

## Field study report to Gibbon



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*Examined*  
*5/12/24*  
*(EXA.)*

## Field study report on Gibbon



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# CERTIFICATE

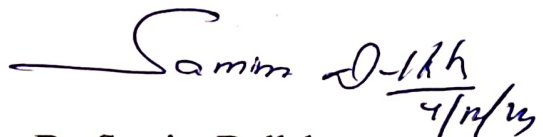
This is to certify that *Mr/Mrs Debashis Thengal*, bearing Roll No....Registration No. *54*....in B.Sc 5<sup>th</sup> semester (Zoology honours) bonafied student of N.N.Saikia College has successfully completed the field study at Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary under our supervision and guidance. We wish him/her bright academic future and all success in life.

Dr. Manashi Bortamuly

Assistant Professor

Department of Zoology

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Samim Dullah  
4/11/23

Dr. Samim Dullah

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## Acknowledgement

At the very beginning I would like to express my gratitude and give thanks to Dr. Litoool Baruah, The Principal of N.N.Saikia College Titabar, for giving the opportunity to go for an educational trip to Hollongpar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary.

I would like to express my gratitude to Dr. Manashi Bortamuly (Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology) and Dr. Samim Dullah (Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology) for their supervision during the visit.

I would like to thank my classmates for their share co-operation. And my sincere gratitude goes to the forest rangers of Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary for their constant guidance.

At last but not least, I am thankful to my parents for allowing me to go to Hollongpar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary and providing all necessary financial support for the trip.

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## INTRODUCTION

**What I hear I forget**

**What I see I remember**

**What I do I know**

**-Confucious.**

A field study has an immense value for a student because the bookish knowledge is not sufficient to have a thing until and unless one goes through practical based practice. Field study is such a study method through which a student have a very good and conceptual idea about the subject to be studied. Here we have a theory paper on "Animal Behaviour and Chronobiology" as par do curriculum. Therefore, to have an practical ideas and knowlegde about the habit, habitat & distribution and faunal diversity of a particular area, we have to go through field study.

Through the field study, we were able to witness the behaviour of animals in their natural habitat, the communication among individuals of the same species was observed. We got to witness the host plant and food plant of the animals found there. The call of gibbon to communicate with member of its species gave us an idea a vocal communication among gibbons in natural habitat. We also got to known about the diet of animals and their role in the ecosystem. Also, we witnessed different type of butterflies, their host plants, nectaring plants and resting plants. The high pitched sound and vibration of cicada is another experience inside the deep forest. Through the practical experience and observation a field study nourish a student of Zoology and give a life long memory.

## **METHOD AND MATERIALS**

The flora and fauna were observed usually through naked eyes and sometimes with the binoculars and are recognized by the help of the field guide and forest rangers. The pictures of the observed plants, animals and some far distance animals were clicked with the help of mobile camera and DSLR camera (Canon 1300D). The pictures of the flora and fauna observed were taken from different angles for better observation and identification. We all went deep inside the forest in search of more organisms so as to get a perfect area about the behaviour of wild animals in their natural habitat.

The materials that we took for the field trip study included notebook, pen, binoculars, mobile phones, water bottles and DSLR camera (Canon 1300D).

## **Description of journey :-**

There are many sources of acquiring knowledge we can acquire knowledge in all ways from reading book, novels etc . Studying in educational institutions from waking to other to experience , we can also learn a lot by traveling to different places and observing things with eyes .

On 26 , October Saturday , I got up at 6 am wash my face and hands and freshened up and packed necessities like water bottle, notebook, pen, camera which I already ready in my table yesterday. And then I freshened up myself and got dressed up in 6.30 am while I was doing. I was so happy that I left early at 7 30 am. I started our journey to Gibbon in our own car with my dad and our uncle and a friend. We arrived there at about 8.30 am. We were fascinated by the green environment and went to Gibbon There was a little special inconvenience and a forest there did not allow me to go inside.



