Balaghat is one of the 51 districts of Madhya Pradesh, located at south-east. This district is in between north latitude 21°19' and south latitude 22°24' and 79°30' west longitude and 81°5' east longitude in the eastern part of Satpura Plateau. This district surrounded by Rajnandgaon in the state of Chhattisgarh in North-east, Mandla district in the north, Seoni district in the west, and Bhandara district in the state of Maharashtra from the southern geographical boundary. The whole geographical part of the district is 9229 square kilometers in which 4051.8 square kilometers area comes under forest cover, amounting to 46% of the total area. Thus this district occupies the first position in the forest area ranking, out of the 51 districts of Madhya Pradesh. The reserve forest and protected forest occupy 2740.8 and 1310.9 sq. km. area respectively (Annual forest report, 2002).

The study sites comprise of various forgotten communities of tribals spread all over Balaghat district. The district is marked by the various rivers such as Wainganga which flows from the north-western boundary, the river Bawanthadi and the Bagh define the inter-state boundary in the south while the river Banjar marks the eastern boundary. Out of 9229 square kilometers, the Urban and Rural areas are 15% and 85% respectively. It is still characterized as backward district for its physical location, steamy climate, undulating ground structure, low agricultural efficiency, majority of predominance of tribal people, low literacy rate and poor socio-economic condition of the people. Naxalite movements also badly affect the district.
Deccan trap formation by basalt lava flow has shaped the geographical structure of Balaghat district which is characterized by undulating topography with rugged hilly terrains in the northern and southern parts. General distance from the ground of the land surface ranges from 150 m to 430 m, the master slope being towards the east and south-east.

The conspicuous features of the configuration are, the two high plateaus one above the other in succession in the north east, while a third notable feature, the Wainganga valley is in the west of the district. The Sonawani hills along the north western boundary may also be mentioned as a landmark. The Wainganga River flows from the north to the south direction in the western part of the district. The northeastern portion of the district comprising the upper plateau i.e. the Raigarh plateau is separated from the lower plateau, the Baihar plateau by the steep southern slopes of the Bhaisanghat ridge. However on its western border this plateau ends in a range of steep and rugged hills extending from North West to south east right across the district more or less along the eastern boundary of Balaghat tehsil. The average height of the Raigarh plateau is approximately 700 m., varying between 640 m to 900 m. Many of the hills in this plateau are flat topped with Deccan trap formations such as in Linga-Dadar, Paili and Birwa. The hills from part of the Maikal range of the Satpuras. Saletekri range of the Satpuras traverse the area in continuation of the Laugur-ghat.

The Baihar plateau or the main tableland is flat or gently undulationg with an average altitude of 600 m. The high tableland of Tipagarh rises
in the center of this plateau to an elevation of 840 m. The Nahara and the Kis rivers (effluents of the Wainganga river) flow towards north-west and south respectively on one hand, while the Gurar, Bhangra, and Tannaur rivers being tributaries of the Banjar river on the other hand flow toward this direction thus, forming part of the central Indian watershed. The plateau is bordered by the narrow valley of the Wainganga in the west, and that of its tributary, the Bagh in the south, where the valley is wider.

The western and southern portions of the district lie in the Wainganga valley. The valley starts below the Gurera rocks from where it forms a common boundary with Seoni district and enters it. It remains a narrow strip of about 15 Km in the north. Further south the valley ones out a Balaghat and extends to the east as well as to the west. The Wainganga valley is an open or slightly undulating plain. The Laugur ghat, the longest in the district of Balaghat- Baihar road, passes through Dhansua reserve, which is quite hilly and has steep to precipitous slopes. The plain area in this part is of very limited extent. The forests in this area extend from slopes to level or undulating strip at the foot of hills. The Wainganga valley is the most cultivated, densely populated and better communicable zone in the district. However; a conspicuous feature the Sonawani hills occupy a small area to the north west of the Wainganga valley in the district. They form part of the Seoni plateau and are separated from the Biahar plateau. The average height of the area is about 500 m.
The northern hills comprising portions of Paraswara and Dhansua reserves are drained by the Mankuwar, Swarighori, Mahkari, Nahera and Uskal river. The principal tributaries belonging to the Narmada systems are Banjar, Halon, Jamunia, Tannore and Kannar. The Banjar enters from Rajanandgaon district in the east and flows north and west through the main Baihar plateau into Mandla district.

