

A FIELD REPORT ON FIELD VISIT TO

NAMERI NATIONAL PARK



Submitted by :-

Sri Rintu Das
22
15/6/23

NAME:- Sri Rintu Das

ROLL NO:- 22

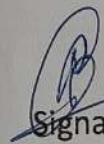
dept. :- Botany

SEMESTER:- B.Sc. 4th sem

COLLEGE:- Sonari College

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this report has been made by Rintu Das
(student of Botany department, 4th semester, Sonari college),
under my guidance and have been completed within time
successful


Signature 10.06.23

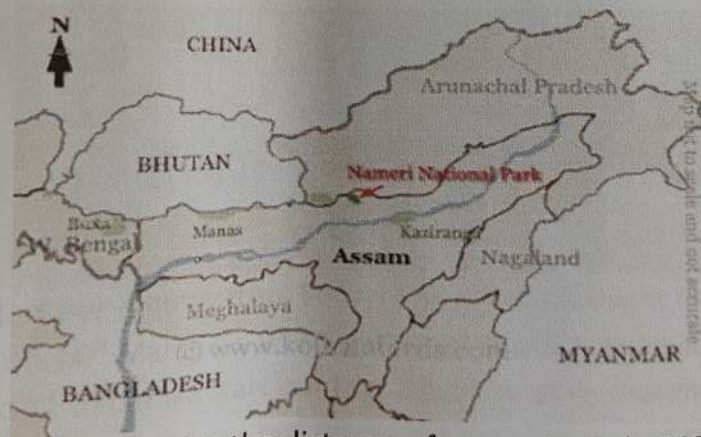
1. INTRODUCTION:-

Among the seven national parks in Assam, the one that allow us to wildlife trekking into the forest reserve which is also a tiger territory is the Nameri National Park. Nameri National Park is a haven for bird watchers because it is a very popular birding destination in Assam. The Nameri National Park is a perfect place for wildlife enthusiasts and nature lovers for its breathing natural beauty and the divers flora and fauna.

The quiet flowing Jia Bhoreli river to the mosaics of different forest types support diverse life forms at the Nameri National Park. So far more than 30 mammalian species have been recorded at Nameri and some of the prominent species are Asian Elephant, Gaurs, Sambars, Barking Deer, Leopard, clouded Leopard and wild dogs. The rice and divers birdlife of Nameri National Park includes over 384 species including the endangered white winged wood duck, ibisbill, great wreathed and rufous necked hornbills, white cheeked partridge, oriental lobby, palls, grey headed and lesser fish eagles and many more.

Nameri National Park is also a tiger reserve and was declared as a tiger reserve in 2000. The Nameri Tiger Reserve is situated on the northern part of Sonitpur district in Assam and along the foothills of the Eastern Himalayas of Arunachal Pradesh. Nameri Tiger Reserve has been carved out of the Naduar Reserve Forest, Balipara Reserve Forest, and Soni Rupi wildlife sanctuary.

1.1 LOCATION:-



Nameri National Park is located at the distance of approximately 240km from the city of Guwahati in Assam. The coordinate of the park range from latitudes $26^{\circ}0'N$ and $26^{\circ}37'N$ and longitude $93^{\circ}0'E$ to $93^{\circ}25'E$ within the Sonitpur district of Assam. The park is approximately 20km in length from the east to the waste and 10km in breadth from north to south covering a total area of about 200 square kilometers.

1.2 CLIMATE:-

Nameri National Park being a part of the Brahmaputra valley enjoys a sub-tropical monsoon climate with mild and partly dry winter and a warm humid summer. The climate of this part of Assam is characterized by a wet summer, the warmest temperature is being experience

during the influence of the south west monsoon season along with abundant rains and highly humid atmosphere throughout the year. Pre-monsoon, monsoon and retreating monsoon are the distinct season experienced here in a year. The Jia-Bhoreli basin shows an increasing trend in mean annual rainfall from south to north with almost uniform trend along east west stretches of the area. The monthly average temperature during winter season at Nameri National Park usually remains above 10 degrees. Rains with thunderstorm start from march to may indicating the one set of the pre-monsoon season.

2. OBJECTIVE:-

The main objective of our journey is to make us familiar with wild plant and collect plant specimens for herbarium.

