

**KAJIRANGA NATIONAL
ORCHID AND BIO-
DIVERSITY PARK: AN
INITIATIVE OF KMSS**

**Field Study Report
(21/03/2018)**

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Examined
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PREFACE

There are various sources of acquiring knowledge. We acquire knowledge by studying books and attending the educational institution. We also acquire knowledge by travelling and observing with our own eyes. The knowledge that we acquire by studying books or attending educational institution 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 excursion can give us that facility. Excursions in fact provide us with facilities of practical and first-hand knowledge and thus make our institutional excursion perfect.

Educational excursion has tremendous value in academic subjects. Hence it has now become a part and parcel of all academic subjects. A curriculum for both Arts and Science subjects. Now-a-days excursion is included 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 concept about the different environmental conditions, ecology distribution of Flora in different regions. The

educational institution on authority therefore arranges tours of the students in order to help them in practical acquiring knowledge of their subjects. The students of Botany have read various names and habitat of plants, but that is only theoretical success which is hardly impressive, one sided and incomplete practical observation is more effective than what they get from books in scientific education. The educational excursion also help to collect some correct information of plants growing under different conditions, descriptions 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 B.Sc. 4th semester classes as a part of fulfillment of practical examination. The report contains the vegetation and the topography and climatic conditions of the visited areas.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It would be my utmost pleasure to express my sincere thanks to my teachers and the principal of N.N. Saikia College, Titabar for giving us the opportunity for a field study trip.

I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Malakshmi Dutta madam (Head of the department of Botany) Prof. Mr. Nazim Forid Islam, Dr Hemen Sarma for vital support, guidance and encouragement without which this report would not have come forth.

Yours sincerely,
Luismita Phukon

CERTIFICATE

This is hereby to certify that, the origin and genuine field study work has been carried out to study about the subject matter and the data collection and field study report has been completed solely, sincerely and satisfactorily by Luismita Phukon, B.sc. 4th semester, N.N. Saikia College, Titabar, regarding his field study report on "KAJIRANGA NATIONAL ORCHID AND BIO-DIVERSITY PARK".



Dr. Malakshmi Dutta

(H.O.D. of Botany)

N.N. Saikia College, Titabar.

Date: 30-3-2018 .

Signature of External

Date:

INTRODUCTION

ORCHIDS are the greatest pride of the North-East India's landscape and bio-diversity. After tea and petroleum, we are known across the world for a great variety of orchids found in our forests, hills and mountains. Orchids are the symbol of our natural heritage and our pristine natural health. Assam's own state flower is KAPOU (*Rhynchostylis retusa*), popular orchids.



Across the natural world of North-East India, there are innumerable varieties of orchids. Across the world there are

approximately 25000 to 35000 varieties of orchids. India has approximately 1314 varieties. Till now scientists have been able to identify only about 850 varieties of orchids in North- East India of which Assam has 402 species. More varieties might be discovered in future.

We might house such a priceless treasure, but we know little about them. Except few well known species, we are little aware of this extraordinary natural heritage.

ABOUT MY JOURNEY



It was 21st march 2018, when we started our journey to Kajiranga National Orchid and Bio- Diversity Park at 7:39 AM at from our college. We took a reserved bus for the trip and it took almost four and half hour to reach our destination. On either sides of the road we saw Tea Estate, grasslands and many different kinds of plants. We took our breakfast in between the travel at Bokakhat. After reaching the park we brought our tickets to have an entry to the park. The species of orchid were shown by the guide who showed different types of orchid step by step and slowly with every detail he can give. The staff of Orchid National Park was so good and delightful. They were always ready for any help. With their selfless help and support we started to explore the orchid diversity. I was amazed by seeing the different types of flower varieties. I took many pictures of the various orchids. Well North East India is known for its lush greenery, abundance of flora and fauna. When it comes to the flowers of North East India, the region indeed comes blessed and decked

with the floral bounty and beauty of some very rare floral species, especially orchids which would indeed fascinate us with the heavenly riot of colours that they create.

It was a memorable and wonderful day for me. I learned many things from this field study trip. Firstly, we entered in the orchid garden where numbers of orchid flowers were planted which are very very beautiful and colourful. The entire orchids were preserved with the help of green house where moisture is maintained by small pools. Several guides were there to give information and knowledge about the orchids. About 200 species were preserved in the orchid park, some of them are *Dendrobium moschatum*, *Dendrobium farmeri*, *Dendrobium primulinum*, *Dendrobium jekisii*, *Dendrobium aphyllum*, *Dendrobium chrysotoxum*, *Dendrobium nobile*, *Dendrobium fimbriatum*, *Fire strangeruilli* is a ground orchid which bloom within march to may.

