

DEBRAJ ROY COLLEGE GOLAGHAT, ASSAM



SINCE 1949

**FIELD STUDY REPORT ON
HOLLONGAPAR GIBBON WILDLIFE
SANCTUARY**





SINCE 1949

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
DEBRAJ ROY COLLEGE GOLAGHAT, ASSAM

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that *SHYAMALI MUNMI HAZARIKA* of 4th Semester Botany (H) has submitted the project report on study to Hollongapar Gibbon wildlife sanctuary, prepared in partial fulfilment of the syllabus prescribed under DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY under the supervision of HoD.(Deptt. of Botany) Dr. Roshan Sarmah and under the guidance of Dr. Sukriti Dutta.

Guided by –

Sukriti
05/07/22

Dr. Sukriti Dutta

Assistant Professor,
Department of botany
Debraj Roy College
Golaghat, Assam



Roshan
9/7/22

Dr. Roshan Sharma,

HoD, Department of Botany
Debraj Roy College
Golaghat, Assam

Department of Botany
D.R. College, Golaghat

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INTRODUCTION

The Hoollongapar Gibbon Sanctuary renamed on 25 May 2004, formerly known as the Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary or Hollongapar Reserve Forest, is an isolated protected area of evergreen forest located in Jorhat district of Assam, India. The sanctuary was officially established and renamed in 1997. In the early 1900s, artificial regeneration was used to develop well-stocked forest, resulting in the site's rich biodiversity. The Hoollongapar Gibbon Sanctuary contains India's only gibbons - the hoolock gibbons, and Northeastern India's only nocturnal primate the Bengal slow loris. The upper canopy of the forest is dominated by the Hollong tree, while the Nahar dominates the middle canopy. The lower canopy consists of evergreen shrubs and herbs.

On 30 July 1997, the sanctuary was constituted under the civil district of Jorhat and named it the "Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary" after the only apes found in India. It is the only sanctuary in India named after a gibbon due to its distinction for containing the densest gibbon populations in Assam.

The sanctuary has a rich diversity of flora at each layer in the canopy. The upper canopy consists mostly of *Dipterocarpus macrocarpus* rising 12 to 30 m (39 to 98 ft) and having straight trunks. Other species found in the top canopy include Sam, Amari, Sopas, Bhelu, Udal and Hingori. A variety of evergreen shrubs and herbs make up the lower canopy and ground layers.

