

A
PROJECT REPORT
ON
"FLORA OF DEHING PATKAI NATIONAL PARK"

SUBMITTED TO DEPT. OF BOTANY, SONARI COLLEGE
UNDER DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY



SUBMITTED BY

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DEPT. OF BOTANY

SONARI COLLEGE, SONARI

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INTRODUCTION

Educational tour is an integral part of education. It is generally undertaken to increase our knowledge regarding the subject matter and acquire some practical experience related to it very existing from what we study in the book.

Dehing Patkai National Park, is located in the northeastern state of Assam, India. It is Established in 2004. It distribute over 111.19 square km and is renowned for its rich biodiversity. The park is a haven for various flora and fauna species, including tiger, Leopard, elephants and a wide array of avian species. It is a evergreen rain forest, Dibrugarh and Tinsukia district is covered.

Features diverse vegetation and forests. It primarily consists of tropical rainforests, including semi-evergreen and evergreen forest. It was declared a Wild life sanctuary on 13 June 2004. On december 2020 Government of Assam upgraded it into a National Park. On June 2021 Forest Dept. of Assam officially notified it as National Park. It is located in the Dehing Patkai Landscape, which is a dipterocarp dominated low land rainforest. The rainforest stretches for more than 575 km² in the district of Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, and Charaideo.

Dehing Patkai National Park harbours the largest stretch of lowland rainforest in India.

AIM OF THE BOTANICAL EXCURSION

The aim of the tour is to visit and survey an area having botanical importance and to collect data about different types of Flora and their habit and habitats. The tour for the purpose of study of different types of organisms with special reference to plants.

The main aim of our excursion is to study and observe the various flora found in Dehing Patkai National Park.

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

MATERIALS USED :

- i) Note book
- ii) Pencil
- iii) Camera

METHODOLOGY :

The educational tour towards Dehing Patkai National Park was conducted on 26 March 2024 under the supervision of Suman Gogoi Ma'am and Pranati Gogoi Ma'am. of Botany Dept. of Sonari College. The data were collected by observing and capturing the plants through mobile camera and the names of the plants were noted down in notebooks accordingly. Some information regarding the names and uses of the plants were gathered for our supervisors. Being tired we completed our trek and also enjoyed lots of new plants, animals and beautiful sceneries. At last we had taken lunch in the eco resort and around 4pm we have returned back.

GENERAL INFORMATION OF DEHINGI PATKAI NATIONAL PARK:


Location : Dibrugarh and Tinsukia district of Assam,

Area : 231.65 km² (89.44 sq m.)

Climate : The climate of the region is mostly tropical with an annual rainfall of more than 4000 mm monthly precipitation is at least 60 mm.

Best time to visit : The ideal time to visit is in between the months of November to April.

FLORA OF DEHINGI PATKAI NATIONAL PARK

There are many different trees of this four layered national park are laden with many exotic species of ferns, epiphytes, wild banana, orchids, arums, climbers and lianas in this humid forest habitat. Some of the importance tree species found in this forest area are - Hollong, Mekai, Dhuna, Uriyam, Nahan, Chamkothal, Bhen, Hollock,  Ou-tenga (elephant apple). different species of Ficus spp. Important over wood species such as - Dipterocarpus macrocarpus, Mesuaferrea, Castanopsis Indica, Shorea assamica, vatica lanceaefolia, Amoora wallichii etc. The shrub and herb layer has Glochidian spp. Alpinia spp, Mallotus philippinensis, tree fern, Pepper etc. Penicillium and Aspergillus microfungi are found to be dominant in dry and wet season. More than 100 species of orchids are found in this forest. such as - Thrixpernum acuminatissimum, Eria paniculatum, Tainia minor, Tylostylis discolor, etc.

Some Photographs of Plant we seen in Dehing Patkai National Park are Listed below -



Botanical name : Piper Thomsonii

Common name : Auni pan (Assamese)

Morphology : A scandent, half woody plant rooting from the nodes. Dark green, glabrous, leaves generally ovate-oblong, acuminate membranous, base shallow cordate, short petioled, fruiting spike long.



Botanical name : Lobelia zeylanica

Morphology : It is a prostrate succulent herb, with stems rooting at lower nodes. Leaves are ovate tinged with purple beneath.



Botanical name : Maesa indica

Local name : Awapat (Assamese)

Common name : Wild Berry.

It is a large evergreen, glabrous shrub, with a thin, warty bark. Leaves are ovate-oblong to elliptic-lance-shaped. Flowers are small, white in colour, flowering in January - April.



Botanical name : Daphnopsis americana subsp.

Family : Thymelaeaceae.

It is a shrub or tree, and grows primarily in the wet tropical biome. It is used as a medicine.



Botanical name : Stephania hernandifolia

Common name : Snake vine

Morphology : It is herbaceous perennial vines, growing to around four metres tall. with a large tuber. Leaves arranged spirally on the stem and are peltate, with the leaf petiole attach near the centre of the leaf.



Botanical name : Robusta arabica

CLASSIFICATION OF VEGETATION

The climate of the park is dipterocarp dominated lowland rainforest. The forest is classified into 3 parts -

1. Tropical semi evergreen forest.
2. Tropical Rain forest.
3. Deciduous forest.

1. Tropical Semi Evergreen forest :

Dehing patkai National Park are characterized by a mix of evergreen and deciduous tree species. These forests typically have a dense canopy with trees that shed their leaves seasonally allowing some light to filter through to the forest floor. Common tree species in tropical semi-evergreen forest species include dipterocarps, laurels, magnolias, and figs, among others, this forest may contain various shrubs, ferns, herbaceous plants.

2. Tropical Rain forest :

Dehing patkai National Park are characterized by their high rainfall and year-round warm temperatures. The vegetation in tropical rainforest includes a wide variety of tree species such as Hollong, Mekai trees, with other species such as beautiful Nahar (*Messua ferrea*). The immense biodiversity of tropical rainforest makes them vital ecosystem for numerous plant and animal species.

3. Deciduous Forest :

Deciduous forest are rich ecosystem characterised by trees that shed their leaves annually. These forest experience distinct seasons with colourful foliage in autumn and rejuvenation in spring.

DISCUSSION

After studying the selected market various plants are being found in Dehing Patkai National Park. It has been observed that those plants have various economic utilization and all of them have their own importance. Sometimes it can be said that role of plants in the live hood of human is very significant.