

**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**



Submitted by -

**Name : Sapna Gogoi
Class : B.Sc 4th Sem
Roll No. : 30820077
Registration No. : S2006243**

Department of Botany
Nandanath Saikia College
Titabar : 785630

CERTIFICATE

I have to pleasure to certify that Mr./Ms.Sapna Gogoi..... a student of B.Sc. 4th semester in this Department participated in the field study tour to Dihing – Patkai National Park on 9th to 11th June, 2022 for partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science under our Dept. guidance. This report made by him was checked and verified by me.


(Dr. M. L. Dutta)

Head, Dept. Of Botany

N. N. Saikia College

Titabar-785630



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 undertaken by the students of Botany Department of N.N. Saikia college during the session 2021-2022.

Finally , I thought i have taken special care 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./Ms. Sapna Gogoi

B.Sc. 4th semester

Dept. Of Botany

N.N. Saikia college

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,

Mr./Ms.Sapna Gogoi

B.Sc. 4th semester

Dept. Of Botany

N.N. Saikia college

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: INTRODUCTION:

Educational excursions are great value for the student of science. The theoretical knowledge earned by a student about a living thing such as plants and animals remains limited and complete. But if the students see 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 area 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 summarise all these things at a time. So an area is selected within a time limit within this area is . . . study habit, habitat, temperature etc. Such a specific study help us to record different habit and habitats of various specific plants and animals and also to understand the ecological interactions prevailing the area.

SELECTION OF PLACE:-

In our course of field study tour we visited DEHING PATKAI NATIONAL PARK and WILD LIFE SANCTUARY. Dehing Patkai is a National Park in Tinsukia and Dibrugarh districts of Assam. Dehing Patkai comes under forest division of Digboi and Dibrugarh. Dehing Patkai National Park was established in 2004. Dehing Patkai national park is more suitable for plants and animals. Dehing Patkai national park has a rich biodiversity of flora and fauna. Dehing Patkai is a rainforest which covers an area of 111.19 sq. km (42.93 sq. mi).

On 9th June 2023, we arranged our two days field tour to Dehing Patkai National Park cum Sanctuary. We started our journey at 7 am from Mariani station in Ledu Intercity express train. We observed and collect some flora of the sanctuary with the aid of our kind teachers, Dr Malakshmi Dutta, Dr Nasim Farid Islam, and Dr Pranab Bhattacharya. We arrived at Makum station around 12 to 12:30 pm and then we went to the Assam Forestguard School where we stayed during our field trip. After taking some rest we took our lunch which were provided by Assam Forest Guard School workers.

At 3:00 pm after lunch we started our first visit to the Digboi Centenary museum by bus provided by Assam Forest Guard School. Inside the museum we observed the first oil well, which was formed/found in 1889. The well was 202 meters depth and the rate of the oil production 909 litres per day. The well was ceased in 1927 and we observed the formula of oil refinery and the piping code of oil pipe and also how they used to separate oil and water. Also we observed the meachinary system of the old refinery system and different types of vehicle used in oil refinery at that time.

After visiting the museum of digboi refinery we went to Digboi War Cemetery where observed the cemetery of brave soldiers who died at a very young age during World War II. After visiting to the cemetery we then visited to Noloni Reserved Forest where we observed different types of trees, plants and Lichen which shows symbiotic relationship. Also lichen are a type of natural pollution indicators. On our returing to the forest guard school we observed/see an elephant (wild).

At 6 p.m we took tea and had some rest at the training school hostel and at 9 p.m we have had

our dinner and went to sleep.

On the next day, morning we woke up at 6 am and took tea at 7 am. After tea we took our breakfast at 8 am. After breakfast we got ready and started our journey to Dehing Patkai National Park (DPNP). We arrived there at 10:30 am. After reaching there we collected some specimen. Under the guidance of our respected guide and forest guard sir. We observed different type of species of plants and animals. And we heard sounds of the bird Hornbill. Hence, it is a rainforest we observed many big trees among which Holong tree i.e. Dipterocarpus retusus (scientific name) is found more which means it is the dominant species of that particular area. Many wild animals like, wild cat, elephants are also found in the rainforest. We also walked 3km inside the forest and observed the different plant species and their habitat. After returning from the Forest we took some rest and met respect DFO sir of the rain forest who informed and guide us about the place and the different plants and animals found there.

After saying Good bye to our respected DFO sir we went to a hotel for lunch. We did our lunch ~~at~~

in between 2:30 - 3 pm. And after having lunch we went to see a waterfall which was at a little distance from the national park. After watching the waterfall we returned to our stayed rooms and after freshing up we had our tea at 7.p.m and after that we took some rest and had our dinner at 9.p.m and went to sleep early.

On the next day, 11th June we returned to our hometown Titabar by Alkadhi Assam Express from New Tinsukia Junction.

Study Area:-

Dehing Patkai National Park is a National Park which comes under forest division of Digboi and Dibrugarh and Geographically located in Dibrugarh and Tinsukia districts of Assam. Dehing Patkai rainforest covers an area of 111.19 sq/km. It is intermixed with lush green floral and semigreen flora that are deciduous in nature. It consists of three parts Jeypara, upper Dehing River and Pinok rainforest.

Dehing Patkai Flora's:-

The flora of this region is very unique, rare and diversified group of plants. Many plant species of herbs, shrubs, ferns, epiphytes, wild banana, arums, climber and lianas are found in the forest habitat. Important tree species like, mekai, dhura, nahore, Bheer, etc. envelopes the forest. The Hollong tree which is the state tree of Assam is found here.

Dehing Patkai Fauna's:-

The rich biodiversity of Dehing Patkai also includes about 46 species of mammals,

283 species of birds, 276 species of butterflies, 70 species of fish, 71 species of reptiles and 70 species of Dragon flies that are scattered in the sanctuary.

The most common mammal species that are encountered in the sanctuary are capped langur, wild elephant, slow loris, wild pig etc.

Again, it is only ^{one} national park having seven different species of wild cats, in India. i.e., tiger, leopard, golden cat, muddled cat, clouded leopard, jungle cat.

Discussion:-

Dehing Patkai National Park is magnificent paradise of many flora and fauna. But unauthorised used of the forest by the people is very complex. Dehing Patkai National Park is known as Jeypora Rainforest. The rare fauna found in the region include Chinese Penguin. We also observed deforestation caused by the local peoples for household purpose. To maintain the biodiversity of the National Park, we should have to save valuable species of both plants and animals.

Conclusion:-

Field study is one of the most source to acquire knowledge. We have to acquire knowledge from anywhere of our daily life. The field studied we have undertaken helped to realize the statement made by Bacon. i.e, " Travelling in the younger is a part of experience!"

During the field study we found /studied various plants and animal species. It made me interested to learn about the biological world around us.

I am convinced that such a field study as a whole , is really helpful to study in general and to these botany as a discipline to their study in particular.

PHOTO

GALLERY

OF

TRIP



