumea eriantha* DC.	Asteraceae	Achanakmar	Open fields and dry areas	R	O
528.	*Blumea fistulosa* (Roxb.) Kurz	Asteraceae	Chauradadar, Kabirchabutra, Pasan, Semra	Along the forest roads, on hilly and rocky soils	C	O
529.	*Blumea lacera* (Burm.f.) DC.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak	Roadstdes, open fields and edges, on moist shaded places	R	M, O
530.	*Blumea laciniata* (Roxb.) DC.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Keonchi, Pendra	_	C	-
531.	*Blumea membranacea* DC. var. *jacquemontii* (Hook.f.) Randeria	Asteraceae	Chauradadar, Kabirchabutra	Teak forest	C	-

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
532.	*Blumea mollis* (D.Don) Merr.	Asteraceae	Lamni, Keonchi, Pendra	Roadsides and hill slopes	C	-
533.	*Blumea oxydonta* DC.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Katghora, Keonchi	Waste places and dry streams beds	C / R	-
534.	*Blumea virens* DC.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak,	_	-	-
535.	*Blumea flava* (DC.) Gagnep.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Lafa, Madai, Pasan	_	C	-
536.	*Caesulia axillaris* Roxb.	Asteraceae	-	Moist places	C	-
537.	*Carthamus tinctorius* L.	Asteraceae	Khondra	_	Cultiv-ated	O
538.	*Centipeda minima* (L.) A. Br. & Aschers.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Kudmura, Marwahi	Moist places	C	M, O
539.	*Centrantherum anthelmin-ticum* (Willd.) O. Ktze.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Pasarkhet	_	C	M, O
540.	*Chrysanthellum americanum* (L.) Vatke	Asteraceae	-	Open grassy field and rockey slopes, on alluvial soil	C	-
541.	*Chrysanthemum indicum* L.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak	_	Planted	-
542.	*Conyza bonariensis* (L.) Cronquist (syn. *Erigeron bonariensis* L.)	Asteraceae	Amarkantak	Open grassy fields	R	-
543.	*Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronquist	Asteraceae	Amarkantak	Hill-side	R	-
544.	*Conyza japonica* Less.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak	Stream	R	-
545.	*Conyza leucantha* (D. Don) Ludlow & Raven	Asteraceae	Kabirchabutra, Lamni	Sal forest	C	-
546.	*Conyza stricta* Willd.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak	Dry hill slopes	R	-
547.	*Conyza viscidula* Wall	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Lamni	_	R	-
548.	*Cosmos bipinnatus* Cav.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak	_	C	O
549.	*Cosmos sulphureus* Cav.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Khondra, Pasan	Mixed dry deciduous forest along river banks	C	Ms
550.	*Crassocephalum crepidioides* (Benth.) S. Moore	Asteraceae	Kabirchabutra, Pendra	Bank of stream and rivers	R	-
551.	*Launaea acaulis* (Roxb.) Babc. ex Kerr (syn. *Crepis acaulis* Hook.f.)	Asteraceae	Amarkantak	Moist sandy alluvium soils	C	-

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
552.	*Cyathocline purpurea* (Buch.-Ham. *ex* D. Don) O. Ktze.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Lamni	Damp soil or along banks of stream	C	-
553.	*Dicrocephala integrifolia* (L.f) Kuntze	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Sandy alluvial soils	C / R	-
554.	*Eclipta prostrata* (L.) L.	Asteraceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Katghora, Lamni	Moist waste places	C	M
555.	*Elepthantopus scaber* L.	Asteraceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Amadoh, Chada, Katghora, Khudia, Lamni	Mixed dry deciduous forest	C	M
556.	*Emilia sonchifolia* (L.) DC.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Katghora, Pali, Parasi, Pasan	River banks, on sandy soil	C	M
557.	*Galinsoga parviflora* Cav.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak	Along stream	C	F
558.	*Glossocardia bosvallea* (L.f.) DC.	Asteraceae	Madai	Dry places or on open rocky soils	C	F
559.	*Gnaphalium affine* D. Don (syn. *G. luteo-album* L. ssp. *affine* (D.Don) J. Kost.)	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Lamni	Dry streams or waste places	C	-
560.	*Gnaphalium pennysylvani-cum* Willd. (syn. *G. purpureum* L.)	Asteraceae	Amarkantak	Moist waste places	R	M
561.	*Gnaphalium polycaulon* Pers. (syn.*G. indicum* auct. non L.) Hook. f.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak	Waste places, along streams	C	F
562.	*Grangea maderaspatana* (L.) Poir.	Asteraceae	Khuria	Dry river beds and around tank and ditches	C	-
563.	*Guizotia abyssinica* (L.f.) Cass.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Pasarkhet	Cultivated for edible oil, but often found as escape	Cultiv-ated	F, M, O
564.	*Lagascea mollis* Cav.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Khondra, Lamni	Moist waste places and in cultivated fields	C	-
565.	*Laggera alata* (D.Don) Schultz-Bip. *ex* Oliv.	Asteraceae	Kabirchabutra	Mixed deciduous forest and hill slopes	C	M, O
566.	*Laggera crispa* (Vahl) Hepper &Wood (syn. *Laggera pterodonta* (DC.) Schultz.- Bip. *ex* Oliv.)	Asteraceae	Amarkantak	Moist deciduous forest	C	M

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567.	*Launaea asplenifolia* (Willd.) Hook.f.	Asteraceae	-	_	-	-
568.	*Launaea nudicaulis* Hook.f.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak	_	R	F, Ms
569.	*Pentanema cernua* (Dalz.) Ling	Asteraceae	-	Shaded and slopy places	C	-
570.	*Pentanema indicum* (L.) Ling (syn. *Vicoa indica* (L.) DC.)	Asteraceae	Amarkantak	Open grassland and moist shaded places	C	F, M
571.	*Pulicaria crispa* Sch.-Bip.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak	Open waste places	C	F, M
572.	*Pulicaria foliolosa* DC.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Khuria	Moist waste places	C	-
573.	*Senecio nudicaulis* Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don	Asteraceae	Amarkantak	Roadsides	C	M
574.	*Siegesbeckia orientalis* L.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Lamni	Forest undergrowth and along streams	C / R	M, O
575.	*Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill.	Asteraceae	Achanakmar Amarkantak	Roadsides	C	F, M
576.	*Sonchus brachyotus* DC.	Asteraceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Roadsides and moist waste places	C	M, O
577.	*Sonchus oleraceus* L.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak	Moist places	R	M, O
578.	*Sonchus wightianus* DC.	Asteraceae	Achanakmar, Kabirchabutra	Sandy alluvial soil, along rivers	C	-
579.	*Sphaeranthus indicus* L.	Asteraceae	Katghora	_	C	M, O
580.	*Spilanthes paniculata* Wall ex DC.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Khondra, Khuria	Mixed forests and open wast places	C / R	M, Ms
581.	*Tegetes erecta* L.	Asteraceae	-	_	C	-
582.	*Tridax procumbens* L.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Pasan	Waste moist places	C	M
583.	*Vernonia aspera* Buch.-Ham. (syn. *Vernonia roxburghii* Less.; *Vernonia pyramidale* (D.Don) Mitra)	Asteraceae	Achanakmar, Katghora, Kenda, Madai	Roadsides	R	-
584.	*Vernonia cinerea* (L.) Less.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Marwahi, Pasarkhet	Swampy soil in mixed forest	C	M
585.	*Vernonia divergens* (Roxb.) Edgew.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra Keonchi	Shaded places and stream bank	C	-
586.	*Vernonia squarrosa* (D.Don) Less.	Asteraceae	-	Sal forest	-	-

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
587.	*Wedelia urticaefolia* DC. var. *wightii* DC.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak	Waste places	R	-
588.	*Xanthium indicum* Koen. ex Roxb. (syn. *Xanthium strumarium* L.)	Asteraceae	Amarkantak	Waste lands, showing gregarious growth in low lying areas	C	F, M, Ms, O
589.	*Youngia japonica* (L.) DC.	Asteraceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Roadsides and wastelands	C	Ms, O
590.	*Zinnia elegans* Jacq.	Asteraceae	-	_	C	Ms, O
591.	*Impatiens balsamina* L.	Balsaminaceae	Amarkantak	Ornamental plants	C	F, O, M
592.	*Begonia picta* Sm.	Begoniaceae	Amarkantak, Madai	Admist rock boulders in moist shaded places in the forest, also planted in garden	C	Ms
593.	*Oroxylum indicum* (L.) Vent.	Bignoniaceae	Amarkantak	Mixed forest	VU	F, M
594.	*Radermachera xylocarpa* (Roxb.) K.Schum.	Bignoniaceae	Amarkantak	Rocky hill slopes and in mixed forest	C / R	M, T
595.	*Stereospermum chelonoides* (L.f.) DC. (syn.*Stereospermum suaveolens* DC.)	Bignoniaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Katghora, Khondra, Lamni	Forest roadsides	C / R, NT	M, T
596.	*Stereospermum colais* (Dillwyn) Mabberley (syn. *Stereospermum personatum* (Hassk.) Chaterjee)	Bignoniaceae	Khudia, Lamni, Sarasdol	Mixed forests or hill slopes	C	M, T
597.	*Bixa orellana* L.	Bixaceae	Amarkantak	_	C	D
598.	*Bombax ceiba* L.	Bombacaceae	Amarkantak, Lamni, Sarasdol	_	R	Ms
599.	*Coldenia procumbens* L.	Boraginaceae	Katghora, Khuria, Marwahi	Moist places	C	M
600.	*Cordia dichotoma* G. Forst.	Boraginaceae	Amarkantak	Along roadside, near village and forest edges	R	F, M, T
601.	*Cordia macleodii* (Griff.) Hook.f. & T. Thoms.	Boraginaceae	Katghora	Dry mixed deciduous forest	R	M, T

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
602.	*Cynoglossum lanceolatum* Forsk.	Boraginaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Lamni	Mixed and sal forest	C	M
603.	*Ehretia laevis* Roxb.	Boraginaceae	Khuria	Mixed forest	R	M
604.	*Heliotropium indicum* L.	Boraginaceae	Khuria	Moist wasteland	C	M
605.	*Heliotropium ovalifolium* Forssk.	Boraginaceae	Khuria, Marwahi, Parasi	Moist places, river beds and along ponds	C	M
606.	*Heliotropium strigosum* Willd.	Boraginaceae	Marwahi	Sandy river beds	*C*	M
607.	*Rotula aquatica* Lour.	Boraginaceae	Katra, Kota, Khootghat	Rocky river beds and strems	C	M
608.	*Trichodesma indicum* (L.) R. Br. *ex* Lehm.	Boraginaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora, Lamni	Wasteland and roadsides	C	F, M
609.	*Trichodesma zeylanicum* (Burm.f.) R.Br.	Boraginaceae	Tehrapani	Wasteland and roadsides	C	M, O
610.	*Brassica juncea* (L.) Czern. & Coss.	Brassicaceae	Amarkantak	Cultivated and as escapes	C	M, F
611.	*Brassica napus* L.	Brassicaceae	Amarkantak	Cultivated	C	F
612.	*Brassica rapa* L. ssp. *campestris* (L.) Clapham var. *campestris* (syn. *Brassica campestris* L.)	Brassicaceae	Achanakmar, Katghora	_	Cultiv-ated	O,M
613.	*Brassica rapa* L. ssp. *campestris* (L.) Clapham var. *sarson* Prain	Brassicaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora	_	C	O,M
614.	*Lepidium sativum* L.	Brassicaceae	Kabirchabutra	Cultivated fields and road sides	R	F,M,O
615.	*Raphanus sativus* L.	Brassicaceae	Amarkantak	Cultivated as vegetable	Cultiv-ated	F,M
616.	*Rorippa indica* (L.) Hiern	Brassicaceae	Ratanpur	-	C	F, M, Ms
617.	*Buddleja asiatica* Lour.	Buddlejaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak	Stream and rocky slopes	C	F
618.	*Boswellia serrata* Roxb. ex Collebr.	Burseraceae	Amarkantak	_	VU	F, O, T
619.	*Bursera serrata* Wall. ex Colebr.	Burseraceae	Amarkantak	_	C / R	O
620.	*Garuga pinnata* Roxb.	Burseraceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Keonchi, Lamni, Sarasdol	_	C / R	M, T
621.	*Opuntia elatior* Mill.	Cactaceae	Amarkantak	Waste places, along road sides and as hedges around cultivated fields	C	F, Fb, M

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
622.	*Opuntia vulgaris* Mill. (syn. *Opuntia monacantha* (Willd.) Haw.)	Cactaceae	Amarkantak	Waste places, and as hedges	R	-
623.	*Bauhinia malabarica* Roxb.	Caesalpiniaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Khondra, Khudia, Lamni, Sarasdol	Mixed forests	C	F, M
624.	*Bauhinia purpurea* L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Kota	Roadsides and in mixed forests, also planted	C	M,M, O
625.	*Bauhinia racemosa* Lam.	Caesalpiniaceae	Achanakmar	Sal and mixed forest, and roadsides	C	Fb, M
626.	*Bauhinia semla* Wunderlin (syn. *Bauhinia retusa* Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb.)	Caesalpiniaceae	Amarkantak Kabirchabutra, Khondra	Mixed forest	C	Ms, T
627.	*Bauhinia vahlii* W. & A.	Caesalpiniaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Amadob, Lamni, Kabirchabutra, Keonchi	Sal and mixed forest	C	F, Ms
628.	*Bauhinia variegata* L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra, Pendra, Panisemra	Mixed forest	C	M,Ms O
629.	*Caesalpinia bonduc* (L.) Roxb.	Caesalpiniaceae	Throughout the BR	Forest edges and roadsides	C	M,Ms, T
630.	*Caesalpinia decapetala* (Roth) Alston	Caesalpiniaceae	Kabirchabutra, Marwahi	_	C	-
631.	*Cassia absus* L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Khondra	Wasteland	C	M, O
632.	*Cassia alata* L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Katghora	Garden and parks as an ornamental	R	M
633.	*Cassia auriculata* L.	Caesalpiniaceae		_	-	M
634.	*Cassia fistula* L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Achanakmar, Khuria, Lamni	Sal and mixed forest	C	M, T
635.	*Cassia mimosoides* L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Amarkantak	Stream and roadside ditches	R	-
636.	*Cassia obtusifolia* L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Ratanpur	Wastelands	C	M
637.	*Cassia occidentalis* L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Kota	Wastelands	C	M
638.	*Cassia pumila* Lam.	Caesalpiniaceae	Amarkantak, Madai	Wastelands	C	M

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
639.	*Cassia tora* L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Pasan	Wastelands	C	F, M
640.	*Tamarindus indica* L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Mewahi, Achanakmar, Lamni	Usually planted	C	D, F, M, T
641.	*Campanula benthamii* Wall ex Kitamura (syn. *Campanula wallichii* Babu)	Campanulaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Moist forest floors, hill slopes, and along streams	C	-
642.	*Cephalostigma hookeri* C.B.Cl.	Campanulaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	-
643.	*Lobelia alsinoides* Lam.	Campanulaceae	Achanakmar, Keonchi, Pasan	Moist forest floor, open fields, and dry river beds	C	M
644.	*Lobelia heyneana* R.& S.	Campanulaceae	Amarkantak	Moist places, embankments of paddy fields and streams	R	-
645.	*Wahlenbergia erecta* (Roth ex Roem. & Schult.) Tuyn (syn. *Cephalostigma erectum* (Roth ex R. Br.) Vatke)	Campanulaceae	Amarkantak, Korbi	Moist forest floor, hill slopes and along streams	R	M
646.	*Wahlenbergia marginata* (Thunb.) DC.	Campanulaceae	Amarkantak, Pondu, Ratanpur	Moist forest floor, along the banks of rivers and streams	R	-
647.	*Capparis zeylanica* L. (syn. *C. horrida* L.f.)	Capparaceae	Pali	Roads and dry deciduous forest	C	F, M
648.	*Capparis decidua* (Forsk.) Edgew.	Capparaceae	Amarkantak	Drier areas	-	-
649.	*Cleome chelidonii* L.f.	Capparaceae	Khuria	Cultivated fields	C	M
650.	*Cleome monophylla* L.	Capparaceae	Katghora, Pasan, Pendra	Roadsides and in cultivated fields	C	M
651.	*Cleome viscosa* L.	Capparaceae	Achanakmar, Lamni	Wasteland	C	M
652.	*Carica papaya* L.	Caricaceae	Amarkantak	Cultivated, almost throughout M.P.	Planted	F, M, O

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
653.	*Drymaria cordata* (L.) Willd. ex Roem. & Schult.	Caryophyllaceae	Lamni	Moist places along streams	C	Ms
654.	*Polycarpaea corymbosa* (L.) Lam.	Caryophyllaceae	Pasan	Sandy soil	C	M
655.	*Polycarpon prostratum* (Forsk.) Aschers. & Schweinf.	Caryophyllaceae	Katghora, Pasan	Moist sandy soil	C	M
656.	*Polycarpaea aurea* (Wight) Wight & Arn.	Caryophyllaceae	Katghora	Rock crevices	C	M
657.	*Cassine glauca* (Rottb.) O. Kuntze (syn. *Elaeodendron glaucum* Pers.)	Celastraceae	Amarkantak	_	R	Fb, T
658.	*Celastrus paniculatus* Willd.	Celastraceae	Amarkantak, Katghora, Keonchi, Khondra, Marwahi	_	VU	M
659.	*Chenopodium album* L.	Chenopodiaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra	Cultivated fields, along river banks and in wastelands	Cultiv-ated	F, M
660.	*Anogeissus latifolia* (Roxb. ex DC.)Wall ex Guill. & Pers.	Combretaceae	Amarkantak, Khudia, Lamni, Pasan, Sarasdol	Dry deciduous forest	C / R	Ms,
661.	*Combretum nanum* Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don.	Combretaceae	Amarkantak	Grasses in outskirts of sal forest	R	-
662.	*Combretum roxburghii* Spreng.	Combretaceae	Katghora, Kota, Lormi	Mixed deciduous forests especially along the streams, climbing on trees	C	Ms
663.	*Quisqualis indica* L.	Combretaceae	Amarkantak	Gardens and houses for its attractive flowers	Planted	M,Ms, O
664.	*Terminalia alata* Heyne ex Roth (syn. *Terminalia tomentosa* (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.)	Combretaceae	Amarkantak, Khudia, Lamni, Parasi, Sarasdol	Dry and moist deciduous forest	C	D, M, T
665.	*Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.	Combretaceae	Amarkantak	Along banks of stream and rivers, and in mixed forests	NT	D, M

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
666.	*Terminalia bellirica* (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Combretaceae	Amarkantak	Mixed and sal forest	C	M, T
667.	*Terminalia chebula* Retz.	Combretaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Katghora, Khudia, Lamni, Marwahi, Sarasdol	Dry deciduous and sal forests	VU	M, O
668.	*Argyreia strigosa* (Roth) Sant. & Patel	Convolvulaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Mixed and sal forest	C / R	F, Fb,
669.	*Cuscuta reflexa* Roxb.	Convolvulaceae	Amarkantak	Common on a variety of host	R	M
670.	*Erycibe paniculata* Roxb.	Convolvulaceae	Katghora, Kota	Dry mixed deciduous forest s, along rivers and streams	C	F, M
671.	*Evolvulus alsinoides* (L.) L.	Convolvulaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Lamni	Wastelands and dry mixed deciduous forest	C	M
672.	*Evolvulus nummularius* (L.) L.	Convolvulaceae	Khondra, Khuria, Marwahi	Wastelands and mixed forest	C	M
673.	*Ipomoea aquatica* Forsk.	Convolvulaceae	Amarkantak,	Ponds	C	F, M
674.	*Ipomoea cairica* (L.) Sweet	Convolvulaceae	Amarkantak, Champa	Wasteland and ornamental	Plant-ed	F, M
675.	*Ipomoea carnea* Jacq. ssp. *fistulosa* (Mart. & Choisy) Austin	Convolvulaceae	Belghana, Katghora, Khootaghat	Roadside and along cultivated field	C	M
676.	*Ipomoea eriocarpa* R. Br.	Convolvulaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora	Wasteland and paddy fields	C / R	F, M
677.	*Ipomoea hederifolia* L.	Convolvulaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Katghora, Lamni	Common on bushes along forest road	C / R	M
678.	*Ipomoea nil* (L.) Roth	Convolvulaceae	Throughout the BR	Mixed forest	C	M, O
679.	*Ipomoea obscura* (L.) Ker-Gawl.	Convolvulaceae	Khuria, Lormi	Wasteland and hedges	C	M
680.	*Ipomoea pestigridis* L.	Convolvulaceae	Achanakmar, Khondra	Wasteland and along cultivated field	C	M, Ms

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
681.	*Ipomoea quamoclit* L.	Convolvulaceae	Amarkantak	Cultivated in garden as ornamental	Plant-ed	-
682.	*Ipomoea sinensis* (Desr.) Choisy	Convolvulaceae	Pasarkhet	Hedges and bushes	R	-
683.	*Merremia aegyptia* (L.) Urban	Convolvulaceae	Pasan	Hedges	C	F
684.	*Merremia emarginata* (Burm.f.) Hall.f.	Convolvulaceae	Khuria	Wasteland , along edges of fields and on sandy slopes	C	M
685.	*Merremia hederacea* (Burm.f.) Hall.f.	Convolvulaceae	Khondra	Moist shady wasteland	C	M
686.	*Merremia tridentata* (L.) H.Hailler ssp.*hastata* (Choisy) van Oostr.	Convolvulaceae	Khootghat	Open places and near streams	C / R	M
687.	*Operculina turpethum* (L.) Manso	Convolvulaceae	Pali	Bushes and hedges	R, NT	M
688.	*Porana paniculata* Roxb.	Convolvulaceae	Amarkantak	Bushes and ornamental	Plant-ed	Ms
689.	*Porana racemosa* Roxb.	Convolvulaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	Ms
690.	*Alangium salvifolium* (L.f.) Wang ssp. *salvifolium*	Cornaceae	Katghora, Belghat	_	C	M
691.	*Kalanchoe pinnata* (Lam.) Pers. (syn.*Bryophyllum calycinum* Salisb.)	Crassulaceae	Amarkantak, Lamni	Planted and found as escape on border of forest	C	M
692.	*Coccinia grandis* (L.) Voigt	Cucurbitaceae	Neur	_	C	-
693.	*Cucumis melo* L.	Cucurbitaceae	Amarkantak	_	Cultiv-ated	F, M, O
694.	*Cucumis sativus* L.	Cucurbitaceae	Amarkantak	Cultivated for its fruits	Cultiv-ated	M, Ms
695.	*Cucumis setosus* Cogn.	Cucurbitaceae	Kota	_	C	-
696.	*Diplocyclos palmatus* (L.) Jaffery	Cucurbitaceae	Amarkantak	_	C	-
697.	*Luffa cylindrica* (L.) M.J.Roem.	Cucurbitaceae	Pendra	_	C	F, M, Ms
698.	*Melothria heterophylla* (Lour.) Cogn.	Cucurbitaceae	Amarkantak	_	C / R	F, M
699.	*Melothria maderaspatana* (L.) Cogn.	Cucurbitaceae	Amarkantak, Keonchi	Throughout M.P.	C / R	M
700.	*Momordica dioica* Roxb. ex Willd.	Cucurbitaceae	-	Throughout M.P.	C	F / M
701.	*Trichosanthes bracteata* (Lam.) Voigt	Cucurbitaceae	Amarkantak	_	C	M
702.	*Trichosanthes cordata* Roxb.	Cucurbitaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	M
703.	*Trichosanthes cucumerina* L.	Cucurbitaceae	Amarkantak	_	C	F / M
704.	*Dillenia aurea* Sm.	Dilleniaceae		Sal forest	R	Ms,M
705.	*Shorea robusta* Gaertn.f.	Dipterocarpaceae	Amarkantak, Amadob, Chada,	Well drained soil on lower hill slopes	C	T

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
			Keonchi, , Khudia, Lamni, Sarasdol			
706.	*Drosera burmanii* Vahl.	Droseraceae	Amarkantak, Katghora, Keonchi	_	R	Ms
707.	*Drosera indica* L.	Droseraceae	Amarkantak, Lamni	_	R	Ms
708.	*Diospyros lancifolia* Roxb.	Ebenaceae	Pasan	Mixed forest	R	F, M
709.	*Diospyros malabarica* (Desr.) Kostel	Ebenaceae	-	Mixed forest	-	-
710.	*Diospyros melanoxylon* Roxb.	Ebenaceae	Amarkantak, Amadoh, Katghora, Keonchi, Khudia,Lamni, Pasan,Semra,	Dry deciduous forest and on roadside	C	F, M
711.	*Diospyros sylvatica* Roxb.	Ebenaceae	Kabirchabutra	Semi evergreen forest, frequently in damp places	C	F, Ms
712.	*Bergia ammannioides* Roxb.	Elatinaceae	Khondra	_	C	-
713.	*Acalypha ciliata* Forsk.	Euphorbiaceae	Khuria, Karidongri	Shady wasteland	C	M
714.	*Antidesma acidum* Retz. (syn. *A. diandrum* (Roxb.) Heyne.ex Roth; *Antidesma ghaesembilla auct. non* Gaertn.)	Euphorbiaceae	Achankamar, Keonchi, Khondra, Korbi,Lamni, Marwahi, Pasarkhet, Pasan	Dry mixed forest deciduous forest	C	M
715.	*Baliospermum montanum* (Willd.) Muell.-Arg.	Euphorbiaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak	Shady places and along the bank of drains in mixed forest	NT	M
716.	*Bridelia retusa* Spreng. (syn. *B. airy-shawii* P.T.Li)	Euphorbiaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora, Pasarkhet, Sarasdol	Mixed forest and along roadsides	C / R	M, Ms, T
717.	*Chrozophora prostrata* Dalz. var. *prostrata*	Euphorbiaceae	Khami, Pandaria	Dried ditches and puddles along roadsides	C	-
718.	*Chrozophora rottleri* (Geisler) A.Juss. ex Spreng.	Euphorbiaceae	Karidongri	Wasteland, dried ditches,	C	-

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
				roadsides, river beds and along the railway track		
719.	*Cleistanthus collinus* (Roxb.) Benth.ex Hook. f.	Euphorbiaceae	Achanakmar, Khondra, Khuria,Pendra, Sarasdol	Dry mixed deciduous forest	C	M, T
720.	*Croton roxburghii* Balak.	Euphorbiaceae	Kudmura,Pasan	Mixed forest and on hill slopes	C	Ms
721.	*Euphorbia chamaesyce* L. (syn. *E. prostrata* Ait.)	Euphorbiaceae	Amarkantak	Hill slopes and in rock crevices	C	-
722.	*Euphorbia drancunculoides* Lam.	Euphorbiaceae	Pendra	As cultivated fields and low hilly tracks	C	M
723.	*Euphorbia heterophylla* L. (syn. *Euphorbia geniculata* Orteg.)	Euphorbiaceae	Amarkantak Pasarkhet	Cultivated fields, wasteland and along the irrigation channel	C	-
724.	*Euphorbia hirta* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Amarkantak, Marwahi	Roadsides and waste moist places	C	M
725.	*Euphorbia hypericifolia* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Kabirchabutra, Khondra, Khuria, Lamni, Pandaria	Sal forest, on open rockey slopes and in wastelands	C / R	M
726.	*Euphorbia neriifolia* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Amarkantak, Palmi	Dry or rocks region, wasteland and villages and cultivated fields	C / R	M
727.	*Euphorbia perbracteata* Gage	Euphorbiaceae	Khami, Khuria	Dry lands, frequently in fallow fields	R	-
728.	*Euphorbia thymifolia* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Achanakmar, Khuria, Marwahi, Parasi	Moist places and along the road and ridges	C	M
729.	*Glochidion multiloculare* Muell.-Arg.	Euphorbiaceae	Pasarkhet, Siang	Mixed forest	C	Ms

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730.	*Glochidion velutinum* Wight	Euphorbiaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Sal forest and on the forest edge	C	Ms
731.	*Glochidion zeylanicum* (Gaertn.) A. Juss.	Euphorbiaceae	Katghora	Hill slopes along the bank of drains and mixed forests	C / R	M
732.	*Homonoia riparia* Lour.	Euphorbiaceae	Lamni	Bank of drains and on river beds	C	F,M, Ms
733.	*Jatropha curcas* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Amarkantak, Marwahi, Pasan	Cultivated field and wasteland	R	M, O
734.	*Jatropha gossypifolia* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Khuria	Roadsides and cultivated fields	C	-
735.	*Mallotus philippinensis* (Lam.) Muell.-Arg.	Euphorbiaceae	Amarkantak, Khudia, Lafa, Lamni, Sarasdol	Mixed forest along roadsides and river banks	C / R	F, M, T
736.	*Phyllanthus airy-shawii* Brunel ex Roux (syn. *Phyllanthus debilis* Klein ex Willd.)	Euphorbiaceae	Amarkantak, Madai, Pasan	Sal and mixed forest	C / R	M
737.	*Phyllanthus amarus* Schum. & Thonn. (syn. *Phyllanthus fraternus* Webster)	Euphorbiaceae	Amarkantak, Khuria, Karidongri	Garden, fields and open sandy places near villages.	*C*	M
738.	*Phyllanthus emblica* L. (syn. *Emblica officinalis* Gaertn.)	Euphorbiaceae	Amarkantak, Madai, Pasan, Sarasdol	Mixed forest	VU	M
739.	*Phyllanthus reticulatus* Poir (syn. *Kirganelia reticulata* (Poir.) Baill.)	Euphorbiaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra	Hedges, wasteland and deforested areas	C	M
740.	*Phyllanthus urinaria* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra	Shaded wasteland, gardens and fields	C / R	M
741.	*Phyllanthus virgatus* G. Forster	Euphorbiaceae	Achanakmar, Khootghat, Katghora, Marwahi	Wasteland, forest clearings, forest edges and grassy fields	C	M

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742.	*Ricinus communis* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Amarkantak	Wasteland	Planted	M, O
743.	*Sebastania chamaelea* (L.) Muell.-Arg.	Euphorbiaceae	Katghora, Pasarkhet	Moist and mixed forests	C	-
744.	*Securinega virosa* (Roxb. ex Willd.) Baill.	Euphorbiaceae	Lamni	Forest clesrings, edges of forest and along roadsides	C	F, M, Ms
745.	*Tragia involucrata* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Khootghat	Rocky river beds	C / R	M
746.	*Abrus precatorius* L.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Chada, Sarasdol	Road sides trees and shrubs	R, NT	M, Ms
747.	*Aeschynomene indica* L.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak	Cultivated fields and along ditches	C	Ms, O
748.	*Alysicarpus bupleurifolius* (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak	Rock-crevices	C	-
749.	*Alysicarpus hamosus* Edgew.	Fabaceae	Madai	Road sides, hill-slopes and wastelands	C	-
750.	*Alysicarpus monilifer* (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Katghora, Khuria	Wasteland, on dried alluvial loam	C	-
751.	*Alysicarpus scariosus* Grah. ex Thwaites	Fabaceae	Throughout	Dried loam, under shade and fallow fields	R	Ms
752.	*Alysicarpus vaginalis* (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Khondra , Katghora, Lamni	Hills slopes and wasteland	C	Ms
753.	*Atylosia scarabaeoides* (L.) Benth. ex Baker	Fabaceae	Katghora, Khondra, Kudmura	Wasteland and mixed forest	C	Ms
754.	*Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora, Lormi	Sal and mixed forests and wastelands	C	Fb,Ms, T
755.	*Butea parviflora* Roxb.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak	Mixed and sal forests	C	M, O
756.	*Butea superba* Roxb.	Fabaceae	-	Mixed forests	C	-
757.	*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Huth.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Pasan	Cultivated as a kharif crop	Cultivated	F, Ms
758.	*Clitoria ternatea* L.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak	Roadside bushes	C	D, M, Ms, O

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759.	*Crotalaria alata* Buch.- Ham. ex D. Don	Fabaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak	_	C	Ms
760.	*Crotalaria albida* Heyne ex Roth	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra, Pendra,	Mixed forest and wastelands	C	M
761.	*Crotalaria calycina* Schrank	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Lamni	Sandy soil, along stream	C	-
762.	*Crotalaria humifusa* Grah. ex Benth.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak	Wastelands	R	-
763.	*Crotalaria medicaginea* Lam.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Pasan	Wasteland, on sandy to clayey soil	C	-
764.	*Crotalaria mysorensis* Roth	Fabaceae	Keonchi	Along stream	R	-
765.	*Crotalaria nana* Burm.f. (syn. *Crotalaria umbellata* (Wight) W. & A.)	Fabaceae	Amarkantak	Shade and mixed forest	C	-
766.	*Crotalaria prostate* Rottb. ex Willd.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora, Khondra, Lamni Pasarkhet,	Forest floor and cultivated fields	C	-
767.	*Crotalaria sericea* Retz.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	D, Fb
768.	*Crotalaria sessiliflora* L.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak	_	C	-
769.	*Crotalaria spectabilis* Roth.	Fabaceae	Kabirchabutra, Katghora	Forest openings and along stream	*C*	Fb
770.	*Paracalyx scariosus* (Roxb.) Ali (syn. *Cylista scariosa* Ait.)	Fabaceae	Amarkantak	_	-	-
771.	*Dalbergia lanceolaria* L.f.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora	Forest edges	R	-
772.	*Dalbergia latifolia* Roxb.	Fabaceae	Achanakmar	On roadsides	C	Ms, T
773.	*Dalbergia paniculata* Roxb.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra, Khuria, Lamni	Mixed forest	C	T
774.	*Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb. ex DC.	Fabaceae	Throughout the BR	Roadside and mixed forests	C	Ms, T
775.	*Dalbergia volubilis* Roxb.	Fabaceae	Khondra	Mixed forest	C	M, Ms
776.	*Desmodium benthamii* Balakr.	Fabaceae	Pasarkhet	_	R	-
777.	*Desmodium dichotomum* (Willd.) DC.	Fabaceae	Khondra	Stream and cultivated fields	C	Ms
778.	*Desmodium gangeticum* (L.)DC.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra	Sal and teak forest	C	M
779.	*Desmodium heterocarpon* (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra, Lamni	Sal forest	C	M