## **Study area :-**

The Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary (GWS) 26°40` - 26°45` N and 94°20` -94°25` E, lies in Jorhat district in upper Assam in Nirtheastern India. It is today an isolated forest Patch covering approximately 21 km<sup>2</sup> of mainly lush green 'tropical semi-evergreen Forest' patches, classified as 'Assam plains alluvial semi-evergreen forests. Dipterocarp us retusus (Hollong) is the predominant element in the forest. The Associated species are Ailanthus integrifolia, Actinia excelsa, ArtocarpusChama,Castanopsis , Cinnamomum bejolgheta, Dysoxylum gobara, Mesua ferra, Michelia champaca and Vatica lanceafolia with most of the tree species being Utilized by the western Hoolock Gibbon Hunlock hoolock here. The Altadena range Of GWS varies between 100-120m above sea level, while the average temperature Range from 18.95°C-27.9°C, the average humidity varies between 64.5%-94.5% and The annual rainfall of the study area being approximately 250 cm. The Sanctuary Was carved out of Hollongapar Reserve forest set aside in 1881 named after the Dominant tree species- Hollong (Dipterocarp us retusus). Subsequently, more forest Areas were added to this RF and by 1997 the total area of the Hollongapar RF Increased to 2098 ha. The Government of Assam declared this entire RF area as The Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary in 1997. GWS is surrounded by mostly tea gardens And small villages. The Bhogdoi River flows from Nagaland (South) to Assam (north-west) and distinctly demarcates the eastern boundary of this Sanctuary as a Permanent physical barrier. GWS was once contiguous with a large forest tract that Extended to Dissoi Valley Reserve Forest of Nagaland in the South and are now Separated by a vast stretch of tea gardens presenting a barrier in the effective Migration of Wildlife such as elephants. GWS today is still a home to many species Of animals of global concern namely, Hoolock Gibbon Hoolock hoolock; capped Langur Trachypithecus pileatus, Slow Loris Nycticebus bengalensis .

## Observation:-

### 1. Chestnut Bob :-



Scientific name lambrix sal sala common name: chestnut Bob .

Describe: Male and female dark brown with olive-brown gloss. Male; upperside, forewing with two or three ill-defined yellowish spots ascending obliquely from beyond middle of posterior margin. Female; forewing with an oblique series of small semi-transparent white spots curving across the disc (more or less distinct), and terminated below by an ill-defined yellowish spot.

### 2. Grass yellow :-



Scientific name :Eurema hecab

Common name: common grass yellow

Description. This butterfly, with its bright lemon yellow wings with black bordering on the upperside and dark brown markings on the underside, is often very variable, particularly in the underside markings. Female is larger and paler yellow, with broader black but diffused markings on the uppersides of both wings.

### 3. Pied flat :-

Scientific name :- *Tagiades japetus*, commonly known as the pied flat or the common



snow flat, is a species of spread-winged skipper butterfly belonging to the family Hesperidae. It is widely distributed, being found from India, the Himalayas, Southeast Asia, to Australia. It contains several recognized subspecies.

### 4. Dark archduke :-



Common name: Dark archduke

Scientific name: *Lexias dirtea*

Description :*Lexias dirtea* has a wingspan of about 80–100 millimetres (3.1–3.9 in). In this species sexual dichromatism is extreme. In males the uppersides of the wings are mainly velvety black, with metallic blue green on the margins, while in the females the uppersides of the wings are mainly brownish, covered by several rows of yellowish-whitish spots.

## 5. Golden silk orb weaver :-



Scientific name: Trichonephila clavipes

Common name: golden silk orb-weavers

Description: Nephila spiders vary from reddish to greenish yellow in color with distinctive whiteness on the cephalothorax and the beginning of the abdomen. Golden orb-weavers reach sizes of 4.8–5.1 cm (1.9–2.0 in) in females, not including legspan, with males being usually two-thirds smaller (less than 2.5 cm, 1 in). In 2012, a large individual was photographed killing and consuming a 0.5-m-long brown tree snake in Freshwater, IN 2014, a study discovered that golden orb-weavers living in urban areas, particularly areas of a high socioeconomic status, grew larger and carried more eggs than those in their native habitats

## **Returning to journey :-**

We stayed there for about 3 hours and then we left to come home. On the way back home we enjoyed the view of the Kathalguri tea plantation there. Then we refueled the car near Thana Tiniali in Marioni and then we ate at Krishna Hotel in Marioni with chole bhature and then we went home at about 3 o'clock.

## DISCUSSION

During our visit to Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary, we observed large number of butterflies, mammals and other invertebrates like spiders , dragonflies etc . Also we were able to witness a large varieties of flora of Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary. We observed the animals in their natural habitat and their host and food plant are observed .

There is a railway track between the wildlife Sanctuary due to which the Gibbons and the other animals can not move from one part of the forest to another . there is also an elephant corridor present in the sanctuary but the presence of the railway track acts as a barrier for the moment of the elephants. There are chances of trains colliding with elephants and other animals present there

During the field trip a dead green viper was observed on the train track .

## SUMMARY

During our field trip to Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary, we witnessed a large variety of flora and fauna. Among the fauna we found Hoolock gibbon, pig-tailed macaque and gaint squirrel and a large varieties of buuterflies. We also encountered some poisonous spider species and white snake. We also four rounds of butterfly counting and also witnessed the stamp tailed macaque.

Overall the field trip was successful and enjoyable one as we want into the wild and witnessed a large variety of flora and fauna of Gibbon.

## REFERENCE

- Butterflies of Gibbon-Sarangapani Neog
- Butterflies of Gibbon-Issac Khanikar
- Spiders of Gibbon-Dr. Dilip Kolita
- Internet sources