

**A REPORT ON FIELD TRIP TO  
KAZIRANGA NATIONAL  
ORCHID PARK**



**SUBMITTED TO:-**

**Department of botany  
N.N Saikia College, Titabar**

**SUBMITTED BY:-**

**Roll no:- 72  
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B.sc 4<sup>th</sup> semester  
Session on 2018  
Dept of Botany  
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## **CERTIFICATE**

This is certify that **Sri Partha Jyoti Saikia** student of 4<sup>th</sup> semester of the session 2018 of department of botany. N.N Saikia College, Titabar. She has prepared and completed the study under my supervision and guidance.

*Examined*  
*Pallavi*  
*6/4/18*

**Dr. M.L.DUTTA**  
**Head of Botany department**  
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Date:-

Place:- N N Saikia College, Titabar

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

At the very onset of my respect I deem it great privilege to offer my greatfullness to our college authority for providing financial support to our dept for an educational excursion.

Secondly it gives me immense pleasure to express my deep sense of gratitude to our respectful lecture prof. Dr. M.L.Dutta madam, H.O.D of botany N N Saikia College for her permission to visit Kaziranga National Orchid Park.

I must offer sincere gratefulness and thanks to our honble lecture prof. Dr. Nazim Forid Islam sir, prof. Dr. Hamen Sharma sir who guided us during the tour to Kaziranga National Orchid Park and made out the excursion more meaningful by their cordial help and proper guidance.

Finally, before closing I would like to express thankfulness to all my major mates, B.Sc 4<sup>th</sup> semester student for making the trip successful by providing their share help and cooperation.

Sincerely,  
**Partha Jyoti Saikia**  
**Dept. of botany**  
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## PREFACE

There are various sources of acquiring knowledge. We acquire knowledge by studying books or attending the educational institutions. We also acquire knowledge by traveling and seeing things with our own eyes. The knowledge that we acquire by studying books or attending educational institutions is only theoretical and cannot be completed by itself. Therefore, we need more practical education which is helpful to widen our range of knowledge. To do that, we have to travel places and see the various things with our own eyes. Educational excursions can give us that facile tie of practical and first hand knowledge and thus make our institutional excursion.

Educational excursion has tremendous value in academic subjects. Hence it has now become a part and parcel of all academic subjects. The curriculum for both arts and science subjects, now a day's include excursion as an essential part. Botany is a science subject and the value of excursion in botany is undoubtedly great.

The botanical excursion thus presents a valuable opportunity to the student studying botany to get a clear conception about the different environmental conditions ecology distribution of flora in different region. The educational institutions on authority therefore arrange tours of the students in order to help them in acquiring practical knowledge of their subjects. The students of botany have read various names and habit of plants but that is not only theoretical success which is hardly co-impressive, one sided and incomplete practical observations is more effective than what we get from books in scientific education. The educational excursions also help to collect information of plants growing under different conditions description of the flora and ecological controlling of the vegetation.

A picture of the records of one botanical excursion is explained.

There that I have participated in my bsc 4<sup>th</sup> semester classes on a part of practical examination. The report contains the list of orchids found in assam and also contains the various types of cactus, medicinal plants and different varieties of rice present in assam.

Sincerely,  
**Partha Jyoti Saikia**  
**B.Sc 4<sup>th</sup> semester**  
**Dept. of botany**  
**Roll no:**

## INTRODUCTION

In the study of the different subjects of science the knowledge acquired from the book is not enough to satisfy our knowledge about the different topics of science. The name “science” means the verification of proof of every bit of knowledge of books. Through practical and it is most important as it helps us in obtaining more details and accurate knowledge of science topics, which makes the subject more interesting.

The subject of botany deals with the plant kingdom. Hence the aim of the students of botany is to gather the knowledge about countless plants of thousand varieties of plants of the world under different environmental conditions. Excursions are unavoidable though essential medium in this connection.

The plants which are studied in the laboratory are not in their actual mode of development. So the knowledge about them is not complimentary. It is not enough to know about the morphological and anatomical details of plants which we usually do in the laboratory. But more important it is to know how their morphology and anatomy are adapted to the surrounding environmental conditions. Thus excursions to different places which help us to collect some correct information about the plants in different environmental conditions is important.

Our excursions for the attainment of the above mentioned benefits of our department are in accordance with the rules set forth by the esteemed **DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY**, arrange a compulsory excursion trip for the students of Bsc 4<sup>th</sup> semester in order to get “a bird's eye view” of botanical wealth of nature and study plants growing in their actual mode of development.

## One day excursion to Kaziranga National Orchid Park

- The site to be visited by botanical excursion was decided unanimously as Kaziranga Orchid park.
- **Our team:-** The excursion team consisted of 30 students and supervised by our hon'ble departmental teachers.
- **Preparation of journey:-** Before the journey we took some old newspapers polythene bags, knife, mobile and others were considered to be necessary during collection.