There were both epiphytic and terrestrial orchids were grown. Some of the epiphytic orchids are *Dendrobium littleflower*, *Dendrobium anceps*, *Taeniophyllum crepidiforme* is the smallest orchid which is 1.2mm in size and doesn't have leaves only roots are present which act as a leaf. The roots are green in colour. The rabbit type orchid is *Phalaenopsis lobellii*. The species which is found mostly in Assam is *Bulbophyllum*. The bee like orchid is *Crastrocillus calciolaris*. The most amazing orchid which I found very interesting was *Ladies slipper* which looks like a human face. Other epiphytic orchids were *Dendrobium premulanium*, *Symbidium lensefolium*, etc.

Some of the terrestrial orchids which I saw there were *Phaius flavus*, *Dendrobium linoleyi* which is a wild orchid, *Vanda ampulacea* which has a very attractive pink colour in which only 9 species are present in Assam.

The most economically used terrestrial orchid is *Vanilla bornansis* which is also known as *Vanilla assence*.

After watching all the beautiful orchids we proceed to the traditional attire section where all the traditional dresses of northeast were weaved and displayed very nicely. I also saw the Japi, Khaloi, Dula, Nangol, And several pictures of northeast monuments.

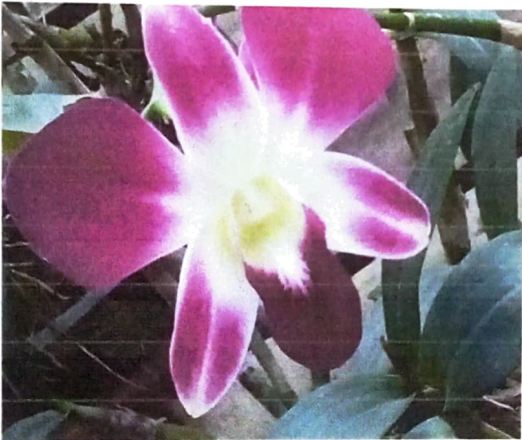
After that we saw different herbs and shrubs which were all medicinal. Some of them are *Justicia gendarussa*, *Flemingia strobilifera*, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, *Clitoria terratea*, Tap – vine, *Passiflora foetida*, *Alpina clacarata* (lesser glangal), *Aristolochin tagata cham* (oval leaf dutchman's pipe), *Bixa orellana* (annatto, lipstick tree), etc

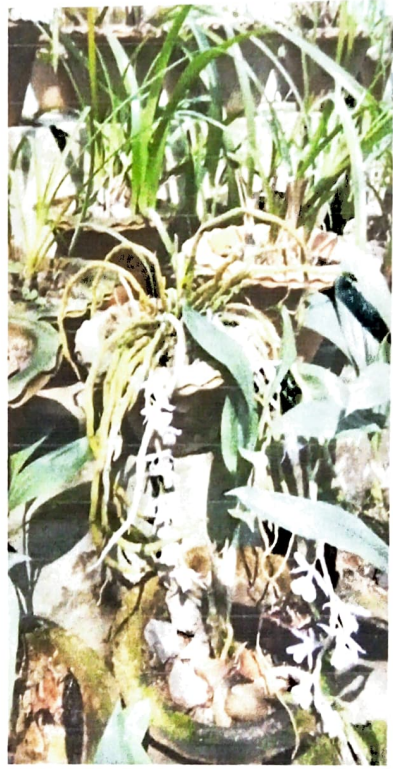
After watching all these beneficial plants we were very hungry and we ordered for the lunch. It was very very delicious. The food was an assamese dish in which about 19 bowls were there which was all full of delicious vegetables.

After the lunch we departed from the orchid park and came to the bus to return home. It took 4 hours to reach the college. We reached at almost 7 pm.

Lastly I want to say that it was a very mesmerizing experience within my whole lyfe. We learnt soo much in the trip. I am very thankful to all my teachers out there who planned for the place. From now who ever ask me whwere to go for a trip I would surely ask them to go orchid park. Orchid park is bundle of knowledge and enjoyment.