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780.	*Desmodium motorium* (Houtt.) Merr. (syn. *D. gyrans* (L.f.) DC.)	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Lafa	Mixed forest, among rocks	C	Ms
781.	*Desmodium pulchellum* (L.) Benth.	Fabaceae	Madai	Sal forests	C	Ms
782.	*Desmodium triflorum* (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Khudia, Madai, Sarasdol	Along stream	C	M, Ms
783.	*Desmodium velutinum* (Willd.) DC.	Fabaceae	Khondra	Forest edges	C	Ms
784.	*Dolichos uniflorus* Lam.	Fabaceae	Khondra	_	*C*	M, Ms
785.	*Dumasia villosa* DC.	Fabaceae	Kabirchabutra	_	C	-
786.	*Eleiotis monophylla* (Burm.f.) DC.	Fabaceae	Pasarkhet	Moist shady places and rock-crevices	R	-
787.	*Erythrina suberosa* Roxb.	Fabaceae	Belghana	Mixed forests, also planted as an ornamental	R	-
788.	*Flemingia macrophylla* (Willd.) Kuntze ex Merr.	Fabaceae	Lamni	Hill slopes, in sal forests	C	-
789.	*Flemingia nana* Roxb.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Lamni, Sarasdol	Sal and mixed forests among rock boulders and lateritic soil	C	Ms
790.	*Flemingia semialata* Roxb. ex Ait	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Khudia, Lamni, Sarasdol	Sal forest	C	F, Ms
791.	*Flemingia strobilifera* (L.) R.Br. (syn. *Flemingia bracteata* (Roxb.) Wt.)	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Aurapani, Lamni, Madai, Semra	Sal and mixed forests, under shade	C	M, Ms
792.	*Indigofera astragalina* DC.	Fabaceae	Pendra, Madai	Roadside and forest margins	C	-
793.	*Indigofera cassioides* Rottl. ex DC. (syn. *I. pulchella* auct. non Roxb.)	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Katghora	Mixed and teak forests	C	M
794.	*Indigofera glabra* L.	Fabaceae	Pasan	Dried up sandy river beds and rock crevices	C	M
795.	*Indigofera linifolia* (L.f.) Retz.	Fabaceae	Katghora, Palmi	Roadsides ditches, on sandy loam soil	C	M

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796.	*Indigofera linifolia* (L.f.) Retz. ssp. c*ampbellii* (Wt.) Panigr. *et* S.K. Murti	Fabaceae	Throughout the BR	Roadsides ditches, on sandy loam soil	R	M
797.	*Indigofera linnaei* Ali	Fabaceae	Katghora	Wasteland and teak forests	C	-
798.	*Indigofera tinctoria* L.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra, Khuria, Lamni	Hill slopes and moist wasteland	C	M
799.	*Indigofera trifoliata* L.(Sw.)	Fabaceae	Amarkantak	Roadside ditches on gravelly soil	C	M
800.	*Lablab purpureus* (L.) Sw.	Fabaceae	Pasan	Cultivated	C	
801.	*Lathyrus sativus* L.	Fabaceae	Lormi	Cultivated for fodder	C	M
802.	*Melilotus alba* Desr.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak	Cultivated fields	C	Ms
803.	*Melilotus indica* (L.) All.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak	Cultivated fields	C	-
804.	*Milletia extensa* (Benth.) Baker (syn. *Milletia auriculata* Baker ex Brand.)	Fabaceae	Amarkantak Keonchi, Lamni	Sal, teak and mixed forest	C	Ms
805.	*Milletia pinnata* (L.) Panigr.	Fabaceae	Katghora	_	C	-
806.	*Mucuna pruriens* (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra	Roadsides and forest edges	C, NT	F, M
807.	*Ougeinia oojeinensis* (Roxb.) Hochr.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Chada, Pali, Neur, Lamni , Sarasdol	Mixed forest	C / R	T, Ms
808.	*Phaseolus aureus* Roxb.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak	_	C	
809.	*Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre	Fabaceae	-	Avenue tree	-	M, T
810.	*Psoralea corylifolia* L.	Fabaceae	Pandaria	Black clay soil	R	M
811.	*Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra, Khuria , Lamni, Pasan	Sal and mixed forest	VU	M,Ms, T
812.	*Pueraria tuberosa* (Roxb. ex Willd.) DC.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Pasarkhet	Mixed forest	*C*	F, M, Ms
813.	*Rhyncosia minima* (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Throughout the BR	Wasteland and mixed forest	C	F, M
814.	*Sesbania sesban* L. (syn. *Sesbania aegyptiaca* Poir.)	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Semra	An ornamental	C	Fb, Ms
815.	*Sesbania bispinosa* (Jacq.) W.f. Wight	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Pasan	Moist depression and cultivated fields	C	Fb, Ms

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816.	*Shuteria involucrata* (Wall.) W. & A. var. *glabrata* (W. & A.) Ohashi	Fabaceae	Chauradadar , Kabirchabutra, Khuria	_	R	Ms
817.	*Smithia conferta* J.E. Smith	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra	Wsteland and streams	C	F, M
818.	*Smithia sesitiva* Ait.	Fabaceae	Pali, Katghora	In moist places	C	-
819.	*Sophora glauca* Lesch. ex DC.	Fabaceae	Katghora	_	R	D, M
820.	*Tephrosia purpurea* (L.) Pers.	Fabaceae	Pasarkhet	Widely spread in open places	C	M, O
821.	*Tephrosia villosa* (L.) Pers.	Fabaceae	Kota	Wastelands	R	-
822.	*Teramnus labialis* (L. f.) Spreng.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Korbi	Roadsides bushes	C	F, M, Ms
823.	*Trigonella foenum-graceum* L.	Fabaceae	Kabirchabutra	Cutivated	C	F, M, O
824.	*Uraria alopecuroides* (Roxb.) Wight	Fabaceae	Korbi	Sal forests	C	M,
825.	*Uraria lagopus* DC.	Fabaceae	Pasarkhet, Phulwaria	_	R	M
826.	*U. lagopodioides* (L.) Desv.)	Fabaceae	Korbi	Amidst grasses at the edges of forests	C	-
827.	*Uraria picta* (Jacq.) Desv.	Fabaceae	Chada, Madai, Pasarkhet	As undergrowth of forest	VU	M
828.	*Uraria rufescens* (DC.) Schindl.	Fabaceae	Lamni	Mixed forest	C	M
829.	*Vicia sativa* L.	Fabaceae	Khami, Padaria	Cultivated fields	Planted	M, Ms
830.	*Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek (syn. *Phaseolus radiatus* L.)	Fabaceae	Amarkantak	Cultivated as kharif crops	C	M, Ms
831.	*Vigna trilobata* (L.) Verdourt.	Fabaceae	Padaria, Khuria	Cultivated fields and roadsides	C	M, Ms
832.	*Vigna umbellata* (Thunb.) Ohwi & Ohashi	Fabaceae	Pasan	Roadsides in moist places	C	F
833.	*Vigna vexillata* (L.) A. Rich.	Fabaceae	Amarkantak	Sal forest margins	R	F
834.	*Zornia gibbosa* Spanoghe (syn. *Zornia diphylla* auct. non (L.) Pers.)	Fabaceae	Amarkantak, Madai, Amadob, Lamni	Wasteland, on sandy-loam soil	C	M, Ms
835.	*Casearia elliptica* Willd.	Flacourtiaceae	Amarkantak, Lamni	Dry deciduous forest	C	Ms
836.	*Casearia graveolens* Dalz.	Flacourtiaceae	Amarkantak, Khudia, Lamni, Sarasdol	Dry deciduous forest	C	Ms
837.	*Flacourtia indica* (Burm.f.) Merr.	Flacourtiaceae	Khuria, Karidongri	Scrub forest, almost all the districts	C	F, M, O, Ms

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
838.	*Canscora decurrens* Dalz.	Gentianaceae	Amarkantak	Moist plces and along water sourses	C	M
839.	*Canscora decussata* (Roxb.) J. A. & J. H. Schult.	Gentianaceae	Amarkantak, Lamni, Madai	Roadside in open forest	C / R	M
840.	*Canscora diffusa* (Vahl) R. Br.	Gentianaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Lamni	Shady places along drains and stream	C	M
841.	*Enicostema axillare* (Lam.) Raynal	Gentianaceae	Throughout	Ponds	C	M
842.	*Exacum carinatum* Roxb. (syn. *Exacum petiolare* Griseb.)	Gentianaceae	Achanakmar	Drains or on hill slopes in moist places	R	M
843.	*Exacum pedunculatum* L.	Gentianaceae	Amarkantak	River bank	C	M
844.	*Exacum tetragonum* Roxb.	Gentianaceae	Amarkantak	Grasses along forest roads	C	M
845.	*Hoppea dichotoma* Willd.	Gentianaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Katghora, Kudmura, Lamni	Roadsides, in mixed forest and on moist slopes	C / R	M
846.	*Swertia angustifolia* Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don var. *angustifolia*	Gentianaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra,	Amids grasses in moist open places	C / R	M
847.	*Geranium mascatense* Boiss. (syn. *Geranium ocellatum* Camb.)	Geraniaceae	Chauradadar, Kabirchabutra	Ornamental plants	C / R	M
848.	*Rhynchoglossum obliquum* Bl. (syn. *Rhynchoglossum obliquum* Bl. var. *parviflora* C.B.Cl.)	Gesneriaceae	Amarkantak	_	C	-
849.	*Myriophyllum oliganthum* (W. & A.) F. Muell. (syn. *M. intermedium* auct. non DC.)	Haloragaceae	Amarkantak	Shallow water of streams and rivers	C	-
850.	*Hypericum laxum* (Bl.) Koidzumi (syn. *Hypericum japonicum* Thunb. ex Murr.)	Hypericaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Marshy places along streams and in meadows	C	M
851.	*Acrocephalus hispidus* (L.) Nicolson & Sivadasan (syn. *Acrocephalus indicus* (Burm.f.) Kuntz.)	Lamiaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak	Wastelands, along river banks, on hill slopes and foot hills	C / R	M
852.	*Anisochilus carnosus* (L.f.) Wall. ex Benth.	Lamiaceae	Amarkantak, Lafa, Pasan, Katghora	Moist soil near drains and on hill slopes	C / R	-

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
853.	*Anisomeles indica* (L.) Kuntze	Lamiaceae	Amarkantak,	Hill slopes and along road sides	C	M
854.	*Clinopodium umbrosum* (Bieb.) Koch (syn. *Calamintha umbrosa* (Bieb.) Fisch. & Mey)	Lamiaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	O
855.	*Colebrookea oppositifoila* Sm.	Lamiaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Keonchi	Drains, foot hills, in roadside thickets, on hill slopes and teak-bamboo forest floor	C	M
856.	*Coleus barbatus* (Andr.) Benth.	Lamiaceae	Amarkantak	Planted in garden	C	F
857.	*Coleus scutellarioides* (L.) Benth.	Lamiaceae	-	Cultivated in garden	Cultiv-ated	M
858.	*Hyptis suaveolens* (L.) Poit.	Lamiaceae	Katghora, Khuria	In wasteland, along bank of drains, roadsides, in forest clearings, on hill slopes and among boulders	C	F, M, O
859.	*Lavandula bipinnata* (Roth) O. Ktze. var. *rothiana* O. Ktze.	Lamiaceae	Amarkantak	Drains, on hill slopes, in and around bamboo thickets and forest clearings	*C*	O
860.	*Leonotis nepetaefolia* (L.) R.Br.	Lamiaceae	Keonchi, Kukdur	Hill slopes, along roadsides, in wasteland and near villages	C	-
861.	*Leucas aspera* (Willd.) Link (syn. *Leucas plukenetil* (Roth) Spr.)	Lamiaceae	Karidongri, Katghora, Pasan	Fallow lands, wasteland, along stream, roadsides	C	M

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
862.	*Leucas cephalotes* (Roth) Spreng.	Lamiaceae	Katghora, Pasan	Amids grasses in forest clearings and in cultivated fields	C	M, O
863.	*Leucas mollissima* Wall. ex Benth.	Lamiaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Katghora	Hill slopes, bank of streams	C	M
864.	*Micromeria biflora* (Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don) Benth.	Lamiaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Open meadows, along channels, on hill slopes	R	M, O
865.	*Micromeria capitellata* Benth.	Lamiaceae	Amarkantak,	Hill slopes and bank of stream	C	M, O
866.	*Nepeta hindostana* (Heyne ex Roth) Haines	Lamiaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	River bank and roadsides	C	M, O
867.	*Ocimum basilicum* L.	Lamiaceae	Katghora, Marwahi	Wasteland, forest floor and nearby habitations	C	M, O
868.	*Ocimum canum* Sims	Lamiaceae	Amarkantak, Karidongri	Wasteland, forest floor and nearby habitations	C	M , O
869.	*Ocimum tenuiflorum* L. (syn. *O. sanctum* L.)	Lamiaceae	Amarkantak,	Wasteland	C	M, O
870.	*Orthosiphon pallidus* Royle ex Benth.	Lamiaceae	-	Wasteland, open meadows and among gravels and grasses	C	-
871.	*Orthosiphon rubicundus* Benth.	Lamiaceae	Amarkantak, Lamni, Marwahi, Pasan	Hill slopes, in sal forest and among roadsides	C	F, O
872.	*Plectranthus mollis* (Ait.) Spreng.	Lamiaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Roadsides, channels, in forest clearings and under growth in mixed forest	C	M

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
873.	*Pogostemon benghalense* (Burm.f.) Kuntze.	Lamiaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Keonchi	Hill slopes and as forest under growth	C / R	Ms, O
874.	*Pogostemon cruciata* (Benth.) Kuntze (syn. *Dysophylla cruciata* Benth.)	Lamiaceae	Amarkantak	Moist soil near streams	C	-
875.	*Pogostemon stellatus* (Lour.) Kuntze	Lamiaceae	Keonchi, Khondra, Pendra	Moist soil	C	-
876.	*Salvia officinalis* L.	Lamiaceae	Throughout the BR	-	Planted	M, O
877.	*Salvia plebeia* R.Br.	Lamiaceae	Karidongri	Roadsides, river banks and sides of channels	C	M, Ms
878.	*Litsea glutinosa* (Lour.) C.R.Robins. (syn. *Litsea sebifera* Pers.)	Lauraceae	Amarkantak, Pali	Mixed forest, along streams and on hill slopes	VU	M,Ms, T
879.	*Litsea monopetala (*Roxb.) Pers.	Lauraceae	Amarkantak, Pali	Mixed forest and by the side of rocky drains	R	M, Ms
880.	*Careya arborea* Roxb.	Lecythidaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora, Khudia, Lamni, Pali	Hill slopes and along the sides of stream	R	T
881.	*Leea alata* Edgew.	Leeaceae	Lamni	_	R	Ms
882.	*Leea asiatica* (L.) Ridsdale (syn. *Leea edgeworthii* Sant.; *Leea crispa* L.)	Leeaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra, Lamni, Pasan	_	C	F, M
883.	*Leea indica* (Burm.f.) Merr.	Leeaceae	Achanakmar, Khondra	_	R	F
884.	*Utricularia aurea* Lour.	Lentibulariaceae	Throughout the BR	Shallow water and swampy paddy fields	C	Ms
885.	*Utricularia bifida* L.	Lentibulariaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora, Keonchi	Marshy places	C	M
886.	*Utricularia graminifolia* (Vahl) Bhattacharya	Lentibulariaceae	Amarkantak	Along stream	R	M
887.	*Utricularia caerulea* L.	Lentibulariaceae	Amarkantak	Mud	C / R	-
888.	*Utricularia exoleta* R.Br.	Lentibulariaceae	Katghora Keonchi, Pali	Shallow stagnant water and water logged fields	C	-
889.	*Utricularia striatula* Sm.	Lentibulariaceae	Amarkantak	_	C	-

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
890.	*Linum usitatissimum* L.	Linaceae	Amarkantak, Neur	_	C	O
891.	*Reinwardtia indica* Dumort	Linaceae	Amarkantak Kabirchabutra, Lamni	_	C	M
892.	*Dendrophthoe falcata* (L.f.) Etting. (syn. *Loranthus falcatus* (L.f.)	Loranthaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Pali, Pasarkhet	Parasite on various hosts	C	M
893.	*Loranthus cordifolius* Wallich. (syn. *Scurrula cordifolia* (Wall) G.Don)	Loranthaceae	Kabirchabutra	_	C	M
894.	*Loranthus parasiticus* (L.) Merr. (syn. *Scurrula parasiticus* L.)	Loranthaceae	Kabirchabutra, Keonchi	_	C	M
895.	*Viscum articulatum* Burm.f.	Loranthaceae	Katghora, Kota , Pali, Pasan	Parasite, mixed forest	C	-
896.	*Ammannia baccifera* L.	Lythraceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Pasan, Pendra	Throughout all the districts	C	M
897.	*Ammannia multiflora* Roxb.	Lythraceae	-	Throughout all the districts	C	M
898.	*Lagerstroemia parviflora* Roxb.	Lythraceae	Amarantak, Katghora, Khudia, Lamni, Marwahi, Pasarkhet, Sarasdol	Almost throughout the state	C	Fb, T
899.	*Lawsonia inermis* L.	Lythraceae	Marwahi	Almost throughout the state	C	D, M, O
900.	*Rotala indica* (Willd.) Koehne	Lythraceae	Katghora	Almost throughout the state	C	-
901.	*Rotala mexicana* Cham. & Schltr.	Lythraceae	Amarkantak	_	C	-
902.	*Rotala rosea* (Poir.) C.D.K.Cook	Lythraceae	Katghora, Kudmura, Lamni, Pasan	_	C	-
903.	*Rotala rotundifolia* (Roxb.) Koehne	Lythraceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	_	C	-
904.	*Rotala serpylifolia* (Roth) Bremek. (syn. *Ammannia tenuis* C.B.Cl.)	Lythraceae	Amarkantak, Khondra	_	C	-
905.	*Woodfordia fruticosa* (L.) Kurz	Lythraceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Amadoh	Almost throughout the state	C	D, F, M
906.	*Abelmoschus crinitus* Wall	Malvaceae	Amarkantak	On hill slopes, forest	C	F, Fb, M

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
				margins, and along streams and cultivated fields		
907.	*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench.	Malvaceae	Amarkantak	Commonly cultivated throughout M.P.	Cultiv-ated	F,M,O
908.	*Abelmoschus ficulneus* (L.) W. & A.	Malvaceae	Kondra	Mixed forest, and along roads and cultivated fields	C	F, Fb, M
909.	*Abelmoschus manihot* (L.) Medik ssp. *tetraphyllus* (Roxb. ex Hornem.) Borss. var. *pungens* (Roxb.) Hochr.	Malvaceae	Amarkantak	Stream and cultivated fields	C	O
910.	*Abelmoschus moschatus* Medic.	Malvaceae	Lamni	Mixed forests and cultivated fields	C	Fb, O
911.	*Abutilon persicum* (Burm.f.) Merr. (syn. *Abutilon polyandrum* (Roxb.) W. & A.)	Malvaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra	Open rocky hill slopes and in teak plantations	R	Fb
912.	*Althaea ludwigii* L.	Malvaceae	Khami, Padaria	Wastelands	R	-
913.	*Gossypium arboreum* L.	Malvaceae	Amarkantak	Cultivated	C	Fb
914.	*Hibiscus lobatus* (J.A. Murray) O. Ktze.	Malvaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Road and streams, and on hill slopes	C / R	F, Fb, O
915.	*Hibiscus panduriformis* Burm.f.	Malvaceae	Khami, Padaria	Wastelands, fallow-fields and teak plantation	C	Fb
916.	*Hibiscus rosa sinensis* L.	Malvaceae	Amarkantak	Gardens throughout M.P., mostly as a hedge, and as an ornamental	Planted	D,M
917.	*Hibiscus sabdariffa* L. ssp. c*annabis* (L.) Panigr.	Malvaceae	Katghora, Pasan	_	Cultiv-ated	Fb
918.	*Hibiscus sabdariffa* L. ssp. *sabdariffa* L.	Malvaceae	Katghora, Padaria	_	C	Fb, M
919.	*Hibiscus syriacus* L.	Malvaceae	Amarkantak,	_	Planted	Fb

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
920.	*Kydia calycina* Roxb.	Malvaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Khondra, Khudia, Lamni, Sarasdol	Sal and mixed forest	C / R	M, Ms, T,
921.	*Malvestrum coroman-delianum* (L.) Garcke	Malvaceae	Khondra	Wasteland and old walls	C	M
922.	*Sida acuta* Burm.f.	Malvaceae	Amarkantak, Khudia, Lamni, Sarasdol	Wasteland, fallow-fields, and along roads and forest	C	Fb, M, O
923.	*Sida alba* L. (syn. *S. spinosa* L.)	Malvaceae	Amarkantak	Wastelands and fallow fields	C	M
924.	*Sida cordata* (Burm.f.) Borss. (syn. *Sida veronicaefolia* Lam.)	Malvaceae	Kabirchabutra, Khondra	Wastelands, fallow-fields and forest margins	C	Fb, F, M
925.	*Sida cordifolia* DC.	Malvaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Lamni	Wastelands, forest margins and roadsides	C	Fb,F,M
926.	*Sida rhombifolia* L.	Malvaceae	Achanakmar, Khudia, Lamni, Sarasdol	Wastelands rock-crevices, forests and along streams	C	Fb, M
927.	*Thespesia lampas* Dalz. & Gibs.	Malvaceae	Amarkantak	Sal, teak and mixed forests	C	Fb, D, M, Ms
928.	*Urena lobata* L. ssp. *lobata* var. *lobata*	Malvaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Lamni,	Wasteland, fallow fields, mixed and sal forests	C	Fb, M
929.	*Urena repanda* Roxb. ex Sm.	Malvaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	Fb
930.	*Melastoma malabathricum* L.	Melastomaceae	Pasarkhet	_	C	D
931.	*Osbeckia chinensis* L.	Melastomaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Lamni	_	C	M
932.	*Sonerila tenera* Royle	Melastomaceae	Amarkantak, Madai	_	C / R	M
933.	*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Achanakmar, Lamni	Throughout the BR	R	M
934.	*Melia azedarach* L.	Meliaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora	Throughout the BR	R	M, O
935.	*Soymida febrifuga* (Roxb.) A.Juss.	Meliaceae	Achanakmar, Sarasdol	_	C	Fb, M, T
936.	*Toona ciliata* Roem.	Meliaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	D, M, T

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
937.	*Cissampelos pariera* L.	Menispermaceae	Amarkantak, Khodra	Roadsides and in the forest	C	M
938.	*Coculus hirsutus* (L.) Diels.	Menispermaceae	Khuria	Throughout the state	C	M
939.	*Nymphoides hydrophyllum* (Lour.) Kuntze (syn. *Nymphoides cristata* (Roxb.) O.Ktze.)	Menyanthaceae	Amarkantak, Khuria, Lafa	Ponds	C	-
940.	*Nymphoides indica* (L.) Kuntze.	Menyanthaceae	Katghora, Pali	Ponds	C	-
941.	*Acacia auriculiformis* A.Cunn.ex Benth.	Mimosaceae	Amarkantak	Cultivated as an ornamental	Planted	Ms, O
942.	*Acacia catechu* (L.) Willd.	Mimosaceae	Achanakmar, Khondra, Khuria, Lamni	Dry deciduous forests	C	Fb, Ms
943.	*Acacia leucophloea* (Roxb.) Willd.	Mimosaceae	Khuria	Wasteland and roadsides	C	Ms, T
944.	*Acacia nilotica* (L.) Willd. ex Del. ssp. *indica* (Benth.) Brenan	Mimosaceae	Marwahi	Dry deciduous forests	C	M, T
945.	*Acacia torta* (Roxb.) Craib.	Mimosaceae	Amarkantak	Mixed forests and wastelands	C / R	-
946.	*Albizia amara* Boiv.	Mimosaceae	Amarkantak	Mixed forests	C	Ms, T
947.	*Albizia lebbek* (L.) Benth.	Mimosaceae	Throughout the BR	Mixed forest and on roadsides	C	M, T
948.	*Albizia odoratissima* (L.f.) Benth.	Mimosaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra, Khudia, Sonmuda	Mixed deciduous forests	C	Ms, T
949.	*Albizia procera* Benth.	Mimosaceae	Amarkantak, Kota, Lamni, Lormi, Marwahi	Mixed forest and road sides	C / R	Ms, T
950.	*Mimosa pudica* L.	Mimosaceae	Amarkantak	Forest openings	Planted	M, Ms, O
951.	*Mimosa rubicaulis* Lam. ssp. *himalayana* (Gamble) Ohashi	Mimosaceae	Khondra, Pali,	_	C	Ms
952.	*Glinus lotoides* L.	Molluginaceae	Lamni, Keonchi, Pasan	Throughout the BR	C	F / M
953.	*Glinus oppositifolius* (L.) A. DC.	Molluginaceae	Lamni, Pali	Throughout the BR	C	M
954.	*Mollugo pentaphylla* L.	Molluginaceae	Amarkantak, Marwahi, Pasan, Pasarkhet	Throughout the BR	C	M

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
955.	*Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lam.	Moraceae	Belghana	Throughout the BR	C	F
956.	*Ficus arnottiana* Miq.	Moraceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Mixed forests amidst rocky boulders and along the drains	C	M, Ms
957.	*Ficus benghalensis* L.	Moraceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Lamni, Pasarkhet	Throughout the state on road sides, in rural areas and secondary forests	C / R	F, M, Ms
958.	*Ficus benjamina* L. ssp. *comosa* (Roxb.) Murti & Panigr.	Moraceae	Siang	Bank of drains and in rocky forests	R	M, Ms
959.	*Ficus carica* L.	Moraceae	Amarkantak	Roadsides and often cultivated in gardens for edible figs	Planted	F, M
960.	*Ficus hispida* L.f.	Moraceae	Amarkantak, Chauradadar, Kabirchabutra	Roadsides, in fields and sal forests	C	F, M
961.	*Ficus microcarpa* L.	Moraceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Mixed forest, on hill slopes and in rock crevices	C	M, Ms
962.	*Ficus mollis* Vahl	Moraceae	Khootghat	Rock crevices, on hill slopes, roadsides, in forests as well as in sal forest clearigs	C	-
963.	*Ficus racemosa* L.	Moraceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Lamni, Pali, Pasan	Wasteland and mixed forests, on the bank of drains and rivers	C	F, M, Ms
964.	*Ficus religiosa* L.	Moraceae	Amarkantak	Throughout the BR on roadsides, bank of drains and	C	F, M, Ms

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
				rivers, in fields, villages and sometimes in forests		
965.	*Ficus rumphii* Bl.	Moraceae	Amarkantak	Roadsides	R	-
966.	*Ficus semicordata* Buch.-Ham. ex J.E.Smith (syn. *Ficus cunia* Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb.)	Moraceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Lamni, Sarasdol	Mixed forests, on hill slopes and along drains	C / R	M
967.	*Ficus tinctoria* Forst. f. ssp. *parasitica* (Koenig ex Willd.) Corner	Moraceae	Lainga, Pendra, Katghora	Sandy alluvial soil along roadsides, in mixed and sal forests	C	-
968.	*Ficus virens* Ait. (syn. *Ficus infectoria* Roxb.; *Ficus tsjakela (*Burm.f.)	Moraceae	Amarkantak	Mixed forests, on rocky hill slopes, bank of drains and between rock boulders	C	-
969.	*Morus australis* Poir.	Moraceae	Amarkantak	Cultivated in gardens, parks and rural areas	Planted	F, Ms
970.	*Casuarina equisetifolia* L.	Casuarinaceae	Amarkantak	Gardens, rest houses and forest nurseries	Planted	T
971.	*Moringa concanensis* Nimmo	Moringaceae	Neur	Found near habitation	C	F, M, O
972.	*Moringa oleifera* Lam.	Moringaceae	Pasan	Planted in the vicinity of villages	C	F, M
973.	*Ardisia solanacea* Roxb.	Myrsinaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Lamni	Evergreen forests or on hill slopes, sometimes near rocky stream	R	D, F, M,
974.	*Embelia basaal* (Roem. & Schult.) A.DC. (syn. *Embelia robusta* auct. non Roxb. *Embelia tsjeriam cottam* auct. non (R. & S.) A. DC.)	Myrsinaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Amadoh, Kabirchabutra, Lamni	Sal and mixed forests	R, NT	M
975.	*Callistemon lanceolatus* DC.	Myrtaceae	Amarkantak	Garden	Planted	O

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976.	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Dehn.	Myrtaceae	Amarkantak,	_	Planted	Ms, O
977.	*Eucalyptus citriodora* Hook.	Myrtaceae	Amarkantak	_	Planted	Ms, O
978.	*Eucalyptus* sp.	Myrtaceae	Amarkantak	_	Planted	Ms, O
979.	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* Sm.	Myrtaceae	Pali	_	Planted	Ms, O
980.	*Psidium guajava* L.	Myrtaceae	Amarkantak	Almost in all districts	Planted	F, M, O
981.	*Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae	Amadob, Amarkantak, Khudia, Lamni, Madai, Pali, Sarasdol	Sal forest margins, along road sides, stream and rivers	C	F, M, T
982.	*Syzygium jambos* (L.) Alston	Myrtaceae	Amarkantak, Lamni, Madai, Pali	Cultivated near habitation	C	F, O
983.	*Syzygium nervosum* DC.	Myrtaceae	Pali, Pasarkhet	Sides of streams and nalas	C	-
984.	*Nelumbo nucifera* J.Gaertn.	Nelumbonaceae	Pali	_	C	F, M
985.	*Boerhavia diffusa* L.	Nyctaginaceae	Amarkantak, Khuria, Pasan	Road sides, river banks and in wastelands	C	-
986.	*Boerhavia repens* L.	Nyctaginaceae	Kota, Khuria Pasan	Road sides, in rock crevices and forest clearings	C	-
987.	*Bougainvillea glabra* Choisy	Nyctaginaceae	Amarkantak	Cultivated for ornamental	Planted	-
988.	*Bougainvillea spectabilis* Willd.	Nyctaginaceae	Amarkantak	Cultivated in gardens	Planted	Ms
989.	*Mirabilis jalapa* L.	Nyctaginaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Cultivated in gardens and also as an escapes in wastelands	C	F, M, Ms
990.	*Nymphaea pubescens* Willd.	Nymphaeaceae	Katghora, Lafa	Tanks and marshes	C	F,M
991.	*Ochna obtusata* DC.	Ochnaceae	Katghora	_	R	-
992.	*Ochna obtusata* DC. var. *pumila* (Buch.- Ham. ex DC.) Kanis	Ochnaceae	Marwahi, Pasan	_	R	-
993.	*Olax scandens* Roxb.	Olacaceae	Achanakmar, Lormi, Katghora, Khondra	_	C	F, M
994.	*Jasminum aborescens* Roxb.	Oleaceae	Amarkantak, Pali	Mixed forests	R	M

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
995.	*Jasminum auriculatum* Vahl	Oleaceae	Lamni	Near stream and also cultivated	C	M, O
996.	*Jasminum brevipetiolatum* Duthie ex Brandis	Oleaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	M, O
997.	*Jasminum grandiflorum* L.	Oleaceae	Amarkantak	Gardens	Planted	M, Ms, O
998.	*Jasminum multiflorum* (Burm.f.) Andr.	Oleaceae	Amarkantak	Roadsides and often cultivated in gardens.	Planted	O
999.	*Jasminum officianale* L.	Oleaceae	Amarkantak	Dry desiduous forests	Planted	Ms, O
1000.	*Jasminum sambac* (L.) Ait.	Oleaceae	Amarkantak	As forest undergrowth	Planted	F, M, O
1001.	*Nyctanthes arbor tristris* L.	Oleaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Lafa, Lamni	Dry mixed deciduous forests and on hill slopes	C	M, Ms, T
1002.	*Schrebera swietenioides* Roxb.	Oleaceae	Lamni, Sarasdol	Mixed forests	C	M, Ms, T
1003.	*Ludwigia adscendens* (L.)Hara	Onagraceae	Ratanpur	Margins of tanks, stream and lakes	C	-
1004.	*Ludwigia octovalvis* (Jacq.) Raven	Onagraceae	Amarkantak, Kudmura, Khondra, Katghora	Near streams, cultivated fields, rivers and ponds	C	-
1005.	*Ludwigia octovalvis* (Jacq.) Raven ssp. *octovalvis*	Onagraceae	Kudmura, Khondra	Near streams, cultivated fields, rivers and ponds	C	-
1006.	*Ludwigia octovalvis* (Jacq.) Raven ssp. *sessiliflora* (Mich.) Raven	Onagraceae	Pasan, Khootghat	Near streams, cultivated fields, rivers and ponds	C	-
1007.	*Ludwigia perennis* L.	Onagraceae	Amarkantak	Moist places, cultivated fields and river banks	C	M
1008.	*Ludwigia prostrata* Roxb.	Onagraceae	Achanakmar, Lamni	_	C	M
1009.	*Aeginetia indica* L.	Orobranchaceae	Amarkantak	Moist shady places of Bamboo mixed forests	C / R	M

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1010.	*Biophytum petersianum* Klotz.	Oxalidaceae	Pasankhet	Throughout the BR	R	M
1011.	*Biophytum reinwardtii* (Zucc.) Klotz.	Oxalidaceae	Amarkantak, Lamni	Throughout the BR	C	-
1012.	*Biophytum sensitivum* (L.) DC.	Oxalidaceae	Lamni	Throughout the BR	C	M
1013.	*Oxalis corniculata* L.	Oxalidaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Chada, Keonchi	Throughout the BR	C	M, F
1014.	*Oxalis richardiana* Babu, (syn. *O. latifolia* HBK)	Oxalidaceae	Keonchi	Throughout the BR	C	F
1015.	*Argemone mexicana* L.	Papeveraceae	Amarkantak, Keonchi, Lamni	Waste places	C	O, M
1016.	*Argemone ochroleuca* Sweet	Papeveraceae	Aurapani	Wasteland	R	-
1017.	*Passiflora foetida* L.	Passifloraceae	Lamni, Karidongri	Creper on west land	C	F, M
1018.	*Martynia annua* L.	Pedaliaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak	Wastelands	C/R	F, M, O
1019.	*Sesamum indicum* L. (syn. *Sesamum orientale* L.)	Pedaliaceae	Amarkantak, Korbi, Madai	Often cultivated for oil yielding seeds	C	F, M, O
1020.	*Piper longum* L.	Piperaceae	-	Moist shady places of mixed forest	VU	M
1021.	*Plantago exigua* Juss. *et* Murr.	Plantaginaceae	Kabirchabutra	Multivated fields and wasteland	R	M
1022.	*Plumbago zeylanica* L.	Plumbaginaceae	Amarkantak, Lamni	Roadsides and in forest undergrowth; often planted in garden	VU	M
1023.	*Polygala arvensis* Willd.	Polygalacaeae	Khuria, Pali	Hill slopes in open situation and in plains	C	-
1024.	*Polygala crotalarioides* Buch.-Ham. ex DC.	Polygalacaeae	Pasan	Hill forests	C	M
1025.	*Polygala furcata* Royle	Polygalacaeae	Amarkantak	Moist, shaded places on rocky slopes	C	-
1026.	*Polygala longifolia* Poir.	Polygalacaeae	Lamni	Moist, shaded places of forests	C	M