Roughly, one-third of the district lies in the lowlands and about two-thirds on the plateau and the hills. High quality forests of Saja, Teak, Bija, Sal and Bamboo are found along the valleys and hills. Thus, excluding part of Baihar plateau and the level strips at the foot of the hills, approximately 60% of the area covered by forest is very hilly and rugged, which harbor rich diversity.

**Soil:**

Soil is the most precious asset upon which the entire floral and faunal diversity of an area depends. Weathering of parent rocks results the formation of it, which are metamorphic, associated with dominant minerals like copper, manganese, bauxite and coal etc. Soils of undulated uplands are shallow, gravelly, coarse textured, well drained having low water holding capacity. The distinct of alluvial soil in the lowland, black to brown clay loam soil in the plateau and tablelands. The most fertile soil is found in the plain areas of Waraseoni and Balaghat ranges. Other fertile soils in the district, though small in extent are in the alluvial lands on the banks of Sone and Deo rivers in the eastern part of the lowlands.
The quality of soil in the lowland is generally superior to the soils in the Baihar and Ukwa, while the mica particles in the tableland soil tend to reduce its fertility. Next to the Sone and Deo alluvium, referred to earlier, the most fertile soils lie to the east of Wainganga in the lowlands extending to the south from Dhansua hills to the Bagh river. It is of good depth and is rich in black and brown soil of superior quality. Apart from this Dhansua and Hattarract, brown soil of good quality is found in the north Karola tract to the west of Wainganga in the extreme south-east. Good soil for rice production, though of medium quality, occurs in the Katangi range and west of the Wainganga in Waraseoni, Lanji, Kirnapur and Balaghat ranges to the east of the Wainganga. In the lowlands poor soils are met with at the base of the hills. In the plateau region of the Baihar range and the eastern portion of Balaghat range, the prevailing soil is from medium to poor in quality.

**Climate:**

Climate of any area has far reaching effects on floral and faunal development as well as on the abiotic component of the ecosystem. Balaghat district is situated within the semi-arid region of the state. The district is situated within the agro-climatic region of Eastern satpura plateau and east of Kymore Hills. The district has a sub-tropical climate and is characterized by high evaporation and low precipitation. The climate of the district is tropical monsoonal with four distinct seasons. The summer hot season is from March-June, followed by the rainy from June to September, post monsoon transitional climate from middle of
September to October and the mild cold winter season from November to February.

**Temperature:**

The temperature of the district shows mild variation owing to differences in elevation. The lowland plains have hot climate, which is oppressive throughout the months of April, May and June. The Biahar plateau on the other hand is cooler than the lowlands. Overall the climate of the district is moderate with a minimum temperature of 40°C in January and a maximum temperature of 450°C in May.

**Rainfall:**

Rainfall is the source of maximum annual precipitation in the area other than mist, fog, and dew. As the rainfall pattern is of monsoonal type, rains in this district start from mid June and last up to the earlier part of October. The average number of rainy days is 66. The month of July and August experience the highest rainfall. The average rainfall as recorded is 1444.16 mm/year. Baihar range has the maximum rainfall, followed by Balaghat and Paraswara. Table- 1 shows that during the past five years the maximum rainfall was recorded in the year 2013-14 i.e. 1934.0 mm., while minimum rainfall was recorded for the year 2015 i.e. 1189.8 mm. Pre-monsoon showers and sometime winter rains are also experienced in the area.

**Agriculture**

Balaghat District has primarily agricultural based economy, as there is
no any major industrial unit existing in the District.

Out of the total area of the district, agriculture is being done in 2.75 lakh hectare and two third area is covered with reserve forest. Under cropped area district is predominantly as Kharif crop area. The area under Kharif crop is 2.70 lakh hectares, while the under Rabi is only 0.83 lakh hectares. The mono cropping shows the unavailability of employment and poor condition of the farmers and Agricultural Labours.

**Forest and vegetation:**

Total forest cover in this district including social forestry is 5.06 lakh hectares which is 51.70% of the total land of the district. The management and maintenance of forest is being done by Joint Forest Management committees under active control of different divisions of Forest Department.