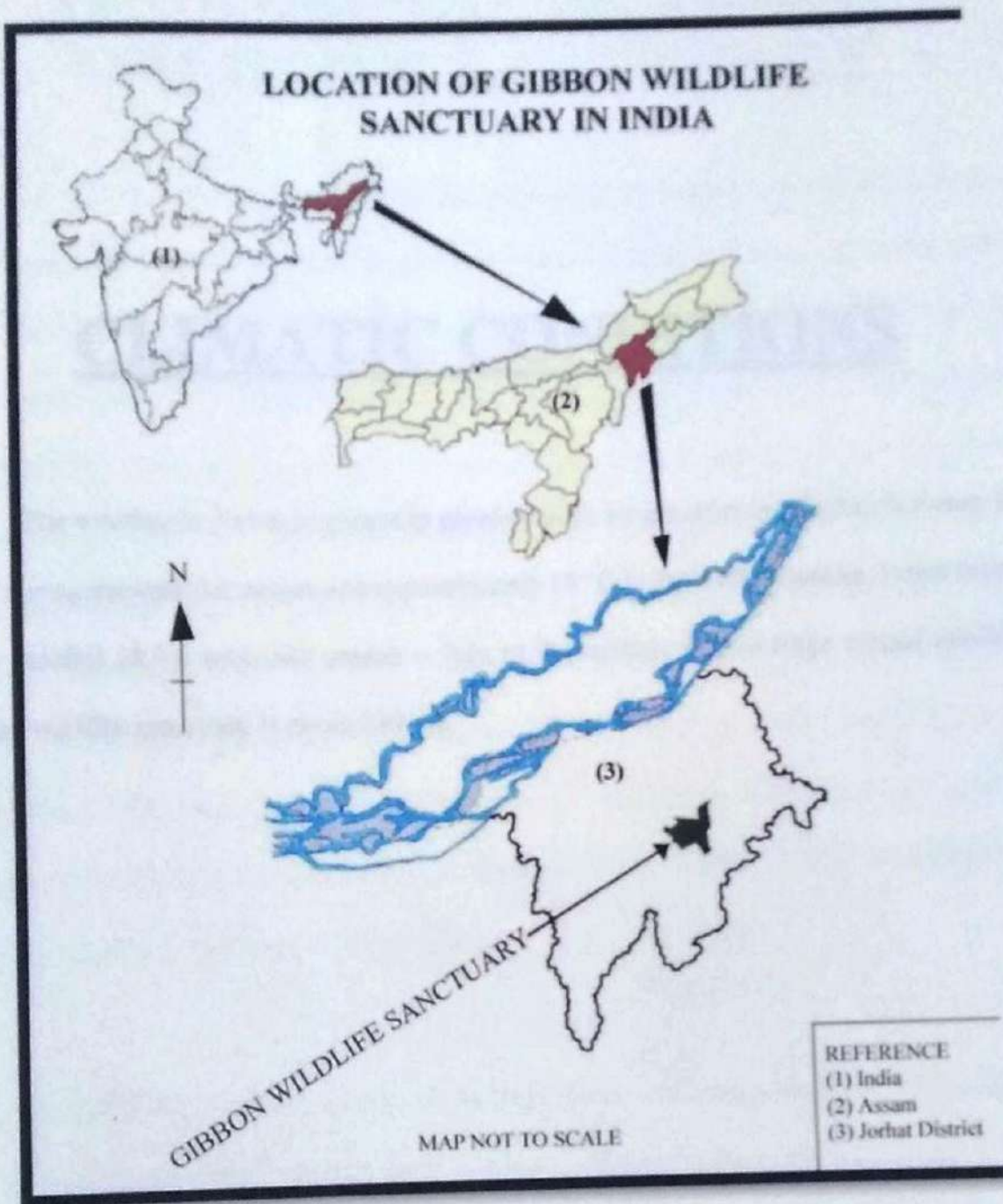


Fig1: Gibbon wildlife sanctuary map

VEGETATION OF GIBBON WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Most of the vegetation within Hoolongapar Gibbon Sanctuary is evergreen in character and is composed of several canopy layers. Most of the vegetation within Hoolongapar Gibbon Sanctuary is evergreen in character and is composed of several canopy layers. The upper canopy consists mostly of *Dipterocarpus macrocarpus* rising 12 to 30 m (39 to 98) and having straight trunks. Other species found in the top canopy include Sam (*Artocarpus Chaplasha*), Amars (*Amoora wallichii*), Sopas (*Mchaliai spp*), Bhelu (*etramels mudiflora*), Udal (*Sterculia villosa*) and Hingori (*Castanopsis spp.*) Nahor (*Mesua ferrea*) dominates the middle canopy with its spreading crown, casting fairly heavy shade over a wide area. Other species that make up the middle canopy include Bandorduma (*Dysoxylum Procerum*), Dhuna (*Conarnon resintferum*), Bhomora (*Termi naliabelerica*), FulGomari (*Gmelinasp*) Bonbogri (*Pterospermum lanceifolium*), Morhal (*Vat icalanceafolia*), Selleng (*Sapium baccatum*), Sassi (*Aquilaria Qacha*), and Otenga (*Dillenia indica*).

A variety of evergreen shrubs and herbs make up the lower canopy and ground layers. The most common of these are Dolu bamboo (*Teinosztachyumdulicoa*), Bajal bamboo (*Pseudostachyam polymorphum*), Jengu (*Calamus erectus*), Jatibet (*Calamusapp*), Houkabet (*Calamus spp*), Tora (*Alpinia allughas*), Kaupat (*Phrynium imbricatum*), and Sorat (*Laportedcremulata*)

PHOTOGRAPH



Piper capense



Chamaecostus cuspidatus



Dioscorea bulbifera



Glossoloma



Rhodospatha



Eagle fern

Fig-2 Photographs with Scientific Name

PHOTOGRAPH



Andrographis paniculata



Ficus religiosa



Bombax ceiba



Gmelina arborea



Dipterocarpus retusus



Mesua ferrea

Fig-4 Photographs with Scientific Name



Dedruper Grant, Assam, India
Meleng, Nakachari, Dedruper Grant, Assam 785635, India
Lat 26.679751°
Long 94.356993°
10/06/22 10:36 AM