3. JOURNEY:-



We decided to start our journey from Sonari College at midnight on 14th March, 2023 by bus. Around 10pm on 14th March we were gathered at our college campus. At 11pm our bus arrived. Around 11:17pm we start our trip. Next day early morning we reached Jakhaiabandha. Around 5:07 AM our bus reached a hotel near road side. We stayed here for an hour. Around 6:15 AM our bus left the hotel. After two hours of journey we reached Nameri. Around 8 AM our bus stopped in a beautiful resort, Nameri Kanyaka Eco Resort near Nameri National Park. With in a half hour we take our healthy breakfast and around 8:35AM we started our journey to Nameri National Park. Around 9:10AM we reached Nameri National Park Forest Guard Camp. For ensuring our safety and proper guidance national park authority send three forest guard along with us. After 10 min. Of journey we reached Jia Bhoreli river. From there our tracing was started. In the first stage of our tracing we need to cross the river. We crossed the river with the help of a wooden boat. After crossing the river we reached tourist camp away approximately 1 Km from the river by

x 0.7-2 cm, lateral leaflets slightly smaller than at branch-ends, margins coarsely sawtoothed. Stipules are lanceshaped 3-9 mm. Flowers are yellow, 1.2-2 cm across, on flower-stalks up to 10 cm long. Sepals are ovate with pointed tip, hairy. False sepals are obovate, hairy, broader than sepals, as long as or sometimes longer than sepals, tip 3-5 lobed. Petals are oblong to obovate, as long as to slightly longer than sepals, yellow. Stamens are 20-25. Fruit is like a small round strawberry, fleshy, red, 0.7-1.5 cm in diameter. Flowering: March-October

4.2 Magnolia hodgsonii:-



- **Common name**:- Hodgson Magnolia, Borhomthuri (ass.)
- **Scientific Classification**:-

Kingdom: Plantae

Order: Magnoliales

Family: Magnoliaceae

Genus: Magnolia

Species: M. hodgsonii

- **Description**:- It is a small evergreen tree up to 15 m tall. The leaves are obovate-oblong, 20-50 cm long and 10-13 cm broad, with a leathery texture. The flowers are fragrant, with nine tepals up to 9 cm long, the inner tepals white, the outer ones greenish; they are produced in April to May. The fruit is 13-15 cm long, composed of an aggregate of 40-80 follicles.

4.3 Lantana camara:-



- **Common Name:-** Lantana, shrub verbena, Gu-ful (ass.)

- **Scientific Classification:-**

Kingdom: Plantae

Order: Lamiales.

Family: Verbenaceae

Genus: Lantana

Species: L. camara

- **Description:-** Lantana camara is a thorny shrub upright, half climbing or sometimes more or less hanging, reaching 2-3 m in height. The stems and branches are angular, bearing curved spines, arranged along the edges. The leaves are simple, opposite, decussate with rough lamina, oval, regularly dentate with acute apex. The inflorescence is a hemispherical head, axillary or terminal, yellow, pink or orange colored, made up of many small tubular flowers. The fruits are small drupes fleshy, about 3 mm in diameter, varying in color from blue to black.

4.4 Stellaria media:-



- **Common Name:-** Common chickweed, morolia (ass.)

- **Scientific Classification:**

Kingdom: Plantae

Division: Tracheophyta

Class: Magnoliopsida

Order: Caryophyllales
Family: Caryophyllaceae
Genus: Stellaria
Species: Stellaria media

- **Description:-** Chickweed is a hardy annual which flowers throughout the year in northern Europe, in mild weather. The stems are terete and glabrous with a lax and sprawling growth habit, up to 400 mm (16 inches) long and 1 mm (0.039 inches) in diameter, with a line (very occasionally 2 lines) of hairs running straight down its length, alternating sides at the nodes. The petioles are 5 to 8 mm long with hairy margins. The leaves are green, hairless, oval and opposite, 6 to 25 mm long by 3 to 10 mm wide with a hydathode at the tip. The flowers are small, about 1 cm in diameter, with 5 bifid white petals, 1-3 mm long, nestled inside the larger (3-5 mm long) sepals. These sepals have long, wavy (villous) hairs on their outer (distal) sides and are oval in shape, and usually 5 in number. There are often only 3 stamens but sometimes more (up to 8) and 3 styles.

