

**Biodiversity of
Rajeshpur Sal Forest, Comilla**

Junaid K Choudhury
Shekhar R Biswas
M. Sazedul Islam
Oliur Rahman
Sardar Nasir Uddin

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M. Khairul Alam
Shekhar R Biswas

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Bangladesh Country Office
House # 11, Road # 138
Gulshan-1, Dhaka- 1212
Bangladesh
Tel: 880-2-9890395, 9890423
Fax: 880-2-9892854
E-mail: info@iucnbd.org

Foreword

In Bangladesh, as elsewhere in the third world, the process of ecosystem destruction and the resultant environmental damage have been escalating alarmingly in the recent years. The destruction of natural ecosystems goes hand in hand with drastic reduction of biodiversity, which in the long term hampers the quality of life as well as economic development. As an obligation under the CBD and for better management of the biodiversity resources, Bangladesh is now preparing its "National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan". A 'bottom-up' approach has been strictly resorted to during the preparation of the plan. People from different part of the country volunteered opinions their neighbouring ecosystems about with their corresponding biodiversity. Since the plan will be based on people's perceptions of opinion ground truthing is considered a must for verify the feedback received. Thus, it has been decided that ecosystem survey within few representative ecosystem need to be conducted. Since the study is expected to focus on the complex issue of ecosystem status, the study team members were selected from different fields of specialization who possessed sufficient experience of working in the natural ecosystems. The study was confined within the following disturbed but ecologically important natural ecosystems of Bangladesh.

Shatchari, Habiganj:

A site of importance since the area still carries the remnants some important indigenous flora and fauna.

Jaflong, Sylhet:

This ecosystem of fresh water streams is settled stone bed which is being destroyed due to large-scale stone quarrying. A seriously degraded site.

Ratargul, Sylhet:

It is a fresh water wetland ecosystem. This site may be the largest "Patipata" growing habitat that also had groves of "Hijal" and "Koroch" trees. Over extraction and mismanagement have affected the ecosystem most adversely. The area has been suffering increasing exposure to visitors lately.

Tilagarh, Sylhet:

This is a small forest patch located suburbs Sylhet divisional head quarters.

Rajeshpur, Comilla:

This is the southern most habitat of natural Sal in the Indian sub-continent. Most of the natural Sal forest has disappeared. Only remnants are visible now.

Dulahazara Safari Park, Cox's Bazar:

The area has recently been delineated and declared as a Protected Area by the Forest Department in an attempt towards the conservation of its habitat and the resident wild animals. This site is also known as the natural home of *Dipterocarpus* spp. in Bangladesh.

These are considered as one of the richest ecosystem category as regards biodiversity in Bangladesh. Most of such diversities are not known to the outsiders and not at all well documented. Moreover, with the increasing population and the passage of time, biodiversities are depleting at a rapid rate. Most of these valuable national resources have already vanished from their sites of origin and many more are in various stages of extinction.

It is expected that the findings of this study will help readers understand the dynamics of the diverse natural ecosystems in general and the trends of the biodiversity there. Moreover, the findings of the study will also provide ample food for thought for the planners while they've formulating biodiversity conservation and/or resource management plans and development policies. The findings of this study will also serve as a baseline for the scientists, development workers and students affording insights about the ecosystem.

Dhaka
May, 2004

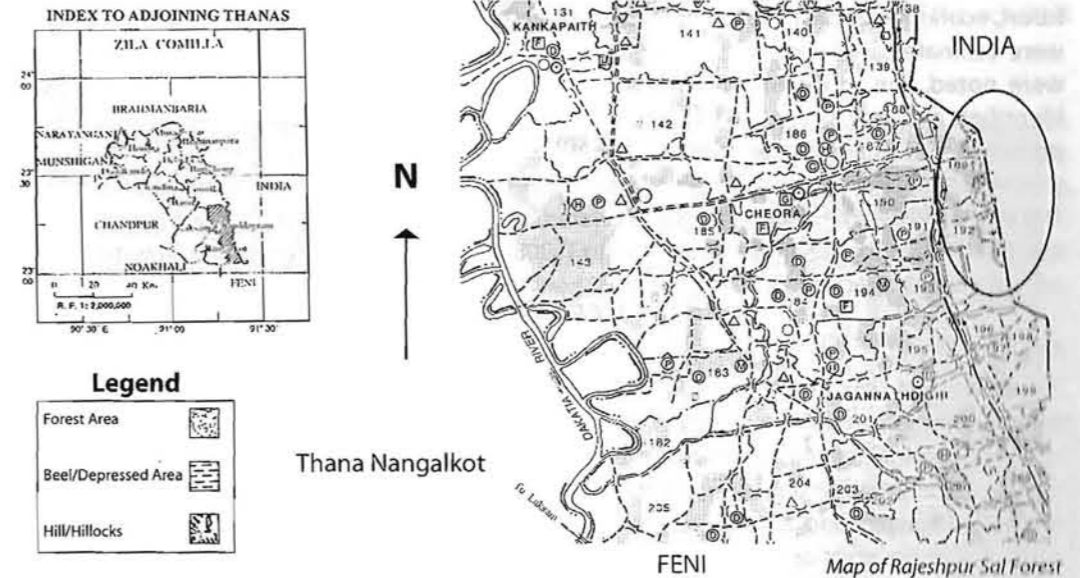
Ainun Nishat
Country Representative
IUCN Bangladesh Country Office

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1. Background

The small natural patch of Sal (*Shorea robusta*) at Rajeshpur under Comilla Social Forestry Division is the southern most natural habitat of Sal. Though the growing stock is not good but is important because of its natural occurrence and eco-tourism services to the city dwellers of Comilla. FD has developed some basic facilities for the visitors and has thus become an attraction to the one-day holiday makers. The site is located at about 30 Km on the South South-East of Comilla town. One can drive down this site and is usually treated as a picnic spot. Administrative location of the site is under upazilla Chouddagram and district Comilla.



This area is a small patch of degraded natural sal forest in the District of Comilla. At present this is gradually gaining importance as a pick nick spot for the Comilla city dwellers.

