

Field Report

Disc. Stat II Honours 2018
Under 1+1+1 2009 Regulations



Colln. 3044-31-0005
Reg no. 044-1221-0177-16



Muralidhar Girls' College

P-411/14, GARIAHAT ROAD, BALLYGUNGE, KOLKATA - 700 029
(NAAC ACCREDITED - B+ +)

Ph. Office : 2464-1312
Principal : 2464-4371

Ref. No.....

Date.....

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Ms. Rahel Maity bearing Roll no.3044-31-005, Registration number 044-1221-0177-16 an examinee of B. Sc. Botany (Honours) Part II examination, 2018 of University of Calcutta has successfully completed an excursion in Kodaikanal (Western Ghats) during January 2018 under my supervision. This is part of their syllabus on study of any phytogeographical regions of India.

The examinee submitted a field report on local flora and phytogeographical characteristics of Western Ghats which partially completes the Practical part of paper IVB of Botany Honours course.

Dr. Shampriya Chowdhury

Shampriya Chowdhury
Assistant Professor and HOD 22.1.18

Dept. Of Botany

Kinjalkini Biswas

Dr. Kinjalkini Biswas

Principal 22.1.18

Muralidhar Girls' College

Principal
Muralidhar Girls' College

Kodaikanal Chennai Mahabalipuram and Pondicherry

Date : 8.1.18 - 16.1.18

Accompanying Teachers :- Dr. Sampriya Chowdhury
Dr. Sangita Das Chowdhury

Team :- 1st year and 2nd year students of Botany (Honours and General)
of Muralidhar Girls College.



Map of Kodaikanal



On our way to Chennai



Road sides covered with wild vegetation



A view of Kodaikanal

Our journey started from Howrah station where our whole team comprising of the students of 2nd year Bms, general, 1st year Hons and the accompanying teachers Dr. Sampaiya Chatterburg and Dr. Sangita Das Chowdhury and our lab assistant Mr. Sapan Panda congregated to board the Coromandel express to Chennai on 8.1.18 at 2:50pm. The train left on time and we reached Chennai Central station next evening at 5:00pm. Immediately we left for Chennai Egmore station to catch the landian express leaving for Kodaikanal Road station at 9:20 pm. We reached the station early next day at 4:55am. From there we took a bus to Kodaikanal Town, where we checked into the hotel. On our way we witnessed the hill slopes being covered with more green as the altitude rose high with a splendid display of wild bright morning glories, pink dahlias and white pendulous angel's trumpets.

Kodaikanal is a city in the hills of the Dindigul district in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. Its name in the Tamil language means "The Gift of the Forest". Kodaikanal is referred to as the "Queen of Hill station" and has a long history as a retreat and popular tourist destination. It is situated at an elevation of 2133m (6998ft). Precipitation is 1650mm. Average summer temperature is 19.5°C while average winter temperature is 8.3°C. The town of Kodaikanal sits on a plateau above the southern escarpment of the Upper Palani Hills at 2133 meters (6,998 ft), between the Thoppur and Gundar valleys. These hills form the eastward spur of the Western Ghats on the

and a lot of sub-tropical fruit and vegetation. This unfortunately the interior forest gives way to extensive plantation. Many river valley projects also come up both for irrigation and hydro electricity. The Patani Hills Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park is proposed to be formed by upgrading the current Patani (Additional) Wildlife Sanctuary (AOWS). The area stretches from 15 km east of north-east Simo Gucak Falls and 4 km east of north-east of Katakand Falls. This sanctuary is currently protected under IUCN category VI (protected area with sustainable use of natural resources). The total area 7567 sq km of which 34% are Shola forest and 66% are rolling grass downs. With upgradation, the IUCN status of the sanctuary would go from level VI to IV (Habit/species management area) and II (National park).

The Patani Hills are divided in 4 distinct vertical zones and corresponding eco-regions with a wide diversity of endemic species.

- Foot Hills (1300-2600 ft): The vegetation is Deciduous thorn scrubforests and dry deciduous forests.

- South Western Ghats (2600-5200 ft): The vegetation is moist deciduous forest somewhat shrubs mostly cleared for plantation.

- Upper Montane Slope (5200-6600 ft): Shola-grassland mosaic. Here forest interspersed with open grassland on the hill are interspersed with dense shola forest in the valley. The landscape is undulating.

Pictures of some endangered plants of Kodakudal
(Source: Google.com)



Ceropadogia thwaitessi



Strobilanthes kunthianus
(Neel Kurinji)

2018 is the year of Neel Kurinji, flowers will be in bloom from July to October.



Our team at Silver Cascade falls



Collection of herbs & shrub specimens near Silver Cascade falls



Bidens pilosa



Barleria cristata

Impatiens sivarua
-Jani
(endemic)



Persicaria chinensis



Lantana camara →



List of plants observed and collected:-

<u>Name of Place</u>	<u>Name of Plant</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Habit</u>
• Kodaikanal:-	<u>Erigeron bellidifolia</u>	Compositae	herb
	<u>Bauhinia pinnatis</u>	Acanthaceae	herb
	<u>Polygonum chinensis</u>	Polygonaceae	herb
	<u>Gratia Corniculata</u>	Oxalidaceae	herb
	<u>Bauhinia cristata</u>	Asclepiadaceae	shrub
	<u>Desmodium sp.</u>	Leguminosae	herb
	<u>Strobilanthus sp.</u>	Acanthaceae	shrub
	<u>Lantana camara</u>	Verbenaceae	herb
	<u>Achyrocline saturei</u>	Amaranthaceae	herb
	<u>Hedyotis sp.</u>	Rubiaceae	herb
	<u>Plectranthus sp.</u>	Lamiaceae	herb
	<u>Tabernaemontana</u>	Campanulaceae	shrub
	<u>Kalanchoe pinnata</u>	Crassulaceae	herb
	<u>Sedum ternatum</u>	Crassulaceae	herb

Name	Family
<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>	Boeraginaceae
<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	Phyllanthaceae
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Meibomia</i> sp.	Plantaginaceae
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Oxalidaceae
<i>Aerva lanata</i>	Amaranthaceae.



S. Daschoudhury
07.08.18