**The journey:-** Our excursion to Kaziranga Orchid Park is a botanical excursion on the 21th March 2018, we went to excursion trip to Kaziranga Orchid park. The one day excursion to Kaziranga was undertaken on 21th March 2018 at 8:00 am from Nanda Nath Saikia college . The trip was ensured on one bus BUKAGHAT at nearly about 10:45 am there we had our breakfast and then again we go through our destination . We reached our destination at nearly about 12:15 pm we saw many orchids there are about nearly 600 species of orchids, cactus garden, different varieties of rice, medicinal plants, and also there is a place for boating, a fish pond, and also has a place for folk cultural practices and we saw many more attractive things there and our guide Dr. M.L. Dutta madam described us about those species and we noted the all important things.

After observation, we took a brief rest in the mean time we had collected some photos and information about the orchids. And thereached the side of initiation of the journey i.e. N.N. Saikia college at 7:15 pm and thereby headed homeward.

## GENERAL REPORT ON THE PLACE VISITED



## KAZIRANGA NATIONAL ORCHID AND BIO-DIVERSITY PARK

Kaziranga national park is one among the top ten most visited national parks in India. Recently, Kaziranga orchid and bio-diversity park established at a 2 kilometers distance from kohra chariali (near central range, Kaziranga). Spanning a wide area of 18 bighas (5.95 acres) of land at durgapur village is the largest orchid park of its kind that has added a new dimension to the glory and pride of Kaziranga National Park. Till that, scientists have discovered only 850 varieties of orchid in India's northeast region out of the 1314 species of orchids found in India. Kaziranga National Orchid park along boasts of possessing a lot more than 500 varieties of wild orchids collected from different parts of northeast India states. Besides orchids Kaziranga National Orchid and bio-diversity park houses 132 species of sour fruits and leafy vegetables, 12 species of cane, 46 species of bamboo and a large variety of local fishes.

### APPENDIX – A

#### 1. List of orchids studied in kaziranga orchid park

Sl no.	Vernacular Name	Scientific Name	Family	Habit
1.	Pinecone	Dendrobium thyrsoiflorum	Orchidaceae	Herbs
2.	Foxtail orchid	Rhynchostylis retusa	Orchidaceae	Herbs
3.	Slipper orchid	Paphiopedilum hirsutissimum	Orchidaceae	Herbs
4.	Bomzang momdang	Dendrobium nobile	Orchidaceae	Herbs
5.	Double edged dendrobium	Dendrobium anceps	Orchidaceae	Herbs



6.	Rounded epigeneium	Epigeneium rotundum	Orchidaceae	Herbs
7.	The comb Vanda	Vanda cristata	Orchidaceae	Herbs

## 2. Cactus

Sl no.	Vernacular name	Scientific Name	Family
1.	Dwarf Turk's cactus	Melocactus matanzanus	Cactaceae
2.	Miniature barrel cactus	Thelocactus setispinus	Cactaceae
3.	Dragoon bones tree	White ghost	Cactaceae
4.	Mother of hundreds	Mammillaria compressa	Cactaceae

## 3. Medicinal plants

Sl no.	Vernacular Name	Scientific Name	Family
1.	Safed musli	Chlorophyllum borivillianum	Liliaceae
2.	Salparni	Desmodium gangeticum	Fabaceae
3.	Lemon balm	Melissa officinalis	Lamiaceae
4.	Palmarosa	Cymbopogon martini starf	Poaceae
5.	Vanilla	Vanilla planifolia	Orchidaceae

## 4. Rice

1. Moni bora
2. Nekera
3. Meghraj
4. Indian Baw
5. Ronga Sali
6. Arg Baw
7. Borbanki

## Discription of the Specimens found in there photographs:-

### ORCHIDS

1. Dendrobium thyrsiflorum:- It belongs to the the family- orchidaceae, order-asparagales, division- angiosperms.



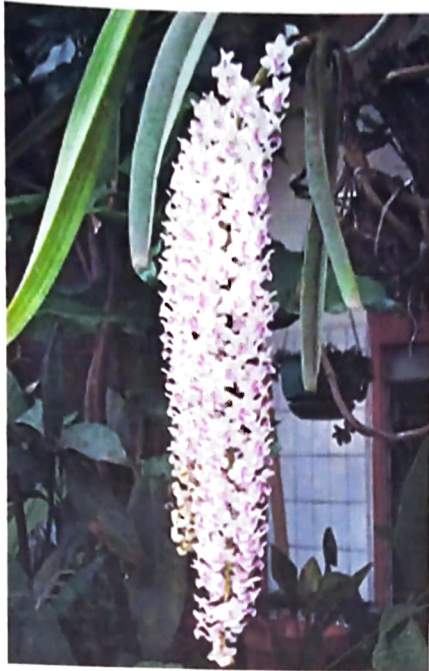
Commonly known as pinecone. It is an epiphytic orchid grown for its fragrant clusters of large, white, yellow, lipped blooms. This evergreen perennial is a native to mountain forests of Southern Asia from the eastern Himalayas to Vietnam. It typically grows on tree Trunks in the wild.

