A FIELD REPORT ON **FAUNA AND FLORA OF**

DIHING-PATKAI NATIONAL PARK

LOCATED ON DIBRUGARH AND TINSUKIA DISTRICT OF ASSAM

Submitted to the Dept. Of Botany Nandanath Saikia College, Titabar



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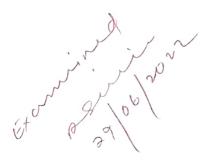
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PREFACE

Dibrugarh university have incorporated "Field study" in the syllabus of B.Sc. 4th semester, Botany Department keeping in view of such an educational study we visited "Dihing-Patkai national park" which is situated between Dibrugarh and Tinsukia District of Assam.

The field study report contains all records of educational study under taken by the students of Botany Department of N.N. Saikia college during the session 2021-2022.

Finally, I thought i have taken special case to give a correct account, there may be some mistakes. So, i seek apology for my unwilling mistakes, if there may be any, in my description.

With thanks,

Mr/M/ Dipu Negy

B.Sc. 4th semester

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

At the very outmost, I would like to express my respectful gratitude to the HOD of

the Botany department and thank to all the professor of Botany department for

showing extreme kindness and providing me guidance throughout the whole field

study trip. It has been my privilege to learn about field study under such scholarly

persons.

I am highly thankful to Dr. M. L. Dutta (HOD), Department of Botany and all the

Faculty members for their support, encouragement, valuable suggestion, remarks,

and genial atmosphere during the field study period.

I like to thank Almighty God, for giving good health, mental peace, and strength to

pursue this study and finally I wish to express gratitude to my family members for

their love, moral support and invariable care throughout the entire study period.

Lastly, I express my sincere gratitude to my friends for their constant encouragement

and help at that trip.

With thanks,

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INTRODUCTION:

Educational excursions are of great value for the student of science. The theoretical knowledge earned by a student about a living thing such as plants and animal remains limited and incomplete. But if the students study these living things in their natural conditions the knowledge will be increased. Therefore to acquire complete knowledge about the natural habit, habitat and animals which are found in a particular are of climate and physical conditions one must go through their natural existence and in their natural environment. As a science of living being it has a wide range of study. So, one cannot summaries all these things at a time. So an area is selected within a time limit within this area study the habit, habitat, temperature etc. Such as specific study helps us to record different habit and habitats of various specific plants and animals and also to understand the ecological interactions prevailing in the area.

SELECTION OF THE PLACE:

In our course of field study tour visited DEHING PATKAI NATIONALE park and wild senctury. Dehing Patkai is a National park in tinisukia and dibrugarh district of assam. Dehing Patkai comes under forest division of digboi and dibrugarh. Dehing Patkai national park was esterblished in 2004. Dehing Patkai national park is more stable for pants and animal. Dehing patkai national park has a rich bioding of flora and founa. Dehing patkai is a rainforest whice covers on area 111.19 sq.km . On 9 th june 2022 , we arranged our two days field to Dehing Patkai National park cum senctury . we started our journey at 7a.m form Marioni station on Ledo intercity express train . We observed and collect some flora of the senctury with the aid of our kind teacher .Dr Malakhsmi Dutta, Dr Nazim Forid Islam and Dr. Pronob Bhattachajya. We arrived at makum station around 12 to 12.30 pm and then we went to the Assam forest gurd school where we stayed during our field trip. After taking some rest we took lunch whice were provided by assam forest gurd school workers. At 3.00 pm after lunch we started our first visit to the Digboi contanary museum by Assam forest gurd school. Inside the museum we observed the oil well, whice was formed in 1889. The well was 202 metros depth and the rate of oil production 909 litters per day. The well was ceased in 1927 and we observed the fomula oil refinary and the piping code of oil pipe and also how they used separate oil and water. Afer visiting the museum of digboi refinary we went to Digboi war cementry where observed the cemetry of brave soldiers who died at a very young age during world war II.



After visiting to the cemetry we then visited to National Reserve Forest where we observed different types of the trees, plants and Lichen whice shows symbiotic relationship. After Lichen are a types

of natural pollution indicators on our naturing to the forest gurd school we observed see on eleph9ant. At 6 pm we took tea and had some rest on the taining school hostel and at 9 pm we had our dinner and we went to sleep. On the next day morning we wake up at 6 am and took tea at 7 am .After took our brackfast we got ready and started our journey to dihing patkai national park . We arrived their at 10.30 am after reaching their we collect some specimen . Under the guidance our respected guid and forest gurd sir. We observed different types of species of plants and animals and we heard sounds of two bird Hornbill . Hence it is a rainforest we observed many big trees among whice Holong trees is bound more whice means it is the dominant species of thood perticular area.



After observing the national park we went to show a waterfall whice is situated near the national park.

STUDY AREA:

Dihing Patkai National park is a National park whice comes under division of Digboi and Dibrugarh geographical located in dibrugarh and tinisukia district of assam .Dehing patkai rain forest covers on area of 111.19 sq km . It is interpresed with luch green floral and semi green flora that are dicidious in nature .

DEHING PATKAI FLORA:

The flora of this region is very unique rare and diversified group of plant . Many plants species of harb ,shurb, ferns , epiphytes , wild banana , arums , climber and lieans are formed in the forest . The holong tree whice is the state tree of assam is found here..

FAUNA OF DEHING PATKAI:

The rich biodiversity of dehing Patkai also includes about 46 species of mammals ,283 species of birds 276 species of butterfly , 70 species of fish, 71 species of dragon flies that are scattered within the sanctuary .

Thus it is only sanctuary or national park in india whice is home to seven different species of wild cat ,tiger, leopard, clouded leopard, leopard cat, golden cat.



CEMETERY OF WORLD WAR II

DISCUSSION:

Dehing patkai national park is magnificent paradise of many flora and fauna. But unauthorised use of the forest by people is very complex Dehing Patkai national park is known as jeypora rainforest. The rare fauna found deforestation by the people for house hold purpose.

To maintain the biodiversity of the national park , we should have to save valuable plants and animals , rare species .

CONCLUSION:

Field study is one of the most source to acquire knowledge. We have to acuire knowledge from any where of our daily life.

BACON says Travelling , in the younger is a part of experience "The field study whice we have undertaken helped me to realize the reality of statement made by BACON.

During the field study we found various plant and animals .

I am convinced that such a field study as a whole it is really very helpful to the study in general and these have botany as a discipline of their study in particular.