

**A REPORT ON
BOTANICAL FIELD STUDY TOUR AT
SANTHEI NATIONAL PARK,
HORTICULTURE RESEARCH FARM, ANDRO
AND
KHONGJOM WAR MEMORIAL COMPLEX, KHONGJOM**



B.Sc. 5th Semester, Botany (Hons)



Submitted to:

**DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
LILONG HAOREIBI COLLEGE
LILONG, GOVT. OF MANIPUR**

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that ... Rubina Sahani ...
bearing Exam Roll No. 9104678 Regd. No. 19380729 ...
has completed the field report of B.Sc. 5th Semester, Botany (Hons) during 2023-
2024 for fulfillment of the syllabus prescribed by Manipur University.

He/She bears a good moral character and has research minded.

Teacher-in-charge

1. Dr. O. Noyon Singh
Associate Prof.
2. Dr. Md. Riyajuddin Khan
Associate Prof.
3. Dr. A. Kikim Devi
Assistant Prof.
4. Dr. Reshma Khatoon
Assistant Prof.

(Dr. O. Noyon Singh)

Associate Prof. and
Head, Deptt. Of Botany
Lilong Haoreibi College, Lilong

Acknowledgement

I am very glad to express my sincere thanks to Prof. Md. A. Sattar Shah, Principal, Lilong Haoreibi College, Lilong for providing financial assistance of this Botanical Field Study Tour and also our faculty member of Botany Department for their kind help and encouragement in preparing this "Field Report". I further, express my sincere thanks to teacher for their helps in the identification of collection plant specimens. The sincere thank of the local people of the study site is also worthy to mention here, Lastly, I am greatly indebted to my fellow students for their kind co-operation and they had rendered during the field work.

Date

Yours Faithfully

Lilong

TOUR DIARY

The study tour Programme of 5th Sem., Botany (Hons) Lilong Haoreibi College, Department of Botany was made 7th February, 2024 at Santhei National Park, Horticulture Research Farm, Andro and Khongjom War Memorial Complex, Khongjom was conducted under the guidance of Dr. O Noyon Singh, Dr. Md. Riyajuddin Khan, Associate Prof. in Botany Department, Lilong Haoreibi College, (Dr. A. Kikim Devi and Dr. Reshma Khatoon), Asst. Prof. Botany Department, along with our respected Principal Prof. Abdul Sattar Shah. Lilong Haoreibi College.

An envisaged into new pattern of education policy to gain some knowledge of Botany would be forever student of the B.Sc. 5th Sem. Botany (Hons) Course becomes a part of the syllabus. We left the college campus at 9 a.m. on 7th Feb. 2024 by bus and reached the destination by 11:47 a.m. The distance of the collection site is about 80 km. form the college. The site itself is a good place of collecting many rare specimens and study the different topographic structure. The plant species found in the area were dominated by angiospermic plants.

A few number of trees also available with different species. We even interacted with the localities while collecting the plant for their uses and methods of application. Some of the plants are medicinally very much important. Many wild edible plants were also available. We returned to our base comp at about 1:15 p.m. after collecting many important plant species.

We have also seen that the border site/line of the dam. The plants were burnt and most of the trees were also cut down. A few grasses were growing and dominated the site.

We arrived with a pleasant and joyful journey at College campus at about 5: p.m. on the day itself, i.e. 7th February, 2024.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY TOUR

The aims of the field tour may be highlighted is follow:

1. A field tour may be conducted to observed and study on the Ecological situation of all purpose.
2. A field tour may be arranged for collection of specimen to us in class and laboratory study.
3. A field tour may be conducted to observe the fresh process of evolution, adaptation etc.
4. A field tour may be arrange to observe the principles of classification.

MODE OF CLASSIFICATION

We use various techniques for the collection of species. The small plants were picked up by hands. In case of small plants & tall trees we used knives. We have picked up small branches and they preserved in our Notebook and also fixed at 5% formalin solution in glass bottles according to their sizes.

ACCESSORIES FOR THE COLLECTION

Certain accessories for the collection are required. Out of that only few which can be taken without risk are list below:

1. These are only that we took for collection to the the field and old note book oblique journal and a pencil ,
2. A magnifying lens.
3. Some small polythin bags for the collection of the plants like algae, fungi and bryophytes etc.
4. A pair of forceps & a scissor.
5. A scale and some threads to bind the mouth of the polythin bags and anything necessary.
6. A tumbler for drinking water whenever thirsty
7. A field camera.

LIST OF THE COLLECTED PLANT SPECIES

Plant Type	Family	Species Name (Botanical Name)
Tress		
1. <i>Pinus roxburghii</i>		1. <i>Callicarpa psilocalyx</i>
2. <i>Lithocarpus fenestrata</i>		2. <i>Ficus auriculata</i> (heirit)
3. <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>		3. <i>Ficuss palmata</i> (Heitba)
4. <i>Rhus semialata</i>		4. <i>Pinus roxburghii</i>
5. <i>Engelhardtia spicata</i>		5. <i>Rhus Semialata</i> (Heimang)
6. <i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>		6. <i>Wendlandia grandis</i> (Pheija)
Shurbs:		
1. <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>		1. <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> .
2. <i>Colebrokianum serratum</i> (Moirangkhambhi)		2. <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>
3. <i>Mimosa pudica</i>		3. <i>Lantana camera</i>
4. <i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>		4. <i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>
HERBS:		
1. <i>Imperata cylindrica</i>		1. <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>
2. <i>Dicanthium annulatum</i>		2. <i>Axonopus compressus</i>
3. <i>Panicum brevifolium</i>		3. <i>C. martinii</i>
4. <i>Cymbopogon flevuosus</i>		4. <i>Centella asiatica</i>
5. <i>Themeda villosa</i>		5. <i>Cressocephalum crepidiodes</i>
6. <i>Leersia hexandra</i>		6. <i>Cymbopogon flexuosus</i>
7. <i>Sorghum nitidum</i>		7. <i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>
8. <i>Arundinella setosa</i>		8. <i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
9. <i>Eulalia fastigiata</i>		9. <i>Leucus aspera</i>
10. <i>Oplismensus compsitus</i>		10. <i>Oldenlandia species</i>
11. <i>Paspalum orbiculare</i>		11. <i>Paspalum orbiculare</i>
12. <i>Centella asiatica</i>		12. <i>Themeda vulgare</i>

Conclusion

My first impression after the field study is that the importance of such a study in natural science particularly in Botany is realized and very much lively when we are led into the vegetation by experience guides. Whatever we were taught inside the four walls was recollected anew when the plant in the surrounding was demonstrated by the teachers with respect to their difference in adaptation to different vegetation. The main factor in the distribution of species is the amount of annual rainfall in the particular region and within the region the type of soil is another important factor. Whereas in the mountain regions the altitude is the dominant factor compared by the rainfall, determining zonal vegetation.

I hope such a valuable tour will be arranged with the financial assistance from the Government of Manipur in the year to come.

The plant taken as a whole is the backbone of the organic and inorganic compounds. There is varied form of life in the place when there is heterogeneity of plants. This variability is correspondingly trimmed with the decreasing condition of the vegetation of a particular area. These theoretical background of the interrelationship of the individual is vividly translated to natural condition in the field.



LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM



LICHEN



