1. Introduction:

The idea of aquatic plants is topics to diverse interpretations. To characterize the *"Aquatic Plants"* is extremely complicated without any argument. According to Sculthorpe (1967), it is difficult to draw a line within hydrophytes and terrestrial plant communities due to their indistinguishable habitat. Aquatic plants also called in terms "*Aquatic cromophytes" or "Aquatic tracheophytes"* by different plant scientists. In earlier Schouw (1822) term as *"Hydrophyta"*, after that Raunkiaer (1934) terms hydrophytes that the vegetative organs submerged or a real floating part on the water surface without rising there and also stay alive in unfavorable condition as underwater buds with connecting to their progeny. According to Weaver and Clement (1929), the aquatic plants are *"Plants that grow in water, in soil covered with water or in soil that is usually saturated with water"*. Muenschar (1944) defines hydrophytes are *"Which normally stands in water and must grow for at least a part of their life cycle in water, completely submerged or immersed"*. According to Daubenmire (1947), aquatic plants are defined as *"Any plant growing in a soil that is at least periodically deficient in oxygen as a result of the excess of water content"*. According to Reid's (1961) aquatic plants are *"Whose seeds germinate in either the water phase or the substrate of a body of water, and which must spend part of their life cycle in the water"*. According to Den Hartog and Segal (1964), hydrophytes are termed as *"Plants which can achieve their generative cycle when all vegetative parts are submerged or are supported by the water or which occur normally submerged but are induced to reproduce sexually when their vegetative parts are dying due to emersion"*. The idea about aquatic plants by Tinner (1988) *"An individual plant adapted for life in water or periodically flooded or saturated soils and growing in wetlands and deepwater habitats''*. According to Cook (1996), hydrophytes are *"All the pteridophytes and spermatophytes whose photosynthetic active parts are permanently at least for several months of each year part of whole submerged with water or which float in the surface of the water"*.

The wetland is the territory of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems (Mitsch and Gosselink, 1986). According to *United Nations Environment Program* (UNEP) - World Monitoring Centre has suggested an estimate of about 570 million hectares (5.7 million km^2), roughly 6% of the earth's land surface- of which 2% are lakes, 30% bogs, 26% fens, 20% swamps, and 15% floodplains. Mitsch and Gosselink, in their standard textbook '*Wetland*', 3d Ed. (2000), suggest 4-6% of the earth's land surface. It is 4-6% of the earth's land area (Matthews and Fung 1987, Aselmann and Crutzen, 1989). In India, enrich a large variety of aquatic habitats with huge geomorphology, climatic and biotic diversities. Aquatic plant parts attach to the bottom (Benthic) of the water body or submerged in the water body and sometimes emergent (Chambers et al., 2008). According to Abubakar (2012) in the aquatic environment, the huge number of water-plant can change the frequency, abundance, distribution, and composition of an organism. Invertebrates, insects and larger crustacean primarily consumed decompose aquatic plants (Madsen, 2009).

Aquatic plants work as a natural filtration and important components for a complete aquatic ecosystem. It also acts as the beauty of nature and provides habitat for other aquatic life. The presence of air sacs, short, thick, stoloniferous, and spongy stem in aquatic plants is a specialized character for flotation. Most aquatic plants have without root cap and poorly developed cuticle of root hair. The aquatic plant shows reproduction mainly by vegetative type, but few numbers of plants reproduce through flowers and seeds. The plant's inhabitants with water are various types with free-floating on the water surface, emergent type, submerged without root, and have rooted submerged. The aquatic plants play an important role in attaching to soft sediments, stabilize underwater slopes, eliminate suspended particles and eradicate nutrients from overlying waters (Barko et al., 1986; Doyle, 2000; Madsen et al., 2001). Several investigators to search for unconventional fewer exclusive sources of nutritious forage (Bairagi *et al*., 2002, 2004) have studied different portions of aquatic plants. Once aquatic plants

deliberated unusable and waterlogged, infertile and sometimes just as deleterious, aquatic, and wetland ecosystems stand currently considered upon as an ecosystem with definite ecological appearances, functions, and values (Mishra and Narain, 2010).

Medicinal plants have subjected to detailed study since time immemorial and recently there has been resurgence in the interest in traditional medicines and drugs derived from plants, particularly due to the high costs and undesirable side effects of synthetic drugs and effort and time required to develop a clinically acceptable drug. Since 1960, this analysis has been done, on 45,000 plant species in India, which are used as medicinal plants among 550 tribal communities belonging to 160 linguistic groups inhabited different geographical and climatic zones with much more plant diversity (Pal and Jain, 1998). Hence, district surveys can help to identify the various aquatic medicinal plants used by tribal and the local people, and the plants will be identified botanically.

The present project aims to assume a thorough survey of aquatic and marshy land flora of this district for systematic documentation of the plant species and different categories of hydrophytes growing in the various water bodies, including ponds, lakes, marshy areas, etc., make a list of plants showing their habit, habitat, flowering period, frequency of occurrence, etc.