Comilla Forest Division was created in 1962. Before that this area was under the control of Chittagong Forest Division. This area has been notified under section 4 of Forest Act 1927 as proposed Reserved Forest in year 1958 vide notification number 1809 Fro., dated October 30, 1958. Proclamation under section 6 of the Forest Act has been issued on October 29, 1987 covering an area of 396.28 acres. Though the reservation process is on going, as per the existing rules and norms, the Comilla Forest Division is managing it as "Reserved Forest". In the past the importance of this forest was not realized as it is being felt today under the growing demands for recreational sites and present concept of eco-tourism.

2. Methodology

The study have been broadly divided into three parts viz. collection of secondary information, collection of primary information and finally data interpretation and report writing.

Step 1. Collection of secondary information

Available information, the maps and relevant information about the selected study sites were collected as far as possible.

Step 2. Collection of primary information

Floral diversity

We visited the ecosystem. During these visits the flora found in the ecosystem were observed and noted. This technique is chosen after consideration of feasibility of working in the natural forest, economy and availability of time as described by Ray (1993). Their relative abundances were estimated while walking through the given ecosystem. The heights of the top canopy were noted. The forest management and related forestry aspects were noted. Trees were identified and any specialized character or peculiarities of the vegetation were noted. For proper identification of the species specimens have been collected and these materials are pressed so that herbarium sheets may be prepared and the species are properly identified later. The soil, water regime, aspects, GPS and related things were observed and noted. The trees were identified following Heining (1925), Brandis (1906) and Prain (1903). Taxonomic literatures were consulted for correct nomenclature of the taxa.

Faunal diversity

Data collection was based on the direct animal observation in the field. However, where the animal is not immediately available or it was difficult to locate or trace, observations were made on foot print, trailing, tracks, burrows, nest animal holes, carves on the tree trunks or fruits made by the animals etc. For obtaining a better idea of the existing nocturnal faunal population with respect to species and abundance, some observations were taken during early parts of the night. Some observations were taken during the early hours of the morning and during the sunset times (evening hours) especially to note the bird species and their abundance. Some affords were made to see the snakes if any. Flying birds were also taken into account. Besides, local people were interviewed to ascertain the existence and to assess the states the animals. In addition, other techniques like photo flashing, spot lighting, sound tracking, etc were used where necessary. Uses of binoculars were made when necessary. Animals were identified up to species level. Standard field books, field manuals, notebooks were used for the identification process. The species, which were not possible to identify in the field, brought with proper labeling for its subsequent identification.

Ecosystem in general

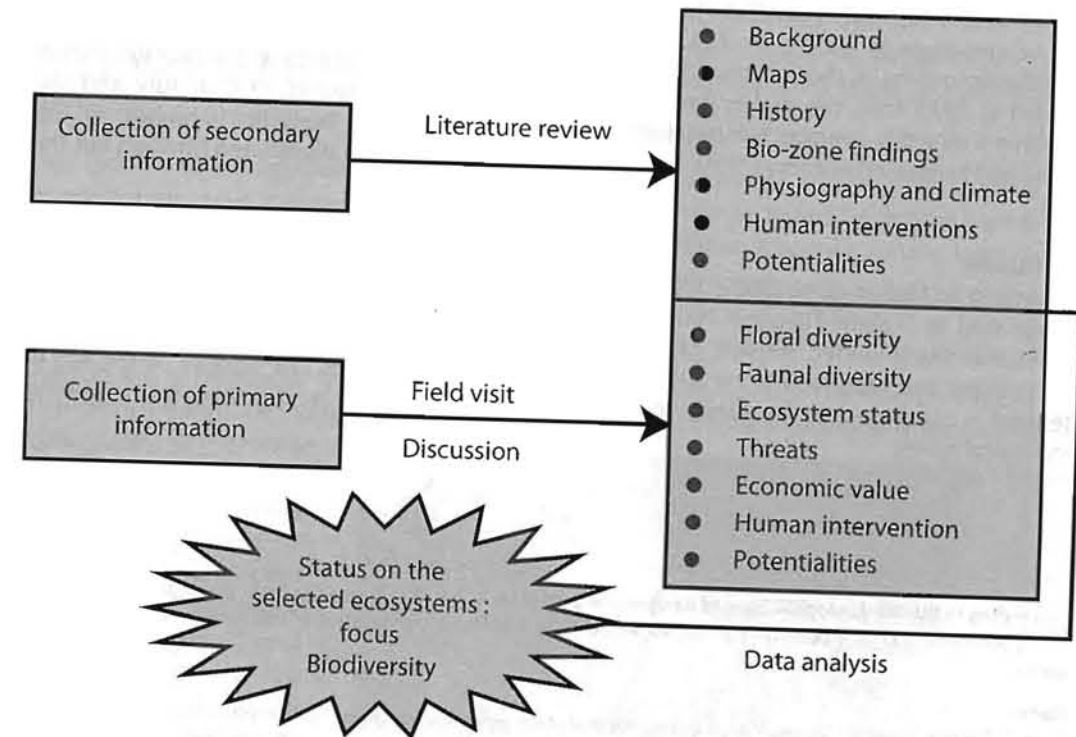
Detailed discussions were held with the local forest staff, officials, neighboring community and experienced persons for obtaining information about the ecosystem especially to identify the threats and potentials. With the help and assistance of the local forest staff and officials a few of the local old, well conversant and knowledgeable personnel living in and around the ecosystem were invited for discussion.

Land use pattern

The existing land use pattern of the ecosystem was noted. The sites, adjoining the ecosystem under study, were briefly visited to observe the existing land use pattern of these areas in general. Discussions were held with the local people to obtain some information and tips about the past land use pattern and past condition of the given ecosystem.

Step 3. Data analysis and report writing

We accomplished the report writing on return from the field trip. For the purpose of convenience and better presentation, the findings from the sites visited have been clustered as texts, tables, maps and pictures. The following is the diagrammatic presentation of the activities accomplished.



Ecosystem survey activities outline

3. Physiography and climate

The topography of the site is raised flat land with very slight undulations here and there. The adjoining lands are paddy fields, wherein mostly rain fed rice is grown by puddling the soil. The site, in general, is roughly above 40 feet from the mean sea level.