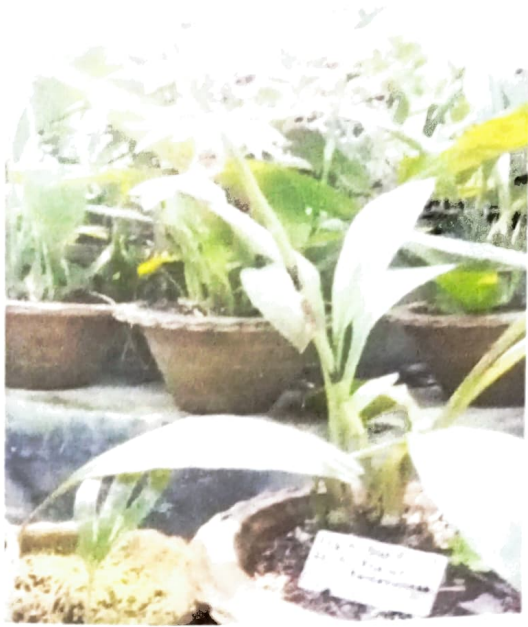
Photo Gallery

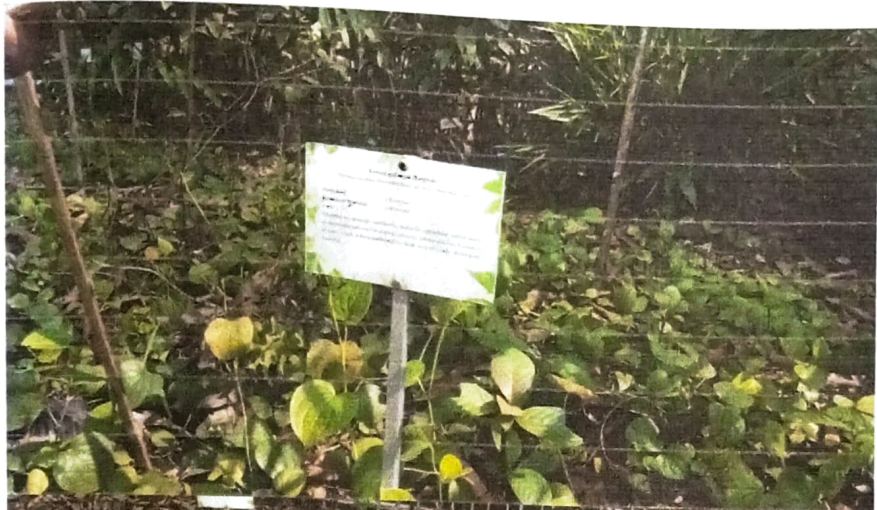
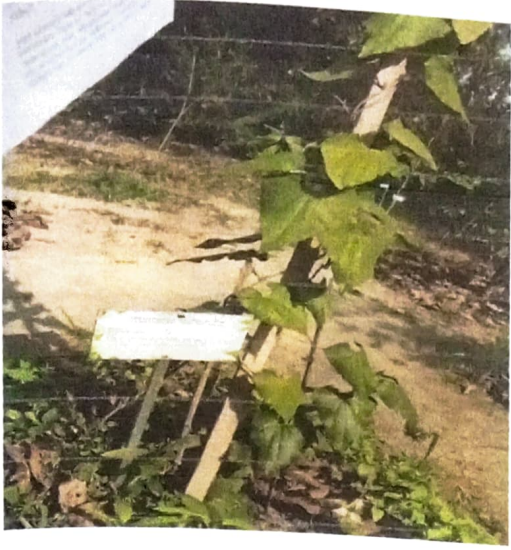


