

**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 -**

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**CERTIFICATE**

I have to pleasure to certify that Mr./Ms. *Khirud Hazarika*  
a student of B.Sc. 4<sup>th</sup> semester in this Department participated in  
the field study tour to Dihing – Patkai National Park on 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup>  
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)  
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*Examined  
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## PREFACE

Dibrugarh university have incorporated "Field study" in the syllabus of B.Sc. 4<sup>th</sup> 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 case 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. *Khoud Hazarika*

B.Sc. 4<sup>th</sup> semester

Dept. Of Botany

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## 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. Khairud Hagan

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## INTRODUCTION:

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

# SELECTION OF THE PLACE

In course of our field study down we visited Dehing patkai National Park Sanctuary. Dehing patkai National Park is located in the Diboungurh and Tinsukia districts of state of Assam and covers an area of 239.65 km<sup>2</sup> (89.44 sq. mi) subtropical forest.

It was declared a wildlife sanctuary on 13 June 2004. On 13 December 2020 government of Assam upgrade it into a national park. On 9 June 2021 Forest Department of Assam officially notified it as a national park.

Dehing Patkai National Park has a rich biodiversity of flora and fauna. Uniform rainfall keeps climatic conditions of the forest most suitable for plants and animals.

STUDY AREA:

Forest is the primary source of nature where all the biotic and abiotic components intertwine with each other. The North-East India has well-diversified forests and landforms that are well known all over the world. The flora and fauna found in the region are very rare and much sought after by the scientific community.

Diking Patkai wild life Sanctuary is geographically located in the Dibrugarh and Tinsukia District of Assam and comes under the forest Division of Digbar and Dibrugarh.

Diking Patkai covers an area of 111.99 sq. km (42.93 sq. mi) rainforest. It is the only patch of virgin rainforest in Assam which is interspersed with lush green and semi evergreen trees that are deciduous in nature. Thus, the forest is often referred to as the "Amazon of the East" owing to its expanse and the thick forest.

The climate of the region is mostly tropical with an annual rainfall of more. Being a completely virgin rainforest, this sanctuary is very rich in biodiversity. It is an ideal habitat for non-human primates.



Flora: The biota of this region has many unique, rare and diverse groups of plants. Many plants species of herbs, shrubs and trees of various sizes are seen throughout the forest. Several exotic species of orchids, abundant ferns, epiphytes, wild banana, arums, elaters and lianas are found in this forest habitat. Important tree species such as, Medai, Dhuma, Udiyam, Nahar, Sam kuthuk, Blue, Hollock, Nahar, - Au-tong, ~~etc~~ species of Rimau etc envelope the forest. The Halling tree, which is also the state tree of Assam, is found here. Important ornamental species such as, Dipterocarpus, macrocarpus, mesoborea, Castanopsis indica, Shorea assamica, etc.

Orchids: The Dehing Patkai is one of the most important forests of Assam in terms of orchids diversity. So far, 102 species of orchids within 46 genera have been recorded there, which include 79 epiphytic, 21 terrestrial and one species as saprophyte.

Fauna: The rich biodiversity of Dehing Patkai include about 46 species of mammals, 283 species of birds, 71 species of reptiles and 70 species of dragon flies that are found scattered within the sanctuary.

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## OBSERVATION;

Dehing Patkai wild life Sanctuary is located within the larger Dehing Patkai Elephant Reserve, which spreads across the coal and oil-rich districts of Assam. The Dehing Patkai wild life Sanctuary is also known as the Jyore Poinbari.

Dehing is the name of the river that flows through this forest and Patkai is the hill at the foot of which the Sanctuary lies.

The oldest refinery of Asia in Digbar and 'open cast' coal mining at Lido are located near the Sanctuary.

It is famous for Assam valley tropical wet evergreen forests bordering Assam Pradesh.

Fauna: Rare found found in the region include Chinese pangolin, blyting fox, wild pig, sambar, barking deer, gaur, serow and Malayan giant squirrels.

It is the only sanctuary in India which is home to seven different species of wild cats, tiger, leopard, clouded leopard.

Flora: Dehing Patkai is a deciduous rain forest interspersed with semi-evergreen and lush green flora.

## DISCUSSION:

Bhing Patkai National Park harbours the largest stretch of lowland rainforests in India. Bhing Patkai wild life sanctuary was declared as Bhing Patkai Elephant Reserve under Project Elephant.

Elephant human conflict is a result of habitat loss and fragmentation, when elephant and humans interact, there is conflict from crop raiding, injuries and death to human caused by elephants.

## CONCLUSION:

Field study is one of the most important sources to acquire knowledge and I have no hesitation to say that it is a part and parcel of the education system. It always supplements or theoretical knowledge.

Bacon says, "Travelling in the younger is a part of experience." The field study which we have undertaken helped me to realize reality of the statement made by Bacon. During the field study we have studied various species of plants and animals. It is really interesting to learn the biological world around us. In courses of our study we find various types of plants such as like orchid and also find animals both terrestrial and aquatic. There are great variety of important orchid like *Rhynchosyris sutura*, *Dendrobium nobile*, Lady's slipper, Blue vanda, Mokara etc. and garden flower, benevolent animals like Rhino, deer, wild water buffalo, elephants, Vulture etc. There are observed a vast number of tall trees. These situations give us an ecological and geographical status of the area.

I am convinced that such a field study, as a whole, is really very to the students in general and to those have Botany as a discipline at their have Botany as a discipline at their helpful to the students in study in particular.

PHOTO GALLERY:

