

A FIELD REPORT ON FIELD VISIT TO

NAMERI NATIONAL PARK



Submitted by :-

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RSD
9/6/23

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ROLL NO:- 22 / 20051

dept. :- Botany

SEMESTER:- B.Sc. 4th sem

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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

[Handwritten Signature]
69.06.2023

Signature of HOD

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Under the prescribed syllabus of Dibrugarh University, student of B.Sc 4th semester were required to have visit field programme under the subject of Botany to explore their knowledge in plant. It was our great pleasure to visit Nameri National Park and collect different species of wild plants found in Nameri National Park

I would like to express our sincere thanks and gratitude to Dr.Bimal Ch. Gogoi (principal of Sonari College), Phanindra Kr. Baruah(hod of botany dept.) for providing such an opportunity to make us familiar with the wild plants.

I would like to thank our professors SumanGogoi, Pranati Gogoi, Parishmita Konwar, for his help, support, interest and valuable hints during the entire field visit and his stimulating suggestions and encouragement in this field writing.

I have furthermore to thank to our seniors for organizing the trip.

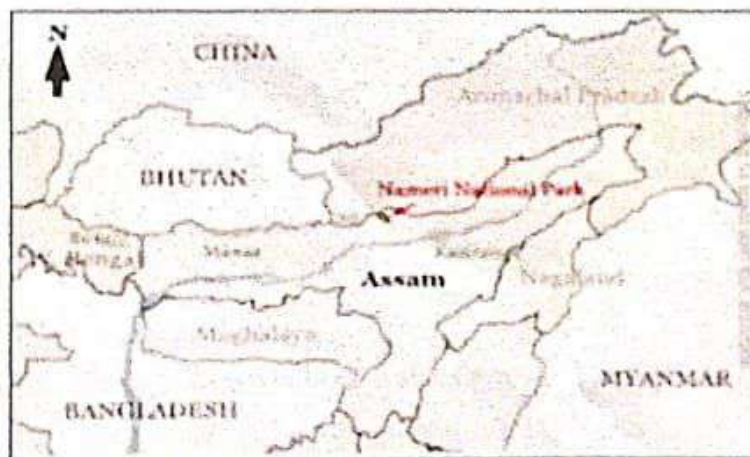
1. INTRODUCTION:-

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 breathing 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

stage of tracing was started from the tourist camp. For our jungle tracking we need to cover six to seven kilometers of jungle road by paddling. During the tracking we collected plant samples from nearby road area and our ma'am and forest guard officer properly said about the plants. After 3 hours of our tracking we came back to camp and from there we back to our bus.

After spending a sweet time in there we left the place and around 1:15 PM and we came back to resort. There we took a traditional breakfast. Around 3:15 PM we left the resort and visited to some popular places of Tezpur like 12 Mile View Point, Ganesh Ghat Temple and Chitralekha Udyan.

Around 6 PM our return journey from Tezpur started. Around 7:30 PM we reached a hotel in Jakhalabandha. There we stay for an hour and took our dinner. Around 8:21 PM we left the hotel and approx. Six hours return journey we arrived Sonari on 16th March. Around 2:20 AM we arrived Sonari College.

4. OBSERVATION:-

Nameri National Park is a home to a wide variety of trees, shrubs and orchids. The dense forest of Nameri National Park harbors a wide floral diversity. Some of the species are mentioned below:-

4.1 *Potentilla indica* :-



- **Common name** :- mock strawberry, Indian-strawberry,
- **Scientific classification**:-

Kingdom:- Plantae

Order:- Rosales

Family:- Rosaceae

Genus:- *Potentilla*

Species:- *P. indica*

- **Description**:- Indian Strawberry is a very common wildflower found throughout the Himalayas, characterized by a strawberry like fruit, and yellow flowers. It is a perennial herb, spreading, hairy, runners 25-90 cm long. Leaves are trifoliate, hairy on both

surfaces, sometimes above hairless, leaflets obovate to rhombic-oblong, 1-4 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

- **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 Bharali 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 Bharali 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 FIELD VISIT TO

NAMERI NATIONAL PARK



Submitted by :-

Sri Rintu Das
22 / 20051
9/6/23

NAME:- Sri Rintu Das

ROLL NO:- 22 / 20051

dept. :- Botany

SEMESTER:- B.Sc. 4th sem

COLLEGE:- Sonari College

A Field Report on Local Field visit to Nameri Tiger Reserve & National Park.



