

**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. *Khirad Hazarika*
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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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. Khinnu Hazrat Khan

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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 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. Arhanta Hazarika ,

B.Sc. 4th semester

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INTRODUCTION:

Educational excursions are of great value to the student of science. The theoretical knowledge earned by a student about a living thing such as plants and animals remains limited and incomplete. But if the student studies these living things in their natural conditions the knowledge about the natural habit, habitat and animals which are found in a particular area of climate and physical conditions one must go through their natural existences and in their natural environment.

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

SELECTION OF PLACE :-

In course of our bird study tour we visited Behing Patkai National Park Sanctuary. Behing Patkai National Park is located in the Dibrugharh and Tinsukia districts of state of Assam and covers an area of 231.65 km² (89.49 sq mi) reinterest. It was declared a wild life 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.

Behing Patkai National Park has a rich biodiversity of flora and fauna. Unique environment keep climatic conditions of the forest most suitable for plants and animals.

On 9th to 11th June, 2022, we arranged our bird tour to Behing Patkai National Park Sanctuary.

We started our journey as we travelled to Mardani Junction at 6 am from Titabar as our train was 7.20 am. We started the train journey and reached Makum station around 12 pm. I had lunch at Assam Forest

Guard School, Guest House in Makum after a brief break. This time we started our journey to visit Digbaï oil refinery. We saw a museum (Santinary museum) there. We looked at Malani forest reserve and Digbaï war Cemetery. Returned to the guest house and had dinner in the evening. We started our journey towards Dihing Patkai National Park after having a breakfast the next morning.

There we saw different species of plants and collected them to a herbarium. We were helped by the sir and mam. We observed different variety of Bamboo, Flowers, etc.

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 this region are very rare and much through altered by the scientific community as well as the nature lovers. There are 7 tiger Reserves, 5 Elephant Reserve, 5 Biosphere reserve, 2 RAMSAR wetland sites, 2 UNESCO Natural Heritage sites, 16 National Parks and as many as 52 Wildlife Sanctuaries in this region. This making it one of the potential biological hotspots of the world. Among all the natural forest areas, Dehing Patkai Wildlife Sanctuary needs a special mention.

Dehing patkai wildlife sanctuary is geographically located in the Dibrugarh and Tinsukia Districts of Assam and comes under the Forest Division of Dibrugarh and Dibrugarh. Dehing Patkai covers an area of 111.19 sq. km (42.93 sq. mi) virgin 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 East' owing to its expanse and the thick

forest. Behing patkai primarily consist of three parts. Jey pore, upper Behing patkai River and River maintain a Behing is the name of the river that flows through the forest. While patkai is the hills at the foothills at which the Sanctuary lies. On 13 June 2004, it was declared as a wild life sanctuary under the wild life protection Act, 1972 and became the 13th wild life sanctuary of Assam.

Behing Patkai forms the largest stretch of tropical lowland rainforests in India.

The climate of the region is mostly tropical with an annual rainfall of more than 4000 mm. Being a completely virgin rainforest, this sanctuary is very rich in biodiversity. It is an ideal habitat for non-human primates. The Behing patkai Forests region has a rich cultural heritage. There are more than a dozen different ethnic groups living in the area including the indigenous Assamese communities.

Flora : The forest of the region has many unique, rare and diverse groups of plants. Many plant 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, climbers and lianas are found in this forest habitat. Important tree species such as ; Meki, Dhona, Udiyan, Nahm, Sam, Kathul, Bheer, Hattock, Nahar, Au-tenga (Elephant apple) different species of Diarrhea etc.

Envelope the forest. The Hollong tree, which is also the state tree of Assam is found here.

Important wood species such as :- Dipterocarpus macrocarpus, Mesua, Castanopsis indica,

Shorea assamica, Vatica lanceolata etc., are also found. The other species found are Bretonia lanceolata,

Orchids. The Dehing patkai forest is one of the most important forests of Assam in terms of orchid diversity. So far, 102 species or 45 genera have been recorded here, which include 79 Epiphytic, 21 terrestrial and one species of saprophyte.

Fungi: Hasim and Islam (2009) found that there were a total of 38 species of microfungi occurring in dry and wet seasons in this forest. Among all these species, Penicillium and Aspergillus were found to be dominant. They also revealed that the population of fungi in wet season was higher than that in the dry season.

Fauna: The rich biodiversity of Dehing patkai include about 16 species of mammals, 283 species of birds, 276 species of butterflies, 70 species of fish, 72 species of reptiles and 70 species of dragon flies that are found scattered within the sanctuary.

The most common mammal species which are arboreal are - hualock gibbon, stone leopards, pig-tailed macaque, slump-tailed macaque.

Carnivores (19 species in all) have been gone
 because of it not for even traps.
 Thus it is the only something in India

OBSERVATION.

Dehing patkai wild life sanctuary is located with in the longue Dehing Patkai elephant Reserve which spreads across the east and west side district of upper Assam.

The Dehing patkai wild life sanctuary is also known as Jyore sim forest. Dehing is the name of river. though this forest and patkai is the hill at the foot of which the Sanctuary lies.

Fauna: Rare fauna found in the region include chinese pangolin, flying fox, wild pig, water buffalo, deer, gaur, serow and malayan goral squirrels.

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

DISCUSSION

Dehing Patkai National Park harbours the longest stretch of lowland rainforests in India. Dehing Patkai wildlife sanctuary was declared as Dehing Patkai Elephant Reserve under project Elephanta.

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 humans caused by elephants, and elephants being killed by humans for reasons other than injury or habitat.

The technique used to mitigate human-elephant conflict include embedding chilli paper on cloths and hanging them on the fences, and establishing bee colonies at the borders to keep elephants away from the forest boundaries.

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 our theoretical knowledge.

Bacon says, Travelling in the country is a part of experience. The field study which we have undertaken helped me to realize the validity of the statement made by Bacon.

During the field study we have undertaken helped me. During the field study we found various types of plant species like 'orchid' and also found animals both terrestial and aquatic. There we observed a vast number of tall trees. These observations give us an ecological and geographical status of the area. In common that such a field, as a whole, is really very to the students in general and to these have Bakony as a discipline of their helpful to the students in study in particular.