Table 2: Category of Forest in Balaghat districts as shown below:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Name of the class</th>
<th>Area (Sq. km)</th>
<th>Percentage of the total area of the district</th>
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<td>Dense Forest</td>
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<td>Open Forest</td>
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<td>Total Forest</td>
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<td>Per Capita Forest Area</td>
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According to the revised survey of the Forest Type of India by Champion and Seth (1968), the district forest can be classified as of under

I. Teak Forest

Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest
Southern Tropical slightly Moist Deciduous Forest

II. Sal Forest

Moist Peninsular High Level Sal Forest
Moist Peninsular Low Level Sal Forest

III. Mixed Forest

North Indian Moist Mixed Deciduous Forest
Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest

I. Teak Forest:

A) Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest: - It is situated in between the Wainganga River in the South and North Lamta ranges. Teak finds its best expression on the deep, well drained alluvium soil on the banks of the river Wainganga in Pandratola, Titwa block and along the larger streams like Mankuar, Mahkar, Nahra, and Kowha which are the tributaries of the Wainganga. Teak generally found of higher age classes is commonly noticed, average being 60%; density varying from 0.5 to 0.8. Natural regeneration of teak is inadequate however; younger age class teak is very common. The most common associate of Teak is Kari (*Miliosa tomentosa*), Katang bamboos grow luxuriantly being dense, along Katang nala and the Wainganga river, exterminating reproduction of all other species.
B) Southern Tropical Slightly Moist Deciduous Forest:

This sub type occurs in scattered patches, often along the Wainganga River and other water courses or in their near vicinity. The main characteristics of this sub-type are rainfall of 1400 to 1600 mm, moderately deep loamy soils, medium percentage of Teak (30 to 50%) moderate undergrowth with or without bamboos and fair natural regeneration. The distribution of this sub-type is limited to the Kirnapur, Lalbarra, Katangi and Lanji ranges. Isolated patches are met within other ranges also. Teak occupies principally on the lower and middle slopes, of the hills and extends upto about 600 meters. The soil is well-drained sandy loam to clay loam.

II. Sal Forest:

Sal occurs on crystalline rocks with red soils that are largely in situ. As soils and topography vary together, it is helpful to differentiate two sub-types; one for hill tops and plateau and the second for lower hill slopes. Frost is common on both these sites.

a) Moist Peninsular High Level Sal:

The Sal extends up over the hills on laterite, trap and crystalline rocks. Due to frost and biotic interferences regeneration is inadequate. Sal occurs mostly pure forming 80% cover with unsound mature trees.

b) Moist Peninsular Low Level Sal:

This low level Sal sub type however, is confined to Baihar plateau. The associates of Sal are generally the same as mentioned in high level Sal above. The habitat is slightly drier than that of the high level Sal. Here
also the areas are frost liable and severe frosts recur periodically during winter.

III. **Mixed Forests:**

**Northern Moist Mixed Deciduous Forest:**

These are good density forests of medium to good height including a number of dominant species intimately mixed and many second storey trees including some evergreens. Climbers are heavy and the undergrowth is usually shrubby with little or no grass, except during the monsoon when a luxuriant herbaceous growth appears. Varying drainage and moisture retention conditions apparently include many combinations to which Sal is not so well adopted. This type links the northern and southern moist deciduous types. Most of these forests are seral though appear to give look of climax type. The apparently stable occurrences in more mesophytic habitats can usually be associated with special sites and can be considered as edaphic variation on the climax or as post climax communities.

**Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests:**

This type is restricted to drier areas of the ranges like South and North Lamta, West Baihar ranges etc. It is characterized by preponderance of xerophytic species like *Chloroxylon swietenia*, *Cleistanthus collinus*, *Boswellia serrata*, *Sterculia urens*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Soymida febrifuga* etc.

Southern dry mixed deciduous forest type is further divided in various local sub types. The local of forest are described in detail as under:-
(a) **Semi moist mixed deciduous forest**

**Mixed high quality forest with bamboo:**

This sub-type occurs over considerable are in Dhiri-Mingli, Sonawani, Dhansua and Batkari blocks. The principle rock is schist yielding deep loamy or clayey loam soils of reddish colour. The ground is hilly, elevation ranging between 400 to 600 meters. The general timber quality is M.P. III. The density of the crop varies but in general it is 0.6 and above. The density also goes down on the higher hills where bamboo has become more prominent in the under storey. The growing stock is essentially middle aged to mature and a large number of stems are well grown with long clean boles. Seedling reproduction of principle species *Terminalia tomentosa, Pterocarpus marsupium* and *Ougeinia oojinesis* occurs in sufficient quantity wherever bamboo is not dense. Most of this area in past was not allotted for timber and fuel coupes in Buit’s plan, as there was not much demand for miscellaneous timber species two decades back.