Submitted by :

Sushankar Boruah

Roll No : 10520047

B.Sc 2nd Semester

Dept. of Botany

Sonari College

PROJECT REPORT



Anjali
Prof.
10/10/23

Submitted by :-

Name :- Anjali Kuarne

Roll No :- 125

Department :- Botany

Semester :- B.Sc. 4th Sem

Sonari College.

PROJECT REPORT
FIELD STUDY REPORT ON NAMERI NATIONAL PARK
TO



The Dept. Botany
Sonari College



Submitted By:

Robert Kullu

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Roll no. - 10520053

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Robert Kullu
10/10/2023

PROJET REPORT



Anjali
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Submitted by :-

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Department - Botany

Semester - B. Sc. 4th
Sem

Sonari college

A Field Report on visit to the Namdai National
Park and Tiger Reserve Sonitpur, Assam.



Submitted By :

Pubali Gogoi

Roll No - 10520069

B.Sc 2nd semester

Dept of Botany

PROJECTION REPORT

FIELD STUDY REPORT ON NAMERI NATIONAL PARK AND FOREST RESERVE,

SUBMITTED

TO



The Dept. Prof. Botany, Sonari College



By-

Debajit Changmai

4th Semester BSc

Roll No - 10520018

Reg. No - S2107539

Year - 2023

*Examined
15/6/23*

A Field Report on Visit To The Nameri
National Park And Tigere Reserve
Sonitpur, Assam.



— Submitted By

Nikhita Deka .

Roll no. 10520065

B.Sc 2nd Sem
Dept. of Botany

PROJECT REPORT
FIELD STUDY REPORT ON
NAMERI NATIONAL PARK AND FOREST RESERVE



Dept. of Botany
Sonari College, Sonari



Submitted by:-

Sri Bidyut Gogoi
Roll No. :- 10520010
B. Sc. 4th Semester
Year :- 2023

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SUBJECT:

- ❖ Preface
- ❖ Acknowledgement
- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Aim of the Tour
- ❖ A Brief Description of Journey & Places Visited
- ❖ General Information of Nameri National Park & Forest Reserve
- ❖ Best Time to Visit
- ❖ Photographs
- ❖ Conclusion

Samir
Rsi
10/6/23

|| Acknowledgement ||

In the very beginning I would like to express a heartfelt thanks to the Honorable Principal Dr. Bimal Chandra Gogoi of Sonari College for granting the permission and valuable suggestion for the field tour.

I owe a special debt of thanks and deep sense of appreciation to Prof. Suman Gogoi and Pranati Gogoi for making all necessary arrangements and other pre-requisites for the tour.

For the successful completion of the tour the wholehearted encouragement support and guidance we received from the teachers are really unforgettable. Special thanks are due to Prof. Suman Gogoi and Pranati Gogoi for their continuous inspiration, encouragement and various suggestions and much important information regarding the tour.

At last I am deeply thankful and grateful to all my friends for their mutual understandings and co-operation, which played a vital role in making the tour a successful and memorable one.

Thanking you

Sri Bidyut Gogoi
Sonari College

Introduction

Tour is an integral part of education. It is generally undertaken to increase our knowledge regarding the subject matter and acquire some practical experiences related to it very exciting from what ~~are~~ we study in the books.