The soil of the site that we visited is reddish in color, since it has some iron ores. The soil is very hard when dry and become very soft and sticky when wet. We have estimated from the vegetation over there that this soil is more acidic than that we normally encounter in our agricultural fields. Since the locals remove most of the liters from forest floor for use as fuel, the soil has tremendous shortage of humus. The soil fertility looks to be very low.

The area in general has a few small canals but none has the perennial stream flow. This speaks of the poor water regime that this area in general experiences. The site under the forest being small in size do not have any impact on the water regime, but there is microclimatic impact of the tree cover at the site. The temperature inside the forest is lower than it's surrounding. More over, since the stocking is poor and since the major cover is composed of deciduous species, its contribution towards the water regime is of no notable significance.

The climate is tropical in general. The average rainfall ranges between 2030 and 2290 mm and the temperature is maximum 33°C and minimum 10°C. The nearest weather station is at Comilla. According to the Statistical Year Book 1999, at this station (Comilla) the average annual rainfall is 2079 mm, the maximum monthly average temperature is 33°C in July and the minimum monthly average temperature is 11.7°C in January. The humidity is highest in July (90%) and lowest in February (77%). The rainfall however, is not well distributed through out the year.

4. Biozone

According to Nishat et. al. (2002) this area is under the Bio-Ecological Zone - 9c¹. It has been designated as "Lalmaj-Tipperah Hills". According to Bangladesh agro ecological zoning (FAO 1988), this site is under "Region 22", designated as "Northern and Eastern Piedmont Plains". These areas are supposed to be subjected to more of flash floods. The texture of the soil in general is supposed to be sandy loam to silty clay and more acidic than the adjoining ecological zones.

¹ According to the 'Bio-Ecological Zone of Bangladesh' published by IUCN, this area has been designated as "Zone 9c" under the name "Lalmaj-Tipperah Hills". The expected floral and faunal composition in this zone is expected to be as under.

Flora:

Trees: Sal (*Shorea robusta*), Sonalu (*Cassia fistula*), Kanthal (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), Taal (*Borassus flabellifer*).
Shrubs and herbs: Bhand (*Clerodendrum viscosum*), Assam Lata (*Mikania scandens*), Shothi (*Curcuma zedoaria*), Motkila (*Glycosmis arborea*).

Fauna:

Mammals: Indian porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Rufous-tailed hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), Indian false vampire (*Megaderma lyra*), Indian pygmy pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus mimus*).
Birds: White-rumped Shama (*Copsychus malabaricus*), Lesser necklaced laughing thrush (*Garrulax moniliger*).
Reptiles: Cantor's kukri snake (*Olygodon cyclurus*), Common wolf snake (*Lycodon aulicus*), Indian eyed turtle (*Morenia petersi*).
Amphibians: Bull frog (*Hoplobatrachus tigerinus*), Cricket frog (*Limnonectes limnocharis*)

5. Existing Ecosystem

The site that we visited may be treated as an ecosystem. The growing stock of degraded sal is the top canopy. Since a couple years back the FD has started to under plant cane in between the Sal. The adjoining community often collects the liters of dry sal leaves. Virtually there was no undergrowth when we visited the site in the month of March. During monsoon periods however, these sites get some undergrowth of various mixed species.

Among the herbaceous taxa *Ageratum conyzoides*, *Axonopus compressus*, *Borreria hispida*, *Chrysopogon aciculatus*, *Desmodium heterophyllum* and *Leucas lavandulifolia* are more common. Shrubs commonly observed includes *Clerodendrum viscosum*, *Eupatorium odoratum*, *Flacourtia indica*, *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, *Ixora acuminata*, *Melastoma melabathricum*, *Microcos paniculata*, *Psychotria calocarpa*, *Randia dumetorum* and *Zizyphus rugosa*. Some climbers are seen in the forest out of which *Hemidesmus indicus*, *Ichnocarpus frutescens* and *Smilax macrocarpa* are very common. Plantation of Kajubadam (*Anacardium occidentale*), Akasmoni (*Acacia auriculiformis*) and Mangium (*Acacia mangium*) has done successfully in some part of the forest.

The forest is well protected from illegal felling and encroachment. The plantations of *Acacia auriculiformis*, and *A. mangium* raise as participatory plantation by Forest Department are being maintained well. Now the FD is also raising plantations of Rattan (*Calamus guruba*) underneath the sal.

6. Flora

The forest is of deciduous type dominated by only Sal (*Shorea robusta*). The forest is less diverse. The canopy height of the forest ranges from 15-20 m and canopy coverage is approximately 40%. Trees are mainly result of regeneration of coppice from old trees, and therefore, most of the trees are not straight but deformed. The mode of regeneration is not good and most of the saplings are suffering from dieback. In the past there were other tree species mixed with Sal. The undergrowth of the forest is very poor. Only few shrubs and herbs are found and they have



Effect of repeated burning on *Shorea* seedling

been suffering from drought and low fertility of the soil. Rajashpur Sal forest with an area of ca 587 ha is the largest chunk of natural Sal forest in Comilla.

The important tree species of Rajeshpur forest are *Shorea robusta*, *Acacia auriculiformis*, *A. mangium*, and *Anacardium occidentale*. Fruit yielding plants such as *Ananas comosus*, *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, *Garcinia cowa*, *Mangifera indica* and *Syzygium cumini* have been encountered in adjoining localities. Some species of plants that are used by the locals for medicine viz. *Eupatorium odoratum*, *Hemidesmus indicus*, *Holarrhena antidysenterica* and *Mikania scandens* have been encountered during our survey. A total of 84 species were recorded from this forest and its surroundings of which 30 species are either introduced or planted. A list of the species that we have found during this survey on March 9, 2004 is given in Table 1.

7. Fauna

A total of 6 (2.955%) amphibians, 40 (19.704%) reptiles, 128 (63.054%) birds and 29 (14.0285%) mammals have been recorded in Rajeshpur.

Hoplobatrachus tigerinus has included in appendix II of CITES Schedule. Several species of forest and hill snakes are existing in Rajeshpur because of its close location to the Indian Tripura. *Calotes versicolor*, *Varanus bengalensis*, *Gekko gekko*, *Mabuya carinata* are widely distributed in that area. *Coluber mucosus* and *Naja naja* are included in the appendix II of CITES Schedule whilst *Varanus bengalensis* and *Varanus flavescens* in appendix I. Under the family Bataguridae, 3 species of turtle such as Black Pond Turtle (*Geoclamys hamiltonii*), Median Roofed Turtle (*Kachuga tentoria*) and Indian Black Turtle (*Melanochelys trijuga*) are locally endangered species. Globally vulnerable Indian Eyed Turtle (*Morenia peters*) and Median Roofed Turtle (*Kachuga tentoria*) have been recorded.