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1027.	*Polygala persicaraefolia* DC.	Polygalacaeae	Amarkantak	Growing amongst grasses	C	M
1028.	*Polygonum barbatum* L. (syn. *Polygonum stagninum* Buch.- Ham. var. *stagninum*)	Polygonaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Khuria, Lamni.	Stream and paddy fields	C	Ms, M
1029.	*Polygonum glabrum* Willd.	Polygonaceae	Katghora, Pali	Ponds and drains	C	F, M
1030.	*Polygonum hydropiper* L. ssp. *microcarpum* Danser	Polygonaceae	Kabirchabutra	Sandy alluvial soil near streams	C	F, M, Ms
1031.	*Polygonum lapathifolium* L. var. *lanatum* (Roxb.) Steward (syn.*Polygonum lanigerum auct. non* R.Br.)	Polygonaceae	Amarkantak	River bank and perennial streams	C	-
1032.	*Polygonum pedunculare* Wall.	Polygonaceae	Amarkantak	_	C	Ms
1033.	*Polygonum plebeium* R.Br.	Polygonaceae	Amarkantak	Wastelands and dried silted drains	C	F, M
1034.	*Polygonum rottleri* Roth	Polygonaceae	Amarkantak	_	C	-
1035.	*Polygonum serrulatum* Lagasc.	Polygonaceae	Amarkantak	River banks	C	-
1036.	*Polygonum strigosum* R. Br.	Polygonaceae	Amarkantak	Creeping over rocks	C	-
1037.	*Rumex dentatus* L. subsp. *klotzschianus* (Meisn.) Rchb. f.	Polygonaceae	Amarkantak, Khuria	Moist places	C / R	F, M, Ms
1038.	*Portulaca pilosa* L.	Portulacaceae	Khuria, Khootghat	Sandy river beds and waste places	C	M, F
1039.	*Talinum portulacifolium* (Forssk.) Asch. ex Schweinf.	Portulacaceae	-	_	C	M
1040.	*Anagalis arvensis* L.	Primulaceae	Khondra	Cultivated fields and near water channels	C	M, Ms
1041.	*Lysimachia candida* Lindl. ssp. *obovata* (Buch.-Ham.ex Hk.f.) Kunth	Primulaceae	Amarkantak	Grassy fields and moist places	C	F
1042.	*Primula umbellata* (Lour.) Bentvelzen (syn. *Androsace umbellate* (Lour.) Merr.)	Primulaceae	Amarkantak, Keonchi, Lamni	Shady places	R	-
1043.	*Grevillea robusta* A.Cunn. ex R.Br.	Proteaceae	Amarkantak	Garden, park and roadsides	Planted	Ms, T
1044.	*Punica granatum* L.	Punicaceae	Amarkantak	Planted for its juicy seeds	Planted	D, F, M
1045.	*Clematis gouriana* Roxb. ex DC.	Ranunculaceae	Amarkantak	Over bushes on hill slopes	R	M

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1046.	*Clematis smilacifolia* Wall.	Ranunculaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Sal forest	R	M
1047.	*Clematis triloba* Heyne ex Roth	Ranunculaceae	Achanakmar, Lamni	Mixed deciduous forests	R	M
1048.	*Delphinium ajacis* L.	Ranunculaceae	Amarkantak	_	C	M
1049.	*Thalictrum foliolosum* DC.	Ranunculaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Moist, shaded places on higher hill slopes	VU	M
1050.	*Helinus lanceolatus* Brand.	Rhamnaceae	Amarkantak	Shady moist places in forests	C	-
1051.	*Rhamnus purpurens* Edgew.	Rhamnaceae	Kabirchabutra	_	R	M, T
1052.	*Rhamnus wightii* W.& A.	Rhamnaceae	Amarkantak	Shady moist places in forests	R	Fb, M
1053.	*Ventilago denticulata* Willd. (syn. *Ventilago calyculata* Tul.)	Rhamnaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra, Katghora, Khudia, Lormi, Sarasdol	Foot hills of scrub forest and mixed forest, stream banks	C	M,O
1054.	*Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam. var. *fruticosa* (Haines) Seb. & Balakr.	Rhamnaceae	Amarkantak	Plains, throughout, BR	C	M, Ms, O
1055.	*Ziziphus nummularia* (Burm.f.) Wight & Arn. (syn. *Z. rotundifolia* Lam.)	Rhamnaceae	Amarkantak	_	C	-
1056.	*Ziziphus oenoplia* (L.) Mill.	Rhamnaceae	Amarkantak	Mixed forest s and dry habitats	C	M
1057.	*Ziziphus rugosa* Lam.	Rhamnaceae	Amarkantak, Pasan	Rocky slopes in open forests	C	F, M, Ms
1058.	*Ziziphus xylopyrus* (Retz.) Willd.	Rhamnaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra, Khudia, Lamni, Marwahi	Mixed sal forest and open fields	C	Fb, Ms
1059.	*Prunus persica* (L.) Stokes	Rosaceae	Amarkantak	Hills	Cultiv-ated	F, M, O, T
1060.	*Neanotis calycina* (Hook. f.) Lewis (syn. *Anotis calycina* HK. f.)	Rubiaceae	Amarkantak	Moist shady rocks	R	-
1061.	*Anthocephalus chinensis* (Lam.) A.Rich. ex Walp.	Rubiaceae	Pasrasi	Cultivated, found in warmer areas	R	-
1062.	*Argostemma sarmentosum* Wall.	Rubiaceae	Pasarkhet	Moist shady rocky slopes	R	-

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1063.	*Borreria stricta* (L. f.) C.F.W. Mey	Rubiaceae	Amarkantak, Lamni	Lateritic soil along roadsides	C	M
1064.	*Canthium dicoccum* (Gaertn.) Teysm. & Binn.	Rubiaceae	Katghora	_	C	M, Ms
1065.	*Catunaregum nilotica* (Stapf) Tiruvengadum (syn. *Xeromphis uliginosa* (Retz.) Maheshwari)	Rubiaceae	Achanakmar	Mixed forests	C	F, M, Ms, O
1066.	*Catunaregum spinosa* (Thunb.) Tiruvengadum (syn. *Xeromphis spinosa* (Thunb.) Keay)	Rubiaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Khudia, Keonchi, Lamni, Pasan	Mixed deciduous forests	C / R	F, M, Ms, O
1067.	*Coffea arabica* L.	Rubiaceae	Jagatpur	Hill slopes	Planted	F
1068.	*Dentella repens* (L.) J.R. & G. Forst.	Rubiaceae	Katghora, Khuria, Pali, Pasan	Low lying areas, river banks	C	M
1069.	*Gardenia gummifera* L.f.	Rubiaceae	Achanakmar, Katghora, Pasarkhet	Degraded slopes	C	M
1070.	*Gardenia latifolia* Ait.	Rubiaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora Khuria	Hills in dry deciduous forests	C	T
1071.	*Gardenia resinifera* Roth.	Rubiaceae	Khondra, Marwahi, Pasan	High hills to foot hills scrub forests	C	M
1072.	*Gardenia turgida* Roxb.	Rubiaceae	Achanakmar, Khondra, Khudia, Lamni	Slopes of dry forests	C	T
1073.	*Haldina cordifolia* (Roxb.) Ridsdale	Rubiaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Khudia, Lamni, Korbi, Pasan, Sarasdol	Foot hills to high altitude in mixed deciduous forests	C	T
1074.	*Hedyotis pinifolia* Wall. ex G. Don.	Rubiaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	M
1075.	*Hymenodictyon orixense*(Roxb.) Mabbreley(syn. *Hymenodictyon excelsum* (Roxb.) Wall.)	Rubiaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Khootaghat	Hills in mixed forest	C / R	D, M, T
1076.	*Ixora pavetta* Andrews (syn. *Ixora arborea* Roxb. ex J.E. Smith) (syn. *Ixora parviflora* Vahl.)	Rubiaceae	Khudia, Lamni, Madai, Sarasdol	Moist shady places in hills	C	M, Ms, T
1077.	*Knoxia sumatrensis* (Retz.) DC.	Rubiaceae	Amarkantak, Madai, Pasarkhet	On bare slopes and fallow fields	C	-
1078.	*Meyna spinosa* Roxb.	Rubiaceae	Achanakmar	-	C	F, M, Ms
1079.	*Mitragyna parviflora* (Roxb.) Korth.	Rubiaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra, Khudia, Keonchi, Pasan, Sarasdol	Mixed deciduous forest	C	Fb, T

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1080.	*Oldenlandia affinis* (Roem. & Schult.) DC.	Rubiaceae	Katghora, Madai	Way sides in mixed forests	C	M,Ms, T
1081.	*Oldenlandia corymbosa* L. (syn. *O. pseudocorymbosa* (Bakh.f.) Raizada)	Rubiaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Katghora, Khondra, Lamni	Way sides in mixed forests	C	M
1082.	*Oldenlandia diffusa* (Willd.) Roxb.	Rubiaceae	Lamni	Hill slopes and way sides	C	M
1083.	*Kahoutia gracilis* (Wall.) DC .(syn. *Oldenlandia gracilis* DC.)	Rubiaceae	Amarkantak	Pathways	-	M
1084.	*Pavetta crassicaulis* Bremek. (syn. *Pavetta indica* L.)	Rubiaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Keonchi, Marwahi	_	C	F, M, O
1085.	*Pavetta tomentosa* Roxb. ex Sm.	Rubiaceae	Kabirchabutra, Keonchi, Marwahi	_	C	F, M, O
1086.	*Rubia manjith* Roxb. ex Fleming (syn. *Rubia cordifolia* L.)	Rubiaceae	Amarkantak Kabirchabutra	Hill slopes in deciduous forests	C	M
1087.	*Spermacoce ramanii* Sivarajan and R.V.Nair	Rubiaceae	Lamni, Pasan	_	C	-
1088.	*Spermacoce hispida* L. (syn. *Spermacoce articularis* L.)	Rubiaceae	Karidongri, Katghora, Pasan, Pasarkhet	Fallow fields and open areas in forests	C	-
1089.	*Spermadictyon suaveolens* Roxb	Rubiaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Rocky hill slopes	R	-
1090.	*Thecagonum ovatifolium* (Cav.) Babu (syn. *Hedyotis ovatifolia* Cav.; *Oldenlandia ovatifolia* (Cav.) DC.)	Rubiaceae	Madai	Lateritic soil of hill slopes	C	-
1091.	*Wendlandia heynei* (R.& S.) Sant. & Merch. (syn. *Wendlandia exerta* DC.)	Rubiaceae	Amarkantak, Lamni, Pali	Mixed forest	R	M,Ms, T
1092.	*Aegle marmelos* (L.) Corr.	Rutaceae	Amarkantak, Achanakmar, Katghora, Lamni	Dry slopes in mixed forests and planted	C / R	M, F, O
1093.	*Atalantia monophylla* Corr.	Rutaceae	Pasarkhet	Plains, dry scrub forests	R	T, O
1094.	*Chloroxylon swietenia* DC.	Rutaceae	Katghora	Plains in dry forests	C	Fb, M, T
1095.	*Citrus aurantium* L.	Rutaceae	Amarkantak	Planted	C	F, M
1096.	*Citrus medica* L.	Rutaceae	-	Edge of forests	C	F, M, O

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1097.	*Naringi crenulata* (Roxb.) Nicolson (syn. *Limonia crenulata* (Roxb.) Roem. ; *L. acidissima* auct. non L.	Rutaceae	Belgahana	Planted	_	F, M, O
1098.	*Murraya koenigii* (L.) Spreng.	Rutaceae	Amarkantak	Planted	C	F, M, O
1099.	*Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jacq.	Rutaceae	Amarkantak	Planted, moist shady places in mixed forest	C	M,Ms, O
1100.	*Salix tetrasperma* Roxb.	Salicaceae	Amarkantak, Throughout the BR,	Admist rock boulders, along streams, rivers and edges of forest	C / R	M,M, T
1101.	*Cardiospermum halicacabum* L.	Sapindaceae	Karidongri, Kondra	Road-sides, forest-clearings, grassland and dry deciduous forests	C	-
1102.	*Dodonaea angustifolia* L.f. (syn. *Dodonaea viscosa* Jacq.)	Sapindaceae	Pasan	Scrub and dry deciduous forests	C	Fb, O, T
1103.	*Litchi chinensis* Sonner.	Sapindaceae	-	Cultivated, exotic	Planted	F, M
1104.	*Sapindus laurifolia* Vahl	Sapindaceae	-	Deciduous forests	-	M, T
1105.	*Schleichera oleosa* (Lour.) Oken.	Sapindaceae	Amarkantak, Kudmura, Khudia, Lamni, Sarasdol	Dry deciduous forests, often along river	R	M, Ms, O, T,
1106.	*Madhuca longifolia* (J.Koenig) Macbr. var. latifolia (Roxb.) Chavalier (syn. *Madhuca indica* J.F.Gmelin. ; *M.latifolia* (Roxb.) Macbr.)	Sapotaceae	Khudia, Lainga, Lamni, Pasan	Road sides, near villages and in dry mixed deciduous forest	C	F,M, Ms
1107.	*Manilkara hexandra* (Roxb.) Dubard	Sapotaceae	Pasarkhet	Roadsides and and near streams	R	M, O, T
1108.	*Manilkara zapota* (L.) P.Royen	Sapotaceae	Pasarkhet	_	-	-
1109.	*Alectra sessililfora* (Vahl) Kuntze. (syn. *Melasma arvense* (Benth.) Hand-Mazz.)	Scrophulariaceae	Amarkantak	Hill slopes in sal forests	R	M

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1110.	*Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wettst.	Scrophulariaceae	Khuria, Korbi	Marshy and swampy areas	C	M
1111.	*Bacopa procumbens* (Mill.) Greenm. (syn. *Mecardonia procumbens* (Mill.) Small; *Mecardonia dianthera* (Swartz) Pennell)	Scrophulariaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Khondra, Pasan, Lamni,	Moist shady places along forests	C	-
1112.	*Centranthera nepalensis* D.Don	Scrophulariaceae	Amarkantak	Wasteland and along the edges of cultivated fields	R	-
1113.	*Limnophila aromatica* (Lam.) Merr.	Scrophulariaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora, Pasarkhet	Moist habitats particularly in cultivated fields	R	F, M, O
1114.	*Limnophila chinensis* (Osbeck) Merr.	Scrophulariaceae	Kabirchabutra	Moist habitats	C	O
1115.	*Limnophila chinensis* (Osbeck) Merr. var. *C.B.Cl.i* (Haines) S.K.Murti	Scrophulariaceae	Pasarkhet	Moist habitats	C	-
1116.	*Limnophila connata* (Buch.-Ham.ex D.Don) Hand.-Mazz.	Scrophulariaceae	Amarkantak	Streams	C	-
1117.	*Limnophila indica* (L.) Druce.	Scrophulariaceae	Amarkantak, Keonchi, Kabirchabutra, Khondra, Pasan	Marshy and aquatic habitats	C	M, O
1118.	*Limnophila rugosa* (Roth)Merr.	Scrophulariaceae	Kabirchabutra	Moist and swampy habitats	C	F, O
1119.	*Lindenbergia indica* (L.) Kuntze	Scrophulariaceae	Amarkantak	Old walls and sandy soil between rock crevices	R	
1120.	*Lindernia anagallis* (Burm.f.) Pennell (syn. *Lindernia cordifolia* (Colsm.) Merr.)	Scrophulariaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Pasan, Pali	Moist gravelly soil near stream	C	M
1121.	*Lindernia antipoda* (L.) Alston	Scrophulariaceae	Achanakmar, Katghora, Pasan, Kabirchabutra, Pendra	Sandy soil along stream	C	M
1122.	*Lindernia ciliata* (Colsm.) Pennell	Scrophulariaceae	Amarkantak, Achanakmar, Lamni	Moist shady places	C	M
1123.	*Lindernia crustacea* (L.) F.V. Mueller	Scrophulariaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora, Lamni, Pasarkhet	Moist shady places	C	M

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1124.	*Lindernia hookeri* C.B.Cl. ex Hk.f. var. *kumaunensis* Pennell	Scrophulariaceae	Amarkantak,	Marshy places or near streams on hill slopes	C	M
1125.	*Lindernia hyssopioides* (L.) Haines	Scrophulariaceae	Kota	Moist and aquatic habitats	C	-
1126.	*Lindernia nummularifolia* (D.Don.) Wettst	Scrophulariaceae	Amarkantak	Moist sandy alluvium on hill slopes	C	M
1127.	*Lindernia oppositifolia* (L.) Mukerjee	Scrophulariaceae	Amarkantak	Moist places	R	M
1128.	*Lindernia procumbens* (Krock.) Borbas	Scrophulariaceae	Amarkantak, Kenda	Moist and swampy habitats	C	M
1129.	*Lindernia sessiliflora* (Benth.) Wettst.	Scrophulariaceae	Amarkantak	Moist sandy alluvial soil	C	M
1130.	*Mazus delavayi* Bonati	Scrophulariaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	M
1131.	*Mazus pumilus* (Burm.f.) Steenis	Scrophulariaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Lamni	Moist shady places particularly along drains and water channels	C	-
1132.	*Mimulus strictus* Benth.	Scrophulariaceae	Amarkantak	Amidst rock boulders along running stream	C	M
1133.	*Scoparia dulcis* L.	Scrophulariaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Lamni, Kabirchabutra, Katghora	Open wasteland and as weed of cultivated fields	C	M
1134.	*Sopubia delphinifolia* (L.) G. Don	Scrophulariaceae	Madai	Roadside ditche ditches and moist places	C	M
1135.	*Stemodia viscose* (Roxb.)	Scrophulariaceae	Khami, Padaria	Moist lowland and marshy places	R	M
1136.	*Striga angustifolia* (D.Don) Saldanha	Scrophulariaceae	Katghora	Wastelands and paddy fields	C	M
1137.	*Striga densiflora* (Benth.) Benth.	Scrophulariaceae	-	Amidst grasses	R	M
1138.	*Verbascum chinense* (L.) Sant.	Scrophulariaceae	Keonchi, Lamni	Wasteland and river beds	R	M

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1139.	*Veronica anagallis- aquatica* L.	Scrophulariaceae	Pondu	Aquatic and marshy places	C	M
1140.	*Capsicum annuum* L.	Solanaceae	Pasan, Kabirchabutra	Cultivated throughout the state as cash crop	Planted	M
1141.	*Capsicum frutescens* L.	Solanaceae	Kabirchabutra	Cultivated throughout the state as cash crop	Cultiv-ated	F, Ms
1142.	*Cestrum nocturnum* L.	Solanaceae	Amarkantak	Planted in garden and lawns throughout the state for their scented flowers	Planted	M, Ms
1143.	*Datura metel* L.	Solanaceae	Achanakmar, Lamni	Wasteland and near drains throughout the BR	C	M
1144.	*Datura stramonium* L. (syn. *Datura tatula* L.)	Solanaceae	Amarkantak	Wasteland	R	M
1145.	*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. (syn. *Lycopersicon lycopersicon* (L.) Karsten)	Solanaceae	Amarkantak	Throughout the BR	Cultiv-ated	F, M, O
1146.	*Nicandra physalodes* (L.)Gaertn.	Solanaceae	Lamni, Amarkantak	As forest undergrowth	C / R	Ms
1147.	*Petunia hybrida* Vilm.	Solanaceae	-	Cultivated in garden	Planted	Ms
1148.	*Physalis divaricata* D.Don (syn. *Physalis minima* L.)	Solanaceae	Throughout	_	C	M
1149.	*Solanum incanum* L. (syn. *S. melongena* L. var. *incanum* (L.) Kuntze.)	Solanaceae	Amarkantak	Along the edge of forests	R	F, M
1150.	*Solanum melongena* L.	Solanaceae	Throughout the BR	Widely cultivated throughout the state as crop	Planted	F, M
1151.	*Solanum nigrum* L.	Solanaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Lamni	In wasteland and moist places throughout the BR	C	M

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1152.	*Solanum tuberosum* L.	Solanaceae	Amarkantak	Widely cultivated as case crop throughout the BR	C	F, M
1153.	*Solanum violaceum* Ortega (syn. *Solanum indicum* auct. non L.)	Solanaceae	Amarkantak, Chauradadar, Kabirchabutra Katghora, Lamni	Sal and mixed forest	C	F, M
1154.	*Solanum virginianum* L. (syn. *Solanum surratense* Burm.f.)	Solanaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora	Open wastelands throughout the BR	C	M
1155.	*Byttneria herbacea* Roxb.	Sterculiaceae	Lamni , Marwahi	Mixed forests	C	M
1156.	*Eriolaena candollei* Wall (syn. *Eriolaena hookeriana* W. & A.)	Sterculiaceae	Amarkantak, Khuria, Pendra	Sal and mixed forests	R	Ms
1157.	*Helicteres isora* L.	Sterculiaceae	Achanakmar , Khondra, Khuria	Deciduous forest and open areas	R	Fb, M, Ms
1158.	*Melochia corchorifolia* L.	Sterculiaceae	Karidongri, Pasarkhet	Wasteland and along canals	C	F ,Fb
1159.	*Sterculia urens* Roxb.	Sterculiaceae	Achanakmar, Karghora, Khuria, Lamni, Sarasdol	Exposed hills	VU	F,Fb, M
1160.	*Sterculia villosa* Roxb.	Sterculiaceae	Amarkantak	Hill slopes	R	Fb, Ms
1161.	*Waltheria indica* L.	Sterculiaceae	Korbi	Wastelands and exposrd rock crevices	R	M
1162.	*Stylidium kunthii* Wall. ex DC.	Stylidaceae	Pali	_	R	-
1163.	*Stylidium tenellum* Sw.	Stylidaceae	Amarkantak	Moist or swampy places	C	-
1164.	*Symplocos laurina* (Retz.) Wall.	Symplocaceae	Pasarkhet	Stream	C / R	M
1165.	*Symplocos racemosa* Roxb.	Symplocaceae	Pasan	Deciduous forests	C	M, Ms
1166.	*Tamarix ericoides* Rottl. ex Willd.	Tamaricaceae	-	Sandy river beds	C	M
1167.	*Corchorus aestuans* L.	Tiliaceae	Amarkantak	Waste places	C	Fb, M
1168.	*Corchorus fascicularis* Lam.	Tiliaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	M
1169.	*Corchorus olitorius* L.	Tiliaceae	Khondra	Paddy fields	C	FB,M
1170.	*Grewia serrulata* DC. (syn. *Grewia glabra* Bl.; *Grewia disperma* Rottl. ex Spreng.)	Tiliaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Khondra	Mixed and sal forests	C / R	Fb, Ms, T
1171.	*Grewia hirsuta* Vahl	Tiliaceae	Keonchi, Lamni	Mixed forests	C	M

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1172.	*Grewia rothii* DC.	Tiliaceae	Madai	Sal and mixed forests	C	F, Fb
1173.	*Grewia asiatica* L. (syn. *Grewia subinaequalis* DC.)	Tiliaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	F, Fb, M
1174.	*Grewia tiliaefolia* Vahl	Tiliaceae	Kabirchabutra, Khudia, Lamni, Marwahi to Pasan, Sarasdol	Mixed and sal forests	C	M
1175.	*Triumfetta annua* L.	Tiliaceae	Amarkantak	Wastelands along waysides	R	F
1176.	*Triumfetta pentandra* A. Rich.	Tiliaceae	Kabirchabutra, Katghora	Mixed forest and on road sides	C	Fb
1177.	*Triumfetta pilosa* Roth	Tiliaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra, Lamni	Wasteland and along roads	R	Fb
1178.	*Triumfetta rhomboidea* Jacq.	Tiliaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Lamni, Pasan	Forest margines and road sides	C	Fb, M
1179.	*Trapa natans* var. *bispinosa* (Roxb.) Makino (syn. *Trapa bispinosa* Roxb.)	Trapaceae	Ratanpur, Pali	Lakes, ponds and tanks, sometime cultivated	C	F
1180.	*Celtis tetrandra* Roxb.	Ulmaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Mixed forests	R	T
1181.	*Trema orientalis* (L.) Bl.	Ulmaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Pasarkhet	_	R	T
1182.	*Boehmeria macrophylla* Siebold & Zucc.	Urticaceae	Kabirchabutra	Mixed forests usually in humid places	C	-
1183.	*Boehmeria scabrella* Gaud.	Urticaceae	Amarkantak	Streams and in forest clearings	C	Ms
1184.	*Elatostema cuneatum* Wight	Urticaceae	Achanakmar	Mixed forests as well as in moist rock crevices along streams	C	Ms
1185.	*Girardinia diversifolia* (Link.) Friis (syn. *Girardinia palmata* (Forsk.) Gaud.)	Urticaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Mixed forests and hill slopes	C	F

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1186.	*Lecanthus peduncularis* (Wall. ex Royle) Wedd. (syn. *Lecanthus wightii* Wedd.)	Urticaceae	-	Moist rocky places and in humus rich soil	C	-
1187.	*Pouzolzia pentandra* (Roxb.) Benn.	Urticaceae	Amarkantak	Streams	C	F, M
1188.	*Clerodendrum philippinum* Schauer (syn. *Clerodendrum fragrans* Willd.) (syn. *Clerodendrum japonicum* (Thunb.) Sweet var. *pleniflorum* (Schauer) Maheshwari)	Verbenaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	_	C	M
1189.	*Clerodendrum serratum* (L.) Moon	Verbenaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Sal forests	EN	M
1190.	*Clerodendrum viscosum* Vent. (syn. *C. infor- tunatum* auct. non L.)	Verbenaceae	Achanakmar	Roadsides	C	M
1191.	*Duranta repens* L. var. repens	Verbenaceae	Pendra, Keonchi	Bundh of cultivated fields usually planted as hedge	C	Ms, O
1192.	*Gmelina arborea* Roxb.	Verbenaceae	Amarkantak	Sal forests	C	T
1193.	*Lantana camara* L. var.*aculeata* (L.) Moldenke	Verbenaceae	Amarkantak, Khootaghat	Road sides and forest margins	C	F, M, Ms, O
1194.	*Phyla nodiflora* (L.) Greene	Verbenaceae	Khuria	Moist wastelands	C	F, M
1195.	*Premna barbata* Wall. ex Schauer	Verbenaceae	Amarkantak	Hill slopes and between rock boulders	R	M
1196.	*Pygmaeopremna herbacea* (Roxb.) Moldenke (syn. *Premna herbacea* Roxb.)	Verbenaceae	Amarkantak, Marwahi	Sal forests	C / R	M
1197.	*Symphorema polyandrum* Wight	Verbenaceae	Katghora	Mixed forests	R	Ms
1198.	*Tectona grandis* L.f.	Verbenaceae	Madai	Throughout the BR	Planted	T
1199.	*Verbena officinalis* L.	Verbenaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra	_	R	M
1200.	*Verbena tenuisecta* Briq.	Verbenaceae	Kabirchabutra, Khondra	_	Planted	-
1201.	*Vitex negundo* L.	Verbenaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora, Marwahi	Roadsides, river banks and cultivated fields	C	M

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1202.	*Hybanthus enneaspermus* (L.) F.v.Muell.	Violaceae	Khootghat	Among grasses along roadsides, forestfringes, banks of streams, amongst forest undergrowth, and in cultivated fields	C	M
1203.	*Ampelocissus latifolia* (Roxb.) Planch	Vitaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra, Lamni, Marwahi	_	R	M
1204.	*Ampelocissus tomentosa* (Heyne ex Roth) Planch	Vitaceae	Amarkantak	_	C / R	M
1205.	*Cayratia auriculata* (Roxb.) Gamble	Vitaceae	Khondra	_	C	
1206.	*Cayratia pedata* Gagnep.	Vitaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra	_	R	
1207.	*Cayratia trifolia* (L.) Domin	Vitaceae	Achanakmar, Kabirchabutra	_	C	M
1208.	*Cissus quandrangularis* L. (syn *Vitis uandran-gularis* (L.) Wall ex Wight & Arn.)	Vitaceae	Lamni	_	Plant-ed	M
1209.	*Tetrastigma lanceolarium* Planch	Vitaceae	Amarkantak	_	C	F, M
1210.	*Vitis vinifera* L.	Vitaceae		Cultivated	Plant-ed	F, M
1211.	*Agave cantula* Roxb. (syn. *Agave americana* auct. non L.)	Agavaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak	Cultivated	Planted	Fb, M, O
1212.	*Sansevieria hyacinthoides* (L.) Druce	Agavaceae	Lamni	Gardens and wasteland	Planted	Fb, M
1213.	*Limnophyton obtusifolium* (L.) Miq.	Alismataceae	Ratanpur	Shallow water along banks of lakes and ponds	C	-
1214.	*Sagittaria guayanensis* H.B.K ssp. *Lappula* (D.Don) Bogin	Alismataceae	Khuria, Pasan,	Marshy places, ponds and ditches	C	-
1215.	*Crinum defixum* Ker-Gawler	Amaryllidaceae	Madai, Korbi	Marshy and muddy place along stream and roadsides ditches	C	-

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1216.	*Crinum latifolium* L.	Amaryllidaceae	Amarkantak	Streams in open places, also introduced in the garden and parks	R	M
1217.	*Aponogeton undulatus* Roxb.	Aponogetonaceae	Pasarkhet	_	C	-
1218.	*Acorus calamus* L.	Araceae	Amarkantak, Lamni	Marshy places	EN	M
1219.	*Amorphophallus bulbifer* (Roxb.) Bl.	Araceae	Amarkantak, Pasan	Shady places inside the forests and around habitation	C	F
1220.	*Arisaema tortuosum* (Wall.) Schott.	Araceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Lamni	Shady places of the forests.	C	M, Ms
1221.	*Colocasia esculenta.* (L) Schott (syn. *Colocasia antiquorum* Schott)	Araceae	Amarkantak	Moist shady places of the forests	C	F, M, Ms
1222.	*Pistia stratiotes* L.	Araceae	Ratanpur	Ponds and slow running streams	C	M
1223.	*Plesmonium margaritiferum* (Roxb.) Schott	Araceae	Amarkantak	Shady places of forests	R	M
1224.	*Remusatia vivipara* (Roxb.) Schott	Araceae	Amarkantak	Moist shady places of hill slopes	R	F, M
1225.	*Typhonium trilobatum* (L.) Schott	Araceae	Achanakmar	Shady places	R	
1226.	*Phoenix acaulis* Roxb. ex Buch.-Ham.	Arecaceae	Amadoh, Amarkantak, Chada, Khudia, Lamni, Sarasdol	Sal forests	R	F, Ms,
1227.	*Phoenix humilis* Royle var. humilis	Arecaceae	Katghora	_	C	F, M, Ms
1228.	*Phoenix sylvestris* (L.) Roxb.	Arecaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak Lamni	Roadsides and villages	R	F, Ms, T
1229.	*Burmannia coelestis* D.Don	Burmanniaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Katghora	_	R	-
1230.	*Butomopsis latifolia* (D.Don) Kunth	Butomaceae	Katghora, Pali, Pasan, Semra	Shallow water, lakes and ponds	C	-
1231.	*Canna coccinea* Mill.	Cannaceae	-	Cultivated	C	Fb

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1232.	*Commelina attenuata* J.Koenig. ex Vahl	Commelinaceae	Madai	Forest clearings, leaf litters, under the shade of tree and admist boulders	C	F, M
1233.	*Commelina benghalensis* L.	Commelinaceae	Amarkantak	Moist places mostly in alluvial soil, often in wastelands	C	-
1234.	*Commelina diffusa* Burm.f	Commelinaceae	-	Marshy places, as weed in cultivated fields and mixed forest	C	-
1235.	*Commelina erecta* L. (syn. *Commelina undulata* R.Br.)	Commelinaceae	Amarkantak	Muddy soil, marshes and between rocks	C	-
1236.	*Commelina forsskalaei* Vahl	Commelinaceae	Keonchi, Khuria, Padaria	Embankment of ditches and near streams	C	-
1237.	*Commelina hasskarlii* C.B.Cl.	Commelinaceae	Amarkantak	Moist places mostly in semidried drains, along river banks and roadsides	C	-
1238.	*Commelina paludosa* Bl.	Commelinaceae	Amarkantak	Shady places, rock crevices, embankment of drains and as undergrowth in mixed forests	C	-
1239.	*Commelina suffruticosa* Bl.	Commelinaceae	-	Moist shady places of hill slopes, rock crevices and sal forests	C	-
1240.	*Cyanotis cristata* (L.) D. Don.	Commelinaceae	Amarkantak	Moist shady places of sal forest and mixed forest	C	-

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1241.	*Cyanotis fasciculate* (Heyne *ex* Roth) J.A.Schult	Commelinaceae	Khondra	Mixed forests, wasteland	C	-
1242.	*Floscopa scandens* Lour.	Commelinaceae	Amarkantak	Muddy soil, near drains and in sandy river beds	C	M
1243.	*Murdannia edulis* (Stokes) Faden (*Murdannia scapiflora* (Roxb.) Royle)	Commelinaceae	Amarkantak	Undergrowth in sal forests	R	-
1244.	*Murdannia nudiflora* (L.) R. Brenan	Commelinaceae	Amarkantak, Pasan	Roadsides, bund of paddy fields and in sal forests	C	-
1245.	*Murdannia spirata* (L.) Bruckn.	Commelinaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Katghora, Keonchi, Khondra, Pasarkhet	Moist sandy soil and sal forests	C / R	-
1246.	*Murdannia vaginata*(L.) Bruck.	Commelinaceae	Amarkantak	Moist places and as undergrowth in sal forests	C	-
1247.	*Tonningia axillaris* (L.) Kuntze	Commelinaceae	Madai	Moist shady places	C	-
1248.	*Tonningia cucullata* (Roth) Kuntze	Commelinaceae	Pali	Moist places, often in abandoned field edge	C	-
1249.	*Bulbostylis barbata* (Rottb.) C.B.Cl. var. *barbata*	Cyperaceae	Karidongri, Katghora, Khuria, Pasan	Roadsides ditches and stream beds	C	-
1250.	*Carex cruciata* Wahlenb.var. *cruciata*	Cyperaceae	Kabirchabutra, Pasarkhet, Madai	_	C	Ms
1251.	*Carex speciosa* Kunth	Cyperaceae	Amarkantak	_	C	-
1252.	*Carex stramentitia* Boott. ex Boeck.	Cyperaceae	Amarkantak	_	C / R	-
1253.	*Cyperus alulatus* Kern	Cyperaceae	Amarkantak, Pasan	Moist wastelands	C	M, O
1254.	*Cyperus brevifolius* (Rottb.) Hassk. ssp. *brevifolius* (syn. *Kyllinga brevifolia* Rottb.)	Cyperaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra, Kota	Open moist places	R	M
1255.	*Cyperus bulbosus* Vahl.	Cyperaceae	Pasarkhet, Pasan, Pendra	Stagnant water	C	-
1256.	*Cyperus cephalotes* Vahl	Cyperaceae	Ratanpur	_	C	-
1257.	*Cyperus compressus* L.	Cyperaceae	Pasan, Pendra	Open places and sal forests	C	Ms