By dint of the Environmental field study one is able to collect very valuable data related to habit and habitat of various plant, organism and their influence in the climate condition and the geographical distribution of the area over which they live and its collective influence to the growth and development of organism in the prevailing habitat. And there is where the important of field tour comes into play one has to go to their natural habitat, observe them, collect data about them and gain more & more knowledge about the organism which some times may not be found in the books.

Aim of the Tour

The aim of the tour is to visit a place having zoological as well as botanical importance, for the purpose of the study of different types of organisms with special reference to environmental relationship and animal kingdom is special.

Simply to say the aim of the environmental tour is to observe and collect data regarding the behaviour, growth and the habit and habitat of the animal and environmental relationship and their collective influence on the ecosystem.

The introduction of Nameri National Park

Geography :-

Nameri National Park is a national park in the Jorthills of the Eastern Himalayas in the Jorthpur District of Assam, India, about 35 km from Tezpur. Nameri is about 9 km from Chivinduar, the nearest village. Nameri shares its northern boundary with the Pakhui Wildlife Sanctuary. The river Jia-Bhoroli is the lifeline of Nameri, which flows along the southern boundary of the park from Northwest to Southeast.

History :-

The park was declared a reserve forest on 17 October 1978. It was set up as a Nameri Sanctuary on 18 September 1985 with an area of 137 km² as a part of Noduar Forest Reserve. Until then the Nameri National Park was heavily used for logging. Another 75 was added on 15 November 1998 when it was officially established as a National Park.





PROJECTION REPORT

FIELD STUDY REPORT ON NAMERI NATIONAL PARK AND FOREST RESERVE.

SUBMITTED

TO



The Dept. Prof. Botany, Sonari College



By-

Debashis Nayak

4th Semester BSc

Roll No - 10520019

Reg. No - S2007016

Year - 2023

Handwritten signature and date:
10/6/23

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my gratitude to our teacher Miss. Pranati Gogoi as well as our H.O.D ma'am Miss. Suman Gogoi 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.

At last I am deeply thankful and grateful to all my friends for their mutual understands and co-operation, which played a vital role in making the tour a successful and memorable one.

Thanking You.

Date: 10.06.23

Place: Sonari College

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Date: 10.06.23

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Subject:

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Acknowledgement**
- 3. Aim of the tour**
- 4. General information of Nameri National Park**
- 5. Flora And Fauna found in Nameri national park**
- 6. Conclusion**

INTRODUCTION

Tour is an integral part of education. It is generally undertaken to increase our knowledge regarding to the subject matter and acquire some practical experiences related to it very exciting from what we study in the books.

By dint of the environmental field study one is able to collect very valuable datas related to habit & habitat of various organism and their influence in the climate condition and the geographical distribution of the area over when they live & its collective influence to the growth and development organism in the prevailing habitat. And there is where the important of filed tour comes into play one has to go to their natural habitat, observed them, collect datas about them & gain more & more knowledge about the organism which sometimes may not be found in the books.

JOURNEY

Our journey to Nameri National Park started from college at 12/03/2023. we were taken there by traveler vehicle. we began our journey by 10:00 pm .The journey was full of fun and we enjoyed it very much. We reached the Nameri Eco Resort around 7:30 A.M and started our journey towards Nameri National Park And Forest Reserve. There we enjoy magnificent view of Kameng River. Inside the Nameri Forest Reserve we explore many different kinds of species of plant as well as some animals. Around 9 P.M we returned and reached Sonari at about 1:30 A.M .

AIM OF THE TOUR

The aim of the tour is to visit a place having Botanical importance, for the purpose of the study of different types of plant organisms with special reference to environmental relationship and plant kingdom in special.

Simply to say the aim of the environment tour is to be observed & collect specimens regarding the behavior, growth & the habit & habitat of the plants and environmental relationships & their collective influence on the ecosystem.