Presence of 10 species of doves and pigeons were very important. *Orthotomus sutorius*, *Bradypterus luteoventris*, *Hippolais caligat* and *Phylloscopus affinis* were observed in the bushy area. 35 (27.343%) species of birds are migratory and 93 (72.657%) are resident. Of the total 128 species of birds 8 species representing the order Piciformes, 1 for Upupiformes, 5 for Coraciiformes, 13 for Cuculiformes, 2 Psittaciformes, 1 for Apodiformes, 7 for Strigiformes, 8 for Cuculiformes, 1 for Apodiformes, 6 for Strigiformes, 10 for Columbiformes, 1 Gruiformes, 23 Ciconiiformes and 65 species for Passeriformes. 1 species of Leporidae (*Hystrix indica*) and 1 of Hystricid (*Lepus nigricollis*) have been recorded there and both of this species are treated as globally endangered.

Under primates of the class Mammalia, *Macaca assamensis* and *Macaca mulatta* are the globally vulnerable and lower risk animal respectively. *Mus booduga*, *Mus musculus* and *Rattus rattus* are widely distributed.

The list of Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds and Mammals found at the site are given Table 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively.

8. NTFPs

The major growth over the area is degraded Sal. Recently cane has been planted underneath. These are growing well. In near future the cane is expected to be a good NTFP for the area in question.

9. Economic values

Though the direct value of the tree growth is not that high, but its intangible values are enormous, especially as a site of outing to the city dwellers of Comilla. In the district of Comilla this is an important and most conspicuous site for recreation. It is attracting more and more people every day. It has a high value in the context of environment as well.



Sal forest patch at Rajeshpur

10. Existing Management of the Ecosystem

At present the main thrust is protection. Some under planting of cane has been under taken. No harvest is done now. A small patch near the beat office has a plantation of Cashue Nut. These are sold in auction for collecting the nuts.

11. Human Interventions

This site has a growth of degraded Sal. In the past it had good vegetative cover, which included the thick under growth. That habitat used to harbor a number of wild lives in abundance. These have disappeared with time due to pouncing and loss of habitat. At present under the serious shortage of fuel wood in and around the area, the local people around this forest very often come into this small patch of forest and collect fuel wood. They often cut down the branches and at time even trees. Collection of leaves that fall on the ground by sweeping is a regular feature. Thus the forest floor is completely devoid of any litter. Human pressure is definitely very high.

12. Existing trends

The prevailing trend in the area is two fold. The local people come in to collect leaves, branches and time even trees, despite the watching and guarding by the FD officials in force. The city dwellers from Comilla come here for rest, recreation and sight seeing.

13. Land Use Pattern

This forest has a large number of small fragmented pieces of agricultural land. These agricultural lands are intermingled with the fragmented forest patches. There village nearby.

Thus this area has all the common land-use practices, such as agriculture, forestry, pond fisheries, orchards, housing, etc. that are commonly noticed in Bangladesh.

14. Community Livelihood

The adjoining communities are mostly agricultural. Along with the farming activities some of the people run petty businesses. They have horticultural plants in and around their



Peoples collecting fallen leaves from the forest floor: a common scenario at the sal forests

homesteads. Some have small ponds, which they use for growing fish in a very small scale. Recently as the visitors have started to visit the site these community are gradually getting involved in selling small local cottage products as well.

15. Threats to Ecosystem

The most serious threat to the given ecosystem is the human interference in form of the collection of fuel wood, including the leaves. Almost every year these are fire hazards in this forest patch. Some time the local community intentionally lit the fire in the hope to have a better growth of grassy vegetation.

16. Potentials of Ecosystem

This given patch of forest is small and cannot be managed for harvesting forest produces such as wood etc. But because of its vicinity to the urban area this has a very high potential of serving as recreation site. The major management goal should be to develop the site in such a manner so that it attracts wild lives, especially the birds. This site possesses high potential to attract birds of various species. The prospect of eco-tourism is quite high.

17. Recommendations

This site should be taken up for eco-tourism and necessary facilities required for the purpose may be inculcated. The local people should be involved in the whole process so that they get a feeling of ownership to this forest and they can understand that conservation of these sites will bring in benefits to them on a sustainable basis. Government should take up programs to develop this forest as an eco-tourism site.

Co-management under a participatory concept coupled with the enforcement of law should be the target so that the eco-tourism can flourish in this site.

Table 1. List of plant species recorded from Rajeshpur Sal Forest, Comilla

Sl. No	Species	Family	Habit	Occurrence
1.	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	Mimosaceae	Tree	Planted
2.	<i>A. mangium</i>	Mimosaceae	Tree	Planted
3.	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Cultivated
4.	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	Common
5.	<i>Albizia lebeck</i>	Mimosaceae	Tree	Planted
6.	<i>A. procera</i>	Mimosaceae	Tree	Planted
7.	<i>Alstonia scholaria</i>	Apocynaceae	Thee	Common
8.	<i>Ammania baccifera</i>	Lythraceae	Herb	Not very common
9.	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Planted
10.	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Bromeliaceae	Herb	Cultivated
11.	<i>Aporosa dioica</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Not very common
12.	<i>Aquillaria agallocha</i>	Thymeliaceae	Tree	Planted
13.	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Moraceae	Tree	Planted
14.	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Averrhoaceae	Tree	Planted
15.	<i>Axonopus compressus</i>	Poaceae	Herb	Common
16.	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Bombacaceae	Tree	Planted

Table continued...

