

**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.Liza Borah.....
a student of B.Sc. 4th semester in this Department participated in
the field study tour to Dihing – Patkai National Park on 9th to 11th
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)

Head, Dept. Of Botany

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Examined
RB
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PREFACE

Dibrugarh university have incorporated "Field study" in the syllabus of B.Sc. 4th 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 under taken 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.Liza Borah....

B.Sc. 4th semester

Dept. Of Botany

N.N. Saikia college

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Introduction

Educational excursions are of great value of the student of science. The theoretical knowledge earned by a student about a living things such as plants and animals remains limited and incomplete. But if the student study these living things in their natural condition the knowledge will be increased. Therefore to acquire complete knowledge about the natural habit, habitat, animals which are found in a particular are of climate and physical condition one must go through their natural existence and in their natural environment.

As a science of living beings it has a wide range of study. So one cannot summarise all these things at a time. So an area is selected within a time limit within this area study the habit, habitat, temperature etc. Such as specific study help us to record different habit and habitat of various specific plants & animals and also to understand the ecological interaction prevailing in the area.

Selection OF the Place:

In course of our field study tour we visited DEHING PATKAI NATIONAL PARK AND WILDLIFE SANCTUARY. Dehing patkai is a national park in Tinsukia and Dibrugarh districts of Assam. Dehing patkai national park was established in 2004. Dehing patkai national park has a rich biodiversity of flora and fauna. It is a rainforest. The climatic conditions of this national park is more suitable for plants and animals.

On 9th June 2022, we arranged our two days field tour to DEHING PATKAI NATIONAL PARK SANCTUARY. We started our journey at Tam from Mariani Railway station in Ledu intercity express. We observe and collect some flora of the Sanctuary with the aid of our kind teachers Dr Maalakhmi Dutta, Dr Nazim Farid Islam and Dr Pranab Bhattacharya. We arrived from makum stations to forest guest house. Then

we took rest for some time in the guest house. After rest we took lunch in the guest house.

At 3.0 pm after lunch we started our first visit to the Digboi Centenary museum. We observed in the museum the first oil well, which was found in 1889. The well was 202 meters depth and the rate of the oil production 909 liters per day. The well was ceased in 1927 and we observed the whole formula of oil refinery and the piping code of the oil pipe. We observed in the museum the machinery system and different types of vehicle which was used in oil refinery of digboi in that time.

After visiting the museum of digboi oil refinery we went to DIGBOI WAR CEMETERY. We observed the cemetery of soldiers which died in second world war.

After showing the cemetery we returned our guest house. At 6 pm we took tea and took rest for some time and ate dinner at 9. P.M.

After dinner we went to sleep. Next day morning we woke up 6am. and took tea at 7am after tea we took breakfast at 8am.

After breakfast we went to **DEHING PATKAI NATIONAL PARK** sanctuary at 10:30 am. After we reached the national park we collected some specimen for prepare herbarium sheet.

After collection of specimen we were observing the Dehing patkai National park. We saw different types of plant in the national park. It is rain forest, so mainly Holong is found in this national park and in fauna the wild cat is found.

After observing the national park we went to show a waterfall which is situated near the national park.

STUDY AREA:

DIHING PATKAI NATIONAL PARK is a park in the Tinsukia and Dibrugarh districts of Assam, India.

FLORA OF DEHING PATKAI

The flora of this region is very unique, rare and diversified groups of plants. Many plants species of herbs, shrub and trees of various size are seen through the forest. Several exotic species of orchids, abundant ferns, epiphytes, wild banana, arums, climbers and lianas are found in the forest habitat. Important tree species such as mekai, dhuna, Udigan, Nahon, Sam, Kotha, Bheer, Hollock, Au tenga different species of Diarau etc. envelope the forest. The HOLLONG tree, which is the state of Assam is found here.

FAUNA OF DEHING PATKAI NATIONAL PARK:

The rich biodiversity of Dehing patkai include about 46 species of mammals, 283 species of birds, 276 species of butterflies, 70 species of fish, 71 species of reptiles and 70 species of dragon flies that are found scattered within in the Sanctuary. The most common mammal species that are encountered in the Sanctuary

are hoolock gibbon, slow loris, pig-tailed macaque, stump tailed macaque, capped langur, asian elephant etc. Thus it is only sanctuary and national park in India which is home to seven different species of wildcat - tiger, leopard, clouded leopard, leopard cat, golden cat, jungle cat and mumbered cat.

DISCUSSION

DEHING PATKAI NATIONAL PARK is magnificent paradise of many flora and fauna. But unauthorised use of the forest by people is very complex. Dehing patkai national park is known as jeyapore rainforest. The rare fauna found in the region include CHINESE PENGUIN. We also found deforestation by the people for household purpose.

To maintain the biodiversity of the National park, we should have to save valuable plants and animals, rare species.

CONCLUSION

Field study is one of the most source to acquire knowledge. We have to acquire knowledge from anywhere of our daily life.

BACON says "Travelling, in the younger is a part of experience". The field study which we have undertaken helped me to realize the reality of statement made by BACON.

During the field study we have studied various plants and animals. It is really interested to learn biological world around us.

In course of our field study we found various plant species and animals.

I am convinced that such a field study as a whole it is really very helpful to the study in general and to those have botany as a discipline of their study in particular.

PHOTO GALLERY :