GENERAL INFORMATION OF NAMERI NATIONAL PARK & FOREST RESERVE

GEOGRAPHY

Nameri National Park was established as a sanctuary on 18th September 1985 and was officially declared as a National Park on 15th November, 1998. It is counted amongst the richest and most threatened reservoirs of plant and animal life in the world. It has the Pakhui (Pakke) Sanctuary of Arunachal Pradesh located on its Northeastern side. The Nameri National Park covers a huge area of 200 sq. km. and extends up to east and south west bank of the river Bor Dikorai from interstate boundary at Sijussa to the left bank of Jia Bharali River. The park also extends up to the south bank of Balipara Reserve Forest. The Jia Bharali River and its tributaries like Diji, Dinai, Doigurung, Nameri, Dikorai, Khari, etc. are flowing along the Nameri National Park. The area is uneven and the park's altitude range is from 80 meters along the river banks to 225 meters in the central and northern parts.

Located in the foothills of Eastern Himalaya in the Sonitpur District of Assam, the Nameri National Park is a well known wildlife sanctuary in the north-eastern India. The park is the second Tiger reserve of Assam and is located about 35-km from the Tezpur town. The park area is influenced by the tropical monsoon that causes rainfall to be seasonal and heavy. The average annual rainfall in the park is 3,400 mm between the months of May and September. The Nameri National Park is one of the richest areas in the world in terms of Plant Functional Type and Plant Functional Complexity. Nameri National Park is also popular as one of the most favourite tourist destinations in north-eastern India.

Location : Sonitpur, Assam, India

Nearest city : Tezpur, India

Area : 200km² (77.2 sq mi)

Established : 1978

Climate : Summer months are from April to June. Summer months are hot and humid with maximum temperature hovering around 35 degree Celsius.

Monsoon months are from July to September. The state receives heavy to very heavy rain fall during monsoon season. The weather remains humid.

Winter months are from November to March. It is the best time to visit the park with the minimum temperature hovering around 13 degree Celsius.

Best time to visit : November to April.

Famous for : Tigers, Elephant, Indian Leopard.

HISTORY

The park was declared a reserve forest on 17 October 1978. It was set up as a Nameri Sanctuary on 18 September 1985 with an area of 137 km (85 mi) as a part of Naduar Forest Reserve. Until then the Nameri National Park was heavily used for logging. Another 75 km (47 mi) was added on 15 November 1998 when it was officially established as a National Park. Nameri shares its northern boundaries with the Pakhui Wildlife Sanctuary of Arunachal Pradesh and has an area of 200 sq kms of their collective 1000 sq kms.

Flora of Nameri National Park

The Nameri National Park has quite rich natural vegetation with numerous species of medicinal and commercial plant species. Most parts of the park are covered by moist mixed Deciduous Forests and it provides shelter to more than 600 species of plants. The tropical evergreen and Semi-evergreen forests mingle here with the moist deciduous forests. The other forest types like cane and bamboo brakes and narrow strips of open grassland can also be found in this park.

Some of the most common and dominant plant species in the park include *Albizzia lucida*, *Albizzia procera*, *Amoora wallichii*, *Artocarpus chaplasha*, *Baccaurea sapida*, *Bischofia javanica*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Canarium strictum*, *Castanopsis indica*, *Cordia dichotoma*, *Cinnamomum cecicodaphnea*, *Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*, *Dillenia indica*, *Duabanga grandiflora*, *Duabanga sonneratoides*, *Dysoxylum procerum*, *Endospermum Chinese*, *Lagerstroemia flos-reginae*, *Litsea sebifera*, *Mesua ferrea*, etc. Apart from these, the other species like *Morus roxburghii*, *Premna bengalensis*, *Pseudostachyum polymorphum*, *Pterospermum acerifolium*, *Sapium baccatum*, *Shorea assamica*, *Sterculia hamiltonii*, *Syzygium cumini*, *Terminalia citrina*, *Terminalia myriocarpa*, *Trewia nudiflora*, *Vatica lanceaefolia*, etc. are also found in the Nameri National Park.