Sl. No	Species	Family	Habit	Occurrence
17.	<i>Bambusa balcooa</i>	Poaceae	Grass	Planted
18.	<i>Bambusa polymorpha</i>	Poaceae	Grass	Planted
19.	<i>Bambusa tulda</i> Poaceae	Grass	Planted	
20.	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	Palmae	Tree	Common
21.	<i>Borreria hispida</i>	Rubiaceae	Herb	Common
22.	<i>Caesalpinia crista</i>	Caesalpinaceae	Shrub	Common
23.	<i>Calamus guruba</i>	Palmae	Climber	Planted
24.	<i>Careya arborea</i>	Lecythidaceae	Tree	Not very common
25.	<i>Chikrassia tabularis</i>	Meliaceae	Tree	Planted
26.	<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	Poaceae	Herb	Very common
27.	<i>Clerodendrum viscosum</i>	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Common
28.	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Commelinaceae	Herb	Common
29.	<i>Daemonorops jenkinsiana</i>	Arecaceae	Climber	Planted
30.	<i>Dalbergia stipulacea</i>	Fabaceae	Tree	Common
31.	<i>Delima sarmentosa</i>	Dilleniaceae	Climber	Not very common
32.	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Caesalpinaceae	Tree	Planted
33.	<i>Desmodium heterophyllum</i>	Fabaceae	Herb	Common
34.	<i>Digittaria sanguinalis</i>	Poaceae	Herb	Common
35.	<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i>	Dioscoreaceae	Climber	Common
36.	<i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	Planted
37.	<i>Drynaia quercifolia</i>	Polypodiaceae	Epiphyte	Common
38.	<i>Erythrina variegata</i>	Fabaceae	Tree	Not very common
39.	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Myrtaceae	Tree	Planted
40.	<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>	Asteraceae	Shrub	Very common
41.	<i>Ficus lachooka</i>	Moraceae	Tree	Planted
42.	<i>Flacourtia indica</i>	Flacourtiaceae	Shrub	Common
43.	<i>Garcinia cowa</i>	Guttiferae	Tree	Common
44.	<i>G. lancaefolia</i>	Guttiferae	Tree	Rare
45.	<i>Grangea madaraspatana</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	Common
46.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Climber	Common
47.	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i>	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Common
48.	<i>Hopea odorata</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	Planted
49.	<i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i>	Apocynaceae	Climber	Common
50.	<i>Ixora acuminata</i>	Rubiaceae	Shrub	Very common
50.	<i>Ixora acuminata</i>	Rubiaceae	Shrub	Very common
51.	<i>Ixora parviflora</i>	Rubiaceae	Shrub	Common

Table continued...

Sl. No	Species	Family	Habit	Occurrence
52.	<i>Leucas lavandulifolia</i>	Lamiaceae	Herb	Common
53.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Planted
54.	<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>	Melastomaceae	Shrub	Very common
55.	<i>Merremia umbellata</i>	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Common
56.	<i>Microcos paniculata</i>	Tiliaceae	Tree	Very common
57.	<i>Mikania scandens</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	Very common
58.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Mimosaceae	Herb	Common
59.	<i>Morinda angustifolia</i>	Rubiaceae S	hrub	Not very common
60.	<i>Nelsonia canescens</i>	Acanthaceae	Herb	Common
61.	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Oxalidaceae	Herb	Common
62.	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Palmae	Tree	Planted
63.	<i>Phyllanthus embelica</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Planted
64.	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae	Tree	Planted
65.	<i>Psychotria calocarpa</i>	Rubiaceae	Shrub	Common
66.	<i>Pteris vittata</i>	Pteridaceae	Fern	Common
67.	<i>Randia dumetorum</i>	Rubiaceae	Shrub	Common
68.	<i>Rumex maritimus</i>	Polygonaceae	Herb	Not common
69.	<i>Rungia pectinata</i>	Acanthaceae	Herb	Common
70.	<i>Samanea saman</i>	Mimosaceae	Tree	Planted
71.	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	Scrophulariaceae	Herb	Common
72.	<i>Shorea robusta</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	Dominant
73.	<i>Smilax macrophylla</i>	Smilacaceae	Climber	Common
74.	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	Meliaceae	Tree	Planted
75.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae	Tree	Planted
76.	<i>Syzygium fruticosum</i>	Myrtaceae	Tree	Common
77.	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	Bignoniaceae	Tree	Planted
78.	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Common
79.	<i>Tamarindus indicus</i>	Caesalpinaceae	Tree	Planted
80.	<i>Terminalia belerica</i>	Combretaceae	Tree	Planted
81.	<i>T. chebula</i>	Combretaceae	Tree	Planted
82.	<i>Urena lobata</i>	Malvaceae	Herb	Common
83.	<i>Viscum orientalis</i>	Loranthaceae	Parasite	Common
84.	<i>Zizyphus rugosa</i>	Rhamnaceae	Shrub	Common

Table 2. Amphibians of Rajeshpur study area

SL. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	IUCN Bangladesh Category	IUCN Global Category	CITES Schedule
1.	Anura	Bufoiidae	<i>Bufo melanostictus</i>	Common Toad	Kuno Bang	NO	-	-
2.		Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla ornata</i>	Ornate Microhylid	Cheena Bang	VU	-	-
3.		Ranidae	<i>Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis</i>	Skipper Frog	Kotkoti Bang	NO	-	-
4.			<i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i>	Bull Frog	Kola Bang	NO	-	II
5.			<i>Limnonectes limnocharis</i>	Crickit Frog	Jhi-jhi Bang	NO	-	-
6.		Rhacophorida	<i>Polypedates maculatus</i>	Maculated Tree Frog	Gecho Bang	NO	-	-

Table 3. Reptiles of Rajeshpur study area

SL. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	IUCN Bangladesh Category	IUCN Global Category	CITES Schedule
1.	Testudines	Bataguridae	<i>Geolamys hamiltonii</i>	Black pond turtle	Kalo Kasim	EN	LR	-
2.			<i>Kachuga tecta</i>	Indian Roofed Turtle	Kori Kaitta	NO	-	-
3.			<i>Kachuga tentoria</i>	Median Roofed Turtle	Majhari Kaitta	EN	VU	-
4.			<i>Melanochelys trijuga</i>	Indian Black Turtle	Kasim	EN	LR	-
5.			<i>Morenia peters</i>	Indian Eyed Turtle	Haldey Kaitta	VU	VU	-
6.	Lacertilia	Testudinidae	<i>Manouria emys</i>	Asian Giant Tortise	Pahari Ksim	CR	-	-
7.		Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko gekko</i>	Wall Lizard	Tokkhak	VU	-	-
8.			<i>Hemidactylus brookii</i>	House Lizard	Tiktiki	NO	-	-

Table continued...