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1258.	*Cyperus difformis* L.	Cyperaceae	Pasan, Pendra	Moist depressions and paddy fields	C	-
1259.	*Cyperus distans* L.f.	Cyperaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Khondra , Lamni	Wastelands and among rock boulders	C	-
1260.	*Mariscus dubius* Fischer (syn. *Cyperus dubius* Rottb.)	Cyperaceae	Korbi, Lamni, Pasan	_	R	Ms
1261.	*Cyperus exaltatus* Retz. var. *exaltatus*	Cyperaceae	Amarkantak, Pasarkhet	Dried river-beds and along ponds	C	Ms
1262.	*Cyperus flavidus* Retz.	Cyperaceae	Amarkantak	-	C	-
1263.	*Cyperus iria* L.	Cyperaceae	Khuria	Open moist places	C	Fb, M
1264.	*Cyperus kyllingia* Endl. (syn. *Kyllinga nemoralis* (J.R. & G.Forst.) Dandy ex Hutchinson & Dalz.	Cyperaceae	Achanakmar, Katghora, Pasarkhet, Marwahi	_	C	-
1265.	*Cyperus latespicatus* Boeck. (syn. *Cyperus diaphanus* Schrad. ex R. & S.)	Cyperaceae	Amarkantak	Moist shady places	C	Ms
1266.	*Cyperus michelianus* (L.) Link ssp. *pygmaeus* (Rottb.) Aschers. & Graebn.	Cyperaceae	-	Cultivated fields and stream beds	C	-
1267.	*Cyperus niveus* Retz.	Cyperaceae	Amarkantak, Marwahi, Pasan	Wastelands, rock crevices and sal forests	C	-
1268.	*Cyperus nutans* Vahl. var. *eleusinoides* (Kunth) Koyama	Cyperaceae	Kabirchabutra, Lamni, Madai	_	C	-
1269.	*Cyperus pangorei* Rottb. var. *pangorei*	Cyperaceae	Achanakmar	Stream	C	-
1270.	*Cyperus paniceus* (Rottl.) Boeck.	Cyperaceae	Amarkantak	_	C	-
1271.	*Cyperus pilosus* Vahl	Cyperaceae	Amarkantak, Pasarkhet	Muddy places	C / R	-
1272.	*Cyperus platystylis* R.Br.	Cyperaceae	Pali	Ponds	R	-
1273.	*Cyperus pseudokyllingi-oides* Kuekenth. [Syn. *Courtoisina cyperoides* (Roxb.) Sojak]	Cyperaceae	Throughout	Stream and waterlogged areas	C	-
1274.	*Cyperus pulchellus* R.Br.	Cyperaceae	Lamni	-	C	-
1275.	*Cyperus pumillus* L. (syn. *Pycerus pumillus* (L.) Nees ssp. *pumilus*)	Cyperaceae	Katghora, Khondra, Madai	Wastelands	C	-
1276.	*Cyperus rotundus* L.	Cyperaceae	Amarkantak, Khudia, Lamni, Marwahi, Pasarkhet, Sarasdol	Open moist places	C	-

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1277.	*Cyperus sanguinolentus* Vahl	Cyperaceae	Amarkantak	Muddy places	C	-
1278.	*Cyperus squarossus* L. (syn. *Mariscus squarossus* (L.) C.B.Cl.)	Cyperaceae	Kota, Lormi	In low-lands	C	Ms
1279.	*Cyperus tenuispica* Steud.	Cyperaceae	Amarkantak, Pasarkhet, Siang	Moist places	C	-
1280.	*Eleocharis atropurpurea* (Retz.) K.B. Presl.	Cyperaceae	Korbi, Pali	Fallow marshy fields in plains and hills	C	-
1281.	*Eleocharis congesta* D. Don	Cyperaceae	Amarkantak	Present in circular clumps in fallow marshy lands, by rivers	C	-
1282.	*Eleocharis palustris* (L.) R.Br. var. *palustris*	Cyperaceae	Pasarkhet	Drains	C	-
1283.	*Eleocharis retroflexa* (Poir.) Urban	Cyperaceae	Katghora	Hills	C	-
1284.	*Fimbristylis acuminata* Vahl	Cyperaceae	Katghora, Pali, Pasarkhet	_	C	-
1285.	*Fimbristylis aestivalis* (Retz.) Vahl var. *aestavalis*	Cyperaceae	Katghora, Khootaghat, Khuria	Hills in tropical and sub-tropical regions	C	-
1286.	*Fimbristylis bisumbellata* (Forsk.) Bub.	Cyperaceae	Amarkantak	Plains, river banks/beds	C	-
1287.	*Fimbristylis complanata* (Retz.) Link.	Cyperaceae	Pasarkhet	Hills, less in plains	R	-
1288.	*Fimbristylis dichotoma* (L.) Vahl	Cyperaceae	Amarkantak, Madai, Neur	Wasteland and hill slopes	C	-
1289.	*Fimbristylis dipsacea* (Rottb.) C.B.Cl.	Cyperaceae	Pasarkhet, Siang	Plains, by river banks	R	-
1290.	*Fimbristylis falcate* (Vahl.) Kunth	Cyperaceae	Amarkantak, Marwahi, Pasan, Pendra	Plains, scurb forests	C	-
1291.	*Fimbristylis fusca* (Nees) C.B.Cl.	Cyperaceae	Achanakmar	-	R	-
1292.	*Fimbristylis miliacea* (L.) Vahl	Cyperaceae	Kudamura, Pasarkhet	Fields and gardens	C	-
1293.	*Fimbristylis ovate* (Burm.f.) Kern.	Cyperaceae	Pali	Plains, forest clearings and moist places	C	-
1294.	*Fimbristylis schoenoides* (Retz.) Vahl	Cyperaceae	Pasarkhet	Roadsides drains	C	-

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1295.	*Fimbristylis tetragona* R.Br.	Cyperaceae	Katghora, Pasarkhet	Banks of ponds	C	-
1296.	*Fimbristylis tomentosa* Vahl	Cyperaceae	Throughout	_	R	-
1297.	*Fuirena ciliaris* (L.) Roxb.	Cyperaceae	Katghora, Kudmura	Hills	C	-
1298.	*Lipocarpha chinensis* (Osbeck) Kern.	Cyperaceae	Amarkantak, Pasarkhet	Marshy places in a around forests, by way sides	C	-
1299.	*Mariscus compactus* (Retz.) Boldingh.	Cyperaceae	Khondra	_	C	-
1300.	*Mariscus concinnus* Schrader ex Nees	Cyperaceae	Achanakmar, Lamni, Marwahi, Pasan, Pendra	_	C	-
1301.	*Rikliella squarrosa* (L.) Raynal	Cyperaceae	Pasan, Pasarkhet	Moist places in forests, sandy river banks	C	-
1302.	*Scirpus articulatus* L. (syn. *Schoenoplectus articulatus* (L.) Palla)	Cyperaceae	Keonchi, Lamni	Marshy places	C	-
1303.	*Scirpus juncoides* Roxb. (syn. *Schoenoplectus juncoides* (Roxb.) Palla)	Cyperaceae	Lamni, Pasan, Katghora	Hills	C	-
1304.	*Scirpus lateriflorus* J.F.Gmelin. [Syn. *Schoenoplectus lateriflorus* (J.F. Gmelin) Lye.]	Cyperaceae	Katghora, Khondra, Pasan	Plains to hills	C	-
1305.	*Scirpus mucronatus* L. (syn. *Schoenoplectus mucronatus* (L.) Palla)	Cyperaceae	Pasarkhet	Marshy areas in hills	C	-
1306.	*Scirpus triangulatus* Roxb.	Cyperaceae	Amarkantak	_	C	Ms
1307.	*Scleria levis* Retz.	Cyperaceae	Amarkantak	Stream in marshy places	C	-
1308.	*Scleria pergracilis* (Nees)Kunth	Cyperaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	-
1309.	*Scleria psilorrhiza* C.B.Cl.	Cyperaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	M
1310.	*Dioscorea belophylla* (Prain)Voight ex Haines	Dioscoreaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra	Mixed forests	C	F, M
1311.	*Dioscorea bulbifera* L.	Dioscoreaceae	Achanakmar, Amadoh, Amarkantak, Keonchi, Lamni	Mixed and sal foests and on slopes of embankments	VU	M
1312.	*Dioscorea hispida* Dennst.	Dioscoreaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Lamni	Hill slopes and mixed forests	VU	M, Ms
1313.	*Dioscorea oppositifolia* L.	Dioscoreaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak	Mixed and sal forests	C / R	M

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1314.	*Dioscorea pentaphylla* L.	Dioscoreaceae	Amadoh, Amarkantak, Khondra, Lamni	Forsts along roadsides	C	M, F
1315.	*Dioscorea pubera* Bl.	Dioscoreaceae	Achanakmar	Mixed and sal forests and on hill slopes	C	F
1316.	*Dioscorea wightii* Hook.f.	Dioscoreaceae	Achanakmar	Mixed dry deciduous forests and along roadsides	C	-
1317.	*Eriocaulon breviscapum* Koern.	Eriocaulaceae	Amarkantak	Flowing stream and drains	R	-
1318.	*Eriocaulon cinereum* R.Br. (syn. *Eriocaulon seiboldianum* Sieb. & Zucc. ex Steud.)	Eriocaulaceae	Amarkantak, Khondra, Pasarkhet	Moist places along rivers and ponds, some times in paddy fields	C	-
1319.	*Eriocaulon longicuspis* Hook.f. (syn. *Eriocaulon polycephalum* Hk.f.)	Eriocaulaceae	Amarkantak	Swamps	R	-
1320.	*Eriocaulon quinquangulare* L.	Eriocaulaceae	Amarkantak	Drains, moist swampy marshy places	C	-
1321.	*Eriocaulon ritchieanum* Ruhl.	Eriocaulaceae	Amarkantak	Water logged	R	-
1322.	*Blyxa auberti* Rich.	Hydrocharitaceae	Pasarkhet, Siang	Ponds	C	-
1323.	*Blyxa octandra* (Roxb.) Planch	Hydrocharitaceae	Kota	Shallow water of ponds and streams	R	M
1324.	*Hydrilla verticiliata* (L.f.) Royle	Hydrocharitaceae	Pasan	Fresh water ponds, ditches, rivers and tanks, often forming dens masses	C	Ms
1325.	*Lagarosiphon alternifolia* (Roxb.) Druce	Hydrocharitaceae	Katghora, Lamni	Stagnant water	C	-
1326.	*Ottelia alismoides* (L.) Pers.	Hydrocharitaceae	Keonchi, Korba	In ponds, lakes and roadside ditches	C	F, M

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1327.	*Vallisneria natans* (Lour.) Hara	Hydrocharitaceae	Pali	Muddy bottom of ponds and ditches	C / R	-
1328.	*Curculigo orchioides* Gaertn.	Hypoxidaceae	Amadoh, Amarkantak, Chada, Lamni	Sal and mixed forest	C	F, M
1329.	*Juncus leschenaultia* Gay (syn. J. *prismatocarpus auct. non* R.Br.)	Juncaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora, Pondu	Water-logged fields	C / R	-
1330.	*Aloe vera* (L.) Burm. f. (syn. *Aloe barbadensis* Mill.)	Liliaceae	Achanakmar, Chada, Lamni	Cultivated in gardens throughout the BR	Plant-ed	Fb, M
1331.	*Asparagus gracilus* Royle ex Baker	Liliaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	-
1332.	*Asparagus racemosus* Willd.	Liliaceae	Amadoh, Amarkantak, Chada, Khondra, Lamni	Throughout the BR	NT	M
1333.	*Chlorophytum arundinaceum* Baker	Liliaceae	Amadoh, Amarkantak, Chada, Lamni, Madai, Pasan, Pendra	Amidst rock boulders, in sal forests and on hill tops	C	F, M
1334.	*Chlorophytum tuberosum* (Roxb.) Baker	Liliaceae	Amarkantak, Khudia, Lamni	Sal forests, amidst rock boulders and in open places among grasses	VU	F, M
1335.	*Drimia indica* (Roxb.) J.P. Jessop. (syn. *Urgenia indica* (Roxb.) Kunth)	Liliaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora	_	VU	M
1336.	*Gloriosa superba* L.	Liliaceae	Amarkantak, Madai, Pasarkhet	Bushes in open forests	VU	M
1337.	*Iphigenia indica* (L.) A. Gray	Liliaceae	Achanakmar, Pasarkhet	Among grasses in the forest floor and wastelands	C	D
1338.	*Musa paradisiaca* L. (syn. *Musa sapientum* L.)	Musaceae	Amarkantak	Cultivated throughout the BR	R	F, Fb, M
1339.	*Najas graminea* Delile	Najadaceae	Pasan	Tanks, ponds and water logged areas	C	-

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1340.	*Aerides multiflorum* Roxb.	Orchidaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak	Epiphyte on sal and its associate	C	-
1341.	*Cymbidium macrorhizon* Lindl.	Orchidaceae	Sonmuda	Leaf litters of forest floor	C	M
1342.	*Epipogium roseum* (D.Don) Lindl.	Orchidaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	-
1343.	*Eulophia cullenii* (Wight) Bl. (syn. *E. flava* (Lindl.) Hook.f.)	Orchidaceae	Lamni	Humus at the edge of forest and as undergrowth in sal forests	C	M
1344.	*Eulophia herbaea* Lindl.	Orchidaceae	Amarkantak	Mixed forests	EN	M
1345.	*Eulophia nuda* Lindl.	Orchidaceae	Amarkantak	Sal forests	C	-
1346.	*Eulophia spectabilis* (Dennst.) Suresh (syn. *Eulophia nuda* Lindl.)	Orchidaceae	Amarkantak	_	C	M
1347.	*Geodorum densiflorum* (Lam.) Schltr.	Orchidaceae	Pasan	Mixed forests	C	Ms
1348.	*Habenaria dentata* (Sw.) Schlecht.	Orchidaceae	Achanakmar	Moist places	R	M
1349.	*Habenaria digitata* Lindl.	Orchidaceae	Achanakmar, Kabirchabutra, Lamni	Humus soil and moist rocky slopes	C	-
1350.	*Habenaria furcifera* Lindl.	Orchidaceae	Amarkantak	Sal forests	R	-
1351.	*Luisia trichorhiza* (Hook.) Bl.	Orchidaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	M
1352.	*Luisia zeylanica* Lindl. (syn. *Luisia teretifolia* Gaud.)	Orchidaceae	Amarkantak	Epiphyte on harra and its associate	R	M
1353.	*Malaxis mackinnonii* (Duthie) Ames.	Orchidaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	-
1354.	*Oberonia ensiformis* (Sm.) Lindl.	Orchidaceae	Amarkantak,	_	R	-
1355.	*Oberonia falconeri* Hook.f.	Orchidaceae	Kabirchabutra	Epiphyte on sal and dead tree branches	C	-
1356.	*Peristylus constrictus* (Lindl.) Lindl.	Orchidaceae	Amarkantak, Lamni	_	C / R	-
1357.	*Peristylus goodyeroides* (D.Don) Lindl.	Orchidaceae	Kabirchabutra	Sandy humus soil	C	-
1358.	*Peristylus lawii* Wight	Orchidaceae	Katghora	Moist places	R	-
1359.	*Peristylus stocksii* (Hook.f.) Kranzl.	Orchidaceae	Amarkantak	As forest undergrowth	R	-
1360.	*Pelatantheria insectifera* (Reichb.f.) Ridley	Orchidaceae	Pasarkhet	Deciduous forests	R	M
1361.	*Platanthera susannae* (L.) Lindl.	Orchidaceae	Amarkantak	In moist shady places of mixed forests	C	-

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1362.	*Rhynchostylis retusa* (L) Bl.	Orchidaceae	Amarkantak, Pasan	Epiphyte on *mangifera indica* and its associates	R	M
1363.	*Vanda tessellata* (Roxb.) Hook. ex G. Don	Orchidaceae	Marwahi, Khondra, Pasan	Epiphyte on *mangifera indica* and its associates	C	M
1364.	*Vanda testacea* (Lindl.) Rceihb. (syn. *Vanda parviflora* Lindl.)	Orchidaceae	Kabirchabutra	Sal and its associates	R	M
1365.	*Acrachne racemosa* (Heyne ex Roem. & Schult.) Ohwi	Poaceae	Lamni	Moist open places	C	-
1366.	*Alloteropsis cimicina* (L.) Stapf	Poaceae	Pasarkhet	Moist open places	C	-
1367.	*Alloteropsis semialata* (R.Br.) Hitchc	Poaceae	Amarkantak	Wasteland and along water	C	-
1368.	*Apluda mutica* L.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Pendra	Desiduous forest	C	Ms
1369.	*Aristida adscensionis* L.	Poaceae	Khootghat, Katghora	Sal forest	C	Ms
1370.	*Aristida cumingiana* Trin. *et* Rupr.	Poaceae	Amarkantak	Moist deciduous forests	R	Ms
1371.	*Aristida setacea* Retz.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Pasan, Pasarkhet	Moist deciduous forests	C/R	Ms
1372.	*Arthraxon hookeri* (Hack.) Henr.	Poaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	-
1373.	*Arthraxon lanceolatus* (Roxb.) Hochst	Poaceae	Khondra	Wasteland, old walls	C	Ms
1374.	*Arthraxon lancifolius* (Trin.) Hochst.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Khondri, Madai	Old walls, eroded hills and in wastelands during rainy season	C	Ms
1375.	*Arthraxon quartinianus* (A.Rich.) Nash	Poaceae	Amarkantak	Tropical region	C	Ms
1376.	*Arundinella pumila* (Hochst.ex A.Rich.) Steud.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Kota, Madai	Sub tropical region	C	Ms
1377.	*Arundinella setosa* Trin. var. *lanifera* C. E.C. Fischer	Poaceae	Madai	Sub tropical region	R	Ms
1378.	*Bambusa arundinacea* (Retz.) Willd.	Poaceae	-	Tropical and subtropical region	C	Ms, T
1379.	*Bambusa bambos* (L.) Vilmorin	Poaceae	Pasan	_	C	-
1380.	*Bothriochloa glabra* (Roxb.) A. Camus	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Kota, Pali	Sub tropical region	C	Ms

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1381.	*Bothriochloa grahamii* (Haines) Bor	Poaceae	Amarkantak	_	Ende-mic	Ms
1382.	*Bothriochloa bladhii* (Retz.) S. T. Blake (syn. *Bothriochloa intermedia* (R.Br.) A.Camus	Poaceae	Amarkantak	_	C	Ms
1383.	*Bothriochloa kuntzeana* (Hack.) Henr.	Poaceae	Amarkantak	Subtropical region	C	Ms
1384.	*Bothriochloa odorata* (Lisboa) A. Camus	Poaceae	Amarkantak	Subtropical region	C	-
1385.	*Bothriochloa pertusa* (L.) A. Camus	Poaceae	Amarkantak	Subtropical region	C	-
1386.	*Brachiaria deflexa* (Schum.) C. E. Hubb.ex Robyns	Poaceae	Lamni	Shaded places and waysides	R	Ms
1387.	*Brachiaria distachya* (L.) Stapf	Poaceae	-	Sandy dunes	C	Ms
1388.	*Brachiaria reptans* (L.) C. A. Gard. & C.E. Hubb.	Poaceae	Throughout the BR	Throughout the BR	C	Ms
1389.	*Capillipedium assimile* (Steud.) A.Camus	Poaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Tropical region	C / R	-
1390.	*Capillipedium huegelii* (Hack.) Stapf	Poaceae	Amarkantak	Endemic	C	-
1391.	*Capillipedium parviflorum* (R.Br.) Stapf	Poaceae	Amarkantak	Tropical region	C / R	-
1392.	*Chionachne koenigii* (Spreng.) Thw.	Poaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Katghora	Throughout the BR	C / R	-
1393.	*Chloris dolichostachya* Lag.	Poaceae	Achanakmar, Khondra	Tropical and subtropicaln region	C	Ms
1394.	*Chloris virgata* Swartz.	Poaceae	Throughout	Tropical and sub tropical region	C	Ms
1395.	*Chrysopogon aciculatus* (Retz.) Trin. (syn. *Andropogon aciculatus* Retz)	Poaceae	Pali	Tropical and sub tropical region	C	
1396.	*Chrysopogon fulvus* (Spreng.) Chiov.	Poaceae	Pali, Katghora	Throughout the BR	C	
1397.	*Coelachne simpliciuscula* (W. & A.ex Steud.) Benth	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Pali, Semra	Throughout the BR	R	
1398.	*Coix gigantea* Koenig. ex Roxb.	Poaceae		Marshy place near river sides	C	Ms
1399.	*Coix lacryma- jobi* L.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Kota, Khondra	Near water bodies and ravine slopes	C	F, M, Ms
1400.	*Cymbopogon martinii* (Roxb.) Wats.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora, Keonchi, Katra,	Grass land of lower slopes	C	Ms, O

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
			Lamni			
1401.	*Cynodon arcuatus* J.Presl. ex K. Presl.	Poaceae	Katghora	_	R	-
1402.	*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Khuria, Pasarkhet, Achanakmar	Throughout the BR	C	M, Ms
1403.	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium* (L.) P. Beauv.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Karidongri, Pasan	Cultivated areas and pastures	C	-
1404.	*Dendrocalamus strictus* (Roxb.) Nees	Poaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Lamni	Dry hilly tracts	C	Ms,
1405.	*Desmostachya bipinnata* (L.) Stapf	Poaceae	Madai	_	C	-
1406.	*Dichanthium annulatum* (Forssk.) Stapf	Poaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Madai, Katghora, Kabirchabutra, Karidongri, Khondra, Pasan, Semra	Forest undergrowth	C	-
1407.	*Dichanthium aristatum* (Poir.) C.E.Hubb.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Along river banks and wasteland	C	-
1408.	*Diectomis fastigiata* (Sw.) Kunth	Poaceae	Pasarkhet	Hill slopes	R	-
1409.	*Digitaria abludens* (Roem. & Schult.) Veldk. [Syn. *Digitaria granularis* (Trin.) Henr.]	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Khuria, Pasarkhet	_	C	-
1410.	*Digitaria bicornis* (Lam.) Roem. & Schult. *Ex* Loud.	Poaceae	Throughout, Kota	Tropical and subtropical plains	C	-
1411.	*Digitaria ciliaris* (Retz.) Koeler [Syn. *Digitaria adcendens* (Kunth) Henr. ssp. *adscendens*]	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Lamni, Pasan, Pali	Plains and hills	C	-
1412.	*Digitaria longiflora* (Retz.) Pers.	Poaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak	Plains	C	-
1413.	*Digitaria setigera* Roth ex R.&S.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Keonchi	Wasteland and road sides	C	-
1414.	*Digitaria stricta* Roth ex Roem. & Schult.	Poaceae	Khondra	Hill slopes	C	-
1415.	*Dimeria connivens* Hack.	Poaceae	Lafa	Forest undergrowth	C	-
1416.	*Dimeria ornithopoda* Trin.var. *ornithopoda*	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora, Khondra, Kota	_	C	-

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1417.	*Echinochloa colonum* (L.) Link.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Lamni , Karidongri, Pasan, Parasi,	Moist places in forest and road sides	C	-
1418.	*Echinocholoa stagnina* (Retz.) P. Beauv.	Poaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Pasan, Semra	_	C	
1419.	*Eleusine indica* (L.) Gaertn.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Pali , Pasan	Cultivated area, road sides and pastures	C	M
1420.	*Elytrophorus spicatus* (Willd.) A. Camus	Poaceae	Katghora, Keonchi, Pasan	_	C	-
1421.	*Eragrostiella bifaria* (Vahl) Bor	Poaceae	Katghora, Madai, Pasarkhet	Rocky plains and hills	C	-
1422.	*Eragrostiella brachyphylla* (Stapf) Bor	Poaceae	Kota, Pasarkhet, Pasan	Plains and waysides grasses	C	-
1423.	*Eragrostis atrovirens* (Desf.) Trin. ex Steud.	Poaceae	Katghora, Lamni, Pasan, Pendra	Moist places in forest, hills	C	-
1424.	*Eragrostis ciliaris* (L.)R. Br.	Poaceae	-	_	C	-
1425.	*Eragrostis coarctata* Stapf	Poaceae	-	_	C	-
1426.	*Eragrostis gangetica* (Roxb.) Steud.	Poaceae	Amarkantak	River banks and streams	C	-
1427.	*Eragrostis japonica* (Thunb.) Trin.	Poaceae	Achanakmar, Katghora, Padaria	Marshy plains	R	-
1428.	*Eragrostis nutans* (Retz.) Nees ex Steud.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora	Plains	R	-
1429.	*Eragrostis pilosa* (L.) P. Beauv.	Poaceae	Khondra, Pali, Pasarkhet	Hilly area	C	-
1430.	*Eragrostis tenella* (L.) P.Beauv. ex R. & S.	Poaceae	Lafa, Katghora	Open plains and lower hills, cultivated areas	C	-
1431.	*Eragrostis tenuifolia* Hochst. ex Steud.	Poaceae	Amarkantak	Hill slopes and clearings	R	-
1432.	*Eragrostis tremula* (Lam.) Hochst. ex Steud.	Poaceae	Katghora, Pali, Pasan	_	C	-
1433.	*Eragrostis unioloides* (Retz.) Nees ex Steud.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora, Pali, Pasan, Lamni	Grassy fields and moist areas	C	-
1434.	*Eriochloa procera* (Retz.) C.E. Hubb.	Poaceae	Neura	Moist locality	R	-
1435.	*Eulalia contorta* (Borogn.) Clayton & Renvoize ex Panigr.	Poaceae	Katghora, Madai	_	C	-

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1436.	*Eulalia trispicata* (Schult.) Henr.	Poaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Siang	Hilly slopes	R	-
1437.	*Hackelochloa granularis* (L.) O. Ktze.	Poaceae	Amarkantak	Fallow cultivated areas	R	-
1438.	*Hemarthria compressa* (L.f.) R.Br.	Poaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak	Marshy places and near streams	C	-
1439.	*Heteropogon contortus* L. (P. Beauv.)	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora, Kota, Korbi, Khudia, Madai, Sarasdol	Hilly slopes and forest undergrowth	C	Ms
1440.	*Hymenachne pseudointerrupta* C. Muell.	Poaceae	Amarkantak	Moist localities	R	Ms
1441.	*Imperata cylindrical* (L.) P.Beauv. var. *major* (Nees) Hubb. ex Hubb.& Vaughan	Poaceae	Amadoh, Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Lamni, Pasan	Open areas in forests	C	M, Ms
1442.	*Isachne globosa* (Thunb.) O. Ktze.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora, Pali	Moist hilly slopes	C / R	Ms
1443.	*Isachne miliacea* Roth	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Hills and fallow fields	R	Ms
1444.	*Ischaemum duthiei* Stapf	Poaceae	Amarkantak	Moist hilly slopes	-	Ms
1445.	*Ischaemum indicum* (Houtt.) Merr.	Poaceae	Achanakmar, Khondra, Kudmura, Pali	Hilly slopes, cultivated areas in hills, marshy places	C	-
1446.	*Ischaemum rugosum* Salisb.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora, Kota	Near fields in plain areas	C	Ms
1447.	*Iseilema laxum* Hack.	Poaceae	Throughout thr BR	River banks	C	Ms
1448.	*Iseilema prostratum* (L.) Anderss.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Keonchi	Hill slopes	C	Ms
1449.	*Leersia hexandra* Swartz.	Poaceae	Pasan	Marshy area	C	Ms
1450.	*Leptochloa chinensis* (L.) Nees	Poaceae	Madai	Plains and cultivated areas	C	Ms
1451.	*Manisuris C.B.Cl.i* (Hack.) Bor	Poaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	Ms
1452.	*Melanocenchris Jacque montii* Jaub. & Spach.	Poaceae	Kota	On rocky hill slopes	C	Ms
1453.	*Mnesithea granularis* (L.) Koenig.	Poaceae	Pasan, Khootghat	_	C	Ms
1454.	*Mnesithea laevis* (Retz.) Kunth (syn. *Rottboellia perforata* Nees)	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Khootaghat, Pasan	Way sides, bushes in scrub forests	R	Ms

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1455.	*Ophiuros exaltatus* (L.) Kuntze	Poaceae	Acahanakmar, Khondra	Found as clumps in plains, dry hills	C	Ms
1456.	*Oplismenus burmannii* (Retz.) P. Beauv.	Poaceae	Amarkantak	Shady hill slopes	C	Ms
1457.	*Oplismenus compositus* (L.) P.Beauv.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Katghora, Kota, Khondra	Shady river banks and forest undergrowth	C	Ms
1458.	*Oryza rufipogon* Griff.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Belghana, Kota, Khondra, Lamni	_	R	Ms
1459.	*Oryza sativa* L.	Poaceae	Lamni	Cultivated	C	F
1460.	*Panicum walense* Mez. (syn. *Panicum austro-asiaticum* Ohwi	Poaceae	Amarkantak	_	-	Ms
1461.	*Panicum notatum* Retz.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Madai	Forest undergrowth	C	Ms
1462.	*Panicum paludosum* Roxb.	Poaceae	Katghora, Pasarkhet, Pasan	Marshy places	C	Ms
1463.	*Panicum psilopodium* Trin.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Pasan	Plains and hills, found in partly submerged condition	C	Ms
1464.	*Panicum repens* L.	Poaceae	Amarkantak	Plains and hills, found in partly submerged condition	C	Ms
1465.	*Panicum sumatrense* Roth ex R. & S.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Pasarkhet, Tehrapani	Hill slopes and forest undergrowth	C	Ms
1466.	*Panicum trypheron* Schult	Poaceae	Amarkantak	Fallow lands and forest undergrowth	-	Ms
1467.	*Paspalidium flavidum* (Retz.) A.Camus	Poaceae	Amarkantak, , Keonchi, Lamni, Madai, Pasan, Pendra	Shaded moist places	C	Ms
1468.	*Paspalidium punctatum* (Burm. f.) A.Camus (syn. *Panicum punctatum* Burm.f.)	Poaceae	Keonchi, Khondra	Plains, near water bodies	C	Ms
1469.	*Paspalum commersonii* Lam. (*Paspalum scrobiculatum* L.)	Poaceae	Amarkantak	Wet places under sal forest	C	-

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1470.	*Paspalum vaginatum* Swartz. (syn. *Paspalum distichum* L.)	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Kota	Tropical and sub-tropical forests, sand binder	C / R	Ms
1471.	*Pennisetum hohenackeri* Hochst ex Steud.	Poaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Water bodies, hilly tract	C	Ms
1472.	*Pennisetum pedicellatum* Trin.	Poaceae	Katghora	Hill slopes, near marshy places	C	Ms
1473.	*Pennisetum polystachion* (L.) Schult.	Poaceae	Katghora	_	C	Ms
1474.	*Perotis indica* (L.) Kuntze.	Poaceae	Katghora, Karidongri, Pasarkhet	Wet or dry sandy soil by ponds	C	Ms
1475.	*Phragmites karka* (Retz.) Trin. ex Steud.	Poaceae	Achanakmar, Pasan , Semra	Plains, along river banks water falls	C	Ms
1476.	*Pogonatherum crinitum* (Thunb.) Kunth	Poaceae	Achanakmar	_	C	M
1477.	*Pogonatherum paniceum* (Lamk.) Hack. (syn. *Pogonatherum saccharoideum* P. Beauv.)	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Siang, Korbi	Slopes, rocky substratum, stream banks	C	M
1478.	*Pseudopogonatherum contortum* (Brongn.) A.Camus	Poaceae	Amarkantak	_	R	-
1479.	*Pseudosorghum fasciculare* (Roxb.) A.Camus	Poaceae	Madai	Forest edges	R	-
1480.	*Rottboellia cochichinensis* (Lour.) Clayton	Poaceae	-	_	C	Ms
1481.	*Rottboellia exaltata* L.f.	Poaceae	Amarkantak	Moist places in forests	C	Ms
1482.	*Saccharum narenga* (Nees ex Steud.) Hack.	Poaceae	Achanakmar	Along road sides, forest edges, damp valleys	C	Ms
1483.	*Saccharum spontaneum* L.	Poaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak	Waste places marshy areas, river banks	C	Ms
1484.	*Sacciolepis indica* (L.) A.Chase	Poaceae	Amarkantak	Marshy places,bunds of paddy fields	C	Ms
1485.	*Sacciolepis interrupta* (Willd.) Stapf	Poaceae	Keonchi	Marshy places	C	Ms

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1486.	*Sacciolepis myosuroides* (R.Br.) A.Chase	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Achanakmar, Katghora, Pasarkhet, Pasan	Marshy places	C	Ms
1487.	*Schizachyrium brevifolium* (Sw.) Nees ex Buse	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Pasan	Dryer localities in wasteland and forests	C	Ms
1488.	*Schizachyrium exile* (Hochst.) Pilger	Poaceae	Pasan	Open places	C	Ms
1489.	*Sehima nervosum* (Rottb.) Stapf	Poaceae	Lafa	Open hilly places	C	Ms
1490.	*Setaria homonyma* (Steud.) Chiov.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	On slopes and forest edges	C / R	Ms
1491.	*Setaria intermedia* Roem. & Schult. (syn. *Setaria tomentosa* (Roxb.) Kunth)	Poaceae	Pasan	Grassy places in wasteland and road sides	C	Ms
1492.	*Setaria italica* (L.) P. Beauv.	Poaceae	Amarkantak	On hill slopes wasteland and road sides	C	Ms
1493.	*Setaria pumila* (Poir.)R. & S. (syn. *Setaria pallide-fusca* (Schum.) Stapf & C.E.Hubb.)	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Karidongri, Lamni, Pasan	Hill slopes and along streams	C	Ms
1494.	*Setaria verticilliata* (L.) P.Beauv.	Poaceae	Lamni	Open grassy Places, hedges and as weeds	C	Ms
1495.	*Sorghum cernuum* (Ard.) Host.	Poaceae	Pasan	Cultivated, as scape and wasteland	C	Ms
1496.	*Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Pendra	Along streams, slopes and in cultivated fields	C	Ms
1497.	*Sorghum nitidum* (Vahl) Pers.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Achanakmar, Madai	Rocky slopes and shady places	C / R	Ms
1498.	*Spodiopogon rhizophorus* (Steud.) Pilger	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Keonchi, Kabirchabutra, Kota	Sandy alluvium in forest edges	R	-
1499.	*S. indicus* auct. non (L.) R.Br.	Poaceae	Amadob	_	C	-

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1500.	*Sporobolus fertilis* (Steud.) W.D.Clayton (syn. *S. indicus* auct. non (L.) R.Br. var. *fertilis* (Steud.) Jovet & Guedes)	Poaceae	Keonchi, Khondra, Lamni	Moist sandy places	C	-
1501.	*Sporobolus indicus* (L.) R.Br.	Poaceae	-	Open places, along roads	C	Ms
1502.	*Themeda caudata* (Nees) A.Camus	Poaceae	Lamni	Slopes forest edges and ravines	R	Ms
1503.	*Themeda laxa* (Anderss.) A.Camus	Poaceae	Achanakmar, Khondra	Cultivated fields and open forest	C	-
1504.	*Themeda quadrivalvis* (L.) O. Ktze.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Pendra	Dry situations on slopes and forest edges	C	Ms
1505.	*Themeda triandra* Forssk.	Poaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Katghora , Kenda	Mised forest dry areas, slopes	C	Ms
1506.	*Thysanolaena maxima* (Roxb.) O. Ktze.	Poaceae	Amarkantak, Achanakmar, Kabirchabutra, Katghora, Lamni	Shady slopes ravines and along streams	-	Ms
1507.	*Urochloa panicoides* P. Beauv.	Poaceae	Amarkantak	Plains and lower slopes	C	F, Ms
1508.	*Vetiveria zizanioides* (L.) Nash	Poaceae	Khuria, Khondra, Achanakmar	Cultivated fields, open places and forest clearings	C	M,Ms, O
1509.	*Monochoria vaginalis* (Burm.f.) Persl. ex Kunth	Pontederiaceae	Amarkantak, Kota, Pasan, Pendra	Common in rice fields and along the margins of ponds, tanks and marshy places	C	F, M
1510.	*Potamogeton crispus* L.	Potamogetonaceae	Khuria	Rivers, stream and tanks	-	F
1511.	*Potamogeton nodosus* Poir.	Potamogetonaceae	Khuria	Ponds, canals, lakes and river banks	C	-
1512.	*Octandrus* Poir. (syn. *Potamogeton javanicus* Hassk.)	Potamogetonaceae	Amarkantak	Ponds	R	F
1513.	*Smilax perfoliata* Lour.	Smilacaceae	-	Bushes near stream embankments	C / R	F, M

S. N.	Name of species	Family	Distribution	Habit/ habitat	Status	Economic Importance
1514.	*Smilax zeylanica* L. (syn. *S. macrophylla* Roxb.)	Smilacaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Khondra, Lamni	Damp valleys	C	M
1515.	*Tacca leontopetaloides* (L.)Kuntz.	Taccaceae	Khondra, Lamni	Sal and mixed forest clearings	C	-
1516.	*Xyris pauciflora* Willd.	Xyridaceae	Katghora, Pasarkhet, Pali	Paddy fields and near drains	C	F, M
1517.	*Costus speciosus* (J. Koenig.) Sm.	Zingiberaceae	Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra, Lamni, Madai	_	VU	F, M
1518.	*Curcuma amada* Roxb.	Zingiberaceae	Madai, Pali	Moist places between rock boulders or near stream	C	M, O
1519.	*Curcuma angustifolia* Roxb.	Zingiberaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Khudia, Lamni, Sarasdol	Sandy alluvial soil of river banks	VU	M
1520.	*Curcuma aromatica* Salisb.	Zingiberaceae	Achanakmar	Forest clearing	C	M, Ms
1521.	*Curcuma caesia* L.	Zingiberaceae	-	_	Cultiv-ated, DD	M, Ms
1522.	*Curcuma longa* L.	Zingiberaceae	-	Cultivated	C	F, M, O
1523.	*Globba marantina* L. (syn. *Globba bulbifera* Roxb.)	Zingiberaceae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Kabirchabutra	Moist places of sal forest	C	F
1524.	*Globba racemosa* Sm.	Zingiberaceae	Amarkantak	Sal forest	R	F
1525.	*Hedychium coronarium* Koenig.	Zingiberaceae	Amarkantak	Moist places	C	M
1526.	*Zingiber capitatum* Roxb.	Zingiberaceae	Achanakmar, Lamni	Sal and mixed forest	C	M
1527.	*Zingiber roseum* (Roxb.) Rosc.	Zingiberaceae	Achanakmar Amarkantak, Khudia, Lamni	Shady places of sal forests	C	M

C= Common, F=food, M=medicine, Ms= Miscellaneus, O=oil, Ento=Entomopathogenic, Hp= Human pathogen, Pp=Plant pathogen, Pr= Parasitic, Wd= Wood decaying, Fer=Fertilizer, R=Rare, Fb=Fiber, T=Timber, CR= Critically Endangered, LR-nt= Low risk- near threatened, LR-lc= Low risk- least concern, VU= Vulnerable

Table 2. List of threatened plant species needs protection in BR:

As per the above floral documentation of Achanakmar- Amarkantak BR, the following 28 species are found under various categories of threats. As per IUCN norms they have been categorized as Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) and Vulnerable (VU). The BR has one critically endangered, five endangered and twenty two vulnerable plants species. Two of them are ferns.