***Gmelina arborea*,**

(in English beechwood, gmelina, goomar teak, Kashmir tree, Malay beechwood, white teak, yamane, locally known as gamhar, is a fast-growing deciduous tree in the family Lamiaceae.)



An Orchid

Scientific name: Orchidaceae

Family: Orchidaceae; Juss.

Kingdom: Plantae

Order: Asparagales



Lagerstroemia speciosa

Kingdom : Plantae

Fauna of Nameri National Park

Nameri National Park is most famous for being exceptionally rich in faunal resources. The park provides natural habitat to more than 30 species of mammals and is one of the most important conservation area for Tiger and Elephants. Apart from these two species, there are also several other mammal species found in the park, including Leopard, Clouded Leopard, Indian Bison, Pangolin, Indian wild dog, Civet Cat, Capped Langur, Jackal, Sambar, etc. Many species of reptiles like Snakes, Crocodiles, Turtles or Tortoises are also found in the park.

The bird fauna of the Nameri National Park is richer than the natural vegetation and mammal fauna species of the park. The Park provides natural habitat to more than 400 species of birds, out of which, the most important one is the White-Winged Ducks. Apart from this, the other notable bird species found in the park include the White-Cheeked Partridge; the Great Wreathed, and Rufous-Necked Hornbills; Ruddy, Blue-Eared, and Oriental Dwarf Kingfishers; Oriental Hobby, Amur Falcon; the Jerdon's and Black Baza; the Pallas's, Grey-Headed Bulbul, and Lesser Fish Eagles; Silver-Backed Needletail etc. The other important bird species like the Mountain Imperial Pigeon, Blue-Naped Pitta, Slender-Billed Oriole, Hill Blue Flycatcher, White-Crowned Forktail, Sultan Tit, Black-Bellied Tern, Jerdon's Babbler, Rufous-Backed Sibia, Yellow-Bellied Flowerpecker, Red-Throated Pipit, Long-Billed Plover, Ibisbilletc. can also be found in the park.



The Bengal tiger is a population of the *Panthera tigris tigris* subspecies and the nominate tiger subspecies. It ranks among the biggest wild cats alive today. It is considered to belong to the world's charismatic megafauna.



Wild Elephant.



A pair of Asian fairy bluebirds

CONCLUSION

National parks protect wildlife and their habitats from human impact and destruction. Infact, The Nameri National park and Forest Reserve is full of diversified plant species as well as animal kingdoms.

The location of Nameri National Park in itself is amazing. Lying on the Himalayan foothills, this 200-sq.km park opens the door for you to view some of the rarest species of plants and animals. The park boasts of dense elephant population. Other animals that the park is home to include tiger, sambar, leopard, Bengal fox, mouse deer and jungle cat. Some of the rare Himalayan plant varieties are seen here. Yet another attractive feature of the park is that you could go swimming, river rafting and sunbathing here. No wonder, Nameri National Park remains in the top list of tourist attractions here. The park is popularly referred to as 'The Last House of White Winged Wood Duck's.

Project Report

Field Study Report on Nameri National Park

To



The Department Professor of
Botany
Sonari College



Examined
Rif
9/6/23

Submitted By-

Anango Dey

B.Sc 4th Semester

Roll No: 10520005

Registration No: S2107522

Department of Botany

Year : 2023

Certificate

This is to certify that this report submitted by Sri Anango Dey Roll No. 10520005, Registration no. S2107522 of B.Sc 4th Semester consist of record of educational Environment study tour carried out in Namuri National park during the month of 15th March, 2023.

This tour was planned and organised by Sonari College, it was conducted under the guidance of me.