SL. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	IUCN Bangladesh Category	IUCN Global Category	CITES Schedule
9.			<i>Hemidactylus flaviviridis</i>	Common House Lizard	Tiktiki	NO	-	-
10.	Agamidae		<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	Common Garden Lizard	Rokto-chosha	NO	-	-
11.	Scincidae		<i>Mabuya carinata</i>	Common Skink	Anjon	NO	-	-
12.	Varanidae		<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Bengal Monitor	Gui Shap	VU	-	-
13.			<i>Varanus flavescens</i>	Yellow Monitor	Shona Gui	EN	-	-
14.	Serpentes	Typhlopidae	<i>Ramphotyphlops braminus</i>	Common Worm Snake	Dumukha Shap	NO	-	-
15.			<i>Typhlops porrectus</i>	Worm Snake	Dumukha Shap	DD	-	-
16.		Colubridae	<i>Typhlops nasutus</i>	Common Vine Snake	Laodoga Shap	VU	-	-
17.			<i>Ahaetulla prasina</i>	Short-nosed Vine Snake	Laodoga Shap	DD	-	-
18.			<i>Amphiesma stolata</i>	Stripped Keelback	Dora Shap	NO	-	-
19.			<i>Altreium schistosum</i>	Olive Keelback	Maitta Shap	NO	-	-
20.			<i>Chysopelea ornate</i>	Ornate Flying Snake	Kalnagini	EN	-	-
21.			<i>Coluber mucosus</i>	Rat Snake	Daraj	VU	-	-
22.			<i>Dendrelaphis pictus</i>	Painted Bronzeback Tree Snake	Gecho Shap	VU	-	II
23.			<i>Dendrelaphis tristis</i>	Common Bronzeback Tree Snake	Bet Anchora	VU	-	-
24.			<i>Elaphe helena</i>	Common Trinket Snake	Dudhraj	EN	-	-
25.			<i>Elaphe radiata</i>	Copper Head Trinket Snake	Dudhraj	EN	-	-
26.			<i>Enhydris enhydris</i>	Common Smooth Water Snake	Paina Shap	EN	-	-
27.			<i>Lycodon aulicus</i>	Common Wolf Snake	Gharginni Shap	NO	-	-
28.			<i>Oligodon albocinctus</i>	White-barred Kukri Snake	-	VU	-	-
29.			<i>Oligodon arnensis</i>	Common Kukri Snake	-	DD	-	-
30.			<i>Oligodon cinereus</i>	Black-barred Kukri Snake	-	DD	-	-
31.			<i>Oligodon theobaldi</i>	Mandalay Kukri Snake	-	DD	-	-
32.			<i>Pareas monticola</i>	Assam Snail Eater	-	DD	-	-
33.			<i>Psammodynastes pulverulentus</i>	Mock Viper	Shamuk-Khor	DD	-	-
34.			<i>Xenochrophis piscator</i>	Checked Keelback	Pahari Shap	DD	-	-
35.			<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>	Common Krait	Dhora Shap	NO	-	-
36.	Elapidae		<i>Bungarus fasciatus</i>	Banded Krait	Kal Keotey	EN	-	-
37.			<i>Naja kaouthia</i>	Monocellate Cobra	Shankini Shap	EN	-	-
38.			<i>Naja naja</i>	Binocellate Cobra	Gokhra Shap	VU	-	-
39.	Viperidae		<i>Trimeresurus albolabris</i>	Bambo Pit Viper	Khoia Gokhra	EN	-	II
40.			<i>Vipera russelli</i>	Russell's Viper	Chandrobor	DD	-	-

Table 3. Birds of Rajshpur study area

SL. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Resident/	IUCN Bangladesh Category	IUCN Global Category	CITES Schedule
1.	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Celeus brachyurus</i>	Rufous Woodpecker	Lalchey Kaththokra	R	NO	-	-
2.			<i>Dendrocopos macei</i>	Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker	Pakra Kaththokra	R	NO	-	-
3.			<i>Dendrocopos mahretensis</i>	Yellow-fronted Pied Woodpecker	Pakra Kaththokra	R	DD	-	-
4.			<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Eurasian Wryneck	Metho Kaththokra	M	-	-	-
5.			<i>Dinopium javanense</i>	Common Flameback	-	R	NO	-	-
6.			<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	Black-rumped Flameback	Kathokra	R	NO	-	-
7.		Megalaimidae	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	Coppersmith Barbet	Choto Basanta Bauri	R	NO	-	-
8.			<i>Megalaima lineate</i>	Lineated Barbet	Gurkhod/Beghbou	R	NO	-	-
9.	Upupiformes	Upupidae	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Common Hoopoe	Hudhud/Solaiman Pakhi	R	NO	-	-
10.	Coraciiformes	Coraciidae	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	Indian Roller	Nilkantha	R	NO	-	-
11.		Alcedinidae	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common Kingfisher	Choto Maachranga	R	NO	-	-
12.			<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	Whitethroated Kingfisher	Maachranga	R	NO	-	-
13.			<i>Megasceryle lugubris</i>	Pied Kingfisher	-	R	DD	-	-
14.	Meropidae		<i>Merops orientalis</i>	Green Beeeater	Suichora/Banspati	R	NO	-	-
15.	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	Plaintive cuckoo	Chatak/Sorgom	R	NO	-	-
16.			<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo	-	M	-	-	-
17.		Centropodidae	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Greater Coucal	Kanakua/Coucal	R	NO	-	-
18.			<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	Pied Cuckoo	Papiya	R	NO	-	-
19.			<i>Cuculus micropterus Indian</i>	Cuckoo	Bou-Katha-Kao Pakhi	R	NO	-	-
20.			<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	Asian Cuckoo	Kokil/Kukil	R	NO	-	-
21.			<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	Common Hawk Cuckoo	Chokhgelo Pakhi	R	NO	-	-
22.			<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	Green-billed Malkoha	Sabuj Kokil	R	NO	-	-
23.	Apodiformes	Apodidae	<i>Cypsiurus balasienis</i>	Asian Palm Swift	Nakkati	R	NO	-	-
24.	Strigiformes	Tytonidae	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	Laxmi Pencha	R	NO	-	-

Table continued...