S.N.	Name of species	Common name	Division: Family	Category
1	*Adiantum capillus veneris* L.	Hansraj	Pteridophyta: Adiantaceae	EN
2	*Lygodium flexuosum* (L.) Sw.	-	Pteridophyta: Lygodiaceae	EN
3	*Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees	Kalmegh	Angiosperm: Acanthaceae	VU
4	*Peucedanum nagpurense* Prain	Tejraj	Apiaceae	VU
5	*Rauvolfia serpentina* (L.) Benth.ex Kurz	Sarpagandha	Apocynaceae	CR
6	*Gymnema sylvestre* (Retz.) R.Br. ex Schult.	Gurmar	Asclepiadaceae	VU
7	*Oroxylum indicum* (L.) Vent.	Sheonag	Bignoniaceae	VU
8	*Boswellia serrata* Roxb.	Salai	Burseraceae	VU
9	*Celastrus paniculata* Willd.	Malkangni	Celastraceae	VU
10	*Terminalia chebula* Retz.	Harra	Combretaceae	VU
11	*Phyllanthus emblica* L. (syn. *Emblica officinalis* J. Gaertn.)	Aonla	Euphorbiaceae	VU
12	*Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb.	Bija	Fabaceae	VU
13	*Uraria picta* (Jacq.) Desv. ex DC.		Fabaceae	VU
14	*Litsea glutinosa* (Lour.) CR. Robins	Maida	Lauraceae	VU
15	*Piper longum* L.	Lendi peper	Piperaceae	VU
16	*Plumbago zeylanica* DC.	Chitrak	Plumbaginaceae	VU
17	*Thalictrum foliolosum* DC.	Mameri	Ranunculaceae	VU
18	*Sterculia urens* Roxb.	Kullu	Sterculiaceae	VU
19	*Clerodendrum serratum* (L.) Moon.	Bharangi	Verbenaceae	EN
20	*Acorus calamus* L.	Buch	Araceae	EN
21	*Dioscorea bulbifera* L.	Ratalu	Dioscoreaceae	VU
22	*D. hispida* Denn.	Karuakanda	Dioscoreaceae	VU
23	*Chlorophytum tuberosum* Baker	Safed musali	Liliaceae	VU

S.N.	Name of species	Common name	Division: Family	Category
24	*Drimia indica* (Roxb.) I.P. Jessop (syn.*Urgenia indica* (Roxb.) Kunth)	Jangali Pyaj	Liliaceae	VU
25	*Gloriosa superba* L.	Kaliyari	Liliaceae	VU
26	*Eulophia herbacea* Lindl.		Orchidaceae	EN
27	*Costus speciosus* Sm.	Keokand	Zingiberaceae	VU
28	*Curcuma angustifolia* Roxb.	Tikhur	Zingiberaceae	VU

II. FAUNAL RESOURCES

The faunal resources available in BR are very rich and varied. They consist of soil microbes, helping in decomposition of forest litter, to macrobes like various groups of arthropods (Shadangi and Nath, 2006), scavengers, phytophagous individuals, carnivores in terrestrial ecosystem and omnivorous to carnivorous aquatic individuals. The species reported from this biosphere reserve by different authorities have been grouped in to:

Table 3. Faunal species reported from Achanakmar-Amarkantak BR

S.N.	Name of the species	Family	Distribution in BR	Status
A.	**CHILOPODA**			
1.	*Scolopendra moraltans* Linn.	Scolopendridae	Ataria, Chhaparwa	C
2.	*Scolopendra amaxonica* (Bucharl.)	Scolopendridae	Amarkantak	C
3.	*Cormocephalus dentipes* (Pocock)	Scolopendridae	Amarkantak	C
4.	*Cormocephalus pilosus* Jangl.	Scolopendridae	Amarkantak	C
5.	*Rhysida nuda nuda* (Newport)	Scolopendridae	Amarkantak	C
B.	**BUTTERFLIES**			
6.	*Chilasa clytia* (Linn.)	Papilionidae	Achanakmar	C
7.	*Graphium nomius nomius*(Esper)	Papilionidae	Achanakmar	NR
8.	*Papilio polytes romulus* Cramer	Papilionidae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak	VC
9.	*Papilio demoleus demoleus* Linn.	Papilionidae	Achanakmar, Amarkantak, Tilaidabra	C
10.	*Anapheis aurota aurota* (Fabr.)	Pieridae	Achanakmar	C
11.	*Catopsilia pyranthe pyranthe* (Linn.)	Pieridae	Achanakmar	VC
12.	*Catopsilia crocale* (Cramer)	Pieridae	Achanakmar, Lamni	VC
13.	*Catopsilia pomana* (Fabr.)	Pieridae	Achanakmar	C
14.	*Eurema laeta laeta* Boisduval	Pieridae	Achanakmar	C
15.	*Eurema hecabe simulata* Moore	Pieridae	Throughout BR	VC
16.	*Danaus genutia* (Cramer)	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar, Lamni	VC
17.	*Danaus chrysippus chrysippus* (Linn.)	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar	VC
18.	*Danaus limniace leopardus* (Butler)	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar	C
19.	*Euploea core core* (Cramer)	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar	VC

S.N.	Name of the species	Family	Distribution in BR	Status
20.	*Melanitis leda ismene* (Cramer)	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar	VC
21.	*Mycalesis mineus* (Linn.)	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar	VC
22.	*Mycalesis lepcha davisoni* Moore	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar	C
23.	*Athyma perius* (Linn.)	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar	C
24.	*Athyma selenophora* (Koller)	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar	C
25.	*Charaxes fabius cerynthus* Fruhstorfer	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar	C
26.	*Hypolimnas bolina* (Linn.)	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar	C
27.	*Hypolimnas misippus* (Linn.)	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar	Lc
28.	*Moduza procris procris* (Cramer)	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar	C
29.	*Neptis hylas* Moore	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar	C
30.	*Neptis jumbah* Moore	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar	C
31.	*Phaedyma columella* (Cramer)	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar	C
32.	*Precis atlites* (Linn.)	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar	C
33.	*Precis almana almana* (Linn.)	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar	C
34.	*Precis orithya swinhoei* Butler	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar	C
35.	*Precis hierta hierta* (Fabr.)	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar	C
36.	*Precis lemonias lemonias* (Linn.)	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar, Chhaparwa	C
37.	*Precis iphita iphita* (Cramer)	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar	C
38.	*Phalanta phalantha* (Drury)	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar	C
39.	*Symphaedra nais* (Forster)	Nymphalidae	Achanakmar	C
40.	*Abisara echerius* (Stoll)	Riodinidae	Achanakmar	C
41.	*Castalius rosimon rosimon* (Fabr.)	Lycaenidae	Achanakmar	C
42.	*Euchrysopus phasius* Evans	Lycaenidae	Achanakmar	C
43.	*Narathura* (*Eumolphus*) *amantes* (Hewitson)	Lycaenidae	Achanakmar	C
44.	*Narathura* (*Atrax*) *atrax* (Hewitson)	Lycaenidae	Achanakmar	C
45.	*Rapala iarbus sorya* Koller	Lycaenidae	Achanakmar	C
46.	*Spindasis vulcanus vulcanus* Fabr.	Lycaenidae	Achanakmar	C
47.	*Syntarucus plinius* (Fabr.)	Lycaenidae	Achanakmar	C
48.	*Badamia exclamationis* (Fabr.)	Hesperiidae	Achanakmar	C
49.	*Caprona ransonnetti* (Felder)	Hesperiidae	Achanakmar	C
50.	*Caltoris kumara* (Moore)	Hesperiidae	Achanakmar	C
51.	*Caltoris farri* (Moore)	Hesperiidae	Achanakmar	C
52.	*Suastus gremius* Fabr.	Hesperiidae	Achanakmar	C
53.	*Spialia galaba* (Fabr.)	Hesperiidae	Achanakmar	C
54.	*Udaspes folus* (Cramer)	Hesperiidae	Achanakmar	VC
C.	**MOTH**			
55.	*Xyleutes strix* (Linnaeus)	Cossidae	Chhaparwa	C
56.	*Zeuzera* sp.	Cossidae	Ataria	C
57.	*Agathodes ostentalis* Hubner	Pyralidae	Tilaidabra	C
58.	*Diaphania indica* (Saunders)	Pyralidae	Ataria	C
59.	*Nausinoe geometralis* (Guenee)	Pyralidae	Ataria	C
60.	*Sameodes cancellalis* (Zeller)	Pyralidae	Tilaidabra	C
61.	*Spoladea recurvalis* (Fabricus)	Pyralidae	Tilaidabra	C
62.	*Tyspanodes linealis* (Moore)	Pyralidae	Tilaidabra	C

S.N.	Name of the species	Family	Distribution in BR	Status
63.	*Eupterote* sp.	Eupterotidae	Chhaparwa	C
64.	*Actias selene* (Hubner)	Saturniidae	Chhaparwa	C
65.	*Antheraea paphia* (Linnaeus) (Syn. *A. mylitta* Drury)	Saturniidae	Marwahi	C
66.	*Hyposidra talaca* (Walker)	Geometridae	Marwahi	C
67.	*Macaria faciata* (Fabricius)	Geometridae	Chhaparwa	C
68.	*Clanis* sp.	Sphingidae	Ataria	C
69.	*Marumba dyras dyras* (Walker)	Sphingidae	Ataria	C
70.	*Oxyambulyx* sp.	Sphingidae	Ataria	C
71.	*Psilogramma menephron menephron* (Cramer)	Sphingidae	Marwahi	C
72.	*Theretra alecto alecto*(Linnaeus)	Sphingidae	Ataria	C
73.	*Theretra boisduvali* (Bugnion)	Sphingidae	Chhaparwa	C
74.	*Theretra oldenlandiae oldenlandiae* (Fabricius)	Sphingidae	Lamni	C
75.	*Episparis varialis* Walker	Noctuidae	Chhaparwa	C
76.	*Fodina* sp.	Noctuidae	Tilaidobra	C
77.	*Paectes subapicalis* Walker	Noctuidae	Amarkantak, Jagatpur, Chada	C
78.	*Polytela gloriosae* Fabricius	Noctuidae	Marwahi	C
79.	*Trisula variegata* Moore	Noctuidae	Chhaparwa	C
80.	*Euproctis* sp.	Lymantriidae	Ataria	C
81.	*Cerura liturata* Walker	Notodontidae	Chhaparwa	C
82.	*Phalera raya* Moore	Notodontidae	Ataria	C
83.	*Mimeusemia* sp.	Agaristidae	Ataria	C
84.	*Asota caricae* (Fabricius)	Hypsiidae	Ataria	C
85.	*Creatonotus lactineus* Cramer	Arctiidae	Ataria	C
86.	*Macrobrochis gigas* (Walker)	Arctiidae	Ataria	C
87.	*Olepa ricini* (Fabricius)	Arctiidae	Marwahi	C
88.	*Phissama transiens* (Walker)	Arctiidae	Ataria	C
89.	*Parasa* sp.	Limacodidae	Ataria	C
90.	*Adoretus bimarginatus* Ohaus	Scarabaeidae	Achanakmar, Chhaparwa	C
91.	*Adoretus lasiopygus* Burmeister	Scarabaeidae	Achanakmar, Chhaparwa	C
92.	*Adoretus limbatus* Blanchard	Scarabaeidae	Achanakmar, Chhaparwa, Kewachi	C
93.	*Anomala biharensis* Arrow	Scarabaeidae	Achanakmar, Chhaparwa	C
94.	*Anomala dorsalis* (Fabricius)	Scarabaeidae	Achanakmar, Marwahi, Kewachi	C
95.	*Anomala ruficapilla* Burmeister	Scarabaeidae	Achanakmar, Chhaparwa	C
96.	*Anomala rugosa* Arrow	Scarabaeidae	Achanakmar, Chhaparwa	C
97.	*Catharsius molossus* (Linnaeus)	Scarabaeidae	Achanakmar, Chhaparwa, Lamni	C
98.	*Catharsius sagax* Queensland	Scarabaeidae	Achanakmar, Marwahi, Kewachi	C

S.N.	Name of the species	Family	Distribution in BR	Status
99.	*Clinteria klugi* (Hope)	Scarabaeidae	Achanakmar, Chhaparwa, Jhandidongri	C
100.	*Gymnopleurus cynaeus* (Fabricus)	Scarabaeidae	Achanakmar, Lamni	C
101.	*Gymnopleurus gemmatus* Harold	Scarabaeidae	Achanakmar, Lamni	C
102.	*Gymnopleurus sinuatus* (Olivier)	Scarabaeidae	Achanakmar, Chhaparwa, Ataria	C
103.	*Heliocopris bucephalus* (Fabricus)	Scarabaeidae	Achanakmar, Ataria	C
104.	*Holotrichia problematica* Brenske	Scarabaeidae	Achanakmar, Chhaparwa, Lamni	C
105.	*Hybosorus orientalis* Westwood	Scarabaeidae	Achanakmar, Chhaparwa	C
106.	*Mimela inscripta* (Nonfried)	Scarabaeidae	Achanakmar, Chhaparwa	C
107.	*Onthophagus catta* (Fabricius)	Scarabaeidae	Achanakmar, Chhaparwa, Motinala	C
108.	*Onthophagus bonasus* (Fabricius)	Scarabaeidae	Achanakmar, Chhaparwa	C
109.	*Onthophagus pactolus* (Fabricius)	Scarabaeidae	Achanakmar, Lamni	C
110.	*Phyllognathus dionysius* (Fabricius)	Scarabaeidae	Achanakmar, Chhaparwa, Keonchi	C
111.	*Scarabaeus sanctus* (Fabricius)	Scarabaeidae	Achanakmar, Ataria, Marwahi	C
112.	*Hoplocerambyx spinicornis* Newman	Cerambycidae	Achanakmar, Chada, Jagatpur	C
113.	*Alaus sordidus* Westwood	Cerambycidae	Achanakmar, Chada, Jagatpur	C
D.	**CRICKET**			
114.	Monster Cricket, *Schizodactylus monstrosus* (Drury)	-	Achanakmar	R
E.	**PISCES**			
115.	Giant Snake- head Murrel, *Channa marulius* (Buch. – Ham.)	Channidae	Achanakmar	LR-nt
116.	Air breathing cat fish, *Clarias batrachus* (Linnaeus)	Clariidae	Achanakmar	VU
117.	Indian Carplet, *Amblypharyngodon mola* (Hamilton-Buchanan)	Cyprinidae	Achanakmar	LR-lc
118.	Catla, *Catla catla* (Ham. – Buch.)	Cyprinidae	Achanakmar	VU
119.	Mrigal, *Cirrhinus mrigala* (Ham. – Buch.)	Cyprinidae	Achanakmar	LR-nt
120.	Flying Barb, *Esomus danricus* (Ham. – Buch.)	Cyprinidae	Achanakmar	LR-lc
121.	Bata, *Labeo bata* (Ham. – Buch.)	Cyprinidae	Achanakmar	LR-nt
122.	Orange Fin Labeo or Kalbasu, *Labeo calbasu* (Ham. – Buch.)	Cyprinidae	Ponds and dams of BR	LR-nt
123.	Rohu, *Labeo rohita* (Ham. – Buch.)	Cyprinidae	Dams of Achanakmar	LR-nt
124.	Olive Carp, *Puntius sarana sarana* (Ham. – Buch.)	Cyprinidae	Achanakmar	VU
125.	Stigma Barb, *Puntius sophore*	Cyprinidae	Achanakmar	LR-nt

S.N.	Name of the species	Family	Distribution in BR	Status
	(Ham. – Buch.)			
126.	Bar-eyed Goby, *Glossogobius giuris* (Ham. – Buch.)	Gobiidae	Achanakmar	LR-nt
127.	*Nandus nandus* (Ham. – Buch)	Nandidae	Achanakmar	LR-nt
128.	Chital, *Notopterus chitala* (Ham. – Buch)	Notopteridae	Achanakmar	EN
129.	Stinging Catfish, *Heteropneustes fossilis* (Bloch.)	Heteroneustidae	Achanakmar	VU
130.	Fresh water Shark, *Wallago attu* (Schneider)	Siluridae	Achanakmar	LR-nt
F.	**AMPHIBIANS**			
131.	Indian Skipping Frog, *Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis* (Schneider)	Ranidae	Chhaparwa, Ataria	LR-nt
132.	Indian Bull Frog, *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus* (Daudin)	Ranidae	Chhaparwa, Ataria	VU
133.	Leith's Frog, *Indirana leithii* (Boulenger)	Ranidae	Diyawan Pahari, Achanakmar	VU
134.	Cricket Frog, *Limnonectes limnocharis* (Boie)	Ranidae	Amarkantak Chhaparwa, Manjhi-Dongri,	VU
135.	*Tomopterna breviceps* (Schneider)	Ranidae	Manjhi- Dongri, Amarkantak, Chhaparwa	C
136.	Marbled Balloon Frog, *Uperodon systoma* (Schneider)	Hylidae	Manjhi -Dongri, Amarkantak, Chhaparwa, Lamni	LR-nt
137.	*Microhyla ornata* (Dumeril and Bibron)	Hylidae	Manjhi- Dongri, Amarkantak, Chhaparwa, Lamni	C
138.	Indian Tree Frog, *Polypedates maculatus* (Grey)	Hylidae	Kewachi, Manjhi-Dongri	LR-lc
139.	Sacred Grove Bush Frog, *Philautus sanctisilvaticus* Das & Chanda	Hylidae	Amarkantak	CR
140.	Common Asian Toad, *Bufo melanostictus* Schneider	Bufonidae	Amarkantak, Chhaparwa	C
141.	Kollegal ground gecko, *Cyrtodactylus collegalensis* (Beddome)	Gekkonidae	Manjhi -Dongri	LR-lc
142.	*Hemidactylus brookii* Grey	Gekkonidae	Chhaparwa, Maniari river	C
143.	Indian Garden Lizard, *Calotes versicolor* (Daudin)	Agamidae	Diyawan	VC
144.	*Psammophilus blanfordanus* (Stoliczka)	Agamidae	Manjhi- Dongri	C
145.	Fan Throated Lizard, *Sitana ponticeriana* Cuvier	Agamidae	Marwahi Bharosang, Khudiya dam	LR-lc
146.	Keeled Grass Skink, *Mabuya carinata* (Schneider)	Scincidae	Chhaparwa, Ataria	LR-lc

S.N.	Name of the species	Family	Distribution in BR	Status
147.	Bronze Grass Shink, *Mabuya macularius* (Blyth)	Scincidae	Maniyari river, Chhaparwa, Ataria	VC
148.	Bengal Monitor, *Varanus bengalensis* (Linnaeus)	Varanidae	Jhandi road	VU
149.	Indian Rock Python, *Python molurus molurus* (Linnaeus)	Boidae	Khudiya dam, Lamni	LR-nt
150.	Common Indian Krait, *Bungarus caeruleus* (Schneider)	Elapidae	Ataria	LR-nt
151.	Buf -striped Keelback, *Amphiesma stolata* (Linnaeus)	Colubiridae	Sarasdol road	LR-nt
152.	Bronzeback tree snake, *Dendrelaphis tristis* Daudin	Colubiridae	Sahastradhara	LR-lc
153.	Common Wolf Snake, *Lycodon aulicus* (Linnaeus)	Colubiridae	Satta pani, Bilaspur	LR-lc
154.	Indian Rat Snake, *Ptyas mucosus mucosus* (Linnaeus)	Colubiridae	Ataria	LR-nt
155.	Checkered Keel-back Water Snake *Xenochrophis piscator* (Schneider)	Colubiridae	Bharosang, Marwahi	LR-lc
G.	**AVES**			
156.	Bar-headed Goose, *Anser indicus* (Latham)	Anatidae	Maniari Dam	C
157.	Pintail, *Anas acuta* Linnaeus	Anatidae	-	C
158.	Spot Bill Duck, *Anas poecilorhyncha poecilorhyncha* Forster	Anatidae	Maniari Dam	C
159.	Gadwall, *Anas strepera strepera* Linnaeus	Anatidae	-	C
160.	Common Pochard, *Aythya ferina* (Linnaeus)	Anatidae	-	C
161.	White eyed Pochard or Ferruginous Duck, *Aythya nyroca* (Guldenstadt)	Anatidae	-	LR-nt
162.	Tufted Pochard, *Aythya fuligula* (Linnaeus)	Anatidae	-	C
163.	The Cotton Teal, *Nettapus coromandelianus* (Gmelin)	Anatidae	Maniari Dam	C
164.	The Comb Duck, *Sarkidiornis melanotos* (Pennant)	Anatidae	Maniari Dam	C
165.	Brahminy Duck, *Tadorna ferruginea* (Pallas) (Syn. *Casarca ferruginea* (Vroeg.))	Anatidae	-	C
166.	The Common Kingfisher, *Alcedo atthis* (Linnaeus)	Alcedinidae	-	C
167.	Lesser-Pied Kingfisher, *Ceryle rudis* (Linnaeus)	Alcedinidae	-	C
168.	The White-breasted Kingfisher, *Halcyon smyrnensis* (Linnaeus)	Alcedinidae	-	C
169.	The Marsh Harrier, *Circus aeruginosus* (Linnaeus)	Accipitridae	-	C

S.N.	Name of the species	Family	Distribution in BR	Status
170.	Black-winged Kite, *Elanus caeruleus* (Desfontaines)	Accipitridae	-	C
171.	Asian White-backed Vulture, *Gyps* (*Pseudogyps*) *bengalensis* (Gmelin)	Accipitridae	-	CR
172.	Common Pariah Kite, *Milvus migrans govinda* (Boddaert)	Accipitridae	-	C
173.	The White Scavenger Vulture, *Neophron percnopterus* (Linnaeus)	Accipitridae	-	C
174.	Indian Black Vulture or King Vulture, *Torgos* (*Sarcogyps*) *calvus* (Scopoli)	Accipitridae	-	LR-nt
175.	The Grey Heron, *Ardea cinerea* (Linnaeus)	Ardeidae	-	C
176.	Purple Heron, *Ardea purpurea manilensis* Meyen	Ardeidae	-	C
177.	Indian Pond Heron or Paddy Bird, *Aredeola grayii grayii* (Sykes)	Ardeidae	-	C
178.	Cattle Erget, *Bubulcus ibis coromandus* (Boddaert)	Ardeidae	Lamni, Lormi	C
179.	Little Erget, *Egretta garzetta garzetta* (Linnaeus)	Ardeidae	Lamni, Lormi	C
180.	Ashy-Crown Finch Lark, *Eremopterix grisea* (Scopoli)	Alaudidae	-	C
181.	The Crested Lark, *Galerida cristata chendoola* (Franklin)	Alaudidae	-	C
182.	House Swift, *Apus* (*Micropus*) *affinis* Gray	Apodidae	-	C
183.	White Rumped Spinetail, *Chaetura sylvatica* (Tickell)	Apodidae	-	C
184.	Indian Pied Hornbill, *Anthracoceros malabaricus malabaricus* (Gmelin)	Bucerotidae	-	C
185.	Common Grey Hornbill, *Tockus birostris* (Scopoli)	Bucerotidae	-	C
186.	Stone- Curlew, *Burhinus oedicnemus indicus* (Salvadori)	Burhinidae	-	C
187.	Great Stone Plover, *Esacus magnirostris recurvirostris* (Cuvier)	Burhinidae	-	LR-nt
188.	Large Cockoo Shrike, *Coracina novaehollandia* (Gmelin)	Campiphagidae	-	C
189.	Orange Minivet, *Pericrocotus flammeus flammeus* (Forster)	Campiphagidae	-	C
190.	Small Minivet, *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus cinnamomeus* (Linnaeus)	Campiphagidae	-	C

S.N.	Name of the species	Family	Distribution in BR	Status
191.	Jack snipe, *Capella minima* (Brunnich)	Charadridae		
192.	Black tailed Godwit, *Limosa limosa* (Linnaeus)	Charadridae	-	C
193.	Sand Piper, *Tringa totanus* (Linnaeus)	Charadridae	-	C
194.	Common Sand Piper, *Tringa* (*Actitis*) *hypoleucos* Linnaeus	Charadridae	-	C
195.	Red Wattled Lapwing, *Vanellus* (*Lobivanellus*) *indicus* (Boddaert)	Charadridae	-	C
196.	The Yellow Wattled Lapwing, *Vanellus malabaricus* (Boddaert)	Charadridae	-	C
197.	White- necked Stork, *Ciconia* (*Dissoura*) *episcopus episcopus* (Boddaert)	Ciconidae	-	C
198.	Indian Emerald or Bronze winged Dove, *Chalcophaps indica indica* (Linnaeus)	Columbidae	-	C
199.	Indian Spotted Dove, *Streptopelia chinensis suratensis* (Gmelin)	Columbidae	Chhaparwa, Lamni, Tilaidabra, Shivtarai	C
200.	Red-Turtle Dove, *Streptopelia tranquebarica* Hermann	Columbidae	-	C
201.	Common Green Pigeon, *Treron* (*Crocopus*) *phoenicoptera phoenicoptera* (Latham)	Columbidae	Achanakmar, Lamni	C
202.	Jungle Nightjar, *Caprimulgus indicus indicus* Latham	Caprimulgidae	-	C
203.	The Little Indian Nightjar, *Caprimulgus asiaticus asiaticus* Latham	Caprimulgidae	Throughout BR	C
204.	Franklin`s or Allied Nightjar, *Caprimulgus affinis monticola* Franklin	Caprimulgidae	-	C
205.	Northern Roller or Blue Jay, *Coracias benghalensis benghalensis* (Linnaeus)	Coracidae	-	C
206.	Indian Jungle -Crow, *Corvus macrorhynchos* Wagler	Corvidae	Throughout BR	C
207.	The House Crow, *Corvus splendens splendens* Vieillot	Corvidae	Amarkantak, Lamni	C
208.	The Tree- Pie, *Dendrocitta vagabunda vagabunda* (Latham)	Corvidae	Amarkantak, Jagatpur	C
209.	Indian Cuckoo, *Cuculus micropterus micropterus* Gould	Cuculidae	-	C
210.	Common Hawk-Cuckoo or Brain fever Bird, *Cuculus* (*Heirococcyx*) *varius* (Vahl)	Cuculidae	-	C
211.	Pied Crested Cuckoo, *Clamator jacobinus serratus* (Sparrman)	Cuculidae	-	C

S.N.	Name of the species	Family	Distribution in BR	Status
212.	The Crow-Pheasant or Coucal, *Centropus sinensis parroti* Stresemann	Cuculidae	-	C
213.	The Koel, *Eudynamys scolopacea scolopacea* (Linnaeus)	Cuculidae	Lamni	C
214.	King Crow or South Indian Black Drongo, *Dicrurus adsimilis macrocercus* Vieillot (Syn. *D. macrocercus* Vieillot)	Dicruridae	-	C
215.	Southern Large Racket–tailed Drongo, *Dicrurus paradiseus paradiseus* (Linneus)	Dicruridae	-	C
216.	Crested Bunting, *Melophus lathami* (Gray)	Emberizidae	-	C
217.	The Kestrel, *Falco tinnunculus* Linnaeus	Falconidae	-	C
218.	The Indian Courser, *Cursorius coromandelicus* (Gmelin)	Glareolidae	-	C
219.	Saras Crane, *Grus* (*Antigone*) *antigone* (Linnaeus)	Gruidae	-	VU
220.	Dusky Crag Martin, *Hirundo* (*Riparia*) *concolor* Sykes	Hirundinidae	-	C
221.	The Indian Wire-tailed Swallow, *Hirundo smithii* Leach	Hirundinidae	-	C
222.	Indian Cliff Swallow, *Hirundo fluvicola* Blyth	Hirundinidae	-	C
223.	Gold fronted Bulbul, *Chloropsis aurifrons* (Temminck)	Irenidae	-	C
224.	Gold Mantled Chloropsis, *Chloropsis cochinchinensis* (Gmelin)	Irenidae	-	C
225.	The Pheasant- tailed Jacana, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* (Scopoli)	Jacanidae	-	C
226.	The Bronze- winged Jacana, *Metopidius indicus* (Latham)	Jacanidae	-	C
227.	The Bay- backed Shrike, *Lanius vittatus* Valenciennes	Lanidae	-	C
228.	The Rufous- backed Shrike, *Lanius schach* Linnaeus	Lanidae	-	C
229.	The River Tern, *Sterna aurantia* Gray	Laridae	-	C
230.	Crimson – throated Barbet *Megalaima haemacephala indica* (Latham)	Megalaimidae Or Capitonidae	-	C
231.	Large Green Barbet, *Megalaima zeylanica caniceps* (Franklin)	Megalaimidae Or Capitonidae	-	C
232.	The Common or Green Bee- eater, *Merops orientalis* Latham	Meropidae	-	C

S.N.	Name of the species	Family	Distribution in BR	Status
233.	Indian Tree Pipit, *Anthus hodgsoni* Richmond	Motacillidae	-	C
234.	Paddy Field Pipit, *Anthus novaeseelandiae waitei* Gmelin	Motacillidae	-	C
235.	The White Wagtail, *Motacilla alba alba* Linnaeus	Motacillidae	-	C
236.	Yellow- headed Wagtail, *Motacilla citreola* Pallas	Motacillidae	-	C
237.	The Large Pied Wagtail, *Motacilla maderaspatensis* Gmelin	Motacillidae	-	C
238.	The Shama, *Copsychus malabaricus* (Scopoli) (Syn. *Kittacincla malabarica* (Scopoli))	Muscicapidae	Achanakmar	C
239.	The Magpie-Robin or Dhayal, *Copsychus saularis* (Linnaeus)	Muscicapidae	-	C
240.	The Blue Rock- Thrush, *Monticola solitarius pandoo* (Sykes) (Syn. *M. solitaria* (Linnaeus)	Muscicapidae	-	C
241.	Tickell`s Redbreasted Blue Fly catcher, *Muscicapa tickelliae tickelliae* (Blyth)	Muscicapidae	-	C
242.	Tailor Bird, *Orthotomus sutorius* (Pennant)	Muscicapidae	-	C
243.	The Ashy Wren-Warbler, *Prinia socialis* Sykes	Muscicapidae	Amarkantak	C
244.	Jungle Wren- Warbler, *Prinia sylvatica* Jerdon	Muscicapidae	-	C
245.	White browed Fantail Fly catcher, *Rhipidura* (*Leucocirca*) *aureola aureola* Lesson	Muscicapidae	-	C
246.	The Pied Bush- Chat, *Saxicola caprata* (Linnaeus)	Muscicapidae	-	C
247.	The Indian Robin, *Saxicoloides fulicata* (Linnaeus)	Muscicapidae	-	C
248.	Peninsular Indian Paradise Flycatcher, *Terpsiphone paradisi* (Linnaeus)	Muscicapidae	-	C
249.	Purple Sunbird, *Nectarinia asiatica asiatica* (Latham) (Syn. *Cinnyris asiatica* (Latham)	Nectariniidae	-	C
250.	Purple- Rumped Sunbird, *Nectarinia zeylonica* (Linnaeus) (Syn. *Cinnyris zeylonica* (Linnaeus))	Nectariniidae	-	C
251.	Golden Oriole, *Oriolus oriolus kundoo* Sykes	Oriolidae	-	C
252.	The Black headed Oriole, *Oriolus xanthornus* (Linnaeus)	Oriolidae	-	C