Signature

[Signature]
09.06.2023
Prof. in charge

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- 2) Acknowledgement
- 3) Introduction
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- 5) An introduction of Namuri National Park.
- 6) General Information of Namuri National Park.
- 7) Best time to visit
- 8) Flora and Fauna of Namuri National Park.
- 9) Photographs
- 10) Conclusion

INTRODUCTION

Tour is an integral part of education. It is generally undertaken to increase our knowledge regarding to the subject matter and acquire some practical experiences related to it very exciting from what we study in the books.

By dint of the environmental field study one is able to collect very valuable data related to habit and habitat of various organism and their influence in the climate condition and the geographical distribution of the area over which they live and its collective influence to the growth and development of organism in the prevailing habitat. And there is where the importance of field work comes into play. One has to go to their natural habitat, observe them, collect data about them and gain more and more knowledge about the organism which some times may not be found in the books.

XXXXXXXXXX

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION
OF
THE JOURNEY AND PLACE VISITED

During the month of March, B.Sc 2nd, 4th and 6th Semesters of Sonari College started the Journey under guidance of Prof. Miss Suman Gogoi and Miss Pranati Gogoi of Sonari College.

We started our Journey from Sonari by bus on 14th March, 2023 at around 11:30 PM towards Namuri. Then on 15th March we have reached Kanayaka Eco-resort. After spending some time in the eco-resort we took our breakfast in the resort and then we started our Journey to the Namuri National Park.

After spending some memorable moments, we started our Journey and returned back to home at 2:30 AM of 16th March.

XXXXXXXXXX

AN INTRODUCTION OF NAMERI NATIONAL PARK

GEOGRAPHY:

Nameri National Park is a national park in the foothills of the eastern Himalayas in the Sonitpur District of Assam, India, 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. Together they constitute an area of over 1,000 km² of which Nameri has a total area of 212 km². Nameri National Park was declared as Tiger Reserve in the year 1999 - 2000. The river Jia-Bhoroli is the lifeline of Nameri, which flows along the southern boundary of the park from northeast to southeast. In the east, the river Bor-Dikmai is a tributary of river Jia-Bhoroli, flowing along the southern boundary from northeast to southwest.

HISTORY:

It was set up as a Nameri Sanctuary on 18 September 1985 with an area of 137 km as a part of Nadoare Forest Reserve. Until then the Nameri National Park was heavily used for logging. Another 75 km was added on 15 November 1988 when it was officially established as a National Park. This park was declared a reserve forest on 17 October 1978.

XXXXXXXXXX

Location ÷ Sonitpur, Assam, India

Nearest city ÷ Tezpur, India

Coordinates ÷ $27^{\circ}0'36''N$ $92^{\circ}47'24''E$

Established ÷ 1978

Governing body ÷ Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India.

FLORA AND FAUNA OF NAMERI NATIONAL PARK ÷

FLORA ÷ Nameri National park harbours over 600 floral species. Some notable species are *Bometina arborea*, *Michelia champaca*, *Amorca walli*, *Chukrasia tabularis*, *Ajan*, *Urinum poma*, *Bhelu*, *Agarw*, *Rudraksha*, *Bonjolokia*, *Hatipolia akhakan*, *Hollock*, *Nahor*. It is home for orchids like *Dendrobium*, *Cymbidium* and *Cypripedium*.

FAUNA ÷ Nameri National park provides habitat for Bengal tiger, Indian leopard, clouded leopard, marbled cat, leopard cat, hog deer, sambar, shro, gaur, barking deer, wild boar, Indian giant squirrel. The white winged wood duck, black stork, plovers and many other birds are also present.