SL. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Resident/	IUCN Bangladesh Category	IUCN Global Category	CITES Schedule
25.		Strigidae	<i>Athene brama</i>	Spotted Owllet	Khuruley Pencha	R	NO	-	-
26.			<i>Bubo bengalensis</i>	Rock Eagle Owl	Hutum Pencha	R	NO	-	-
27.			<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	Brown Fish Owl	Bhutum Pencha	R	VU	-	-
28.			<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	Brown Hawk Owl	Kupokh	R	NO	-	-
29.	Caprimulgidae		<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	Large-tailed Nightjar	Ratchara	R	NO	-	-
30.			<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon J	alali Kabutor	R	NO	-	-
31.			<i>Ducula aenea</i>	Green Imperial Pigeon	Dhumkol	R	DD	-	-
32.			<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove	Tila Ghughu	R	NO	-	-
33.			<i>Streptopelia decaocta</i>	Eurasian Collared Dove	Raj Ghughu/Dhobal	R	NO	-	-
34.			<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	Red Collared Dove	Ghughu	R	NO	-	-
35.			<i>Treron apicauda</i>	Pin-tailed Green Pigeon	Ghughu	R	CR	-	-
36.			<i>Treron bicincta</i>	Orange-breasted Green Pigeon	Horial/Horikol	R	NO	-	-
37.			<i>Treron phoenicoptera</i>	Yellow-footed Green Pigeon	Horial/Horikol	R	NO	-	-
38.			<i>Treron pompadora</i>	Pompador Green Pigeon	Horial/Botkol	R	NO	-	-
39.			<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Oriental Turtle Dove	Choto Horial	R	NO	-	-
40.	Gruiiformes	Rallidae	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Oriental Turtle Dove	Ghughu	M	-	-	-
41.	Ciconiiformes	Jacaniidae	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	White-breasted Waterhen	Ghughu	M	-	-	-
42.			<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	Bronze-winged Jacana	Dahuk	R	NO	-	-
43.	Charadriidae		<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Red-wattled Lapwing	Jolipi/Pipi	R	NO	-	-
44.	Accipitridae		<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Shikra	Lal-Hotika Hot-ti-ti	R	NO	-	-
45.			<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-shouldered Kite	Tunki Baj	R	NO	-	-
46.			<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	White-rumped Vulture	-	R	NO	-	-
			<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Brahminy Kite	Shanbo Chulal Chul	R	NO	LB	-

SL. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Resident/ IUCN Bangladesh Category	IUCN Global Category	CITES Schedule
47.			<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	Bhubon Chil	R	NO	-
48.			<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen Harrier	-	M	-	-
49.			<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	Mecho Baaj	M	-	-
50.		Falconidae	<i>Falco chiqueira</i>	Red-necked Falcon	Turmuti	R	DD	LR
51.			<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common Kestrel	-	M	-	-
52.		Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	Little Cormorant	Paan-kowri	R	NO	-
53.		Ardeidae	<i>Ardeola grayii Indian</i>	Pond Heron	Kani Bok/Kana Bok	R	NO	-
54.			<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	Go-bok	R	NO	-
55.			<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Little Egret	Choto Bok	R	NO	-
56.			<i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern	Kalo Bok	R	DD	-
57.			<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Little Bittern	Khudey Bok	R	DD	-
58.			<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	Yellow Bittern	Holdey Bok	R	NO	-
59.			<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret	Maijia Bok	R	NO	-
60.			<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night Heron	WaaK/Nishi Bok	R	NO	-
61.		Scolopacidae	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	-	M	-	-
62.			<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Fantail Snipe	Kada-khochha	M	-	-
63.			<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pintail Snipe	Kada-khochha	M	-	-
64.		Passeriformes	<i>Lanius schach</i>	Long-tailed Shrike	Bagha Tiki	R	NO	-
65.			<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Brown Shrike	Badami Koshai Pakhi	M	-	-
66.			<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	Greybacked Shrike	Koshai Pakhi	M	-	-
67.		Corvidae	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Jungle Crow	Danr Kak	R	NO	-
68.			<i>Corvus splendens</i>	House Crow	Pati Kak/Kaua	R	NO	-
69.			<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	Rufus Treepie	Hanrichacha/Kutum	R	NO	-
70.			<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	Common Iora	Towfik/Fatikjal	R	NO	-
71.			<i>Oriolus xanthomus</i>	Black-headed Oriole	Holdey Pakhi	R	NO	-
72.			<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	Bronzed Drongo	Choto Fingey	R	NO	-

Table continued...

SL. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Resident/ IUCN Bangladesh Category	IUCN Global Category	CITES Schedule
73.			<i>Dicurus macrocerus</i>	Black Drongo	Fingey	R	NO	-
74.			<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	Ashy Woodswallow	Latora	R	NO	-
75.			<i>Coracina macei</i>	Large Cuckooshrike	Gudhuka	R	NO	-
76.			<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	Small Minivet	Sat Sali	R	NO	-
77.			<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	Common Woodshrike	-	R	NO	-
78.			<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	White-throated Fantail	Lejnachani	R	NO	-
79.		Muscicapidae	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Oriental Magpie Robin	Doel/Doinachani	R	NO	-
80.			<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher	Fututi	R	NO	-
81.			<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	Pied Bushchat	-	R	NO	-
82.			<i>Chaimarornis leucocephalus</i>	White-capped Water Redstart	-	M	-	-
83.			<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	-	M	-	-
84.			<i>Eumylia thalassina</i>	Verditer Flycatcher	-	M	-	-
85.			<i>Ficedula parva</i>	Red-throated Flycatcher	Lalbook Chotok	M	-	-
86.			<i>Luscinia calliope</i>	Siberian Ruby Throat	-	M	-	-
87.			<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Bluethroat	-	M	-	-
88.			<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Block Rock Thrush	-	M	-	-
89.			<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Common Stonechat	-	M	-	-
90.			<i>Turdus unicolor</i>	Tickell's Thrush	-	M	-	-
91.			<i>Zoothera citrine</i>	Orange-headed Thrush	-	M	-	-
92.		Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres cinereus</i>	White-vented Myna	-	M	-	-
93.			<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	Jungle Myna	Jhuti Shalik	R	DD	-
94.			<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna	Bhat Shalik	R	NO	-
95.			<i>Sturnus contra</i>	Asian Pied Starling	Gobrey Shalik/Gu Shalik	R	NO	-
96.			<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	Chestnut-tailed Starling	Kath Shalik	R	NO	-
97.		Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	Red-rumped Swallow	Ababil	M	-	-
98.			<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	Ababil	M	-	-
99.		Paridae	<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	-	R	NO	-

Table continued...