S.N.	Name of the species	Family	Distribution in BR	Status
253.	Indian Grey Tit, *Parus major stupae* Koelz.	Paridae	-	C
254.	Little Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax niger* (Vieillot)	Phalacrocoracidae	-	C
255.	Indian Shag, *Phalacrocorax fuscicollis* Stephens	Phalacrocoracidae	-	C
256.	The Common or Grey Quail, *Coturnix coturnix* (Linnaeus)	Phasianidae	Achanakmar	C
257.	The Painted Partridge, *Francolinus pictus* (Jardine & Selby)	Phasianidae	Achanakmar	C
258.	South Indian Grey Partridge, *Francolinus pondicerianus pondicerianus* (Gmelin)	Phasianidae	Achanakmar	C
259.	The Red Jungle-fowl, *Gallus gallus murghi* Robinson & Kloss	Phasianidae	Lamni, Achanakmar	C
260.	The Common Peafowl, *Pavo cristatus* Linnaeus	Phasianidae	Lamni	C
261.	The Jungle Bush- Quail, *Perdicula asiatica asiatica* (Latham)	Phasianidae	-	C
262.	Northern or Lesser Golden-backed Woodpecker, *Dinopium benghalense benghalense* (Linnaeus) (*Syn. Brachypternus benghalensis*) (Linnaeus)	Picidae	Achanakmar, Lamni, Tilaidabra	C
263.	Rufous-Woodpecker, *Micropternus brachyurus phaioceps* Blyth	Picidae	-	C
264.	Yellow- fronted Pied, *Picoides mahrattensis mahrattensis* (Latham) (Syn. *Dryobates mahrattensis*) (Lantham))	Picidae	-	C
265.	Southern Brown-crowned Pygmy Woodpecker, *Picoides (Dendrocopos) nanus hardwickii* (Jerdon)	Picidae	-	C
266.	Indian Pitta, *Pitta brachyura brachyura* (Linnaeus)	Pittidae	-	C
267.	Yellow-throated sparrow, *Petronia* (*Gymnorhis*) *xanthocollis* (Burton)	Ploceidae	-	C
268.	The House- sparrow, *Passer domesticus* (Linnaeus)	Ploceidae	Amarkantak, Karanjia, Gorakhpur, Chhaparwa	C
269.	The Baya or Common Weaver-Bird, *Ploceus philippinus philippinus* (Linnaeus)	Ploceidae	-	C
270.	White- throated Munia, *Lonchura* (*Uroloncha*) *malabarica*(Linnaeus)	Ploceidae	-	C
271.	Spotted Munia, *Lonchura* (*Uroloncha*) *punctulata punctulata* (Linnaeus)	Ploceidae	-	C

S.N.	Name of the species	Family	Distribution in BR	Status
272.	Dabchick, *Podiceps ruficollis capensis* (Pallas)	Podicipedidae	-	C
273.	The Rose-ringed parakeet, *Psittacula krameri manillensis* (Bechstein)	Psittacidae	-	C
274.	Large Indian Parakeet, *Psittacula eupatria eupatria* (Linnaeus)	Psittacidae	-	C
275.	Southern Blossom- headed Parakeet, *Psittacula cyanocephala cyanocephala* (Linnaeus)	Psittacidae	-	C
276.	Indian Sandgrouse, *Pterocles exustus erlangeri* (Neumann)	Pteroclididae	Chhaparwa	C
277.	Red- vented Bulbul, *Pycnonotus* (*Molpastes*) *cafer humayuni* Deignan	Pycnonotidae	Amarkantak	C
278.	The White- breasted Waterhen, *Amaurornis phoenicurus chinensis* (Boddaert)	Rallidae	-	C
279.	Brown Crake *Amaurornis akool akool* (Sykes)	Rallidae	-	C
280.	The Coot, *Fulica atra atra* Linnaeus	Rallidae	-	C
281.	The Indian Moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus indica* (Blyth.)	Rallidae	-	C
282.	Purple Moorhen *Porphyrio porphyrio* (Linnaeus)	Rallidae	-	C
283.	Wood snipe, *Gallinago nemoricola* Hodgson	Scolopacidae	Amarkantak	C
284.	The chestnut- bellied Nuthatch, *Sitta castanea* Lesson	Sittidae	Amarkantak, Jagatpur	C
285.	Southern Spotted Owlet, *Athene brama brama* (Temminck)	Strigidae	-	C
286.	The Indian Great Horned - Owl, *Bubo bubo bengalensis* (Franklin)	Strigidae	Lamni	C
287.	The Brown Fish-Owl, *Bubo* (*Ketupa*) *zeylonensis leschenault* (Gmelin)	Strigidae	-	C
288.	Southern Mottled Wood-Owl, *Strix ocellata ocellata* (Lesson)	Strigidae	-	C
289.	The Jungle Myna, *Acridotheres fuscus* (Wagler)	Sturnidae	-	C
290.	The Common Myna, *Acridotheres tristis tristis* (Linnaeus)	Sturnidae	Amarkantak, Chhaparwa	C
291.	Black headed Myna, *Sturnus* (*Temenuchus*) *pagodarum*(Gmelin)	Sturnidae	-	C
292.	Large- grey Babbler, *Turdoides malcolmi* (Sykes)	Silvidae	-	C
293.	Peninsular Jungle Babbler, *Turdoides striatus orientalis* (Jerdon)	Silvidae	-	C

S.N.	Name of the species	Family	Distribution in BR	Status
294.	Black Ibis, *Pseudibis papillosa papillosa* (Temminck)	Threskiormithidae	-	C
295.	The Barn- or Screech- Owl, *Tyto alba stertens* Hartert	Titonidae	-	C
296.	The Hoopoe, *Upupa epops* Linnaeus	Upupidae	-	C
297.	The White-eye, *Zostrops palpebrosa palpebrosa* (Temminck)	Zosteropidae	-	C
H.	**MAMMALS**			
298.	Bison, *Bos gaurus gaurus* Smith	Bovidae	Achanakmar, Marwahi, Lormi, Lamni	VU
299.	Nilgai, *Boselaphus tragocamelus* (Pallas)	Bovidae	Achanakmar	LR-lc
300.	Chinkara or Indian gazelle, *Gazella dorcas* (Linnaeus)	Bovidae	Lamni	LR-lc
301.	Chausingha or Four horned antelope, *Tetracerus quadricornis* (Blainville)	Bovidae	Achanakmar, Lamni	VU
302.	Spotted deer, *Axis axis axis* (Erxleben)	Cervidae	Achanakmar, Manihari river, Lamni	LR-lc
303.	Sambhar, *Cervus unicolor niger* (Blainville)	Cervidae	Achanakmar, Khudia, Kota, Lamni	LR-lc
304.	Barking deer, *Muntiacus muntjak* (Zimmermann)	Cervidae	Lamni, Achanakmar	LR-lc
305.	Wild Boar, *Sus scrofa* Linnaeus	Suidae	Achanakmar, Marwahi	LR-lc
306.	Asian Jackal, *Canis aureus* Linnaeus	Canidae	Marwahi, Lamni	LR-lc
307.	Bhediya or Indian Wolf, *Canis lupus pallipes* Sykes	Canidae	Lamni	LR-nt
308.	Indian Wild Dog, *Cuon alpinus* (Pallas)	Canidae	Lamni	VU
309.	Lomri or Bengal Fox, *Vulpes bengalensis* (Shaw)	Canidae	Lamni	LR-nt
310.	Jungle Cat, *Felis chaus kutas* Pearson	Felidae	Lamni	LR-nt
311.	Panther or Leopard, *Panthera pardus fusca* (Meyer)	Felidae	Achanakmar, Marwahi, Lamni	VU
312.	Tiger, *Panthera tigris* (Linnaeus)	Felidae	Achanakmar, Lamni	EN
313.	Lakarbaggha or Striped Hyna, *Hyaena hyaena* (Linnaeus)	Hynaenidae	Marwahi, Achanakmar, Lamni	LR-nt
314.	Bijoo, or Ratel, *Mallivora capensis indica* (Kerr)	Mustelidae	Lamni	LR-nt
315.	Indian Porcupine, *Hystrix indica* (Kerr)	Scicuridae	Lamni	LR-lc
316.	Five striped palm squirrel, *Funambulus pennantii* (Wroughton)	Scicuridae	Lamni	LR-lc

S.N.	Name of the species	Family	Distribution in BR	Status
317.	Khargosh or Black-naped Hare, *Lepus nigricollis* (F. Cuvier)	Leporidae	Lamni	LR-lc
318.	Bandar or Rhesus Macaque *Macaca mulatta* (Zimmermann)	Cercopithecidae	Lamni, Tilaidabra	LR-lc
319.	Langoor or Common Langoor, *Presbytis entellus* (Dufresne)	Cercopithecidae	Lamni, Achanakmar, Shivtarai, Pateta	LR-lc
320.	Indian Pangolin, *Manis crassicaudata* (Grey)	Menidae	-	LR-nt
321.	Sloth bear *Melursus ursinus* (Shaw)	Ursidae	Marwahi, Lamni	LR-nt
322.	Chuha or Lesser Bandicoot Rat, *Bandicota bengalensis* (Gray)	Muridae	-	LR-lc
323.	Chuchundar or House Shrew, *Suncus murinus* (Linnaeus)	Soricidae	-	LR-lc
324.	Mouse deer, *Moschiola meminna* (Erxleben)	Tragulidae	Achanakmar	LR-nt

C= Common, NR=Not Rare, VC=Very Common, CR= Critically Endangered, LR-nt= Low risk- near threatened, LR-lc= Low risk- least concern, VU= Vulnerable.

List of threatened fauna:

Out of nearly 89,317 species of animals described from India (Alfred, 1998), 366 species consisting of 148 species of mammals, 138 species of birds, 32 species of reptiles, 3 species of amphibians, 17 species of pisces and 28 species of invertebrates (12 species of insects, 10 species of crustaceans and 6 species of mollusks) are categorized as "threatened" by IUCN (2002). In Achanakmar- Amarkantak BR, about 15% of these threatened species exist in different ranges. These 55 threatened species of animals are reported to be categorised from Lower risk –least concern to critically endangered by different authorities.

Table 4. List of threatened fauna from Achanakmar- Amarkantak BR:

S.N.	Name of the species	Class: Family	Status
1.	*Clarias batrachus* (Linnaeus)	Pisces: Clariidae	VU
2.	*Catla catla* (Ham.- Buch.)	Pisces: Cyprinidae	VU
3.	Olive Carp, *Puntius sarana sarana* (Ham.- Buch.)	Pisces: Cyprinidae	VU
4.	Chital, *Notopterus chitala* (Ham.- Buch)	Pisces: Notopteridae	EN
5.	Stinging Catfish, *Heteropneustes fossilis* (Bloch.)	Pisces: Plotosidae	VU
6.	Cricket Frog, *Limnonectes limnocharis* (Boie)	Amphibia: Ranidae	VU
7.	Indian Skipping Frog, *Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis* (Schneider)	Amphibia: Ranidae	LR-nt
8.	Indian Bull Frog, *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus* (Daudin)	Amphibia: Ranidae	VU
9.	Leith's Frog, *Indirana leithii* (Boulenger)	Amphibia: Ranidae	VU
10.	Marbled Balloon Frog, *Uperodon systoma* (Schneider)	Amphibia: Hylidae	LR-nt

S.N.	Name of the species	Class: Family	Status
11.	Indian Tree Frog, *Polypedates maculatus* (Grey)	Amphibia: Hylidae	LR-lc
12.	Sacred Grove Bush Frog, *Philautus sanctisilvaticus* Das & Chandra	Amphibia: Hylidae	CR
13.	Kollegal ground gecko, *Cyrtodactylus collegalensis* (Beddome)	Reptilia: Gekkonidae	LR-lc
14.	Fan Throated Lizard, *Sitana ponteceriana* Cuvier	Reptilia: Agamidae	LR-lc
15.	Keeled-Grass Skink, *Mabuya carinata* (Schneider)	Reptilia: Scincidae	LR-lc
16.	Bengal Monitor, *Varanus bengalensis* (Linnaeus)	Reptilia: Varanidae	VU
17.	Indian Rock Python, *Python molurus molurus* (Linnaeus)	Reptilia: Boidae	LR-nt
18.	Common Indian Krait, *Bungarus caeruleus* (Schneider)	Reptilia: Elapidae	LR-nt
19.	Buf-striped Keelback, *Amphiesma stolata* (Linnaeus)	Reptilia: Colubridae	LR-nt
20.	Bronze backed tree snake, *Dendrelaphis tristis* Daudin	Reptilia: Colubridae	LR-lc
21.	Common Wolf Snake, *Lycodon aulicus* (Linnaeus)	Reptilia: Colubridae	LR-lc
22.	Indian Rat Snake, *Ptyas mucosus mucosus* (Linnaeus)	Reptilia: Colubridae	LR-nt
23.	Checkered Keelback Water Snake *Xenochrophis piscator* (Schneider)	Reptilia: Colubridae	LR-lc
24.	White eyed Pochard, or Ferruginous Duck, *Anthya ferina* (Linnaeus)	Aves: Anatidae	LR-nt
25.	Asian White-backed Vulture, *Gyps* (*Pseudogyps*) *bengalensis* (Gmelin)	Aves: Accipitridae	CR
26.	Indian Black Vulture, or King Vulture, *Torgos* (*Sarcogyps*) *calvus* (Scopoli)	Aves: Accipitridae	LR-nt
27.	Great Stone Plover or Beach Thick- Knee, *Esacus magnirostris, recurvirostris* (Cuvier)	Aves: Burhinidae	LR-nt
28.	Saras Crane, *Grus* (*Antigone*) *antigone* (Linnaeus)	Aves: Gruidae	VU
29.	Gaur, *Bos gaurus gaurus* Smith.	Mammalia: Bovidae	VU
30.	Nilgai, *Boselaphus tragocamelus* (Pallas)	Mammalia: Bovidae	LR-lc
31.	Chinkara or Indian gazelle, *Gazella dorcas* (Linnaeus)	Mammalia: Bovidae	LR-lc
32.	Chausingha or Four horned antelope, *Tetracerus quadricornis* (Blainville)	Mammalia: Bovidae	VU
33.	Indian Wild Dog, *Cuon alpinus* (Pallas)	Mammalia: Canidae	VU
34.	Asian Jackal, *Canis aureus* Linnaeus	Mammalia: Canidae	LR-lc
35.	Indian Wolf, *Canis lupus pallipes* Sykes	Mammalia: Canidae	LR-nt
36.	Lomri or Bengal Fox, *Vulpes bengalensis* (Shaw)	Mammalia: Canidae	LR-nt
37.	Bandar or *Rhesus* Macaque *Macaca mulatta* (Zimmermann)	Mammalia: Cercopithecidae	LR-lc

S.N.	Name of the species	Class: Family	Status
38.	Langoor or Common Langoor, *Presbytis entellus* (Dufresne)	Mammalia: Cercopithecidae	LR-lc
39.	Spotted deer, *Axis axis axis* (Erxleben)	Mammalia: Cervidae	LR-lc
40.	Sambhar, *Cervus unicolor niger* (Blainville)	Mammalia: Cervidae	LR-lc
41.	Barking deer, *Muntiacus muntjak* (Zimmermann)	Mammalia: Cervidae	LR-lc
42.	Jungle Cat, *Felis chaus kutas* Pearson	Mammalia: Felidae	LR-nt
43.	Panther or Leopard, *Panthera pardus fusca* (Meyer)	Mammalia: Felidae	VU
44.	Tiger, *Panthera tigris* (Linnaeus)	Mammalia: Felidae	EN
45.	Lakarbaggha or Striped Hyna, *Hyaena hyaena* (Linnaeus)	Mammalia: Hynaenidae	LR-nt
46.	Khargosh or Black-naped Hare, *Lepus nigricollis* (F. Cuvier)	Mammalia: Leporidae	LR-lc
47.	Indian Pangolin, *Manis crassicaudata* (Gray)	Mammalia: Menidae	LR-nt
48.	Chuha or Lesser Bandicoot Rat, *Bandicota bangalensis* (Gray)	Mammalia: Muridae	LR-lc
49.	Bijoo, or Ratel, *Mallivora capensis indica* (Kerr)	Mammalia: Mustelidae	LR-nt
50.	Indian Porcupine *Hystrix indica* (Kerr)	Mammalia: Scicuridae	LR-lc
51.	Five striped palm squirrel, *Funambulus pennantii* (Wroughton)	Mammalia: Scicuridae	LR-lc
52.	Chuchundar or House Shrew, *Suncus murinus* (Linnaeus)	Mammalia: Soricidae	LR-lc
53.	Wild Boar, *Sus scrofa* Linnaeus	Mammalia: Suidae	LR-lc
54.	Mouse deer, *Moschiola meminna* (Erxleben)	Mammalia: Tragulidae	LR-nt
55.	Sloth bear *Melursus ursinus* (Shaw)	Mammalia: Ursidae	LR-nt

3. SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION PUBLISHED

I. Floral Resources

1. **Shettyi, P.K. 1957. Soil fungal flora of two forest compartments of Amarkantak, M.P.** *Bull.Bot. Soc.Univ. Saugar,* **9**: 40-47.

Abstract: Author collected soil fungi from two forest compartments of Amarkantak, isolated them and identified.

2. **Saxena, H.O. 1970. The flora of Amarkantak, M. P.** *Bull. Bot. Sur. India,* **12** (1-4): 37-66**.**

Abstract: The paper deals with the flora of phanerogams and pteridophyte of Amarkantak plateau. The total number of species enumerated in this paper is 635 (Angiosperms 612,

Gymnosperms 2 and Pteridophytes 21), of which, 7 species are new for central India and 14 for Madhya Pradesh.

3. **Chaturvedi, J.K.1982. Tropical pines in Madhya Pradesh.** *Indian Forester,* **108** (2): 163-170.

   Abstract: Tropical pines were first introduced in Amarkantak region of Madhya Pradesh in 1968 by the State Forest Research Institute. Numbers of experiments were conducted at Amarkantak on choice of species, spacement, fertilizer application and technique of planting. Based on the data obtained, tropical pines were raised over an area of 230 ha and 1356 ha under research trials and pilot plantations respectively in Bastar. Tentative conclusions have been drawn from a number of experiments. Tests have shown the suitability of tropical pines for pulpwood. Growth data has confirmed the fast growth of species and its increased out turn per hectare has encouraged the prospects of a paper industry in the region.

4. **Soni, K. K., Dadwal, V.S. and Jamaluddin.1984. A new species of *Cercosporidium* from India**. *Curr. Sci.*, **53** (16): 877-878**.**

   Abstract: During studies on parasitic fungi of Madhya Pradesh, a parasitic fungus was collected on leaves of *Helicteres isora* L. from Amarkantak forest. Microscopic examinations revealed it to be a new species of *Cercosporidium*. It was named as *C. helicteretis* and confirmed by CMI to be a new species.

5. **Yadav, V. K., Khare, P. K. and Mishra, G. P. 1986. Effect of tree girth on seed viability and germination in Sal.** *J Trop. For.,* **2** (2): 160-163**.**

   Abstract: Seeds of sal from trees of different girth classes were examined in laboratory to establish the relationship between age and viability and germination. Results of experiments revealed higher viability and germination in seed from middle girth class trees. Statistical analysis also showed significant difference in germination in seed from different girth class.

6. **Prasad, Ram and Pandey, R. K. 1987a. Survey of medicinal wealth of central India: I. Potential of indigenous medicinal plants in natural forests of eastern Madhya Pradesh**. *J Trop. For.,* **3** (4): 287-297.

   Abstract: Based on the botanical survey of six sites viz; Amarkantak, Amadoh, Lamni, Achanakmar, Motinala and Chada (Baiga chak), all contain dense sal forest and inhabited by some of the most primitive tribes of this country, it is reported that all the inhabitants use many plants as medicines, spices, fruits and as a food supplement, especially during the period of food shortages. Commercial exploitation of forests and biotic factors such as excessive grazing, fire, illicit cutting, etc. has accelerated the pace of destruction of these useful plant habitats. Many plant species have disappeared while many more are getting threatened. This paper highlights the implication of forest destruction to the tribals and advocates for the preservation and propagation of threatened plant species.

7. **Prasad, Ram and R.K.Pandey.1987b.Vegetation damage by frost in natural forest of M.P.** *J Trop. For.,* **3** (3):273-278.

Abstract: In the study, an attempt has been made to evaluate the extent of frost damage to the natural vegetation of Achanakmar and Lamni of Bilaspur district and Khandoli and Amarkantak of Shahdol district. The observations showed that sal is the least affected, while *Casearia graveolens, Lagerstoemia parviflora, Litsea glutinosa, Kydia calycina* and *Ziziphus xylopyra* are the most sensitive species in Achanakmar range. The impact of frost was more pronounced in open patches than in continuous forest belt. *Emblica officinalis, Azadirachta indica. Lagerstoemia parviflora, Bombax ceiba, Cassia siamea, Ficus glomerata, Mangifera indica, Madhuca indica*, *Terminalia tomentosa, Ipomoea* spp. were the species, which were subjected to maximum damage and 60-100 % foliage was damaged. Seedling damage by frost was noticed in *Terminalia tomentosa, T. arjuna, Emblica officinalis, Ipomoea* sp., etc.

8. **Prasad, Ram and Pandey, R.K. and Singh, S.P. 1988. Survey of medicinal wealth of central India: II Ethno-medico botanical studies of indigenous plants by local tribes.** *J Trop. For.,* **4** (3): 236 – 241**.**

Abstract: A large number of tribal communities live in remote and accessible parts of the state using an enormous range of wild plants for their food, medicine, fibre, shelter, etc. and are still dependent on plants for their daily needs and livelihood. The knowledge acquired by tribal people on several plants growing in natural sources around them, often as a result of thousands of years of experience living with forests, is certainly indispensable for the better management of tropical natural forests. A large number of wild medicinal plants in natural forests of Madhya Pradesh require adequate attention about their preservation and further propagation under natural conditions. Moreover, there is greater need to survey the natural habitat of wild medicinal plants which are still unknown in respect of their medicinal values. Considering the importance of wild medicinal plants in natural forests, a list of some valuable medicinal plants which are also being used by local habitant tribes around the forests encountered during survey is presented.

9. **Harsh, N.S.K., Tiwari, C.K. and Jamaluddin, 1989. Prospects of wild edible fungi as minor forest produce in Madhya Pradesh.** *Paper presented in National Seminar on minor Forest Produce and Tribal development held on 19-20 October 1989 at Institute of Deciduous forests, Mandla Road, Jabalpur.*

Abstract: The authors surveyed Mandla, Balaghat, Shahdol and Rajnandgaon districts of Madhya Pradesh and found that two edible fungi, *Scleroderma texense* and *Termitomyces albuminosa* were being sold by local tribal during June- July. Among these two species of mushrooms, *Termitomyces albuminosa* was found to be suitable for longer storage by drying them under sun.

10. **Panigrahi, G. and Murti, S. K. 1989. Flora of Bilaspur.** Vol. I., *Botanical Survey of India,* P-8, Brabourne Road, Kolkata, 396p.

Abstract: This first volume of Flora of Bilaspur district consists of description and distribution of species collected from the entire district. The introductory chapter covers aspects of economic plants, medicinal plants, and other information regarding plants used in the district. It covers families Ranunculaceae, Dilleniaceae, Annonaceae, Menispermaceae, Nymphaeaceae, Nelumbonaceae, Papaveraceae, Brassicaceae, Capparaceae, Violaceae, Flacourtiaceae, Polygalaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Elatinaceae, Hypericaceae, Dipterocarpaceae, Malvaceae, Bombacaceae, Sterculiaceae, Tiliaceae, Linaceae, Geraniaceae, Oxalidaceae, Balsaminaceae, Rutaceae, Burseraceae, Meliaceae, Olacaceae, Celastraceae, Rhamnaceae, Vitaceae, Leeaceae, Sapindaceae, Anacardiaceae, Moringaceae, Fabaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Mimosaceae, Rosaceae, Crasullaceae, Droseraceae, Combretaceae, Myrtaceae, Lecythidaceae, Melastomaceae, Lythraceae, Punicaceae, Onagraceae, Trapaceae, Turneraceae, Passifloraceae, Caricaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Begoniaceae, Cactaceae, Molluginaceae, Apiaceae, Araliaceae, Alangiaceae, Rubiaceae, Asteraceae, Stylidiaceae, Campanulaceae, Lobelliaceae, Plumbaginaceae, Primulaceae, Myrsinaceae, Sapotaceae, Ebenaceae, Symplococaceae, Oleaceae, Apocynaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Buddlejaceae, Loganiaceae, Gentiaceae, Menyanthaceae, Hydrophyllaceae, Boraginaceae and Convolvulaceae.

11. Jamaluddin, Dadwal, V. S and Soni, K. K. 1990. Susceptibility of different provenances of *Pinus roxburghii* to *Cercospora* needle blight at Amarkantak (M.P.). *Indian Forester*, **116** (1):5861.

Abstract: The studies on needle blight disease caused by *Cercospora pini-densiflorae* in different provenances of *Pinus roxburghii*, exhibited that there was no mortality in plants of Supkhar (MP) origin and Rohri (HP) origin, whereas other provenance were highly susceptible to this infection. The heavily infected plants also exhibited a greater number of stomata and conidia in the needles. The size and septation of spores obtained from infected needles of different provenances also vary. The germination of conidia was very less or negligible in distilled water. The addition of glucose increased the higher percentage of germination. Bavistin and diathane M- 45 at 0.2 per cent concentration considerably checked the germination of different provenances under study. Fytolan at 0.2 per cent failed to check the germination but the germination was minimized to a considerable extent. On basis of the susceptibility of different provenances of *P. roxburghii* for *C. pini-densiflorae,* it is recommended that the plants of Supkhar (MP) origin have developed a high tolerance to needle blight fungus as compared to other provenances. The plants of this origin may be used for plantation in Madhya Pradesh.

12. Dadwal, V. S. and Jamaluddin, 1991. Unrecorded diseases of *Grevillea pteridifolia.* *J Trop. For.,* **7** (3):248-249.

Abstract: *Grevillea pteridifolia*, one of the largely grown exotic species raised in nursery by State Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur to plant the mined out areas of Amarkantak suffers from diseases like root rot and leaf spots. It is recorded that charcoal root rot is caused by *Macrophomina phaseolina* and leaf spots were caused by *Phoma sorghina*, *P. glomerata*, *Cytospora* sp. and *Pestallotiopsis* sp. These diseases are transmitted from nursery to field and affect the growth.

13. Chakraborty, L., Panwar, S.K. and Shukla, R.V. 1991. Effect of closure on soil properties and its fungal population in sal forest. *J Trop. For.*, **7** (1):51-61.

Abstract: During the course of this study, an extensive survey of fenced and unfenced area of dry peninsular sal forests of Achanakmar and Lamni ranges of Biosphere Reserve was made to investigate the fungi population in relation to the fertility of soil. In all, 85 fungal species isolated from fenced and unfenced area to correlate various factors involved in degradation in soil and its vegetation cover. Thus, it was concluded that fungi are responsible to improve the physico-chemical properties of soil, resulting in over all improvement in soil fertility and productivity.

14. Prasad, Ram and Danayak, S.C. 1992. Performance of tropical pines in Amarkantak area of Madhya Pradesh. *J Trop. For.,* **8** (3): 208-210.

Abstract: Tropical pines were tried on Amarkantak plateau at the trijunction of Shahdol, Mandla and Bilaspur districts of undivided Madhya Pradesh. These plantations were raised after clearing low level sal (*Shorea robusta*) forests in 1972. Performance of different pines was judged on the basis of their survival, height and breast height girth. Overall picture indicates the suitability of *Pinus caribaea* followed by *Pinus kesiya* and *P. roxburghii.* Fruiting of *P. caribaea* has not been observed even after 20 years of plantation. The two other species are however fruiting regularly.

15. Harsh, N. S.K., Rai, B.K. and Ayachi, S.S., 1993. Forest fungi and tribal economy – a case study in Baiga tribes of M.P. *J Trop. For.,* **9** (3): 270-279.

Abstract: The paper deals with market assessment and business potential of six edible fungi (mushrooms) *viz*., *Astraeus hygrometricus, Mycena* sp.*, Mycenastrum corium, Podabrella microcarpa, Russula* sp., and *Termatomyces heimii* marketed in local weekly markets (bazaar) of some places in Baiga tribal belt of Madhya Pradesh.

16. Jamaluddin, Nath, V. and Namdeo, R.K. 1993. Studies on diseases of some important medicinal plants. *J Trop. For.,* **9** (1): 94-96.

Abstract: Besides, many species of fungi causing damage to nine species of medicinal plants cultivated at various localities including at Amarkantak and Lamni, a leaf spot and blight caused by *Alternaria alternata* recorded for the first time on *Hedychium spicatum* (Gulbakawli), *Indigofera tinctoria* (Neel) and *Acorus calamus* (Bach) between August and January.

17. Prasad, Ram and Pandey, R.K. 1993. Ethno-medico botanical studies of Indigenous plants of Lamni and Achanakmar forest of Bilaspur district of Madhya Pradesh. *J Trop. For.,* **9** (1): 27-40.

Abstract: A large number of wild-medicinal plants in natural forests of the Achanakmar and Lamni require adequate attention for preservation and further regeneration under natural conditions. There is greater need of survey of the natural habitats of the wild

medicinal plants and their mode of use to cure various ailments by tribal people of the locality. Keeping this view in mind, an ethno-botanical survey has been made by the authors in different seasons of 1986-90. In all, a total of 113 plant species of medicinal value belonging to 49 families, encountered during survey.

18. Shukla , P.K. and Pandey, R.K. 1993. Tribal life and forest: A case study of selected forest villages in Dindori, Tahsil of Madhya Pradesh. *J Trop. For.,* **9** (4): 287-306.

Abstract: Authors studied the socio-economic status, occupation pattern and dependence on forests of Baiga and Gond in Chada, Tantar, Silpiri and Tharpathra villages of Bajag Forest Range in buffer zone of Biosphere Reserve. It was reported that 61.6 per cent of the total income of the inhabitants was on collection of minor forest produce and other forestry works. The income from the cultivation of crop was recorded only 38.4 percent of the total income.

19. Verma, D.M., Balakrishnan, N.P. and Dixit, R.D. 1993. The Flora of Madhya Pradesh. Vol. I. *Botanical Survey of India,* Kolkata, 668 p.

Abstract: The first volume of Flora of Madhya Pradesh deals with an account of 102 species of pteridophytes belonging to 51 genera and 36 families and 874 species of angiosperms belonging to 407 genera and 83 families' viz. Ranunculaceae, Dilleniaceae, Magnoliaceae, Annonaceae, Menispermaceae, Berberidaceae, Nymphaeaceae, Papaveraceae, Brassicaceae, Capparaceae, Violaceae, Bixaceae, Cochlospermaceae, Flacourtiaceae, Pittosporaceae, Polygalaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Portulaceae, Tamaricaceae, Elatinaceae, Hypericaceae, Theaceae, Dipterocarpaceae, Malvaceae, Bombacaceae, Sterculiaceae, Tiliaceae, Linaceae, Malphigiaceae, Zygophyllaceae, Geraniaceae, Oxalidaceae, Averrhoaceae, Balsaminaceae, Rutaceae, Simaroubaceae, Balatinaceae, Ochnaceae, Burseraceae, Meliaceae, Olacaceae, Opiliaceae, Celastraceae, Rhamnaceae, Vitaceae, Leeaceae, Sapindaceae, Sabiaceae, Anacardiaceae, Moringaceae, Fabaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Mimosaceae, Rosaceae, Vahliaceae, Crasullaceae, Droseraceae, Halograceae, Callitrichaceae, Rhizophoraceae, Combretaceae, Myrtaceae, Lecythidaceae, Melastomaceae, Lythraceae, Punicaceae, Onagraceae, Trapaceae, Turneraceae, Passifloraceae, Caricaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Begoniaceae, Cactaceae, Aizoaceae, Molluginaceae, Apiaceae, Cornaceae, Rubiaceae, Asteraceae, Stylidaceae, Campanulaceae and Plumbaginaceae. It describes collection from undivided Madhya Pradesh.

20. Tiwari, K.P., Pandey, R.K., Date, G.P., Prasanth, K.P. and Goswami, A.1995. Preliminary Project Report on Flora of Amarkantak for Detailed Project Formulation to Constitute Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve. *State Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh,* 94 p.

Abstract: This preliminary study formed part of a project to inventorize the flora and vegetation communities of Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve falling in four forest divisions, i.e. Dindori (Karanjiya range), Bilaspur (Lamni, Achanakmar, Lormi, Kota and Khudia range), north Bilaspur (Pendra and Kenda range) and south Shahdol (Rajendragram range) of Mandla, Bilaspur and Shahdol district respectively. The analytical characters *viz.,* density and frequency of plant associates at different localities of ten ranges of proposed area, were

calculated on the basis of different data collected through quadrat method (quadrat size 50X50m). Quadrat were laid out at each grid e.g. 1 km apart in all ten ranges *viz*., Karanjia, Lamni, Achanakmar, Lormi, Kota, Khudia, Pendra, Belghana and Amarkantak. The tree density ranged between 588 trees/ha in Pendra to 1932 trees/ha in Lormi. The regeneration status was recorded in 11 species in Pendra to 45 species in Achanakmar whereas the density for seedlings and saplings between 6200 plants/ha to 26023 plants/ha. The total number of species recorded was 930 belonging to 543 genera and 151 families of bryophytes, pteridophytes, gymnosperms and angiosperms.

21. Jamaluddin and Chandra, K. K. 1997. Distribution of VAM fungi in bauxite mine overburden plantation of Amarkantak (M.P.), *Indian Forester,* **125** (5): 412-418.

Abstract: The study of VAM fungi was made in the plantations under taken in bauxite mine area. Initially bauxite mine overburden soil is deficient in VAM fungi but the plantations enhanced the VAM population. The VAM colonization and spore density varied in different species even in different age group. The population of VAM fungi was more in undisturbed plantation in forest area, followed by plantation undertaken in the degraded forest as compared with the species planted after mining.

22. Mudgal, D., Khanna, K.K. and Hajra, P.K.1997. The Flora of Madhya Pradesh. Vol. II, *Botanical Survey of India,* Kolkata, 681 p.

Abstract: This volume of Flora of Madhya Pradesh deals with the account of 792 species of angiosperms belonging to 320 genera and 51 families, viz. Primulaceae, Myrsinaceae, Theosphrastaceae, Sapotaceae, Ebenaceae, Symplococaceae, Oleaceae, Salvadoraceae, Apocynaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Loganaceae, Buddlejaceae, Gentianaceae, Menyanthaceae, Polemoniaceae, Hydrophyllaceae, Boraginaceae, Convolvulaceae, Solanaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Orobranchaceae, Lentibulariaceae, Gesneriaceae, Bignoniaceae, Pedaliaceae, Acanthaceae, Verbenaceae, Lamiaceae, Plantaginaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Amaranthaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Basellaceae, Phytolaccaceae, Polygonaceae, Podostemaceae, Aristolochiaceae, Piperaceae, Lauraceae, Proteaceae, Elaeagnaceae, Loranthaceae, Santalaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Urticaceae, Ulmaceae, Cannabaceae, Moraceae, Casurinaceae, Salicaceae and Ceratophyllaceae.

23. Shadangi ,D.K., Kunnikanan, C., Totey N.G., 1997. Floristic Observation in Kapildhara (Amarkantak). *Vaniki Sandesh*, **21** (2), 8-11.

Abstract: Amarkantak region is highly disturbed due to intense biotic pressure and excavation of bauxite. Valleys are rich in biodiversity. Many rare/ endangered plant species like *Ceropegia hirsuta* listed in red data book occur in Kapildhara valley and need *in-situ* as well *ex-situ* conservation.

24. Sharma, M.C. Masih, S.K. and Sharma, C.B. 1997. Participation in collection of NTFP's and their share in tribal economy. *J Trop. For.*, **13** (4): 220-225.

Abstract: A comparative study of participatory involvement of villagers in collection of various NTFP species and income realization from their sale on Amarkantak Plateau

revealed that 56 percent house holds were involved in collection of NTFP's. It was noticed that there was equal participation by males, females and children. Total income realized from sale of NTFP's was found to increase from core to distanced villages. Share of each species of NTFP is discussed in this paper.