4.5 Rhagadiolus edulis:-



- **Common name:-** Edible star-hawkbit
- **Scientific classification:-**
Kingdom: Planty

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae

Genus: Rhagadiolus

Species: Rhagadiolus edulis

- **Description:-** Annual, 30-80 cm, short-pubescent to glabrescent. Stems erect or diffuse, spreadingly branched. Leaves tender; radical leaves lyrate-pinnatifid with a large round to ovate-angular terminal lobe and a few rounded lateral lobes; cauline leaves generally undivided, sinuate-dentate or nearly entire.

4.6 Crassocephalum crepidioides:-



- **Common name:-** Thickhead weed

- **Scientific classification:-**

Kingdom: Plantae

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae

Genus: Crassocephalum

Species: C. crepidioides

- **Description:-** Terrestrial, annual, erect herb, up to 100 cm tall. Taproots white or brown. Stem rounded or grooved, solid, hairy. Stipules absent. Leaves simple, divided, alternate spiral, sessile or stalked, glabrous or hairy on both sides, margin coarsely dentate, apex acute, base acute, pinnately veined. Flowers bisexual, grouped together in a terminal head of tubular flowers only, sessile, red or red-brown. Fruit an achene with pappus.

4.7 Pseudonaphthalam affine:-



- **Common name:-** Jersey Cudweed
- **Scientific Classification:-**

Kingdom:Plantae

Order:Asterales

Family:Asteraceae

Genus:Pseudognaphalium

Species:P. affine

- **Description:-** The plant is biennial, with stems 15–40 cm long, the surface of the plant is covered with fine woolly hair and the leaves are small and rounded. The flowers appear as small florets with petal around 2 mm long.

4.8 Oxalis debilis:-



- **Common name:-** Lilac Oxalis, Pink woodsorrel
- **Scientific Classification:-**

Kingdom:Plantae

Order:Oxalidales

Family:Oxalidaceae

Genus:Oxalis

Species:O. debilis

- **Description:-** Oxalis debilis is a plant growing in small clumps. The stem is underground and bulbous. It has a bunch of leaves, carried by a long petiole with long flexuous hairs. The leaves are rounded and composed of 3 large leaflets of the shape of large heart, spread at the end of the petiole and folded along a central rib.

5.CONCLUSION:-

In this journey I find to know more about the wild plants. Tropical forest are usually packed with big and tall trees. This tall trees often provide stiff competition for small shrubs and herbs. Tall tree block the sun light from reaching the ground. They are also absorb the nutrient from the soil. To survive in this condition plants adapted themselves. Ground level plant start flowering during spring season, some plants are adapted to carry photosynthesis in low light, to prevent herbivory plant developed thorns, spines and chemical.

The Jia Bholeli river flowing across the Nameri National Park is a vital part of the flora, funna and avifauna here at it brings along with it much needed vital nutrients and water source need for the survival of the animal and plants life at Nameri. Jia Bholeli along with its ten tributaries are the natural water available for the wildlife of Nameri National Park and form sufficient for them to survive even during the dry wintet month.

A field report on visit to the
Nameri National Park and Tiger
Reserve Sonitpore, Assam.

~~Examined~~
(Internal Examiner)

Submitted by :-

Delipriya Phukon.

Roll NO - 10520051

R.g NO - S2205824

Acknowledgement :-

I would like to Express my gratitude to our teachers Miss Pranati Gogoi as well as our H.O.D Sir Mr. Phanindra Boruah who gave us the opportunity to make this report which helped me in during a lot of research and I came to know many new things so I am very thankful to them.

Content

1. Introduction.
2. Journey
3. Description of plant along with their photos.
4. Ecological Factors
5. Conclusion.

Introduction.

According to census 2023 information the location code of Nameri National Park. Nameri National park located into Sonitpur District of Assam, about 35 km from Tezpur. Nameri is about 9 km from chariduar the nearest village. Nameri shares its northern boundary with the Pakhui Wildlife Sanctuary of Arunachal Pradesh.

Journey :-

Our Journey to Nameri National Park

Started from college at 15.03~~am~~ 2023. We were taken there by a bus vehicle. We began our Journey by 12.01 am. The Journey was full of fun and we enjoyed it very much. We reached the Nameri around 7.30 am. There we enjoy magnificent view of river. Inside the Nameri National Park we explore many different kinds of species of plant as well as some animals and birds. Around 3.30 pm we returned and reached Sonari at about 11.30 pm.