SL. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Resident/ IUCN Bangladesh Category	IUCN Global Category	CITES Schedule
100.			<i>Pycnonotus ariceps</i>	Black-headed Bulbul	Kalo Bulbul	R	NO	-
101.		Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Red-vented Bulbul	Bulbuli	R	NO	-
102.			<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	Red-whiskered Bulbul	Sipahi Bulbuli	R	NO	-
103.		Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	Oriental White-eye	Shet-ankhi	R	NO	-
104.		Sylviidae	<i>Alcippe poiocephala</i>	Brown-cheeked Fulvetta	-	R	NO	-
105.			<i>Dumetia hyperythra</i>	Tawny-bellied Babbler	-	R	DD	-
106.			<i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>	Abbot's Babbler	-	R	NO	-
107.			<i>Megaurus palustris</i>	Striated Grassbird	-	R	DD	-
108.			<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Common Tailorbird	Tuntuni/Tuni	R	NO	-
109.			<i>Turdoides caudatus</i>	Common Babbler	-	R	DD	-
110.			<i>Turdoides earlei</i>	Striated Babbler	-	R	NO	-
111.			<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	Blyth's Reed Warbler	-	M	-	-
112.			<i>Bradypterus luteoventris</i>	Brown Bush Warbler	-	M	-	-
113.			<i>Hippolais caligata</i>	Booted Warbler	-	M	-	-
114.			<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	Tickell's Leaf Warbler	-	M	-	-
115.		Alaudidae	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	Oriental Skylark	Bharat Pakhi	R	NO	-
116.			<i>Mirafra assamica</i>	Rufous-winged Bushlark	Bharat Pakhi	R	NO	-
117.		Nectariniidae	<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i>	Purple Sunbird	Niltuni/Madhuchushki	R	NO	-
118.			<i>Nectarinia zeylonica</i>	Purple-rumped Sunbird	Moutushi	R	NO	-
119.			<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>	Pale-billed Flowerpecker	Fuljhuri	R	NO	-
120.		Passeridae	<i>Lonchura malabarica</i>	Indian Silverbill	-	R	NO	-
121.			<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Scaly-breasted Munia	Tila Munia	R	NO	-
122.			<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	Charui	R	NO	-
123.			<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	Baya Weaver	Babui/Baoi	R	NO	-
124.			<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	White-browed Wagtail	Pakra Khonjan	R	NO	-
125.			<i>Anthus hodgsonii</i>	Olive-backed Pipit	-	M	-	-
126.			<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	Paddyfield Pipit	-	M	-	-
127.			<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White Wagtail	-	M	-	-
128.			<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	Khonjan	M	-	-

Table 4. Mammals of Rajeshpur study area

SL. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	IUCN Bangladesh Category	IUCN Global Category	CITES Schedule
1.	Insectivora	Soricidae	<i>Suncus murinus</i>	Grey Musk Shrew	Chika	NO	-	-
2.	Chiroptera	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus giganteus</i>	Flying Fox	Badur	NO	-	-
3.			<i>Rousettus leschenaulti</i>	Fulvous Fruit Bat	Kola Badur	DD	-	-
4.		Megadermatidae	<i>Megaderma lyra</i>	False Vampire	Daini Badur	NO	-	-
5.		Vespertilionidae	<i>Eptesicus pachyotis</i>	Thick-eared Bat	-	DD	-	-
6.			<i>Hesperotenus tickelli</i>	Tickell's Bat	-	DD	-	-
7.			<i>Pipistrellus coromandra</i>	Indian Pipistrelle	-	NO	-	-
8.			<i>Pipistrellus mimus</i>	Indian Pigmy Pipistrelle	-	NO	-	-
9.	Primates	Cercopithecidae	<i>Macaca assamensis</i>	Assamese Macaque	Ashami Banor	DD	VU	-
10.			<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	Rhesus Macaque	Banor	VU	LR	-
11.	Carnivora	Canidae	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Jackal	Pati Shial	VU	-	-
12.			<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>	Bengal Fox	Khek Shial	VU	DD	-
13.		Felidae	<i>Felis chaus</i>	Jungle Cat	Ban Biral	EN	-	II
14.			<i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i>	Fishing Cat	Mecho Biral	EN	LR	II
15.		Herpestidae	<i>Herpestes auropunctatus</i>	Small Indian Mongoose	Benji	NO	-	-
16.			<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i>	Common Mongoose	Bara Benji	VU	-	-
17.		Mustelidae	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Common Otter	Ud	CR	-	I
18.		Viverridae	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	Common Palm Civet	Gandho Gokul	VU	-	-
19.			<i>Viverra zibetha</i>	Large Indian Civet	Bagdash	EN	-	-
20.			<i>Viverricula indica</i>	Small Indian Civet	Kharash	VU	-	-
21.	Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Callosciurus pygmaeus</i>	Imwaddy Squirrel	Bazami Kathirai	NO	VU	-
22.		Muridae	<i>Bombaxata bengalensis</i>	Indian Mole Rat	Indur	NO	-	-
23.			<i>Bombaxata indica</i>	Bombaxot Rat	Bara Indur	NO	-	-
24.			<i>Mitochondia malabarica</i>	Mitochond Rat	-	DD	-	-

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	IUCN Bangladesh Category	IUCN Global Category	CITES Schedule
25.			<i>Mus booduga</i>	Indian Field Mouse	Metho Indur	NO		
26.			<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse	Nengti Indur	NO		
27.			<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Common House Rat	Indur	NO		
28.		Hystricidae	<i>Hystrix indica</i>	Indian Crested Porcupine	Shojaru	EN		
29.	Lagomorpha	Leporidae	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>	Rufous-tailed Hare	Khargosh	EN		

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