(b) **Dry mixed deciduous forest:**

(i) **Mixed low quality forest with bamboo:**

This local sub-type covers considerable area in protected forests of the east and west Lanji range and other part is of reserved forest of the Dhansua and Sonawani blocks. The general quality of the forests is M.P. IV but patches of quality III and IV b are also seen. The principal constituent species are *Boswellia serrata, Chloroxylon swietenia, Anogeissus latifolia* and *Lagerstromia parviflora*. Bamboo of II quality
occurs in the understory with density varying from medium to low and seldom dense.

(ii) **Mixed low quality forest without bamboo:**

This sub type is principally present in the Katangi and part of Waraseoni ranges, but patches occur in other ranges too. Bamboo is in the under as the density of over wood is seldom higher than 0.6.

(iii) **Poor unworkable forests:**

Strictly speaking it is not a type by itself, but due to adverse biotic factors combined with topography the crop has assumed distinct shape and patches of this sub type are found interspersed with all other sub types. *Lannea coromandelica, Shorea robusta, Dillenia pentagyna, Soymida febrifuga, Wendlandia exserta* and *Chloroxylon swietenia* are the principal constituent species. The density is poor and the condition of regeneration is unsatisfactory. Bamboo is absent and grass growth is light, Climber infestation is not heavy.

1. **Grasslands:** Balaghat district has good grasslands in the form of permanent pastures meadow and village common grazing land as its common pasture lands. The majority of the grasslands is anthropogenic in origin and identified as one of the richest biodiversity source. In recent year much of the pasture land is diverted in to agriculture land and major portions of the remaining land is under encroachment. Grasslands can be categorised into grasslands in forest areas and grasslands out side the forest areas. However, a systematic study and inventorisation of biodiversity of this grasslands is yet to be done and
this is of immediate concern otherwise, many species in these system will be lost without even being documented.

2. **Weeds**

Weeds are undesirable plants have an active competition with natural resources and also act as limiting factors in growth and yield of crop plants. The weeds are distributed in road sides, forest areas, crop fields and grasslands. The crop weeds compete efficiently with main crop for space, light, water and nutrients. All weeds did not grow successfully throughout the crop period due to dull mode of reproduction. However, most of the weeds are annuals are reproducing by seeds. Obviously, a few complete their reproduction and seed maturation earlier than the crop and may act as biopollutents for the next crop. The weeds are of much importance; however, some pose a danger to growth and yield of domesticated species.

3. **Twinners and Climbers**

Twinners and climbers are major part of floristic diversity. They are widely grown as well as cultivated for various purposes. Some of these viz., ratti (*Abrus precatorius*), Khotalaiya (*Calonytion muricatum*), Gatayan (*Caesalpinia cristata*), Harjoor (*Cissus quadrangularis*), Kunduru (*Coccinia indica*), khanima (*Dioscorea bulbifera*), shivalingi (*Diplocyclos palmatus*), parora (*Momordica dioica*), kemanch (*Mucuna puriens*), guruj (*Tinospora cordifolia*) etc. are used by the natives of Balaghat district for treatment of various human and cattle diseases.

4. **Special flora**
In addition to above, some parasitic plants like amarbel (*Cuscuta reflexia*), banda (*Loranthus longifolia*), *Striga* densiflora and Orobanchee are found in the study area. *Loranthus* is commonly parasitic on trees like *Madhuca indica* and *Shorea robusta*. Likewise, *Striga* and *Cuscuta* damage hidden grasses and shrubs. Orobanchee, a total root parasite has grown on Solanaceous crops like tobacco, potato, tomato, etc. These plants mostly affect the growth and yield of crops.