Wild life attraction of Namdri National park :-

ANIMAL	BIRDS (Local birds)
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Bengal Tigere2. Indian Leopard3. Clouded leopard4. Marbled Cat5. Leopard Cat6. Hog deer7. Sloth Bear8. Indian giant squirrel	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. white winged wood ducks2. Ibisbil3. Blyth's Kingfisher4. Blue eared Kingfisher5. Ruddy Kingfisher6. Green Cochoa.
	Migratory Birds
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Amur Falcons2. white checked Partridge3. Great Hornbills4. Ruddy5. Blue eared6. Black Baza and Jerdon's7. Rufous-necked Hornbills

• Conflicts and threats :- Namdri faces two threats : one is due to continued official logging in the area of Sonitpur. The other major threat for Namdri is human/animal conflict due to around 3000 cattle grazing the forest. There is another human/animal conflict due to the vast group of elephants in Namdri. The human elephant conflict arose mainly due to herds of elephants raiding crops, damaging homes and killing cattle. In a study published in November 2011, researchers found correlation between the human - elephant conflict and forest cover dropping below 30-40%. There are several cases of elephants deaths. In 2001 there were 18 elephant deaths.

PHOTOGRAPHS :-





Conclusion

As a student of B.Sc 4th Semester. The Fractional study or knowledge, which we get from our book is not able to provide us, fulfillment of our complete knowledge regarding environmental studies. Now it become very necessary to have an idea about the practical field, which we can not study practically in class books. On other hand educational environmental studies such as going on field trip have a great impact on empowering our knowledge and it is also very necessary to the students of degree students.

In education tour, it gives us chance to come closer to various unknown things, happenings, places, cultures, evolution of their impact and their interrelationship among various community. From the zoological point of view educational tour able us to know the habit and habitat of various organisms and their interrelationship to the environment.

During a tour it is quite natural to face some difficulties but the mutual-co-operation among teachers and student help us to overcome those difficulties and made the tour successful and remarkable one.

Innumerable experience of this tour will remain a fresh memory forever in the entire life.

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A field report on visit to the
Nameri National Park and Tigere
Reserve Sonitpure, Assam.

Submitted by :-

Delipriya Phukon.

Roll NO - 10520051

R.g No - S2205824

A Field Report on
Local Field visit to
Nameri Tiger Reserve
&
National park

Submitted by :-

Nayan Sachin

Roll no: 10520027

Regn no: 52205847

B.Sc 2nd Semester

Dept of Botany

Sonari College

A Field Report on visit to the Namdai National
Park and Tiger Reserve Sonitpur, Assam.



Submitted By :

Pubali Gogoi

Roll No - 10520069

B.Sc 2nd semester

Dept of Botany

Sample Photographs of Field Study of Botany Department (2022-2023)





Certificate

This is to certify that this report is submitted by Santosh Koya of B. Sc 6th Semester of Botany department, Sonari College. This report consist of records of Educational field visit carried out in Nameri National Park on the 15th of March, 2023.

This study was conducted under my guidance and supervision.


Signature

Teacher-in- Charge

Department of Botany

Sonari College

Certificate

This is to certify that this report is submitted by Farmin Sultana of B. Sc 2nd Semester of Botany department, Sonari College. This report consist of records of Educational field visit carried out in Nameri National Park on the 15th of March, 2023.

This study was conducted under my guidance and supervision.


Signature

Teacher-in- Charge

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Certificate

This is to certify that this report is submitted by Ankur Challeng of B. Sc 6th Semester of Botany department, Sonari College. This report consist of records of Educational field visit carried out in Nameri National Park on the 15th of March, 2023.

This study was conducted under my guidance and supervision.


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This is to certify that this report is submitted by Manash Baruah of B. Sc 6th Semester of Botany department, Sonari College. This report consist of records of Educational field visit carried out in Nameri National Park on the 15th of March, 2023.

This study was conducted under my guidance and supervision.


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This is to certify that this report is submitted by Vigu Hazarika of B. Sc 6th Semester of Botany department, Sonari College. This report consist of records of Educational field visit carried out in Nameri National Park on the 15th of March, 2023.

This study was conducted under my guidance and supervision.


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This is to certify that this report is submitted by Namrata Gogoi of B. Sc 6th Semester of Botany department, Sonari College. This report consist of records of Educational field visit carried out in Nameri National Park on the 15th of March, 2023.

This study was conducted under my guidance and supervision.


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