Lantana camara :- It is a species of flowering plant within the Verbenaceae family, native to the American tropics. It is very adaptable species, which can inhabit a wide variety of ecosystems. Its Scientific Name :- Lantana camara.



Dysoxylum
binectariferum

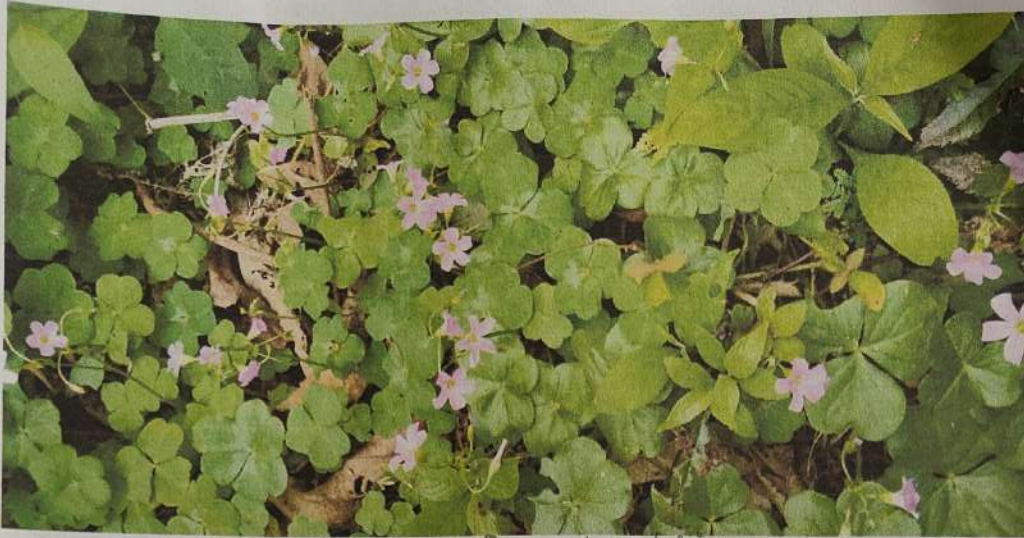
Dysoxylum :- It is a flowering plant genus of trees and shrubs from the mahogany family, Meliaceae. Dysoxylum binectariferum is widely known for medicinal properties. The leaves of this plant are major source of rohitukine, a precursor of the anti-cancer compound flavopiridol.



Piper longum :- It's sometimes called Indian long pepper or pippali. It is a flowering vine in the family Piperaceae, cultivated for its fruit, which is usually dried and used as a spice and seasoning.



Vallisneria spiralis :- It is a Evergreen, woody climber, which can grow up to about 2-4 m tall as a shrub. Light green, glossy opposite leaves are elliptic or ovate with wavy leaf margin. Flowers are borne in clusters of large, white, cup shaped flowers located near the tip of branches.



Oxalis debilis $\frac{2}{3}$ Oxalis is the large-flowered pink-sorrel, is a perennial plant and herb in the family Oxalidaceae. It can be found in both temperate and tropical areas. The flowers, leaves and roots are edible. The leaves have what is considered a zesty lemony flavour.



Lepisenthes senegalensis :- It is a tree widespread in forest galleries and riverbanks. Trees or shrubs, evergreen, 4-6m tall or more. The wood is used as house posts. The roots are medicinal. The leaves are used to make a shampoo. The fruits are edible.

Ecological Factor

Climate - The climate of Nameri National Park is mostly sub-tropical.

Rainfall - The annual Rainfall of Nameri National Park is 3,400 mm.

Temperature - This national Park annual high temperature is 25°C and annual low temperature is 7°C .

Humidity - Humidity of this region is about 64%.

Soil - Soil type of the national park is sandy or sandy loam alluvial deposits.

Area - This Park has an area of about 212 km^2 .

Conclusion.

Nameri National Park is one of the most important and beautiful National Parks of Assam. Nameri National Park has a large amount of different kind of plant species and is home to many animals. A perfect place for wildlife enthusiasts and nature lovers for its breathtaking natural beauty and the diverse flora and fauna. Nameri National Park is a beautiful forest area that reminds us of the gifts of mother nature when we go inside the forest reserve.

6. PHOTOS:-