25. Tiwari, K.P., Choubey, O.P. and Patil, M. 1999. Study The Impact Of Biotic Pressure Within The Protected Area of Achanakmar Sanctuary and to Suggest Remedial Measures. *Report Submitted To MP Forestry (Wildlife) Project, Bhopal.*192pp.

Abstract: Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary is situated on the Bilaspur- Amarkantak state highway and is surrounded by both natural and artificial boundaries. Human activities in the area have sored in recent decade, contributing to rapid deforestation, site degradation and fragmentation of natural habitats of wild animals. Heavy vehicles are plying day and night through this area. A large number of cattle camps harboured inside the sanctuary area are posing serious threats to the ecosystem of this area. Over exploitation of NTFP's from this area has altered the composition of the forest and fragmented wildlife habitats.
Socio economics of 67 villages were found dependent either partially and fully on the Sanctuary. They harvest fuelwood, timber, and bamboos for their own consumption and livelihood. Cattles incore and buffer areas are totally depending on forests for grazing. No stall feeding is practiced in the area. Extraction of fuel wood and NWFP's per annum from the area was computed to be 27,118 t. and 4167 t. respectively. Practice of extraction of wood and non-wood forest produce in the area is very crude and un-scientific resulting into poor regeneration potential of site and depletion of various forest species. Van haldi (*Curcuma aromatica*) was found locally restricted in the Haldikacchar area near Chhirhatta village only. Over use of NWFP's has resulted to restricted distribution of safed musli, mahul patta, tikhur, *Asparagus racemosus*, *Dioscoreas*, *Pueraria tuberosa* (Patal kumbhra) in the area. Unscientific extraction of aonla fruits by lopping, branch cutting and even tree cutting also resulted to affect its phenological behaviour adversely. Density of aonla trees was reported reduced considerably. Cattle camps were found exerting tremendous damage to the biodiversity of the region and reducing productivity potential of the site.

The authors have suggested *ex-situ* cultivation of non-wood forest produce like safed musli, tikhur, mahul patta, char, aonla, baichandi, bamboos, *Diosoreas*, etc. to minimize pressure on wild resources. Rehabilitation of cattle camps, check of illegal removal of forest produce, need of a well defined utilization and marketing policy to enhance the economy of user groups are the other methods suggested.

26. Murti, S. K. and Panigrahi, G. 1999. Flora of Bilaspur Vol. II. *Botanical Survey of India,* P-8, Brabourne Road, Kolkata*.* pp 396 - 906**.**

Abstract: This volume comprises of the taxonomic descriptions of the species belonging to families Solanaceae to Poaceae along with references and combined index of the species. The families included in this volume are Solanaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Orobranchaceae, Lentibulariaceae, Bignoniaceae, Pedaliaceae, Acanthaceae, Verbenaceae, Lamiaceae, Plantaginaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Amaranthaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Polygonaceae, Lauraceae, Loranthaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Urticaceae, Ulmaceae, Moraceae, Salicaceae, Ceratophyllaceae, Hydrocharitaceae, Burmanniaceae, Orchidaceae, Zingiberaceae, Musaceae, Cannaceae, Iridaceae, Agavaceae, Taccaceae, Dioscoreaceae, Liliaceae,

Ponteridaceae, Commelinaceae, Juncaceae, Arecaceae, Typhaceae, Araceae, Lemnaceae, Alismataceae, Limnocharitaceae, Najadaceae, Aponogetonaceae, Potamogetonaceae, Eriocaulaceae, Cyperaceae and Poaceae.

27. Tiwari, H. C., Dobhal, R. P., Masih, S. K. and Sharma, C. B. 2000. Trade of non - timber forest products on Amarkantak plateau. *J Trop. For.*, **16** (1): 39-43.

Abstract: A survey of all 22 important traders involved in trade of NTFP on Amarkantak plateau in M.P. revealed that 8284.47 tonnes of NTFP's with economic worth of Rs. 2.70 crore are traded by these traders. Trade profile shows that 65% of total trade involves only Mahul leaves. Two third traders are from 5-20 years of trade of NTFP's. There is large gap between quantities of NTFP's traded in primary weekly tribal markets and quantities traded by NTFP's traders.

28. Chaubey, O.P., Pandey A., Dixit, S., Patil M., 2001. Achanakmar Abhayaran Mein Jaiv Vividhtayon Ka Mulyankan.(In Hindi). *Vaniki Sandesh*, **25** (3): 14-21.

Abstract: The authors surveyed Achanakmar and Lamni areas and recorded 129 genera and 172 species of plants belonging to 53 families. In all, 90 species of trees observed in the entire study area. The density of tree species recorded as an average of 836 trees/ ha. The regeneration of sal, tendu and *Mallotus philippensis* was found dominant on other species at all the places under study. Commercially important plant species have been observed restricted to certain localities due to their over exploitation.

29. Shadangi, D. K., Totey, N.G., and Banerjee, S. K. 2001. Ground flora productivity in plantation and natural forest in Amarkantak. *Adv. For. Res. India*, **24:** 228-245.

Abstract: The variation in species, biomass, net community productivity (NCP) and rate of production of ground flora under *Eucalyptus* and pines plantation and natural sal (*Shorea robusta*) forest at Amarkantak (M.P.) had been studied. During rainy season, maximum species were recorded under natural sal forest (26), whereas those under Eucalyptus (21) and pines (19). The highest IVI of the species under *Eucalyptus*, pines and natural sal forests were *A. conyzoides, Adiantum* sp. and *Ophioglossum reticulatum,* respectively. Average biomass of ground flora under *Eucalyptus* was higher than that under sal and pines during period I (rainy season) and period II (winter season). During period III (summer season) it was higher under sal forest. Net community production and rate of production of ground flora showed negative value during period II under *Eucalyptus* and pines, but under sal it was positive.

30. Singh, N.P., Khanna, K.K., Mudgal, D. and Dixit, R.D. 2001. The Flora of Madhya Pradesh. Vol. III. *Botanical Survey of India*, P-8, Brabourne Road, Kolkata, 587pp**.**

Abstract: The 3rd volume of Flora of Madhya Pradesh, deals with an account of 706 species of angiosperms belonging to 241 genera and 37 families Hydrocharitaceae, Burmanniaceae, Orchidaceae, Zingiberaceae, Costaceae, Marantaceae, Musaceae, Sterlitziaceae, Cannaceae, Haemodoraceae, Iridaceae, Amaryllidaceae, Hypoxidaceae, Agavaceae, Taccaceae, Dioscoreaceae, Liliaceae, Ruscaceae, Smilacaceae, Ponteridaceae, Xyridaceae,

Commelinaceae, Flagellariaceae, Juncaceae, Arecaceae, Pandanaceae, Typhaceae, Araceae, Lemnaceae, Alismataceae, Butomaceae, Najadaceae, Aponogetonaceae, Potamogetonaceae, Zannichelliaceae, Eriocaulaceae, Cyperaceae and Poaceae and 7 species of gymnosperms (mostly cultivated) under 5 genera and 4 families.

31. Khanna, K.K., Kumar Anand, Dixit, R.D. and Singh, N.P. 2001. Supplement to the flora of Madhya Pradesh. *Botanical Survey of India*, P-8, Brabourne Road, Kolkatta. 181pp.

Abstract: The authors supplemented 379 taxa of angiosperms belonging to 233 genera and 65 families of angiosperms, which were previously not included in the volumes of Flora of Madhya Pradesh. The species reported from Achanakmar- Amarkantak areas were *Carthamus tinctorius, Clinopodium umbrosum, Prunus persica* and *Zinnia elegans.*

32. Singh, L., Sharma, B. and Agarwal, R. 2003. Species composition and plant diversity of representative tropical moist deciduous forest of Achanakmar Sanctuary. *J Trop. For.* **19** (1 & 2): 25-34.

Abstract: Species composition and species diversity were studied on two sites of a tropical moist deciduous forest. The forest was characterized by high density of trees (1040-1290 stems ha^{-1}) and understorey vegetation (1100-1800 stems ha^{-1}) on closed forest site compared to open forest site which represents 390-930 stems ha^{-1} 700-1090 stems ha^{-1} of trees and understorey vegetation respectively. Basal cover too was high for both trees and understorey vegetation and ranges from 25.4-44.85 m^2 h^{-1} and from 1.02-2.84 m^2 h^{-1} for trees and under storey vegetation respectively. Similar to plant density, cover was also low in open forest sites and ranges from 20.05-45.85 m^2 $h^{-1}$and 0.28 to 0.47 m^2 h^{-1} for trees and shrubs, respectively. Similarly, diversity was also high on closed forest site than on open forest site. The ranges of diversity on these sites were 1.99-2.92 (Shannon index), 1.43-4.76 (richness index) and 0.78-1.04 (equitability index). The beta diversity was high on open forest.

33. Chaubey, O.P., Pandey, Amit, Negi, C.M.S. and Ansari, A.A. 2003. Phyto-diversity in preservation plots established in peninsular sal forests (5B/C1 C) in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. *Indian J. Trop. Biodiv,* **11**: 8-21.

Abstract: The study was conducted in five plots (Sarasdol, Lamni, Khudia, Narsinghpur and Pachmarhi) of dry peninsular sal forests in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Physico-chemical properties of soils and several phyto-sociological indices showed apparent differences across different plots. Total density ranged from 282-976 for trees; 2430-7232 for shrubs and 167324-386800 for herb species. The distribution pattern for most tree species varied at different plots. The range of diversity index (Shannon-Weiner index) was 1.63 to 2.83 for trees, 2.16 to 3.16 for shrubs and 2.75 to 3.83 for herbs. Total basal area (m^2 ha^{-1}) ranged between 14.66-25.90 for trees with sal (*Shorea robusta*) existing dominance and contagious distribution.

34. Ved, D. K., Kinhal, G. A., Ravikumar, K., Karnat, Mohan, Vijay Shankar, R. and Indresha, J.H. 2003. Threat Assessment and Management Prioritization for the medicinal plants of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. *Proceedings of workshop on Eco-*

regional Assimilation for Conservation Action. A synthesis of regional expertise in medicinal plants taxonomy and distribution through a workshop held at Bhopal during 23-26th July 2003. FRLHT, Bangalore.

Abstract: Of the 54 taxa assessed, 44 taxa were found to be threatened, which include 4 critically endangered, 6 endangered and 33 vulnerable. Only one taxon was assessed to be threatened globally, as Madhya Pradesh hosts 100% of the estimated global geographical distribution. Altogether, Chhattisgarh is home to 36 and Madhya Pradesh to 40 threatened taxa. These 54 taxa belong to 50 genera from 36 families. The most represented genus is *Curcuma* (3 species) followed by *Dioscorea* and *Terminalia* (2 species each). Liliaceae, Fabaceae and Cucurbitaceae are the most represented (4 species each) families, followed by Asclepiadaceae and Zingiberaceae (5 species each). The species assessed as critically endangered are *Psilotum nudum, Commiphora wightii* and *Alectra chitrakutensis* (endemic to M.P.) for Madhya Pradesh and *Rauwolfia serpentina* for Chhattisgarh, as endangered are *Acorus calamus, Angiopteris evecta, Clerodendrum serratum, Eulophia herbacea* and *Luffa echinata* ; as vulnerable *Andrographis paniculata, Boswellia serrata, Caesalpinia digyna, Celastrus paniculatus, Chlorophytum tuberosum, Citrullus colocynthis, Cochlospermum religiosum, Costus speciosus, Crateva magna, Curcuma angustifolia, Curcuma zedoaria, Dioscorea bulbifera, Dioscorea hispida, Gloriosa superba, Gymnema sylvestre, Litsea glutinosa, Oroxylum indicum, Peucedanum nagpurense, Phyllanthus emblica, Piper longum, Plumbago zeylanica, Pterocarpus marsupium, Rubia cordifolia, Sterculia urens, Strychnos nux-vomica, Terminalia arjuna, Terminalia chebula, Thalictrum foliolosum, Tylophora indica, Uraria picta* and *Urginea indica*

35. Shadangi, D. K and Nath, V. 2005. Impact of seasons on ground flora under plantation and natural forest in Amarkantak. *Indian Forester,* **131**: 240-250.

Abstract: Ground flora is more sensitive to changes in environment than trees. Amarkantak plateau being at higher elevation has a privilege to cooler climate. Due to higher elevation climate of Amarkantak closely resembles with isolated valleys. The measurement of different phytosociological attributes like density, importance value index, population distribution and diversity in different season have been studied in Amarkantak (Madhya Pradesh) during 1996-97 under plantations (*Eucalyptus* and pine) and natural sal forest. The range of number of species recorded in rainy season was highest (15-21) under *Eucalyptus* plantation, followed by under pine plantation and under natural sal forest, and lowest in summer (5-9) under *Eucalyptus* and pines plantation. The range of IVI was highest in summer than in winter and summer resulted distribution was also involve due to severe competition for resources. Diversity index was maximum (1.246, 1.2024 and 1.333) in rainy season and lowest (0.3950, 0.65930, 0.946) in summer under eucalyptus, pine plantations and natural sal forest respectively. The best adapted niche area was observed for O*phioglossum reticulatum, Ageratum conyzoides and Adiantum* sp. on the basis of highest IVI in natural sal forest, eucalyptus and pine plantations respectively. Dominance diversity curves tended to assume the form of a series more distinctly in the winter and summer seasons, when climatic conditions are not congenial for plant growth. Thus, all the vegetational changes in structure and composition are mostly dependent seasons.

36. Saini, D.C. 2005. Pteridophytic flora of Anuppur district in Madhya Pradesh. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.*, **29** (4): 713-732.

Abstract: The present paper encompasses the floristic account of pteriodophytes occur in Anuppur district of Madhya Pradesh. The enumeration comprises the alphabetical list of 46 plant species viz. *Acrostichum aurium* Linn., *Actinopteris australis* (Linn.f.), *Adiantum capillus-veneris* Linn.f., *Adiantum hispidulum* Sw., *Adiantum incisum* Forsk., *Adiantum peruvianum*, *Adiantum philippense* Linn., *Adiantum venustum* Don., *Ampelopteris prolifera* (Retz.) Copel, *Asplenium cheilosorum* Kuntz. *ex* Mett., *Athyrium falcatum* Bedd., *Azolla pinnata* R. Br., *Ceratopteris siliquosa* (Linn.) Copel., *Cheilanthes farinosa* kaulf., *Cheilanthes tenuifoila* (Burm.f.) Sw., *Ctenitopsis fuscipes* (Wall.) C. Chr. Ex Tard. - Blot. & C. Chr., *Cyclosorus parasiticus* (Linn.) Forwell, *Diluvium esculentum* (Retz.) Sw., *Dryopteris cochledtata* (Don.) C. Chr., *Equisetum arvense* Linn., *Equisetum debile* Roxb.*ex* Voucher, *Helminthostachys zeylanica* (Linn.) Hook. f., *Lastrea falciloba* Hook., *Leptochilus decurrens* Blume, *Lycopodium cernuum* Linn., *Lygodium flexuosum* (Linn.) Sw., *Lygodium microphyllum* (Cav.) R. Br., *Marginaria macrocarpa* (Bory *ex* Willd.) Nayar & Kaur, *Marsilea minuta* Linn., *Microsorum membranaceum* (D.Don) Ching., *Nephrolepis acuta* Presl., *Nephrolepis cordifolia* Linn., *Ophioglossum reticulatum* Linn., *Ophioglossum vulgatum* Linn., *Pleopeltis lanceolata* Kaulf., *Polystichum auriculatum* Linn., *Polystichum semicordatum* Sw., *Pronephrium aspera* (Presl.) Sheih. & Tsai, *Psilotum nudum* (Linn.) Beauv., *Pteris quadriaurita* Retz., *Pteris vittata* Linn., *Salvinia natans* (linn.) all., *Selaginella ciliaris* (Retz.) Spring, *Selaginella longipila* Hieron, *Tectaria coadunata* (Wall.) C. Chr., *Tectaria devexa* (Kze.) Copel., belonging to 32 genera and 19 families with correct botanical name, their natural order, basionym if any, available synonyms, and local names, followed by description, field note and distribution of each species. Four species, namely *Adiantum capillus-veneris,* Linn. f., *Equisetum debile* Roxb. *ex* Voucher., *Lygodium flexuosum* (Linn.) Sw. and *Psilotum nudum* (Linn.) Beauv. are reported endangered from the district. The area also harbours many rare species which need proper assessment and monitoring for their conservational measures.

37. Singh, Shweta and Dixit, R.D. 2005. Fern-Allies of central India. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.*, **29** (2): 403-413.

Abstract: The paper provides upto date data on the fern-allies of central India for the first time, 5 families, 9 genera and 22 species have been reported from various parts of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh states of Central India. Keys to the genera and species are provided to facilitate easy identification. Enumeration of each species of fern allies with current nomenclature, basionym and important synonyms, notes on the ecology and distribution in central India and specimens examined have been provided. The species reported in this paper with their distribution, specimens examined and ecology are *Palhinhaea cernua* (L.) Franco, *Huperzia hamiltonii* (Spring) Trev., *Psilotum nudum* (L.) P. Beauv., *Equisetum diffusum* D. Don., *Equisetum ramosissimum* Desf. sub sp. debile (Roxb. *ex* Vauch.) Hauke., *Selaginella bryopteris* (L.) Baker, *Selaginella ciliaris* (Retz.) Spring, *Selaginella indica* (Milde) Trayon, *Selaginella involvens* (Sw.) Spring, *Selaginella jainii* Dixit, *Selaginella panigrahii* Dixit, *Selaginella radicata* (Hook. *et* Grev.) Spring., *Selaginella repanda* (Desv. *ex* Poir) Spring, *Selaginella proniflora* (Lamk.) Bak., *Selaginella kurzii* Bak., *Isoetes bilaspuriensis* Panigrahi, *Isoetes coromandelina* L.f. , *Isoetes dixitei* Shende, *Isoetes mahadevensis* Srivastava *et* Shukla, *Isoetes pantii* Goswami *et* Arya, *Isoetes panchananii* var.

panchananii Pant *et* Srivastava, *Isoetes panchananii* var*. pachmarihensis* Srivastava, *Isoetes sampathkumarnii* L.N. Rao, *Isoetes indica* Pant & Srivastava, *Isoetes fushsii* Goswami *et* Sharma.

38. Shadangi, D. K. and Nath, V. 2006. Litter decomposition in *Eucalyptus* and pine plantations and natural sal forests related to micro-arthropods in different season in Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh. *Indian Forester*, **132**: 420-428.

Abstract: The rate of decomposition was highest in litter of sal (0.0105 g g^{-1} day^{-1}) than *Eucalyptus* (0.0102 g g^{-1} day^{-1}) and pines (0.0090 g g^{-1} day^{-1}) in Amarkantak (M.P.). The number and diversity of micro-arthropods was more in sal than *Eucalyptus.* Micro-arthropods multiply during rainy season when the rate of litter decomposition is maximum. As decomposition proceeds, the composition of the litter continuously changes creating new condition for the decomposing organisms. The fast disappearance rate of litter during rainy season might be due to accelerated growth of microbial population as well as their activities to decompose the material in presence of sufficient moisture and optimum temperature, while it was moderate in the winter season and at a very low rate in the summer season.

39. Ved, D. K. Kinhal, G.A.; Rathore, B. M. S.; Ravikumar, K.; Vijay Shankar, R. and Venkateshwaran. 2006. Threat Assessment for Prioritized Medicinal Plant Species of Madhya Pradesh. *Proceedings of Workshop on Eco-regional Assimilation for Conservation Action. (A synthesis of Eco-regional expertise in Medicinal Plants Taxonomy and Distribution through a workshop held at Bhopal during 3rd to 7th of January 2006).* Organized by Madhya Pradesh Biodiversity Board, Beej Nigam Complex, Mother Teresa Marg, Arera Hills, Bhopal and Co-ordinated by FRLHT, Bangalore Karnataka.

Abstract: A total of 48 species belonging to 45 genera and 32 plant families were included in the final list. The most species rich families were Asclepiadaceae, Fabaceae and Orchidaceae (4 species each), followed by Mimosaceae (3 species each). Five families were represented by 2 species and the majority of plant families were represented by single species (23 species). The most represented genera were *Butea, Drosera* and *Nervilia* (2 each). Of the 48 taxa assessed for threat category, 41 taxa were found to be threatened, including 2 Critically Endangered (CR), 17 Endangered (EN), and 22 Vulnerable (VU). *Grewia asiatica* and *Osmunda regalis* were assessed as critically endangered; *Gardenia gummifera*, *Prosopis cineraria, Pueraria* tuberosa, *Ceropegia hirsuta, Didymocarpus pygmeae, Sarcostemma acidum, Scleichera oleosa, Berberia hainessi* var. *brevifilipes, Chlorophytum borivilianum, Drosera indica, Entada rheedei, Equisetum ramosissimum, Hedychium coronarium, Musa rosacea, Nervilia aragoana, Nervilia plicata and Palhinhaea cernua* were assessed as endangered and *Careya arborea, Curcuma aromatica, Docrostachys cinerea, Gmelina arborea, Aristolochia bracteolata, Bacopa monnieri, Barleria prionitis, Centella asiatica, Capparis decidua, Hardwickia binata, Acampe praemorsa, Amorphallus paeonifolius, Moringa concanensis, Soymida febrifuga, Butea parviflora, Dillenia pentagyna, Drosera indica, Drosera burmanni, Marsdenia tenacissima, Pygmaeopremna herbacea, Zeuxine strateumatica, Cryptolepis buchanani* and *Symplocos racemosa* were assessed as vulnerable .

40. Singh Lalji, Sunil Puri and Bargali.2006.Biodiversity and importance of lesser-known woody species of moist deciduous forest of Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve. *The Biotanica*, **56:** 97-103

Abstract: The present paper focuses on biological diversity and uses of lesser- known woody species (LKWS) of moist deciduous sal forest of Achanakmar- Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve, Bilaspur district (Chhatisgarh). The forest is characterized by high tree density (1203 stems ha^{-1}) and a basal cover of 36.33 m^2 ha^{-1}. A total of 37 tree species were recorded. The forest is mainly dominated by *Shorea robusta, Embelia robusta, terminalia, Diospyros melanoxylon, Anogeisus latifolia* and *Miliusa tomentosa* and their contribution to the total density and dominance ranged between 81-83 %. LKWS contribute significantly i.e. 17-19 % to the total forest density and dominance. This emphasizes the key role to LKWS in forest structure and diversity.21 These species provide innumerous tangible and intangible services to the welfare of human society. Many trees are known for their specific uses e.g. *Dalbergia paniculata* wood is used for making musical instruments, *Garuga pinnata* wood is used for making match- splints and pencils, and *Wendlandia exerta* and *Adina cordifoila* yields termite resistant timber which is used as Grade-I plywood. Wood of *Grewia tiliefolia* is used for making cricket stumps and billard cues. Ash obtained from wood of *Dillenia aurea* is used for making fire resistant crockery. The study suggests that potentially important tree species, which are presently in the background, be included in the working plan of forest department. If these species are managed properly for its quality improvement they can be better sources of revenue and employment generation.

41. Chaubey, O.P., Bahadur, V. and Singh, J. 2007. Threats to plant diversity of Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve. *Paper presented in workshop on Research Needs for Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve on 30th April 2007,* Tropical Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur.

Abstract: The author studied 21 compartments of erstwhile Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary during the year 1999. They observed that *Cucuma angustifolia, Chlorophytum tuberosum, Asparagus recomosus, Bahuinia vahlii* and *Emblica ribes* are in decreasing trends in both occurrence and dominance due to over exploitation and unscientific collection. Grazing and collection of tender leaves of sal, saja, tinsa, dhawa, kosum, char and aonla also posses serious threats for regeneration.

42. Dubey, P.C., Sikarwar, R.L.S. and Tiwari, A.P. 2007. Threat assessment of important medicinal plants in Amarkantak area. *Paper presented in workshop on Research Needs for Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve on 30th April 2007,* Tropical Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur.

Abstract: During the study the status of 352 plant species of Amarkantak were evaluated and 179 of them were reported as critically endangered (CR), 57 species as endangered (EN) and 111 species as vulnerable (VU), which is roughly 50% of the total species evaluated. The main cause for the loss biodiversity was reported to be over exploitative harvesting fire, grazing, etc. The authors stressed on awareness campaign, scientific study abut propagation techniques and *in-situ* conservation of the threatened species.

43. Sharma, N.D. 2007. Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve: Systematic mapping of fungal biodiversity. *Paper presented in workshop on Research Needs for Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve on 30th April 2007,* Tropical Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur.

Abstract: The author stressed on the systematic study of BR by involving multidisciplinary approach like taxonomy, ecology, molecular biology, microbiology, soil chemistry, etc. Extensive studies on identification of pathogens, their role in maintenance of ecosystem, edible mushrooms and unsustainable harvesting of various species were reported to be useful for sustainability of BR.

44. Singh, L., Yadav, D.K. and Jha, C.S. 2007. Species composition, diversity and biomass in dry deciduous forest of Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve. *Paper presented in workshop on Research Needs for Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve on 30th April 2007,* Tropical Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur.

Abstract: On the basis of preliminary studies of four forest sites, the authors recorded the density of the trees in different forest plots ranged from 240 in degraded forest to 1270 trees/ha in regeneration forest. They observed that the forest represents the gradient in diversity and biomass from high, medium, poor and low. Remote sensing tools and GIS techniques may be useful to BR authorities in demarcating the entire reserve area.

45. Upreti, D.K., Satya and Joshi, Y. 2007. Lichenological studies in Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve. *Paper presented in workshop on Research Needs for Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve on 30th April 2007,* Tropical Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur.

Abstract: National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow conducted on extensive and intensive exploration of Biosphere Reserve and documented the lichen taxa. In all, 130 species belonging to 44 genera and 25 families of the lichens were documented. Out of 53 taxa of lichen recorded as the addition to the lichen flora of Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve, *Caloplaca amarkantakana* Joshi, Y. & Upreti and *Schadonia indica* Upreti & Nayaka were described as new to science. The author also observed that the BR exhibits maximum diversity of the corticolous or bark growing lichens followed by saxicolous or rock growing ones.

46. Khanna, K.K., 2007. Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve – need for the documentation of floristic diversity with special reference to status of threatened plants. *Paper presented in workshop on Research Needs for Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve on 30th April 2007,* Tropical Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur.

Abstract: The author expressed his views that more than 1000 species of angiosperms, which are about 45% of the total angiosperm species of the state, exist in the BR. *Bothriochloa grahamii* (Haines) Bor. is endemic in Amarkantak area and has not been recollected after its discovery.

47. Nayaka, S., Satya and Upreti, D.K. 2007. Lichen diversity in Achanakmar wildlife sanctuary, core zone area of proposed Amarkantak Biosphere reserve, Chhattisgarh. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot*., **31** (1): 133-142.

Abstract: The paper enumerates the occurrence of 32 species belonging to 20 genera and 16 families of lichens in Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary. The sanctuary is dominated by crustose lichens. *Collema ryssoleum* (Tuck.) A. Schenider and *Pyxine cocoes* (Swartz.) Nyl. Were the only two foliose lichens in the area, while fruticose lichens are completely absent. The lichens of the sanctuary were mostly bark inhabiting represented by 20 species, *viz*., *Arthothelium aborme* (Ach.) Muell. – Arg., *Arthothelium pycnocorpoid* Muell. –Arg., *Arthonia recedens* Stirton, *Bacidia alutacea* (Krempelh.) Zahlbr., *Bacidia rubella* (Hoffm.) Massal., *Chrysothrix chlorina* (Ach.) Laundon., G*raphina panhalensis* Pat. & Kulkarni, *Graphina platycarpa* (Eschw.) Zahlbr., *Haematomma puniceum* (Sm. ex Ach.) Massal., *Lecanora sp., Lecanora imshaugii* Brodo, *Lecanora perplexa* Brodo, *Letrouitia transgressa* (Malme) Haf. & Bellem, *Pyrenula fuscoolivacea* Vainio, *Pyrenula subglabriscula* Vainio, *Buellia almorensis* S. Singh & Awasthi, *Buellia curtisii* (Tuck.) Imsh., *Pyxine cocoes* (Swartz.) Nyl., *Pertusaria acuta* Muell.- Arg., *Pertusaria himalayensis* Awasthi & Srivastava, followed by seven rock inhabiting species *Collema ryssoleum* (Tuck.) A. Schneider, *Lecanora subimmersa* (Fee) Vainio, *Peltula euploca* (Ach.) Poelt., *Endocarpon nanum* A. Singh & Upreti, *Endocarpon subrosettum* A. Singh & Upreti, *Staurothele clopima* (Wahlenb.) Th. Fr., *Trapeliopsis* sp. while, *Felhanera semecarpi* (Vainio) Vezda is the only leaf inhabiting lichen collected from the sanctuary. *Cryptothecia lunulata* (Zahlbr.) Makh. & Patw., *Letrouitia transgressa* (Malme) Haf. & Bellem and *Pyxine cocoes* (Swartz) Nyl. are the most common lichens of the sanctuary. *Cryptothecia lunulata* (Zahlbr.) Makh. & Patw., *Pertusaria subdepressa* Muell. – Arg., *Lepraria* sp., *Lepraria lobificans* Nyl. are the species found on both bark as well as rock. Beside low altitude, dry and hot climatic conditions in the deciduous forest are the main reasons for the poor growth of the lichens in the area. The present study is the first enumeration of lichens from Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary. All the species enumerated in the present study are new to the lichen flora of the state. The available records of the lichens will play a vital role in conducting future biomonitoring studies in the area.

48. Sahu, P.K. and Singh, J. S. 2008. Structural attributes of lantana-invaded forest plots in Achanakmar–Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve, Central India. *Curr. Sci.,* **94**(4): 494-500.

Abstract: Vegetation of Lantana-invaded forest plots in the Achanakmar–Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve has been analysed. Only 20 out of the 126 plots examined were found infested with Lantana (*Lantana camara* L.). These plots were divided into low lantana density and high lantana density groups. Ordination using Principal Component Analysis on the structural attributes of the vegetation separated the plots into low altitude and high altitude groups, but did not separate lower lantana density plots from higher lantana density plots. ANOVA also indicated no significant differences in the community-level structural attributes between lower and higher lantana density plots. Nevertheless, species-level differences were evident. Some species were more abundant and showed better regeneration potential in lower lantana density plots, while others did so in higher lantana density plots. However, time series observations on permanent plots and experimental studies on competitive and allelopathic interactions in natural field plots are

warranted for ascertaining the impact of lantana invasion and for ascribing the cause and effect relationships which, at present, remain speculative. Such studies will help identify and maintain ecological barriers to lantana invasion in order to promote conservation and biodiversity in the reserves.

49. Sahu, P. K., Sagar, R. and Singh, J.S. 2008. Tropical forest structure and diversity in relation to altitude and disturbance in a Biosphere Reserve in central India. *Appl. Veget. Sci.* **11**(4):461-470.

Abstract: Questions: Is species diversity affected in protected areas where human activities are permitted or tolerated? On plots of a fixed size, does stem density alone predict number of species? Are differences in density related to disturbance and altitude? Location: Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve, central India.

Methods: 42 sites, each with three replicate 10-m radius plots, were examined. All trees (≥ 30 cm GBH) in each plot were measured for girth at breast height. α-diversity, species richness and evenness were calculated for each site. The sites were ordinated by Nonmetric Multidimensional Scaling (NMS) using relative importance values of component species. Correspondence Analysis was used to broadly delineate communities. Anthropogenic disturbances were recorded in terms of percentage of trees lopped, scale of lopping, number of domestic livestock dung piles and foot trails (both livestock and people) for each plot.

Results: The NMS analysis exhibited a near linear arrangement of sites with no evidence of discrete vegetation zones. NMS axes were significantly related to altitude and disturbance scores. With increasing elevation, basal area increased but number of species, α-diversity and its components declined monotonically. The number of species and indices of species diversity were positively associated with tree lopping and also with total disturbance. Number of species was controlled by stem density only in plots not dominated by *Shorea robusta*.

Conclusions: Recent levels of human disturbance are associated with higher species diversity in this biosphere reserve. There is some evidence that stands at all altitudes follow the same successional pattern to dominance by *Shorea*, a successional pattern that also results in decreased diversity without disturbance.

50. Nath V., Asthana A. K. and Kapoor R. 2007. Enumeration of the Mosses in Amarkantak (Madhya Pradesh), India – I. *Taiwania,* **52**(2): 168-176.

Abstract: A total of 21 genera and 28 species of mosses belonging to 12 families were investigated from various localities of Amarkantak (Madhya Pradesh), India. The genera, *Entodontopsis leucostega* (Brid.) Buck & Ireland, *Entodontopsis nitens* (Mitt.) Buck & Ireland, *Pseudotaxiphyllum elegans* (Brid.) Iwats., *Erythrodontium julaceum* (Schwaegr.) Par., *Trachyphyllum inflexum* (Harv.) Gepp., *Hyophila involuta* (Hook.) Jaeg. were the dominant taxa. The richness of the moss taxa has been recorded in the Kapildhara locality and the epiphytic forms are found to be the most successful taxa in the area. The mosses of Amarkantak have been enumerated for the first time.

51. Shukla A., Dubey P. C., and Singh K. P. 2009. Grasses of Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve. *Indian J. Trop. Biodiv.* **17**(1): 1-30.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the detailed taxonomic account of grasses of Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve. The family is represented by 112 species within 65 genera and occupies the first position among flowering plants. An analysis of data indicates that the genus *Eragrostis* was the largest and represented by 9 species. It was followed by *Panicum* with 6 species, *Setaria*, *Sporobolus* and *Digitaria* with 5 species each, *Pennisetum* and *Bothrichloa* with 4 species each. The current nomenclature with short description, ecological notes, flowering and fruiting periods, distribution and economic/miscellaneous importance of grasses has been provided.

II. Faunal Resources

After consultation with the various scientific journals and books on wildlife of India, the information published on fauna of Achanakmar – Amarkantak BR is summarized year wise as hereunder**:**

1. **McC. Clive, J. 1928. Occurrence of wood snipe in Central Provinces.** *J. Bombay Nat.l Hist. Soc.,* **32**(2): 600.

Abstract: The author reported the distribution of Wood Snipe, *Gallinago nemoricola* Hodgson at Amarkantak.

2. **Saharia, V.B. 1982. Wildlife in India.** Natraj Publishers, Dehra Dun, 278 pp.

Abstract: The author described different national parks and sanctuaries existing in India. The species of mammals prevalent in Achanakmar wildlife sanctuary are mentioned as examples.

3. **Kalaiarasan, V. Rathinasabapathy, B., Tamilarasan, P., Aengals, R. and Ganesh Prasanna, A.J. 1991. Reptiles of Narmada Valley.** *Cobra,* **40**: 8-12.

Abstract: Report based on the study made by the Madras Snake Park Trust Research team during October- November 1990 at Narmada Valley in Madhya Pradesh, showed the presence of Bronzeback tree snake, *Dendrelaphis tristis* from bark of a dried teak tree near Sahastradhara beside many other species recorded from the valley.

4. **Tiwari, K.P.; Pandey, R.K., Date, G.P., Prasanth, K.P. and Goswami Ashok. 1995. Preliminary report on flora of Amarkantak for detailed project formulation to constitute Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve.** *A report submitted to Enviroment Planning and Coordination Organization*, Bhopal. State Forest Research Institute, Polipather, Jabalpur. 94 pp.