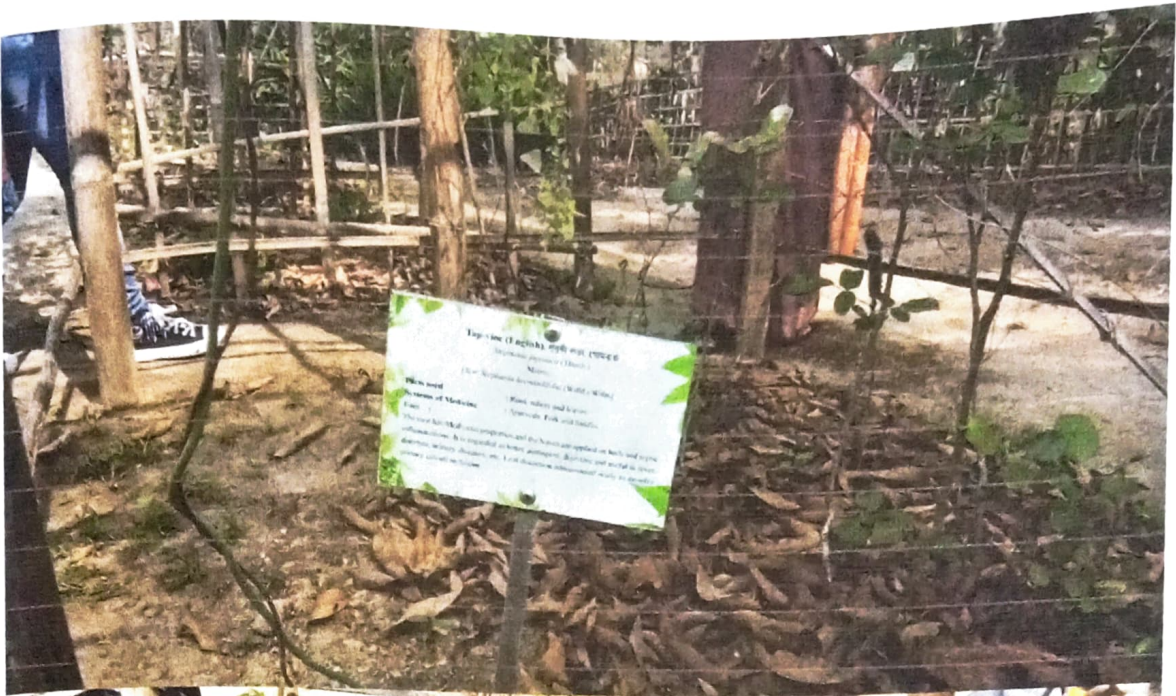


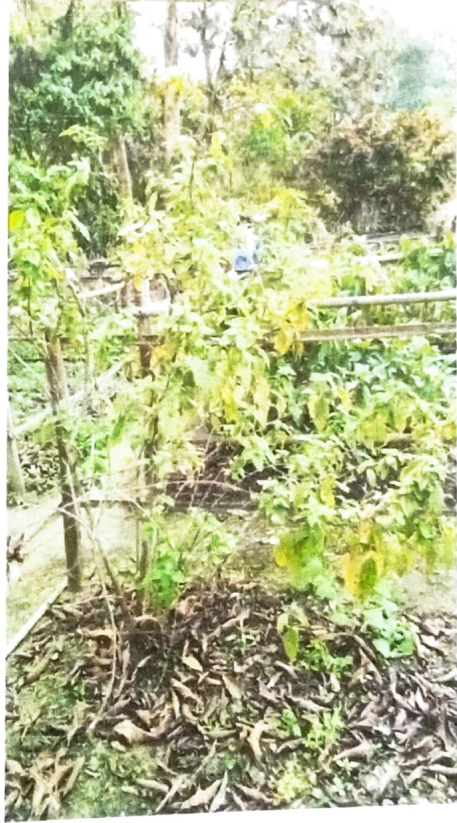




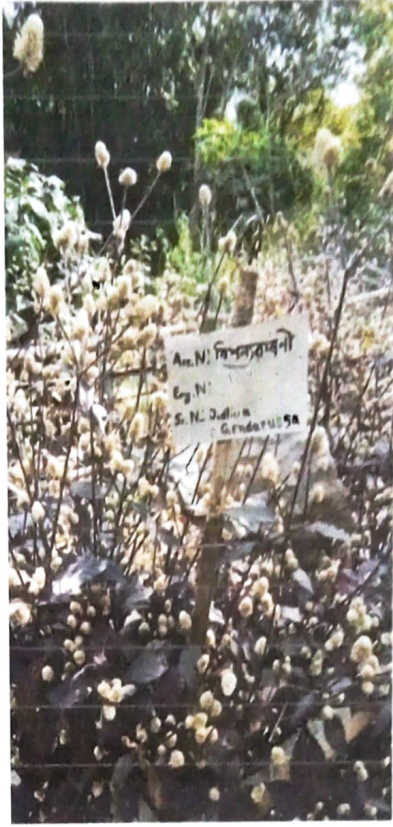












CONCLUSION

India is a mega diversity nation, rank 10th among the plant rich countries of the world and 6th among the centres of diversity and origin of agricultural crops. Two major hotspots of bio-diversity, a) Indo-Burma Eastern Himalayas and b) Western-Ghats in Sri Lanka lie in the Indian landmass. The Indo-Burma Eastern Himalayas display an ultra varied topography which fosters species diversity and endemism. Recent studies confirm the afforested area to be active centre of evolution and cradle of flowering plants.

It is a matter of pride that the Hoolongapar Sanctuary falls under these hotspots of bio-diversity. Yet, it had only achieved zoological consideration. The sanctuary is itself an in-situ bio-diversity conservation approach. Some initiative has taken by K.M.S.S for the conservation of orchids .

In our excursion I have learn many things about the orchids and their habitat and habits, Medicinal plants, Rice varieties and off course it is difficult to narrate the whole story in this report. I hope that this park will able to attract public value, especially of the botaniest