2. Vanilla borneensis :- It belongs to the family- Orchidaceae, order-Asperagales, division-Angiosperms.



Monopodial terrestrial climbing orchid, stem and leaves succulent, rooting from node, internode 7-10cm. Leaves thick. Inflorescence arise from node. Lateral petals similar to sepals; labellum whitish pink with dark purple veins inside.

3. Rhynchostylis retusa:- It belongs to the family-Orchidaceae, order-Asperagales, division- Angiosperms.



It is also called a Foxtail Orchid is an exotic blooming orchid, belonging to the vanda alliance. The inflorescence is a pendent raceme, consisting of more than 100 pink spotted white flowers. The plant has a short, stout, creeping stem carrying up to 12, curved fleshy, deeply channeled, keeled retuse apically leaves and blooms on an axillary pendent to 60 cm long, racemose, densely flowered, cylindrical inflorescence that occurs in the winter and early spring. It is generally famous for its use as an hair ornament worn by assamese women during folk dance bihu on the onset of spring.

4. Paphiopedilum hirsutissimum :- It belongs to the family-Orchidaceae, order- Asparagales, division- Angiosperms.



It is commonly called as lady slippers.

**Habitat:-** In hilly forest tracts and humus rich soil, at altitudes ranging from 200 to 1800m.

**Distribution:-** India: Scattered in Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Meghalaya; China; Myanmar; Thailand; Laos and Vietnam.

5. Vanda cristata :- It belongs to the family- Orchidaceae, order- Asparagales, division- Angiosperms.



**Distribution and Habitat:-** *Vanda cristata* is a medium sized, monopodial (it grows from a single , upright stem) epiphytic species native to altitudes between 1200-2300m (4000-7500 feet) in the Himalayas (Garhwal to Bhutan), Tibet and Assam(khasia) humid forests. These plant grow on moss covered trees in an area with bright light and a distinct dry season in the winter.

## Cactus

1. *Melocactus matanzanus* :- It belongs to the family- Cactaceae. Commonly known as Mother of hundreds.



**Origin:-** Central Mexico (Hidalgo, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi)

**Habitat:-** Grows at an altitude of 1.300- 2.240 m.

**2.White ghost:-** Commonly known as Dragon bones tree.



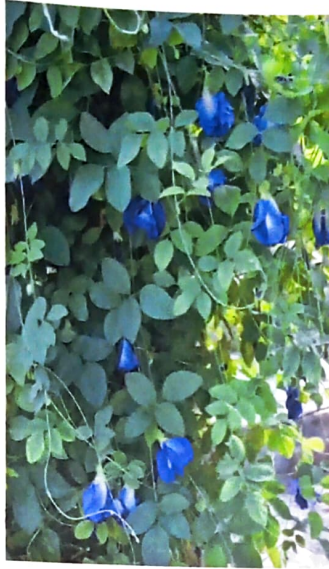
**Origin:-**Grows wild in tropical Asia. Widely cultivated in West Indies, Florida and in many tropical areas world wide. Widely escaped from cultivation and in many places forming dense thickets.

**3.Mammillaria hahniana:-** (old lady cactus) is a species of flowering plant in the family cactaceae, native to central Mexico. It grows to 25 cm (10 in) tall by 50 cm (20 in) broad. The solitary spherical stems, 12 cm in diameter, are covered in white down and white spines. Reddish purple flowers are borne in spring and summer, sometimes forming a complete ring around the apex of plant.



## **MEDICINAL PLANTS**

**1. Clitoria ternatea :-** Commonly known as Asian pigeonwings, bluebellvine, blue pea, butterfly pea, cordofan pea and Darwin pea is a plant species belonging to the family Fabiaceae family. The flowers of this vines were imagined to have the shapes of human female genitals.



**2. Desmodium gangeticum :-**



**Parts used:-** Roots and whole plant.

**Systems of Medicine:-** Ayurveda, Folk, Homeopathy etc.

**Uses:-** Roots are used for cardiac disorders, fever, cough, difficult breathing, dysentery and vomiting, whole plant is a rejuvenator used for oedema, polyuria, piles, and vomiting.

### 3. Melissa officinalis :-



**Parts used:- Leaves**

**Systems of Medicine:- Ayurveda, Folk, Homoeopathy etc.**

**Uses:- Leaves are used as a carminative, hepato protective and stomachic.**



## **Conclusions**

Kaziranga Orchid Park is a important place due to the avilibility of its diversity of orchids and many other important plant species; but now we have observed that this diversity is dehiscings due to its dence flora which mesmerises the sit for tourists . It helps us to could extra knowledge and information about the orchids as well as other type of plants which will surely help us for the further detailed studies.