5. **Domesticated species:**

We are directly depending on agro-biodiversity for four basic requirements; Balaghat district is also rich in agro-biodiversity. Wheat (*Triticum vulgure*) and rice (*Oryza sativa*) are main crops. The farmers also cultivate pulses, oil crops, vegetables and some spice plants. However, the cultivation of millets like bajara (*Pennisetum glaucum*), barely (*Hordeum vulgare*), jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*), kodo (*Paspalum scorbiculatum*), sanwa (*Echinochloa frumentacea*) and maize (*Zea mays*) are fast disappearing. Conservation of biodiversity in agriculture has to maintain this diverse wealth in original forms and introduction of valuable and highly nutritive species. Continued chemical farming is harmful to edaphic factors. Hence, one should encourage the cultivators to prefer natural and municipal manures. Although, negligible research work has been done in case of pulses, oil seeds, minor millets, fibers and fodder crops. The recognition of agro-biodiversity can be made at three different levels, viz., ecosystem diversity, genetic diversity and species diversity.

**Inhabitants**
The district has vast forest resources and mineral wealth, besides being one of the best rice producing areas in the state. The tribal Gond, Baiga and Pardhan constitute 11% of the district population and almost all reside in Baireh tehsil. The Gonds who are good labourers for various forestry works mostly reside in forest villages. Though their cultivation practices are still primitive, yet there is definite improvement towards better cropping. Among the tribes the Baigas are the most backward inhabitants of the area. They live in interior forest areas from where they collect and sell minor forest produces. They possess good knowledge of the forest, forest growth and indigenous medicinal plants. Inspite of the development work done by the government in the past 25 years the Baigas are still confined to a poor and backward status. Their main profession is agriculture, labour and menial services. The culture, custom and even language of Gonds are mixed with our society. However, Baigas have their own tradition, culture and language. They earn livelihood by collecting and selling minor forest products, medicinal plants and drugs. Some Baigas act as rural physician and magicians. They also believe in mantras, taboos and worshipping various Gods and Goddess. They have adequate knowledge of medicinal herbs.

The non-tribal Schedule Caste is apicultural labours, their number is comparatively less; however, they have a vital role in our society. They are found in all the blocks during study period.

The other backward classes of the population are farmers. They have their own land; the economic status is fairly good.
The other people are advanced and dominant group. They are farmers and also use modern agricultural implements and fertilizers. They cultivate various Rabi and Kharif crops and some of them have their own irrigation facilities.

**Faith and religion:**

The peoples of Balaghat district are very religious and have deep faith in God and Goddess. They worship numbers of devatas, viz., Lord Vishnu, Shiva, Hanuman etc. Tribal worship some plants, e.g. neem, peepal, bargad, shami, tulsi, and aonla as their parents. They are apart from modern concept of diseases. Many of them believe that ailments caused due to evil sprits. They believe that the ancestor spirits are superior and protect from evil spirits and diseases. Mostly they have embraced the Hindu faith. However, they have also faith on danawa, daitya, bhuta, preta, jadu-tona etc.

The families are mostly matrilineal. The girls leaves parental home after marriage and lives in husband’s house. The family fulfils the biological, economic and the function the transmitting social heritage. The male child is welcome in the family. The peoples worshiped many gods and trees and also participate in fest and festivals with great joys. There is physiological division of labour in the family. In tribal and rural communities males do construction and repairs of houses, food gathering, farming, while females actively engaged in kitchen and domestic works. However, in some cases both do agricultural operations. Furthermore, the other peoples only supervise the work. They have labour on hired basis to work in their field and farms.
**Utilization of medicinal plants:**

With the development of education the tribal and non-tribal world view is getting transformed, specially the educated mass are now looking more for quality of life and they would like to settle in the urban towns. Growth of literacy brought in an increased awareness. Due to development of socioeconomic and political consciousness, they move towards the new culture. It is observed that there has been a consistence cultural and socioeconomic awakening among the non-tribal population in general and tribal in particular.

However, the growth, development and awakening are limited more to the educated non-tribal. Almost all the activities of tribals are centered towards the search of food requirements. Hence, their concept of utilization of medicinal plants is essentially subsistence management. They do not have any significant conservational strategy; however, they preserve and conserve many medicinal herbs. Although, they are apart from the causes and mode of disease, but they have adequate knowledge of medicinal plants and protect the herbs, which are used in the treatment of various ailments. Furthermore, they do not want to disclose the herbal knowledge. This is only transmitted to their kith and kin. Some of these also whisper certain mantras while treating the diseases, specially headache, toothache, colic, earache, scorpion sting and snake bites.
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Average