Abstract: A preliminary report on survey and documentation of flora & fauna of Achanakmar Wildlife sanctuary was submitted to EPCO, Bhopal for the proposed Biosphere Reserve. The work was carried out in Amarkantak plateau and within the boundaries of the BR.

5. **Tiwari, S.K. 1997. Wildlife sanctuaries of Madhya Pradesh**. APH Publishing corporation. Daryaganj, New Delhi, 139pp.

Abstract: The author has reported peacock, jungle fowl, patridges, green pigeon, quails and sand groves as common birds of Achankamr Sanctuary consisting of Achanakmar, Lamni and Game ranges. Tigers, bison, panther, dear, sambhar, spotted deer, antilopes, blue bull and pigs were the mammals known from the area. Sambhar, which was gradually disappearing reported from hilly tracts of Khudia, Kota and Lamni ranges.

6. **Anonymous, 1997. Report of the Committee for Sal Borer Affected Areas of M.P.** Submitted to Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, New Delhi. December 1997.

Abstract: On the basis of visits of the committee to various sal forests of Madhya Pradesh including Amarkantak and Bajag ranges, sal trees were found badly damaged by sal heartwood borer, *Hoplocerambyx spinicornis* Newman. The population of the borer depends on a number of biotic and abiotic factors. The insect completes one generation in a year. A predator *Alaus sordidus* preys on the grubs of the sal borer. The remedial measures have been recommended for the protection of sal from the attack of this borer.

7. **Das, I. and Chandra, S.K. 1997. *Philautus sanctisilvaticus* (Anura: Rhacophoridae) A New Frog from the Sacred Groves of Amarkantak, Central India.** *Hamadryad,* **22**:21-27.

Abstract: The authors have identified a new species of frog from Amarkantak.

8. **Harshey, D.K. and Chandra, K. 2001. Mammals of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh**. ***Zoos'Print Journal*, 16**(12): 659-668.

Abstract: A comprehensive account of mammals of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh is given, which includes an annonated list of mammals of these two states with current district-wise distribution and global/national threatened status. A complete bibliography of mammals of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh is also provided

9. **Roychoudhury N., Sambath, S. and Joshi, K. C. 2004. Girth class of *sal* trees prone to the attack of heartwood borer, *Hoplocerambyx spinicornis* Newman (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae).** *Indian Forester,* **130** (12): 1403-1409.

Abstract: An experiment was laid out in Sal forest at Jagatpur under Karanjia range of Mandla division during the recent epidemic of Sal heartwood borer, *Hoplocerambyx spinicornis*, Newman, in Madhya Pradesh, with a view to find out the girth class preference of the insect in Sal trees and subsequent mortality. Results based on four years observations revealed that total percent mortality of Sal trees due to borer attack was 5.17% in experimental plot. The results reflect the post effect of Sal borer epidemics. The borer attack was noticed from the girth class more than 61-90cm (4.24%), 91-120cm (5.08%) and finally peak in 121-150cm (6.78%) and then declined in girth class above 151cm (3.12%). Further, the frequency distribution of girth class of Sal trees and tree

mortality due to borer attack exhibited maximum mortality in 102-116 and 117-131 cm ranges. These findings clearly advocate the girth class preference by borer beetles in Sal forests.

10. Chandra, K. and Pandey, V. K. 2004. Notes on Anuran Fauna of Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary. *Cobra,* **57**: 32-37**.**

Abstract: The paper deals with the study of Anuran fauna of Achanakmar range earlier known as Wildlife Sanctuary, Chhattisgarh. It includes nine species viz. *Bufo melanostictus* Schneider, *Euphylictus cyanophylictus* (Schneider), *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus* (Daudin), *Indirina leithii* (Boulenger), *Limnonectus limnocharis* (Boie), *Microhyla ornata* (Dumeril & Bibron), *Polypedates maculatus* (Gray), *Tomopterna breviceps* (Schneider), *Uperodon systoma* (Schneider) pertaining to nine genera and four families. All the species are new record to the fauna of earlier known Achanakmar Wildlife sanctuary, which is now the core area of the biosphere reserve.

11. Chandra, K. and Gupta, S. K. 2005. Record of Monster Cricket, *Schizodactylus monstrosus* (Drury) (Aschizodactylidae: Orthoptera) from Chhattisgarh. *Insect Envir.,* **11**(2): 56**.**

Abstract: A monster cricket *Schizodactylus monstrosus* (Drury) the lone representative of the family Schizodactylidae in India and recorded from the Maniari river of Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve. It is the Ist record, collected by Zoological Survey of India in the month of July 2004 during their faunistic survey.

12. Chandra, K. and Pandey, V. K. 2005. Reptilia of Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary, Chhattisgarh. *Cobra,* **60:** 1-5.

Abstract: The present paper deals with the study of reptiles from the Achanakmar. The paper gives information on 14 species viz. *Amphiesma stolata* (Linnaeus), *Bungarus caeruleus* (Schneider), *Calotes versicolor* (Daudin), *Cyrtodactylus collegalensis* (Beddome), *Hemidactylus brookii* Grey, *Lycodon aulicus* (Linnaeus), *Mabuya carinata* (Schneider), *Mabuya macularia* (Blyth), *Psammophilus blanfordanus* (Stoliczka), *Ptyas mucosus mucosus* (Linnaeus), *Python molurus molurus* (Linnaeus), *Sitana ponticeriana* Cuvier, *Varanus bengalensis* (Linnaeus), *Xenochrophis piscator* (Schneider) belonging to 13 genera and seven families. Kollegal ground gecko *Cyrtodactylus collegalensis* (Beddome) has been recorded for the first time from Chhattisgarh.

13. Chandra, K. and Gajbe, P. U. 2005. An inventory of herpetofauna of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. *Zoos' Print J.,* **20**(3): 1812-1819**.**

Abstract: A comprehensive account of the herpetofauna of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh has been provided, which includes an annonated list of 104 species of amphibians and reptiles along with their distribution in the districts and protected areas. The IUCN status of endangered species and a complete biography are also provided.

14. Chandra, K. 2006 a. Scarabaeid Beetles of Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary, Chhattisgarh. *Rec. Zoological Survey of India* (Communicated).

Abstract: Achanakmar, a core area of Biosphere Reserve, is located in Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh state. Its valley has ideal habitats of many rare and medicinally important plant species. The sanctuary possesses rich diversity of fauna and flora. The present paper deals with an account of 22 species of scarabaeid beetles *viz*. *Hybosorus orientalis* Westwood, *Adoretus bimarginatus* Ohaus, *Adoretus lasiopygus* (Burmeister), *Adoretus limbatus* Blanchard, *Anomala biharensis* Arrow, *Anomala dorsalis* (Fabricius), *Anomala ruficapilla* (Bermeister), *Anomala rugosa* Arrow, *Catharsius molossus* (Linnaeus), *Catharsius sagax* Queensland, *Clinteria klugi* (Hope), *Gymnopleurus sinuatus* (Oliv.), *Gymnopleurus cynaeus* (Fabricius), *Gymnopleurus gemmatus* Harold, *Heliocopris bucephallus* (Fabricius), *Holotrichia problematica* Brenske, *Mimela inscripta* (Nonfried), *Onthophagus bonasus* (Fabricius), *Onthophagus catta* (Fabricius), *Onthophagus pactolus* (Fabricius), *Phyllognathus dionysius* Fabricius, *Scarabaeus sanctus* Fabricius belonging to 12 genera and six subfamilies collected from the sanctuary. All these species are recorded for the first time from Achanakmar area of Biosphere Reserve.

15. Chandra, K. 2006 b. Threatened Animals of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. *Indian J. Trop. Biodiv.,* **14** (2): 97-122.

Abstract: The paper includes the complete list of threatened species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fishes known to occur in these two states. Their status in different schedules under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and in IUCN categories is incorporated. The cause of extinction and the extinct species in India are also given.

16. Chandra, Kailash, Nema, D.K. and Singh, Shivesh Pratap. 2006. On a Collection of Moths from Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary, Chhattisgarh. *Nat. J. Life Sci.***, 3** (2): 183-189.

Abstract: During the extensive survey of Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary, now core region of Biosphere Reserve by the scientific team of Zoological Survey of India, Jabalpur between 2004 to 2005, collected thirty-four species of moths belonging to 32 genera under 13 families. All these species viz. *Actias selene* (Hubner), *Agathodes ostentalis* Hubner, *Antheraea paphia* (Linnaeus), *Asota caricae* (Fabricius), *Cerura liturata* Walker, *Clanis* sp., *Creatonotus lactineus* Cramer, *Diaphania indica* (Saunders), *Episparis varialis* Walker, *Euproctis* sp., *Eupterote* sp., *Fodina* sp., *Polytela gloriosae* Fabricius, *Hyposidra talaca* (Walker), *Macaria fasciata* Fabricius, *Macrobrochis gigas* (Walker), *Marumba dyras dyras* (Walker), *Mimeusemia* sp., *Nausinoe geometralis* (Guenee), *Olepa ricini* (Fabricius), *Oxymbulyx* sp., *Parasa* sp., *Phalera raya* Moore, *Phissama transiens* (Walker), *Psilogramma menephron menephron* (Cramer), *Sameodes cancellalis* (Zeller), *Spoladea recurvalis* (Fabricius), *Theretra alecto alecto* (Linnaeus) , *Theretra boisduvali* (Bugnion), *Theretra oldenlandiae oldenlandiae* (Fabricius), *Trisula variegata* Moore, *Tyspanodes linealis* (Moore), *Xyleutus strix* (Linnaeus), *Zeuzera* sp., are new record to the fauna of the sanctuary as well as to the fauna of Chhattisgarh.

17. Singh, Ajeet and Chandra, Kailash 2006. Study on the Species Composition and Diversity of Butterflies (Lepidoptera: Insecta) In Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary, Chhattisgarh.

Abstract: The present investigation deals with the studies on the species composition and diversity of butterflies in Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary. Butterflies are the most important ecological indicators, which were studied from an ecological sensitive area falling in the core zone of proposed Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve. Species composition and diversity of butterflies from Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary was studied during June and July 2004. A total of 49 species of butterflies *viz*., *Abisara echerius* (Stoll), *Anapheis aurota aurota* (Fabr.), *Athyma perius* (Linn.), *Athyma selenophora* (Kollar), *Badamia exclamationis* (Fabr.), *Caltoris farri* (Moore), *Caltoris kumara* (Moore), *Caprona ransonnetti* (Felder), *Castalius rosimon rosimon* (Fabr.), *Catopsilia crocale* (Cramer), *Catopsilia pyranthe pyranthe* (Linn.), *Catposilia pomana* (Fabr.), *Charaxes fabius cerynthus* Fruhstorfer, *Chilasa clytia* (Linn.), *Danaus chrysippus chrysippus* (Linn.), *Danaus genutia* (Cramer), *Danaus limniace leopardus* (Butler), *Euchrysopus phasius* Evans, *Euploea core core* (Cramer), *Eurema hecabe simulata* Moore, *Eurema laeta laeta* Boisduval, *Graphium nomius nomius* (Esper), *Hypolimnas bolina* (Linn.), *Hypolimnas misippus* (Linn.), *Melanitis leda ismene* (Cramer), *Moduza procris procris* (Cramer), *Mycalesis lepcha davisoni* Moore, *Mycalesis mineus* (Linn.), *Narathura amantes* (Hewitson), *Narathura atrax atrax* (Hewitson), *Neptis hylas* (Linn.), *Neptis jumbah* (Linn.), *Papilio demoleus demoleus* Linn., *Papilio polytes romulus* Cramer, *Phaedyma columella* (Cramer), *Phalanta phalantha* (Drury), *Precis almana almana* (Linn.), *Precis atlites* (Linn.), *Precis hierta hierta* (Fabr.), *Precis iphita iphita* (Cramer), *Precis lemonias lemonias* (Linn.), *Precis orithya swinhoei* Butler, *Rapala iarbus sorya* Koller, *Spialia galaba* (Fabr.), *Spindasis vulcanus vulcanus* Fabr, *Suastus gremius* Fabr., *Symphaedra nais* (Forster), *Udaspes folus* (Cramer). *Syntarucus plinius* (Fabr.), belonging to 8 families were recorded. Nymphalidae was the dominant family with 17 species followed by Lycaenidae (7), Hesperiidae (7), Pieridae (6), Danidae (4), Papilionidae (4), Satyridae (3), and Riodinidae (1). *Catopsilia pomona* (Fabr.) was the most dominant species, while *Charaxes fabius cerynthus* Fruhstorfer was the rarest species recorded from the Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary area. Total species diversity of butterflies during June 2004 to July, 2004 was 3,486.

18. Joshi, K.C., Roychoudhury, N. Kulkarni, N. and Sambath, S. 2006. Sal Heartwood Borer in Madhya Pradesh. *Indian Forester*, **132** (7): 799-808.

Abstract: *Shorea robusta*, which is one of the most important timber species of India, yields about 2.5 lakh m^3 of timber and 3 lakh m^3 of firewood. A heartwood borer, *Hoplocerambyx spinicornis*, often damages it in sal areas of Jagatpur in Karanjia range of M.P. and in Lamni range of Bilaspur forest division of BR in Chhattisgarh. Its beetles emerge soon after a few showers of monsoon rains from the third week of June to the end of August. They attract to the odour of freshly cut bast and sapwood of sal. Soon after mating, the beetle oviposit white, cream coloured eggs in cracks on the bark. After 3-7 days of egg period, the hatching takes place. The freshly hatched grubs bore the bark and reach to the sapwood, where they form tunnels. After feeding the sapwood, the grubs move to heartwood where they form a wider pupal chamber, the grubs start pupation from December onwards, develop to immature beetles between April to May and emerge out from middle June onwards during monsoon. The male has long antennae than their body while the female has short antennae. The incidence of attacked sal trees due to heartwood borer lasts up to 24.53 per cent during epidemics. Continuous favourable climate conditions, vicinity of human and

herbivore population, physiological properties of sal trees to insect borer, quantitative and qualitative changes in host trees, natural enemies of sal borer and weakening of defensive system of sal trees are recorded as probable factors responsible for sal borer epidemics. Borer killed more than 26 lakhs of sal trees during recent sal borer epidemics between 1996-02. Felling of these attacked sal trees in dense sal forest opened the canopy and resulted an average regeneration up to 4.18 saplings per squire meter of sal and other miscellaneous species as compared to 1.95 saplings per squire meter unfilled sal areas. In human inhabited areas however, it is reported to be comparatively low. Besides existing preventive and remedial control measures, the authors have advocated spraying of 0.05 % endosulfan 3.5 ml insecticide per litre of water or chlorpyriphos 0.05 % (10 ml insecticide/ litre) on stored borer attacked sal stacks in June before onset of monsoon and then covering them with polythene sheets to kill the beetles emerging from sal logs. Further research need on sal heartwood borer, its out break and management are also mentioned.

19. Khanna, V. 2006. A checklist of centipedes (Chilopoda: Scolopendromorpha) from Central India. *Zoos' Print J.*, **21** (2): 2164-2166.

Abstract: The paper deals with a collection of scolopendrid collected by scientists of Central Regional Station, Zoological Survey of India, Jabalpur from Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve and adjoining areas in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. The author listed 5 species of centipedes from different localities of BR.

20. Chandra, Kailash 2007. Faunal Diversity of Achanakmar - Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve. Paper presented in Workshop on Research Needs for Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve, held on 30 April 2007, *Tropical Forest Research Institute*, Jabalpur: 24.

Abstract: Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve (AABR) is located in Central India. The major part of AABR lies in Chhattisgarh *i.e.* in Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary, Bilaspur district and the remaining part of the area extends into the Dindori and Shahdol districts of Madhya Pradesh. The area falls in 6th bio-geographical zone and province 6A, "Deccan Peninsula-Central Highlands".

While working on a multidisciplinary project on 'Studies on the biological resources and documentation of traditional knowledge of Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh' funded by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi, for the last three years, Zoological Survey of India has carried out the study on faunal diversity of the AABR and the data on various groups of animals from different habitats are collected.

Among the vertebrates, except fishes, data on mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians are recorded, while the invertebrates are collected and brought to the laboratory for the identification. Although, information of more than 600 species are collected, but presently 414 species belonging to 13 groups of animals including 169 vertebrates and 245 invertebrates are identified and the remaining are still in process of determination.

AABR is very rich in natural resources but a few studies have been carried out on the status of bio-resources. Thus, there is an urgent need to evaluate the availability of bio-resources and their sustainable utilization to conserve it for the future generations.

21. **Kulkarni N., Soni K.K. and Joshi K.C. 2007. Assessment of Biotic and Abiotic Factors Responsible for Out-Break of the Sal Heartwood Borer,** *Hoplocerambyx spinicornis* **Newman in Selected Areas of Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve.** Paper presented in Workshop on Research Needs for Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve, on 30 April 2007, *Tropical Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur* : 29

Abstract: Sal (*Shorea robusta*) is an important tree species in India, and dominates other miscellaneous associate tree species in Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve. This tree species has been facing reoccurring epidemics of the sal heartwood borer (*Hoplocerambyx spinicornis* Newman). Affected trees succumb to the damage leading to heavy economic losses due to the poor quality of timber, with subsequent tree mortality. Recent epidemic from 1996 to 2000, which covered considerable part of Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve, also compelled to remove affected trees for maintaining the forest hygiene. There being no reliable control method available for the pest except tree trapping, prevention is the better option over remedial measures and also as an integrated approach to manage the pest population within endemic level. Recent observations have indicated that the environment along with local biotic factors could play a major role in determining population build-up of the pest. Despite the above realization, there is no systematic study available to substantiate the possible role of environmental conditions and local biotic factors in reoccurring epidemics in the region of Achanakmar-Amarkantak biosphere reserve. Moreover, such studies need to be taken up repeatedly during the non-epidemic periods also to understand the interaction of biotic and abiotic factors with pest resurgence in a better way. It will be useful in monitoring the pest resurgence in the future. Considering the above the assessment of local biotic and abiotic factors on the population of sal heartwood borer in the areas having history of epidemic is the urgent research need. This concept note invites attention on these aspects of the research need in Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve.

22. **Rao R.J. and Bhatnagar Abhishek** 2007.**Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve: A biological hot spot.** Paper presented in Workshop on Research Needs for Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve, on 30 April 2007, *Tropical Forest Research Institute*, Jabalpur: 22- 23

Abstract: Amarkantak region in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh is one of the important wilderness areas in Central India. The elegant, tranquil pilgrim resort of Amarkantak nestles on the mighty lap of the Maikal hills and forms the cradle of the Narmada, Son and Johila Rivers. Amarkantak has tropical sub-montane grassland with its flora similar to those of Central Indian Sub-tropical hill forests. Its floral type bears a close resemblance to the northwest and Central Himalayan flora. The diverse flora of the forests in this region include Sal, the dominant tree species; saja, sagun, bija, boira, pipal, neem, mahua, tinsa, lac, chironji, tendu, *Eucalyptus*, rubber and other medicinal plants. The Amarkantak Range harbours more than 33 species of flora of medicinal importance with a density of 43420 plants per hectare. The important medicinal plants are, kali musli, safed musli, satawar, jungli adarak, jungli haldi, brahmi, jungli pyaz, tikhur, madhukamni, hath kand, kamraj, tejraj, sarpgandha, gulbakawali, etc. The different parts of these medicinal

plants are used in the form of medicines and are of immense value. The Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve (AABR) is declared in Central India in recognition of the unique cultural heritage and significant natural environment, strengthened by regional initiatives that seek to balance protection of the environment with a sustainable regional economy. The Amarkantak and surrounding ranges in the Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh are good habitats for large number of wild animals including tiger, leopard, sloth bear, bison, deer, sambhar, jackal, fox, monkey, flying squirrel, many resident and migratory birds, snakes, lizards, turtles, variety of frogs, fishes and other invertebrates. The species diversity in Achanakmar- Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve is very rich, faunal species found in the reserve includes mammals (27), birds (176), reptiles (26), amphibians (11), butterflies (19), honey bees (3) and number of other invertebrates and among flora, large trees (75), small trees (28), shrubs and under shrubs (63), and grasses (20) are present.

Research studies should be conducted for better management of the AABR. Priorities should be given to traditional ecological approaches, phyto-sociological studies and food-web research in the AABR. The priority should be put on pre-requisite a sound monitoring and assessment base and careful, in-depth studies on forest ecosystems rather than a superficial and broad-brush approach. Future research could be divided into two categories like in-depth studies of biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources.

23. Shrivastav, A.B. 2007. Conservation of Wild Fauna Needs Scientific Wildlife Health Management. Paper presented in Workshop on Research Needs for Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve, on 30 April 2007, *Tropical Forest Research Institute*, Jabalpur: 25-26.

Abstract: India has the largest livestock population in the world (0.692 billion, FAO Animal Health Year book, 1988) and contributes about 7% towards national income. According to a conservative estimate, animal diseases reduce production in India by 30-40%. The quality of livestock around the wildlife areas is poor in terms of health and production. Agriculture development has brought domestic and wild animals together to share common grassland. It has increased the chances for sharing and exchanging certain infectious diseases. A critical objective for understanding disease occurrence and impacts in wild and domestic animals is pursuit of studies to determine the relationships of various diseases shared between wild animals and livestock.

Biodiversity is a valuable asset, which provides insurance and investment to sustain agriculture, forestry, livestock, fisheries and microbes. India is one of the 12-mega biodiversity regions of the world and share 8% world's total biodiversity of flora and fauna. Biodiversity in MP is threatened due to adverse climate, biotic pressure especially uncontrolled grazing, habitat destruction, and livestock diseases.

The study of "Wildlife Health" and the practice of 'Wildlife Health Management' are new disciplines in India. There is growing need for such wildlife health inputs in the rapidly expanding network of protected areas. Some of the most significant threats facing wildlife today are health related. It is emphasized that wildlife can also be a reservoir of number of infectious and parasitic diseases, that may be transmitted to domestic animals at the time of sharing common grasslands and water holes. There are number of examples where the

diseases were responsible for high percentage of morbidity and mortality. Some diseases may affect the population dynamics by death of young ones, abortions and poor health.

Apart from these, wild carnivores may be a source of certain zoonotic diseases such as Rabies. If the infectious diseases in wild animals are closely monitored, and kept under surveillance, then this will have a direct bearing on the health and welfare of domestic animals also. Till recent past the wildlife health discipline was ignored in the country. Though, number of veterinarians with limited knowledge engaged for veterinary assistance to wildlife. Thus, there is an urgent need for trained personnel in protected areas and surveillance of diseases in protected areas.

24. **Ganguli Jaya Laxmi, Ganguli R. N. and Shukla B.C. 2007. Pest Scenario of Agro-Forestry Trees in Plantations of Chhattisgarh.** Paper presented in Workshop on Research Needs for Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve, on 30 April 2007, *Tropical Forest Research Institute,* Jabalpur: 27-28.

Abstract: Chhattisgarh popularly known as the herbal state has a forest canopy of around 46 per cent. The natural forests include tree species like teak, *Tectona grandis*; sal, *Shorea robusta*, shisham, *Dalbergia sissoo*; arjun, *Terminalia arjuna*; palas, *Butea monosperma;* babool; *Acacia nilotica; Ziziphus spp*. etc,. Apart from these a large number of fast growing, multipurpose tree species have been identified which establishes easily with agricultural crops under it. These are best suited for the practice of agro-forestry, a boon for the poor and marginal farmers of the state and for conservation of natural resources for sustainable agriculture for the future. The trees commonly preferred by farmers and plantation growers are khamar, *Gmelina arborea*; Eucalyptus, *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, teak, *Tectona grandis*, safed and kala siris, *Albizia procera* and *A. lebek*, bamboo, *Dendrocalamus strictus*, *Acacia mangium,* etc. Apart from these, the bio-diesel yielding plant, *Jatropha curcas* is also highly preferred along with some medicinal plants like aonla, *Emblica officinalis* and meetha neem, *Murraya koenigii*. The best advantage of these species are that they have a narrow canopy and a number of herbs like turmeric, ginger and other medicinal and aromatic plants can easily be grown underneath it.

One of the major constraints in the successful growth of agro-forestry trees in the state are attacked by a number of insect pests. An attempt was made to study and identify the insect pests, which cause economic loss to the plantation trees and have been categorized as major and minor pests based on their incidence. The extent of losses caused by majority of these insects is yet to be studied.

25. **Akhtar Naim and Chauhan N.P.S. 2007**. **Status of Human-Wildlife Conflict and Mitigation Strategies in Marwahi Forest Division, Bilaspur Chhattisgarh**. Paper presented in Workshop on Research Needs for Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve, on 30 April 2007, *Tropical Forest Research Institute*, Jabalpur: 30-31

Abstract: Marwahi Forest Division has been well known for human-sloth bear conflict. Available forest cover is highly degraded, fragmented and interspersed with agriculture crop fields, and small townships. The study area lies between one of the oldest mountain chains of India i.e. Vindhya or Maikal range. Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun had conducted a study during 1998-2000 and concluded with recommendations i.e.

translocation of sloth bear population from isolated den sites to other suitable areas, restoration of sloth bear habitat in degraded areas, protection of large contiguous forests, sustainable use of forest resources and easy mechanism of compensation for the people to their crop and lives loss caused by bear. Marwahi Forest Division was visited again during 2006 to find the changes in status of human-wildlife conflict.

Data since 1990 onwards revealed 28 cases of human death by wild animals, comprising of 13 men and 15 women. Except 2, all casualties were caused by sloth bear. Forest department registered 801 incidences of human mauling comprised of 591 men and 210 women. Maximum 528 incidences of mauling were caused by sloth bear followed by 220 and 53 by jackals and other wild animals (leopard, hyena, wild pig, gaur etc.) respectively. Occurrence of mauling in human across the different months was not significantly different ($Z=0.813$, $n=12$, $p= 0.52$). Range of incidences per month varied 51-93 with the mean 66.8 ± 14.8, whereas occurrences of mauling incidences in men and women ($T=12.13$, $DF=11$, $p= 0.00$) were significantly different. In Marwahi range 72.5% incidences of human mauling occurred in village area followed by 18.5% and 9.0% in forest and house respectively. Altogether 1453 incidences of livestock lifting were recorded in Marwahi forest division. No major changes were observed in extent of biotic pressure as compared to last study. However, extraction of stones from bear den sites has been increased considerably.

Except translocation of sloth bear population from isolated den sites, most of the recommendations suggested earlier are still valid. Moreover, people need to be educated and aware for ecology, feeding habits, movement and behaviour of problematic animals such as sloth bear, jackal, hyena and leopard through seminars, workshop and chat shows so that people can avoid confrontation and play role in conservation. Stone extraction from all bear areas or forestland should be immediately stopped to protect sloth bear and other animal habitats. Livestock should be properly protected by villagers in enclosures made up of rubble wall. Sloth bear population has declined by 40% during last six years so there is need to monitor the status of sloth bear population in the area.

26. Roychoudhury, R. Sambath, S. Kulkarni, N. and Joshi, K.C. 2007. A note on *Paectes subapicalis* Walker (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae): A potential sal defoliator in Madhya Pradesh. *Indian J. Forestry*, **30** (4): 463-466.

Abstract: Sudden population outburst of *Paectes subapicalis* Walker recorded in sal forests of Amarkantak, Jagatpur and Chada forest ranges of Biosphere Reserve during the year 1997-2001. The insect has overlapping generations. Its larvae feed on young foliage of sal. Some observations on the biology and feeding behaviour have been investigated and discussed.

4. NEWS AND EVENTS

I. Stake holder steering committee meet:

State Level Steering Committee meeting of the Achanakmar- Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve was held in the Conference Hall of Chief Administrative Officer, Chhattisgarh Medicinal Plant Board, Raipur on 7th July 2010.

II. Various activities of development and socio-economic upliftment have been carried out in several localities of BR. These are summarised in the table given below:

Achievement of Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve during 2009-10

SN	Item of Work	Rate Rs./Unit	Physical Target	Financial Target (in lakh)	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	**PROTECTION OF BIOSPHERE RESERVE**						
II	PURCHASE OF WIRELESS SET/HANDSET AND NETWORKING/ COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	0.50	2	1.00	-	99996	O/C A.A.B.R Bilaspur
IV	REHABILITATION OF DEGRADED FOREST	0.20/Ha	100	20.00	100	1999808	Chhuiha, Belpat, Keonchi, Ranjki, Lamni
II	**FIRE PROTECTION**						
I	CREATION OF FIRE LINES	0.01/km	500	5.00	500	499788	Chaprwa, Lamni
III	DEVELOPMENT OF NURSERIES	5.00	1	5.00	1	499989	Nawagaon
IV	RASING AND DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS	0.001	150000	15.00	150000	1500200	Nawagaon, Khodri, Keonchi, Lormi, Kota
III	**DEVELOPMENT OF ECOTOURISM**						
II	DEVELOPMENT OF TRACK PATH	0.05/Km	10Km	5.00	10	498956	Tangli Pathar
III	DEVELOPMENT OF NATURE TRAILS	0.50	4	2.00	4	199712	Tangli Pathar, Sidda takri (Jhojhha) Khodri, Kotsagar (Kota)
IV	**ECO-DEVELOPMENT/ SOCIO-ECONOMIC UPLIFMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES**						
II	DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT BEARING SEEDLING	0.001	50,000	5.00	50000	499647	Belgahna, Belpat, Nawagaon, Khodri, Mandla, Kota

III	IMMUNIZATION/ VACCINATION OF CATTLE	-	-	2.00	-	299701	Sivtrai, Newsa, Pataita, Kori, Goripat etc.
IV	CONDUCTING MEDICAL CAMPS	-	-	2.00	-		
V	**ENCOURGAGING AND SUPPORTING TRADITAIONAL AGRICULTURE**						
III	CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY HALL	5.00	1	5.00	1	499931	Surhi
VI	**INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES**						
II	CONSTRUCTION OF TWO PONDS FOR PISCI-CULTURE	3.00	2	6.00	2	597878	Bhutkchhar , Tilaidbra
		Total-		**72.00**		**7195606**	

III. Workshop held at Munnar and its outcomes:

Consultation meeting on partnership for strengthening the Man and Biosphere Reserves Programme in India and Indian National MAB Committee meeting was held on 22nd and 23th June 2010 at Munnar, Kerala in the chairmanship of Shri M.F. Farooqui, Addition Secretary, MoEF, Govt. of India. In al, 35 participants from UNESCO, MoEF, DST, Kerala Forest and Wildlife Department, BSI, ZSI, Universities, ICAR, Directors of different BRs of India, PIs Lead Institutions of Biosphere Reserves participated in the meeting. Following outcomes were derived from the meeting:

1. For the success of BR Programme in the contry, synergy need to be in place among all the stakeholders viz., central government ministries/departments, State line departments, R &D Institutions, national and international funding agencies, academic institutions, local communities, NGOs, CBCs and media.
2. Convergence of resources for the BR may be ensured and duly quantified through state and centrally sponsored schemes and bilateral and other funding mechanisms to achieve the functions of the BR.
3. Leveraging resources through Public-Private partnership for BR management.
4. The information on various schemes being implemented within the BR along with their objectives, scope and cost involved should be placed in the public domain.
5. The three functions of the BR envisaged in the MAB programme shall be interfaced with the advances in science and technology.
6. Mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation in all the programme areas of the government as has been done in NREGA.
7. Promotion of value addition activities of the available bio-resources should be undertaken for diversifying livelihood options for the people living in the BR.
8. The concept of BR is to attain sustainable development of the people. In order to get rid of the anathema associated with the word "Reserve", it may be deleted.

9. Extensive awareness creation by way of production and distribution of resource materials and use of print and electronic media has to be a long-term activity.
10. There has to be a healthy competition among the BR managers to achieve the best Michel Batiss BR Management case study award.
11. Out of the 10 bio-geographic zone of the contry, eight zones have been cover by designating BRs in the remaining two zones viz., Desert and Gangetic plains.
12. The BR manegers in consultation with their respective lead institutions have to foward the research proposals to the MoEF to meet the domastic requirement and fulfill the internation obligations.
13. Sanction of the research projects in thrust areas may be awarded in a net-working mode by involving the institutions of repute having requisite capacity in the area, research on integration of the 3 BRs functions needs to given priority.
14. MAb and HAB- MoEF and state may consider the possibility of rename and Man and Biospher (MAB) to Human and Biospher (HAB).
15. Permits for research in protected area require review.
16. Individual BR may identify specific Madrid Action Plan Taergets on which they can provide necessary information and case studies.

IV. "GRASSES OF ACHANAKMAR-AMARKANTAK BIOSPHERE RESERVE" identified by Achuta Nand Shukla taxonomist, BSI, Allahabad and Shri P.C. Dubey Chief Conservator of Forest, Research and Extention Circle, Rewa is **BEING ENLISTED IN NEXT ISSUE OF BRIS**.

V. Submission of application for the grant of research project:

The proposal should include the salary and wages including HRA, individual items of equipment along with the cost and justification must be forwarded by the head of the organization with following certificates : i) that necessary infrastructural facilities will be provided for the project and ii) The permanent equipments sought under the project are not available with the institute.

It may be address to the Adviser, Research, Ministry of Environment & Forest, Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003. With a copy to Additional Director (Biosphere Reserve), Conservation Division I, Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.

Annexure-I: Format for projects submission on Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve

APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR RESEARCH PROJECT

(To be completed by the Principal Investigator)

1. Title of the Project :
2. Name and Designation of the Principal-Investigator :
3. Name and Designation of the Co-Investigator :
4. Postal Address of the Principal Investigator and Co-investigator :
5. Name of the institution/organisation in which the project will be carried out :
6. Name of other institution(s)/ Organisation(s) involved in the project :
7. Duration of the project :
8. Total amount of assistance required :
9. Following documents are enclosed :

Statement I – An abstract, not exceeding one page, describing the back ground, objectives, methodology and figures of year-wise budget.

Statement II - Should contain the following :

A. State of Art of the subject including work done in India and elsewhere;
B. Detailed literature survey
C. Objectives
D. Detailed methodology
E. Quarter-wise work-plan
F. PERT – Chart
G. Practical relevance/utility of the project
H. Agencies which can utilize the results of the project.

Statement III – giving brief background of the investigator who will carry out the project including papers published in the area of the proposed research project.

Statement IV – indicating facilities (equipment/instrument) available at institution organisation for carrying out the projects.

Statement V – Project budget in the prescribed format.

APPENDIX TO THE APPLICATION FOR GRANT OF RESEARCH PROJECTS

PROJECT BUDGET

A.	**Salaries & Wages :**	**I Year**	**II Year**	**III Year**	**Total**
1.	Investigator				
2.	Research Associate				
3.	SRF/JRF/SPF/JPF				
4.	Supporting technical staff or other personnel, if any				
	Grand total : …….. ……..				

* Please specify, the rate of salary and wages per month for each category and also rates of HRA and Medical reimbursement.

B. Permanent Equipment

Grand total: ……

C. Expendables
(Chemicals & Glassware)

D. Travel

E. Other project costs, if any (please specify)

F. Contigencies

G. Institutional charges
(15% of the total Project Cost)

Grand Total : ……

Procedure for sending the research projects to Ministry of Environment and Education, New Delhi: