

SONTALI ANCHALIK COLLEGE

Mahtoli, Kamrup, Assam – 781136

From,

Dr. Tapan Dutta

Principal i/c

Sontali Anchalik College

7.2.1: Describe two best practices successfully implemented by the Institution as per NAAC format provided in the Manual.

Bio-Diversity Conservation & Documentation Activities









Sample copy of Bio-Diversity Register Book

Plant Varieties:

Plants:					CLASSMATE			
					Date			
					Page			
					classmate			
					Date			
					Page			
Sl. No	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
1	आम्र-एंस (अम्र) ११५	Mango plant	Mangifera indica	Anacardiaceae		Mangifera indica, commonly known as mango, is a species of flowering plant in the family Anacardiaceae. It is a large fruit tree, capable of growing to a height of 30 metres. There are two distinct genetic populations in modern mangoes—the 'Indian type' and the 'Southeast Asian type'. It is also known as 'aam', it has been an important herb in the Ayurvedic and indigenous medical systems for over 4,000 years.		
2	बदोही ११६ (केठोल-एंस)	Jackfruit tree	Artocarpus heterophyllus	Moraceae		The jackfruit also known as the jack tree or mangka in Jharkhand and Mizoram, is a species of tree in the fig, mulberry and breadfruit family Moraceae. The jackfruit tree is well-suited throughout tropical regions of the world, including India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and the rainforests of the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Australia.		

classmate
Date _____
Page _____

Plants:

S. No.	Local Name	English/Common Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
3	Qygi Nib Jambu Gos	Java Plum	Syzygium Cumini	Myrtaceae		Syzygium cumini, commonly known as Malabar plum, javaplum, black plum, jamun, jaman, jambul or jambulan is an evergreen tropical tree in the flowering plant family Myrtaceae and favored for its fruits, timber and ornamental value. It is native to the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia including Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and the Andaman Islands. It can reach heights of up to 30 metres and can live more than 100 years. A rapidly growing plant, it is considered an invasive species in many world regions.		
4	Belap Jam Gos	Rose apple plum	Syzygium jambos	Myrtaceae		Syzygium jambos is a species of rose apple originating in Southeast Asia and occurring widely elsewhere, having been introduced as an ornamental and fruit tree. It is a large shrub or small-to-medium sized tree to 15 metres high, with a tendency to low branching. Its leaves and twigs are glabrous and the bark, though dark brown, is fairly smooth too, with little relief or texture.	Nurul Islam	

classmate
Date _____
Page _____

Plants:

S. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
5	Bogori Jujube	Jujube	Eugenia jujuba	Rhamnaceae		Jujube fruit is also known as the Chinese date, jujube or red date. The plant is native to China and has been grown in the U.S. for more than 175 years. The jujube fruit ranges in shape from round to pear-shaped. It may be as small as a cherry or as big as a plum. It has a thin, edible skin and whitish flesh. When ripe, the fruit turns dark red. After turning fully red, the fruit begins to wrinkle and soften, but it still edible. Jujube fruit has been eaten and used in traditional medicines for over 3,000 years. Today it is popular all over the world.		
6	Poniol	Bokoto plum	Glucocordia indica	Salicaceae		Glucocordia indica, commonly known as ramonchi, gaver, notis plum and Indian plum is a species of flowering plant native to much of Africa and tropical and temperate parts of Asia. It has various uses, including folk medicine, fuel, animal food and human food. This is a bushy shrub or tree with a spiny trunk and branches. In shrub form, it grows up to 25 feet and as a tree, it reaches a maximum height around 50 feet. The drooping branches bear oval leaves. The seeds are dispersed by birds. This tree has thorns similar to that of a lemon or lime tree. In contact with the thorns, it leaves a nasty stinging pain.		

Plants

Date _____
Page _____

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
7	गोलप आम (Golap jam)	Rose apple	Syzygium jambos	Myrtaceae		Syzygium jambos is a species of rose apple originating in Southeast Asia and occurring widely elsewhere, having been introduced as an ornamental and fruit tree. It is a large shrub or small to medium sized tree, typically 3 to 15 metres high with a tendency to low branching. Its leaves and twigs are glabrous and the bark, though dark brown, is fairly smooth too, with little ribbed or textured. The leaves are lanceolate, 2-4 cm. broad, 10-20 cm. long, pointed, base cuneate with broadly ovate petiole, lively red when growing, but dark, glossy green on attaining full size. The flowers are in small terminal clusters, white or greenish white, the long, numerous stamens giving them a diameter of 5-8 cm.		
8	गुआमि आम (Madhur aam)	Guava	Psidium guajava	Myrtaceae		Guava is a common tropical fruit cultivated in many tropical and subtropical regions. The common guava <i>Psidium guajava</i> (Lemon guava, apple guava) is a small tree in the myrtle family (Myrtaceae), native to Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean and northern South America. The name guava is also given to some other species in the genus <i>Psidium</i> such as strawberry guava (<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>) and the pineapple guava, <i>Feijoa sellowiana</i> .		

Plants

Date _____
Page _____

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
9	गुआमि आम (Aka phal)	Sugar Apple	Annona squamosa	Annonaceae		<i>Annona squamosa</i> is a small, well-branched tree or shrub from the family Annonaceae that bears edible fruits called sugar apples or sweetsops. It tolerates a tropical lowland climate better than its relatives <i>Annona reticulata</i> and <i>Annona chirimola</i> (whose fruits often share the same name) helping make it the most widely cultivated of these species. <i>Annona squamosa</i> is a small, semi-deciduous, much-branched shrub or small tree 3 to 8 metres tall similar to sweetsop (<i>Annona muricata</i>). It is native of tropical climate in the Americas and West India, and Spanish traders aboard the Manila galleons docking in the Philippines brought it to Asia.		
10	गुआमि आम (Balam)	Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Lythraceae		Pomegranate is a shrub or small tree growing 5 to 10m high, the pomegranate has multiple spiny branches and is long-lived, with some specimens in France surviving for 200 years. <i>P. granatum</i> leaves are opposite or subopposite, glossy, narrow oblong, entire, 3-7cm. long and 2cm broad. The flowers are bright red and 3cm in diameter, with three to seven petals. Some fruitless varieties are grown for the flowers alone. Red pulp color in color, the pomegranate fruit husk has two parts: an outer, hard pericarp, and an inner, spongy mesocarp (white albedo), which comprises the fruit inner wall where seeds attach.		

Plants					classmate Date _____ Page _____			
Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection place	Description	Information	Remarks
11	काजू (Khajur)	Date palm	Phoenix dactylifera	Arecaceae		Phoenix dactylifera, commonly known as the date palm, is a flowering plant species in the Palm family, Arecaceae, cultivated for its edible sweet fruit called dates. The species is widely cultivated across northern Africa, the Middle East and South Asia, and is naturalized in many tropical and subtropical regions worldwide. P. dactylifera is type species of genus phoenix, which contains 12-19 species of wild date palms. Date palms reach up to 30 m in height, growing singly or forming a clump with several stems from a single root system. Slow-growing, they can reach over 100 years of age when maintained properly.		
12	आम्र (Amla)	Papaya	Carica Papaya	Caricaceae		The papaya, papaw or papaw is the plant species Carica papaya, one of the 21 accepted species in the genus Carica of the family Caricaceae. It was first domesticated in Mesoamerica, within modern-day southern Mexico and Central America. It is grown in several countries in regions with a tropical climate. The papaya is a small, sparsely branched tree, usually with a single stem growing from 5-10 m tall, with spirally arranged leaves confined to the top of the trunk. The lower trunk is conspicuously scarred where leaves and fruit were borne. The leaves are large, 50-70 cm in diameter, deeply palmately lobed, with seven lobes.		

Plants					classmate Date _____ Page _____			
Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection place	Description	Information	Remarks
13	आम्र (Amla)	Banana	Musa	Musaceae		A banana is an elongated, edible fruit - botanically a berry - produced by several kinds of large herbaceous flowering plants in the genus Musa. In some countries, bananas used for cooking may be called 'plantains', distinguishing them from dessert bananas. The fruit is variable in size, color and firmness, but is usually elongated and curved, with soft flesh rich in starch covered with a rind, which may be green, yellow, red, purple or brown when ripe. The fruits grow upward in clusters near the top of the plant. Almost all modern edible seedless (parthenocarp) bananas come from two wild species - Musa acuminata and Musa balbisiana.		
14	जलपत्र (Jalpai)	Jalpai/Olive	Elaeocarpus serratus	Elaeocarpaceae		Elaeocarpus serratus is a tropical flowering plant in the family Elaeocarpaceae. It is a medium to large tree, with white flowers. It has a disjunctive distribution, with the species occurring in Sri Lanka and southern India, and in Assam, Bangladesh and other parts in the north of the Indian subcontinent. The fruit is commonly eaten, and people also use the plant for ornamental, religious and folk-medicinal purposes. There are historical records of traditional-medicine use of the plant. Paradoxurus jerdoni (Brown palm civet) consumes parts of the tree.		

Plants

Date _____
Page _____

classmate
Date _____
Page _____

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
15	Lychee (Lichu)	Lychee	Litchi chinensis	Sapindaceae		<p>Lychee (<i>Litchi chinensis</i>) is a monotypic taxon and the sole member in the genus <i>Litchi</i> in the soapberry family, Sapindaceae. It is a tropical tree native to south China, Malaysia and northern Vietnam. The tree has been introduced throughout Southeast Asia and South Asia.</p> <p>Cultivation in China is documented from the 11th century, China is the main producer of lychees, followed by Vietnam, India, other countries in South-East Asia, other countries in the Indian subcontinent, Madagascar, and South Africa. A tall evergreen tree, it bears small fleshy sweet fruits. The outside of the fruit is a pink-red, rough-textured soft shell.</p>		

Animal Varieties:

Animals

Date _____
Page _____

classmate
Date _____
Page _____

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
1	गाय-गाय (Gai-Gay)	Cow	Bos Taurus	Bovidae	Pakistan, Gujarat	<p>A cow is a domestic animal. Cows are one of the most innocent and important animals who are very harmless. People keep cows at their homes for various benefits. Cows are herbivorous animals. They have a lot of uses to mankind. In fact, farmers and other people keep cows at their homes for the various purposes. The most important thing is that cows give us milk. People use cow dung as a really rich fertilizer. In addition, cow dung is also an efficient producer of gas and biogas.</p>	Burhan Ali	
2	بھیرا (Behra)	Cat	Felis catus	Felidae	Sindh, Gujarat	<p>The cat is a domestic species of small carnivorous mammal. It is the only domesticated species in the family Felidae and is commonly referred to as domestic cat (house cat) to distinguish it from the wild members of the family. Cats are commonly kept as house pets but can also be farm cats (feral cats); the feral cats ranges freely and avoid human contacts. Domestic cats are valued by humans for companionship and their ability to kill rodents. About 60 cats breeds are recognized by various cat registries.</p>	Muhammad Hassan	

Animals:

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
3	शिवशर	OX / Bull	Bos taurus	Bovidae	Purcar Gaur	An ox also known as bullock is a bovine, trained and used as a draft animal. Oxen are commonly castrated adult male cattle; castration inhibits testosterone and aggression, which makes the males docile and safer to work with. Cows (adult females) or bulls (intact males) may also be used in some areas. Oxen are used for plowing, for transport, for threshing grain by trampling and for powering machines that grind grain or supply irrigation among other purposes. Oxen may be also used to skid logs in forests.		
4	शर	Buffalo	Bubalus bubalis	Bovidae	Purcar Gaur	The buffalo also called the domestic water buffalo or Asian water buffalo is a large bovid originating in the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia. Today, it is also found in Italy, the Balkans, Australia, North America, South America and some African countries. Two extant types of water buffalo are recognized, based on morphological and behavioural criteria: the river buffalo of the Indian subcontinent and further west to the Balkans, Egypt and Italy and the Swamp buffalo, found from Assam in the west through Southeast Asia to the Yangtze valley of China in the east.		Shah Jamal Hogue

Animals:

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
5	शेकरा (Bhera)	Sheep	Ovis aries	Bovidae	Bajeshwar	Sheep or domestic sheep are a domesticated, ruminant mammal typically kept as livestock. Although the term sheep can apply to other species in the genus Ovis, in everyday usage it almost always refers to domesticated sheep. Like all ruminants, sheep are members of the Order Artiodactyla, the even-toed ungulates. Numbering a little over one billion, domestic sheep are also the most numerous species of sheep. An adult female is referred to as a ewe, an intact male as a ram, occasionally a tup, a castrated male as a wether, and a young sheep as a lamb.		Shohidul Islam
6	शेकरा (Sagali)	Goat	Capra aegagrus hircus	Bovidae	Purcar Gaur	The goat or domestic goat is a domesticated species of goat-antelope typically kept as a livestock. It was domesticated from the wild goat of Southwest Asia and Eastern Europe. The goat is a member of the animal family Bovidae and the tribe Caprini, meaning it is closely related to the sheep. There are over 300 distinct breeds of goat. It is one of the oldest domesticated species of animal, according to archeological evidence that its earliest domestication occurred in Taurus 10,000 calibrated calendar years ago. Goats have been used for milk, meat, fur and skins across much of the world. Milk from goats is often fermented into goat cheese.		Khalitua Rahmon

Animals:

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
7	قرد (Ehoda)	Horse	<i>Equus ferus caballus</i>	Equidae	Samarqand, Pamir	The horse is a domesticated, one-toed, hooved mammal. It belongs to the taxonomic family Equidae and is one of two extant subspecies of <i>Equus ferus</i> . The horse has evolved over the past 45 to 55 million years from a small multi-toed creature, close to <i>Eohippus</i> , into the large, single-toed animal of today. Humans began domesticating horses around 4000 BCE and their domestication is believed to have been widespread by 3000 BCE. Horses in the subspecies <i>caballus</i> are domesticated, although some domesticated populations live in the wild as feral horses. These feral populations are not true wild horses, which are horses that never have been domesticated. There is an extensive, specialized vocabulary used to describe equine-related concepts, covering everything from anatomy to life stages, size, colors, markings, breeds, locomotion and behaviour.	Hafiqul Rahman	
8	قرد (Bardar)	Monkey	Cercopithecoidea	Cercopithecoidea	Suleyevskiy	Monkey is a common name that may refer to most mammals of the infraorder Simiiformes, also known as the simians. Traditionally, all animals in the group now known as simians are counted as monkeys except the apes, which constitutes an incomplete paraphyletic grouping; however, in the broader sense based on cladistics, apes (Hominoidea) are also included, making the terms monkeys and simians synonymous in regard to their scope.	Motaleb Shuyar	

Animals:

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
9	كوكب (Kukur)	Dog	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Canidae	Mahatali	The dog is a domesticated descendant of the wolf. Also called the domestic dog, it is derived from extinct Pleistocene wolves and the modern wolf is the dog's nearest living relative. The dog was the first species to be domesticated by humans. Hunter-gatherers did this, over 15,000 years ago in Germany, which was before the development of agriculture. Due to their long association with humans, dogs have expanded to a large number of domestic individuals and gained the ability to thrive on a starch-rich diet that would be inadequate for other canids.	Rashidul Hoque	
10	فوس (Shiyal/Hiyal)	Fox	<i>Vulpes</i>	Canidae	Jankata - Kishmetkhani	Foxes are small to medium-sized, omnivorous mammals belonging to several genera of the family Canidae. They have a flattened skull, upright, triangular ears, a pointed, slightly upturned snout and a long bushy tail (brush). Twelve species belong to the monophyletic "true fox" group of genus <i>Vulpes</i> . Foxes live on every continent except Antarctica. The most common and widespread species of fox is the red fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>) with about 47 recognized subspecies. The global distribution of foxes, together with their widespread reputation for cunning, has contributed to their prominence in popular culture and folklore in many societies around	Mosir Uddin Ahmed	

Vegetable Varieties:

Vegetables:					classmate Date _____ Page _____			
Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Botanical Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
1	पोरि पोरी - (धुल केली)	Cauliflower	Brassica oleracea	Brassicaceae		Cauliflower is one of several vegetables cultivated from the species <i>Brassica oleracea</i> in the genus <i>Brassica</i> , which is in the <i>Brassicaceae</i> family. An annual plant that reproduces by seed, the cauliflower head is composed of a white inflorescence meristem. Cauliflower heads resemble those in broccoli, which differs in having flower buds as the edible portion. Typically, only the head is eaten; the edible white flesh is sometimes called 'curd'.		
2	मुरगट (गाजर)	Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Apiaceae		The carrot is a root vegetable, typically orange in color, though heirloom varieties including purple, black, red, white and yellow cultivars exist, all of which are domesticated forms of the wild carrot, <i>Daucus carota</i> , native to Europe and Southwestern Asia. The plant probably originated in Persia and was originally cultivated for its leaves and seeds. The most commonly eaten part of the plant is the taproot, although the stems and leaves are also eaten. The domestic carrot has been selectively bred for its enlarged, more palatable, less woody-textured taproot.		

Vegetables :

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection place	Description	Information	Remarks
3	कमि कबि (Lowi Kabi)	Kohlrabi	Brassica oleracea	Cruciferae		Kohlrabi also called German turnip or turnip cabbage, is a biennial vegetable, a low, stout cultivar of wild cabbage. It is a cultivar of the same species as cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, kale, Brussels sprouts, collard greens, Savoy cabbage and gai lan. It can be eaten raw or cooked. Edible preparations are made with both the stem and the leaves. Despite its common names, it is not the same species as turnip, although both are in the genus Brassica.		
4	कमि कबि (Bardo Kabi)	Cabbage	Brassica oleracea	Capitatae		Cabbage, comprising several cultivars of Brassica oleracea, is a leafy green, red (purple) or white (pale green) biennial plant grown as an annual vegetable crop for its dense-leaved heads. It is descended from the wild cabbage and belongs to the 'cole crops' or brassicas, meaning it is closely related to broccoli and cauliflower; Brussels sprouts and Savoy cabbage. A cabbage generally weighs between 500 and 1,000 grams. Smooth-leaved, firm-headed green cabbages are the most common, with smooth-leaved purple cabbages and crinkle-leaved Savoy cabbages of both colours being rarer.		

Vegetables :

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection place	Description	Information	Remarks
5	कमि कबि	Tomato	Solanum lycopersicum	Solanaceae		The tomato is the edible berry of the plant Solanum lycopersicum, commonly known as the tomato plant. The species originated in western South America, Mexico and Central America. The Nahuatl word tomatl gave rise to the Spanish word tomate, from which the English word tomato derives. Its domestication and use as a cultivated food may have originated with the indigenous peoples of Mexico. The Aztecs used tomatoes in their cooking at the time of the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire and after the Spanish encountered the tomato for the first time after their contact with the Aztecs, they brought the plant to Europe and Asia.		
6	कमि कबि (Aloo)	Potato	Solanum tuberosum	Solanaceae		The potato is a starchy root vegetable native to the Americas that is consumed as a staple food in many parts of the world. Potatoes are tubers of the plant Solanum tuberosum, a perennial in the nightshade family Solanaceae. Wild potato species can be found from the southern United States to southern Chile. The potato was originally believed to have been domesticated by Native Americans independently in multiple locations, but later genetic studies traced a single origin, in the area of present-day southern Peru and extreme		

Vegetables :

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
7	(Pongora)	Brinjal	Solanum melongena	Solanaceae		Eggplant, aubergine, brinjal or borgan is a plant species in the nightshade family Solanaceae. <i>Solanum melongena</i> is grown worldwide for its edible fruit. Most commonly purple, the spongy, absorbent fruit is used in several cuisines. Typically used as a vegetable in cooking, it is a berry by botanical definition. As a member of the genus <i>Solanum</i> , it is related to the tomato, chilli pepper and potato, although those are of the New World while the eggplant is of the old world. Like the tomato, its skin and seeds can be eaten, but like potato, it is usually eaten cooked.		
8	(Ronga Lau)	Pumpkin	Cucurbita	Cucurbitaceae		A pumpkin, in English-language vernacular, is a cultivated winter squash in the genus <i>Cucurbita</i> . The term is most commonly applied to round, orange-colored squash varieties, though it does not possess a scientific definition and may be used in reference to many different squashes of varied appearance. The use of the word 'pumpkin' is thought to have originated in New England in North America, derived from a word for melon, or a native word for round. The term is sometimes used interchangeably with 'squash' or 'winter squash' and is commonly used for some cultivars of <i>Cucurbita</i> .		

Vegetables :

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
9	(Pani Lau)	Water gourd	Lycopersicon	Cucurbitaceae		Bottle gourd (Pani Lau or Pani Lau) is one of those vegetables which can be used whole. It does not take long cooking time and have lots of healthy benefits. In Assam, the cooking process is fuss-free, a trait that reflects the simple lifestyle of the inhabitants. Pani Lau is a popular vegetable of the people of Assam. This winter and summer season are seen to occur. This herb is especially done with high sugar cane. It is one or two feet long in size and several species are seen. Water bottle gourd is very beneficial for cold vegetable soup.		
10	(Mator mah)	Pea	Pisum sativum	Fabaceae		Pea is a pulse vegetable or fodder crop, but the word often refers to the seed or sometimes the pod of this flowering plant species, formerly ' <i>Pisum sativum</i> ', it has been proposed to rename the species as <i>Lathyrus oleraceus</i> based on the work of Schaefer et al. Each pod contains several seeds (Pis), which can have green or yellow cotyledons when mature. Botanically, pea pods are fruit, since they contain seeds and develop from the ovary of a (Pea) flower. The name is also used to describe other edible seeds from the Fabaceae such as — the pigeon pea, the cowpea, the seeds from several species of <i>Lathyrus</i> and is used as a compound form for example — Stuart's desert pea.		

Fish Varieties:

Fishes				Date	classmate			
Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Location	Description	Information	Remarks
1	बड़वाली (Bokoli)	Freshwater catfish	Wallogo attu	Siluridae		Wallogo attu is a freshwater catfish of the family Siluridae, native to South and South east Asia. W. attu is found in large rivers and lakes in two geographically disconnected regions (disjunct distribution), with one population living over much of the Indian Subcontinent and the other in parts of South-east Asia. The species can reach a maximum length of 2 m. It shares parts of its native range with the externally similar, but much larger <i>Wallagonia leeeii</i> , and is subsequently often confused for it. This catfish is one of the fish species that has been used as food in Southeast Asia since ancient times.		
2	Boikali / Hal (बोयली / खल)	Murrel fish	<i>Channa striata</i>	Channidae		<i>Channa striata</i> , the striped snakehead, is a species of snakehead fish. It is also known as the common snakehead, chevron snakehead or snakehead murrel and generally referred simply as mudfish. It is native to South and Southeast Asia, and has been introduced to some Pacific Islands. It is a bony fish with endoskeleton ribcage, grows up to a meter in length, though because of fishing, this size is rarely found in the wild. It is an important food fish in its entire native range, and is of considerable economic importance. Adults are dark brown in colour with faint black bands visible across its entire body. Males and females both help to construct a nest out of water vegetation during breeding time. Eggs are guarded by both parents.		

Fishes				Date	classmate			
Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Location	Description	Information	Remarks
3	ইলিশ Ilish	Ilish/hilsha	<i>Tenisonia ilisha</i>	Clupeidae		The ilish also known as the ilishi, hilsha, hilsha, herring or hilsha shud, is a species of fish related to the herring, in the family Clupeidae. It is a very popular and sought-after food fish in the Indian subcontinent and is the national fish of Bangladesh and the state fish of West Bengal. The world famous Hilsha fish comes from Padma River (the main distributary of the Ganges), Bangladesh. Under the Ministry of Industries of Bangladesh has declared the recognition of ilish as the product of Bangladesh. About 4,50,000 people are directly involved in the catching of the fish as a large part of their livelihood, around four to five million people are indirectly involved with the trade.		
4	ফোঁটা (Sitaul / chital)	Knife fish	<i>Chitala chitala</i>	Notopteridae		Chital is a knife fish from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Pakistan, found in the Brahmaputra, Indus, Ganges and Mahanadi River basins. It is sometimes known as the Indian featherback or Indian knife fish. In the past, it frequently included several related <i>Chitala</i> species, but these are now regarded as separate species. The main species confused with this separate species is <i>C. ornata</i> (clown featherback or clown knife fish); a South-east Asian species seen regularly in the aquarium trade. The true <i>C. chitala</i> is very rare in the aquarium trade.		

Fishes		CLASSMATE		CLASSMATE				
Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection place	Description	Information	Remarks
5	ᱵᱷᱚᱨ ᱦᱚᱱᱚᱛ (Silver carp)	Silver carp	<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>	Cyprinidae		The silver carp is a species of freshwater cyprinid fish, a variety of Asian carp native to China and eastern Siberia, from the Amur River drainage in the north to the Xi Jiang River drainage in the south. Although a threatened species in its natural habitat, it has long been cultivated in China as one of the 'Four Famous Domestic Fish' together with bighead carp, black carp and grass carp. By weight, more silver carp are produced worldwide in aquaculture than any other species of fish except for the grass carp. Silver carp are usually farmed in polyculture with other Asian carp, or sometimes with catfish or other fish species.		
6	ᱵᱷᱚᱨ ᱦᱚᱱᱚᱛ (Grass carp)	Grass carp	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>	Cyprinidae		The grass carp is a species of large herbivorous freshwater fish in the family Cyprinidae, native to the Pacific Far East with a native range stretching from northern Vietnam to the Amur River on the Sino-Russian border. This Asian carp is the only species of the genus <i>Ctenopharyngodon</i> . Grass carp are resident fish of large turbid rivers and associated floodplain lakes/wetlands with a wide range of temperature tolerance, and spawn at temperatures of 20 to 30°C. It has been cultivated as a food fish in China for centuries, being known as one of the Four Domestic Fish, but was later introduced to Europe and the United States for aquatic control.		

Fishes		CLASSMATE		CLASSMATE				
Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection place	Description	Information	Remarks
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Fishes						Date	classmate	
Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection place	Description	Information	Remarks
7	कौवी मास (Kawoi maas)	Climbing Perch	Anabas testudineus	Anabantidae		Primarily a freshwater fish, the climbing perch (Kawoi maas) is so called because of its ability to climb out of water and walk short distances. While moving on land, it uses the gill plates as supports and pushes itself using the front and tail. The Anabantidae are a family of ray-finned fish within the Order of Anabantiformes or climbing perches. The family includes about 24 species. As labyrinth organ, a structure in the fish's head which allows it to breathe atmospheric oxygen. Fish of this family are commonly seen gulping air at the surface of the water.		
8	चण्डा मास (Chanda maas)	Elongate glassy perchlet	Chanda nama	Ambassisidae		The elongate glassy perchlet is a species of freshwater fish in the Atherine glassfish family Ambassisidae of order perciformes, the only species in the genus Chanda. It is native to an area of South Asia from Pakistan to Burma, in the Indomalayan realm. The elongate glassy perchlet reaches a maximum total length of 11cm. The species inhabits canals, ponds, swamps and flooded rice paddies, in both fresh and brackish water and is found in particular abundance during the rainy season. The species feeds on mosquito larvae and worms and also eats the scales of other fishes. The species may have potential use in controlling malaria and parasites.		

Insect Varieties :

Insects :						Date	classmate	
Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection place	Description	Information	Remarks
1	पोस्तोचोरा (Postachora)	Cockroach	Blattodea	Blattellidae		Cockroaches are insects belonging to the Order Blattodea (Blattaria). About 30 cockroach species out of 4,600 are associated with human habitats. Some species are well-known as pests. The cockroaches are an ancient group, with their ancestors, known as roachoids, originating during the Carboniferous period, some 320 million years ago. Those early ancestors, however, lacked the internal ovipositors of modern roaches. Cockroaches are somewhat generalized insects lacking special adaptations; they have chewing mouthparts and are probably among the most primitive of living Neopteran insects.		
2	चोडिंग (Choding)	Grasshopper	Coelifera/Orthoptera	Acerididae		Orthoptera is an order of insects that comprises the grasshoppers, locusts and crickets including closely related insects, such as the bush crickets, or katydids and weta. The order is subdivided into two suborders: Coelifera - grasshoppers, locusts and close relatives; and Ensifera - crickets and close relatives. More than 20,000 species are distributed worldwide. The insects in the order have incomplete metamorphosis and produce sound by rubbing their wings against each other or their legs, the wings or legs containing rows of corrugated		

Insects:					Insects:			
Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection place	Description	Information	Remarks
3	मक्खन (Makha)	Fly	Diptera	Muscidae		Flies are insects of the order Diptera, the name being derived from the Greek di - two + pteron - 'wing'. Insects of this order use only a single pair of wings to fly, the hindwings having evolved into advanced mechanosensory organs known as halteres, which act as high-speed sensors of rotational movement and allow dipterans to perform advanced aerobatics. Diptera is a large order containing an estimated 1,000,000 species including house-flies, crane flies, hoverflies, mosquitoes and others, although only about 125,000 species have been described.		
4	दास (Daas)	Daas	Tabanidae	Tabanidae		Horse-flies and deer flies are true flies in the family Tabanidae in the insect order Diptera. The adults are often large and agile in flight. Only female horseflies bite land vertebrates, including humans, to obtain blood. They prefer to fly in sunlight, avoiding dark and shady areas, and are inactive at night. They are found all over the world except for some islands and the polar regions (Hawaii, Greenland, Iceland). Both horse-flies and buffaloes (Cestidae) are sometimes referred to as gadflies. Adult horseflies feed on nectar and plant exudates; males have mouthparts strong enough to bite animals.		

Insects:					Insects:			
Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection place	Description	Information	Remarks
5	मक्खन (Makha)	Ants	Formicidae	Formicidae		Ants are eusocial insects of the family Formicidae and, along with the related wasps and bees, belong to the order Hymenoptera. Ants evolved from vespid wasp ancestors in the cretaceous period. More than 13,800 of an estimated total of 22,000 species have been classified. They are easily identified by their genniculate (elbowed) antennae and the distinctive node-like structures that form their slender waists. Ants form colonies that range in size from a few dozen predatory individuals living in small natural cavities to highly organised colonies that may occupy large territories and consist of millions of individuals.		
6	कृमी (Keeo)	Earthworm	Lumbricina	Lumbricidae				

Crops Varieties:

Crops:					classmate Date _____ Page _____			
Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
3	ماكي Makou	Maize	Zea mays	Poaceae	Saudi Arabia	Maize also known as corn in North American and Australian English, is a tall stout grass that produces cereal grain. It was domesticated by indigenous peoples in Southern Mexico about 9,000 years ago from wild teosinte. Native Americans planted it alongside beans and squashes in the Three Sisters polyculture. The leafy stalk of the plant gives rise to male inflorescences or tassels which produce pollen, and female inflorescences called ears which yield grain, known as kernels or seeds. In modern varieties, these are usually yellow or white; other varieties can be of many colors.	Mohammed Islam	
4	سرياق Soriyah	Mustard	Brassica juncea	Brassicaceae	Saudi Arabia	Mustard seeds are the small round seeds of various mustard plants. The seeds are usually about 1 to 2 millimetres in diameter and may be colored from yellowish white to black. They are an important spice in many regional foods and may come from one of three different plants: black mustard (<i>Brassica nigra</i>), brown mustard (<i>Brassica juncea</i>), and white mustard (<i>Sinapis alba</i>). Grinding and mixing the seeds with water, vinegar and other liquids creates the yellow condiment known as prepared mustard.	Sheikh Mohammad Piyaz	

Crops:					classmate Date _____ Page _____			
Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
5	مسور دل Masoor dal	Red Lentil	Lent culinaris	Fabaceae	Saudi Arabia	Masoor dal, commonly known as red lentil, is a legume and belongs to the Fabaceae family. They are small bushy plants which have small branches. The seeds grow inside their dark flat pods. It has a history of cultivation associated with South-East Asia. It is consumed by humans and animals, and is a rich protein source. The average height of this plant is from 15 cm to 45 cm. During the months of June and July, pale blue flowers grow in the axils of the leaves. This plant possesses alternate compound leaves, including oblong-linear leaflets (6 pairs). The pods, which contain two seeds, are broad and inflated.		
6	دمنج Dumchi	Buckwheat	Fagopyrum esculentum	Polygonaceae	Saudi Arabia	Buckwheat is a flowering plant in the knotweed family Polygonaceae cultivated for its grain-like seeds and as a cover crop. The name buckwheat is used for several other species, such as <i>Fagopyrum tataricum</i> , a domesticated food plant raised in Asia. It is a herbaceous annual flowering plant growing to about 60 cm with red stems and pink and white flowers resembling those of knotweeds. The leaves are arrow-shaped and the fruits are achenes about 5-7 mm with 3 prominent sharp angles.		

Crops					classmate Date _____ Page _____			
S.No	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
7	भिन्डी Badam	Peanut	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	Fabaceae		The peanut also known as the groundnut, goober, pindar or monkey nut, is a legume crop grown mainly for its edible seeds. It is widely grown in the tropics and subtropics, important to both small and large commercial producers. It is classified as both a grain legume and due to its high oil content, an oil crop. Atypically among legume crop plants, peanut pods develop underground rather than above ground. With this characteristic in mind, the botanist Carl Linnaeus gave peanuts the specific epithet <i>hypogaea</i> , which means 'under the earth'.		
8	कपास Kopah	Cotton	<i>Gossypium</i>	Mallow		Cotton is a soft, fluffy staple fiber that grows in a boll, or protective case, around the seeds of the cotton plants of the genus <i>Gossypium</i> in the mallow family, Malvaceae. The fiber is almost pure cellulose, and can contain minor percentages of waxes, fats, pectins and water. Under the natural conditions, the cotton bolls will increase the dispersal of the seeds. The plant is a shrub native to tropical and subtropical regions around the world, including the Americas, Africa, Egypt and India. The greatest diversity of wild cotton species is found in Mexico, followed by Australia and Africa. Cotton was independently domesticated in the Old and New World.		

Crops					classmate Date _____ Page _____			
S.No	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
9	आलू (Aloo)	Potato	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Solanaceae		The potato is a starchy root vegetable native to the Americas that is consumed as a staple food in many parts of the world. Potatoes are tubers of the plant <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> , a perennial in the nightshade family Solanaceae. The importance of the potato as a food source and culinary ingredient varies by region and is still changing. It remains an essential crop in Europe, where per capita production is still the highest in the world, while the most rapid expansion in production during the 21 century was in southern and eastern Asia, with China and India leading the world production of 376 million tonnes as of 2021.		
10	कुहिया (Kuhiyas)	Sugarcane	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	Poaceae		Sugarcane is a species of tall, perennial grass that is used for sugar production. The plants are 2-6 m tall with stout, jointed, fibrous stalks that are rich in sucrose, which accumulates in the stalk internodes. Sugarcane belongs to the grass family, Poaceae, an economically important flowering plant family that includes maize, wheat, rice and sorghum and many forage crops. It is native to the warm temperate and tropical regions of India, Southeast Asia and New Guinea. Grown in tropical and subtropical regions, sugarcane is the world's largest crop by production quantity, totaling 1.9 billion tonnes in 2020.		

Crops						classmate Date _____ Page _____		
Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
11	ফোঁড়ি (Bulahi)	Tomato	Solanum Lycopersicum	Nightshade		<p>The tomato is the edible berry of the plant <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>, commonly known as the tomato plant. The species originated in western South America, Mexico and Central America. Tomatoes are a significant source of umami flavour. They are consumed in diverse ways raw or cooked, and in many dishes, sauces, salads and drinks. While tomatoes are fruits – botanically classified as berries – they are commonly used culinarily as a vegetable ingredient or side dish. Numerous varieties of the tomato plant are widely grown in temperate climates across the world, with greenhouses allowing for the production of tomatoes throughout all the seasons of the year.</p>		
12	সিঁড়ি (মুড়ি) (Mochi Dal)	Yellow split pea	Pisum Sativum	Fabaceae		<p>Split pea dal mator dal is one of the most popular lentils in Indian cooking. Belonging to the family of <i>Pisum sativum</i> also known as peas, the dried peas are hulled and split to get the mator dal. This is a very traditional Bengali dal recipe which requires absolutely basic ingredients and just a couple of minutes of time. This can be served with parboiled rice and a vegetable side dish, often comprising of season's fresh like cauliflower curry (Aloo phoolkopir dalma) in winter or say bottle gourd in the summers.</p>		

Vegetables :						classmate Date _____ Page _____		
Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
1	ফুল ফোঁড়ি (Phul Kolai)	Cauliflower	Brassica oleracea	Brassicaceae		<p>Cauliflower is one of several vegetables cultivated from the species <i>Brassica oleracea</i> in the genus <i>Brassica</i>, which is in the <i>Brassicaceae</i> family. An annual plant that reproduces by seed, the cauliflower head is composed of a white inflorescence meristem. Cauliflower heads resemble those in broccolis, which differs in having flower buds as the edible portion. Typically, only the head is eaten; the edible white flesh is sometimes called 'curd'.</p>		
2	গাজর (Gajar)	Carrot	Daucus carota	Apiaceae		<p>The carrot is a root vegetable, typically orange in color, though heirloom variants including purple, black, red, white and yellow cultivars exist, all of which are domesticated forms of the wild carrot, <i>Daucus carota</i>, native to Europe and southwestern Asia. The plant probably originated in Persia and was originally cultivated for its leaves and seeds. The most commonly eaten part of the plant is the taproot, although the stems and leaves are also eaten. The domestic carrot has been selectively bred for its enlarged, more palatable, less woody-textured taproot.</p>		

Bird Varieties :

Birds :					classmate Date: _____ Page: _____			
Sl. No	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
1	कुकरा Kukura	Chicken	Gallus gallus domesticus	Phasianidae	Selemulla	The chicken is a domesticated species that arose from the junglefowl, originally from India. Rooster and cock are terms for adult male birds, and a younger male may be called cockerel. An adult female bird is called a hen, and a sexually immature female is called a pullet. Humans keep chickens primarily as a source of food.		Mabida Ahmed
2	पट्टी हाथ Pati Hat	Duck	Anatidae	Anatidae	Paris Matha	Duck is the common name of numerous species of waterfowl in the family Anatidae. Ducks are generally smaller and shorter-necked than swans and geese, which are members of the same family. Ducks are mostly aquatic birds, and may be found in fresh water.		Shamima Akter
3	राज हाथ Raj Hat	Swan	Cygnus	Anatidae	Nature Station	Swans are birds of the family Anatidae within the genus Cygnus. The swan's closest relatives include the geese and ducks. Swans are grouped with the closely related geese in the subfamily Anserinae where they form the tribe Cygini. Sometimes, they are considered a distinct subfamily, Cygnetinae.		Abdul Kayum

Birds :					classmate Date: _____ Page: _____			
Sl. No	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
4	पारो बोरौ Paro Borai	Pigeon	Columbidae	Columbidae	Selemulla	Columbidae is a bird family consisting of doves and pigeons. It is the only family in the order Columbiformes. There are about 400 species of birds with short necks and short slender bills that in some species feature fleshy coxae. They primarily feed on seeds, fruits and plants. The family occurs worldwide, but the greatest variety is in the Indian subcontinent and Australian rainforests.		Mainuddin Ahmed
5	मिना बोरौ Mina Borai	Myna bird	Acridotheres tristis	stirling		The mynas are a group of birds in the stirling family (Sturnidae). This is a group of passerine birds which are native to southern Asia, especially India. The Indian myna, sometimes spelled mynah. They are a large, black-and-brown bird with a yellow bill and yellow legs. They are also gregarious and often found in noisy flocks.		
6	कौआ बोरौ Kaua Borai	Crows	Corvus	Corvidae		Corvus is a widely distributed genus of medium-sized to large birds in the family Corvidae. It includes species commonly known as crows, ravens and rooks. Crow (genus Corvus), any of various glossy black birds found in most parts of the world, with the exception of southern South America.		

classmate
Date _____
Page _____

Birds:

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection place	Description	Information	Remarks
7	कुई बय Kooli Sorai	Kooli	Eudynamis Scutapeus	Cuckoos		The true Kools, Eudynamis, are a genus of Cuckoos from Asia, Australia and the Pacific. They are large sexually dimorphic Cuckoos that eat fruits and insects and have loud distinctive calls. They are brood parasites, laying their eggs in the nests of other species. The Asian Kooli is bred of light woodland and cultivation. It is a mainly resident breeder in tropical Southern Asia from Iran, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and Nepal.		
8	खुरी- फोली	Bat	Chiroptera	Microchiroptera	Kashmir	Bats are mammals of the order Chiroptera. With their forelimbs adapted as wings, they are the only mammals capable of true and sustained flight. Bats are more agile in flight than most of birds, flying with their very long spread-out digits covered with a thin membrane or patagium. The smallest bat, and arguably the smallest extant mammal, is Kitti's hog-nosed bat, which is 29-34 mm in length, 150 mm across the wings and 2-2.6g in mass. The largest bats are the flying foxes, with the giant golden-crowned flying fox reaching a weight of 1.6 kg and having a wingspan of 1.7 metre.	Agmol Hoque	

classmate
Date _____
Page _____

Birds:

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection place	Description	Information	Remarks
9	खुरी (Bogoli)	Egret	Ardea alba	Ardeidae		Egrets are herons, generally long-legged wading birds, that have white or buff plumage, developing fine plumes (usually milky white) during the breeding season. Egrets are not a biologically distinct group from herons and have the same build. The herons are long-legged, long-necked, freshwater and coastal birds in the family Ardeidae. With 72 recognized species, some of which are referred to as egrets or bitterns rather than herons.		
10	कथुका कुथुका (Kuthodwa)	Woodpecker	Picidae	Picidae	Ruhan Sagar	Woodpeckers are part of the bird family Picidae, which also includes the piculets, wrennecks and sapsuckers. Members of this family are found worldwide, except for Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand, Madagascar and the extreme polar regions. Most species live in forests or woodland habitats, although a few species are known that live in treeless areas, such as rocky hillsides and deserts and the Gila Woodpecker specializes in exploiting cacti. Members of this family are known for their characteristic behaviour.	Rahul Amin	

classmate
Date _____
Page _____

Birds:

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
11	ਕਾਟਕੁਵਾ ਸੋਰਾਇ Kotakula Sorai	Greater adjutant	Leptoptilos dubius	Stork, Ciconiidae		The greater adjutant is a member of the stork family, Ciconiidae. Its genus includes the lesser adjutant of Asia and the marabou stork of Africa. Once found widely across southern Asia and mainland southeast Asia, the greater adjutant is now restricted to a much smaller range with only three breeding populations; two in India, with the largest colony in Assam, a smaller one around Bhagalpur; and another breeding population in Cambodia. They disperse widely after the breeding season.		
12	ਕੇ (ਕਾਮ) - ਕਾਪੂਰ (Kapur)	Pigeon	Columbidae	Columbidae		Columbidae is a bird family consisting of doves and pigeons. It is the only family in the order Columbiformes. These are stout-bodied birds with short necks and short slender bills that in some species feature fleshy cere. They primarily feed on plants, and can be taxonomically divided amongst granivores, that feed mainly on the ground on seeds, and frugivores, that feed mostly on fruits, from branches. The family occurs worldwide, often in close proximity with humans, but the greatest variety is in the Indomalayan and Australasian realms.		

classmate
Date _____
Page _____

Birds:

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
13	ਕੋਲੀ (Fissa)	Owl	Strigiformes	Strigidae, Tytonidae		Owls are birds from the order Strigiformes which includes over 200 species of mostly solitary and nocturnal birds of prey typified by an upright stance, a large, broad head, binocular vision, forward-facing, sharp talons, and feathers adapted for silent flight. Exceptions include the diurnal northern hawk-owl and the gregarious burrowing owl. Owls are divided into two families; the true (typical) owl family, Strigidae and the barn-owl family, Tytonidae. Owls hunt mostly small mammals, insects and other birds, although a few species specialize in hunting fish.		
14	ਕਾਗੁਰ (Hagur)	Vulture	Gyps indicus	Accipitridae		A vulture is a bird of prey that scavenges on carrion. There are 28 extant species of vultures. Old World vultures include 16 living species native to Europe, Africa and Asia. New World vultures are restricted to North and South America and consist of seven identified species, all belonging to the Cathartidae family. A particular characteristic of many vultures is a bald, unfeathered head. This bare skin is thought to keep the head clean when feeding and also plays an important role in thermoregulation. Vultures have been observed to hunch their bodies and tuck in their heads in the cold, and open their wings and stretch their necks in the heat.		

Birds:

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
15	ଦାମ୍ଭି ପକ୍ଷୀ (Parr Sora)	Pigeon	Columba livia	Columbidae		Columbidae is a bird family consisting of doves and pigeons. It is the only family in the order Columbiformes. These are stout-bodied birds with short necks and short slender bills than in some species feature fleshy cere. They primarily feed on plants, and can be taxonomically divided amongst granivores, that feed mostly on the ground on seeds and frugivores, that feed mostly on fruits from branches. The family occurs worldwide, often in close proximity with humans, but the greatest variety is in the Indo-Malayan and Australasian realms.		
16	ଶାନ୍ତୀ ପକ୍ଷୀ (Mauria Sora)	Peafowl	Pavo cristatus	Phasianidae		Peafowl is a common name for two bird species in the genera Pavo and Argus within the tribe Pavonini of the family Phasianidae. Male peafowl are referred to as peacocks, and female peafowl are referred to as peahens. The two Asiatic species are the blue or Indian peafowl originally from the Indian subcontinent and the green peafowl from Southeast Asia. Male peafowl are known for their piercing calls and their extravagant plumage. The latter is specially prominent in the Asiatic species, which have an eye-spotted tail or train of covert feathers, which they display as part of a courtship ritual.		

Flower Varieties :

Flowers

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
1	ଗଜନ (Joba)	Hibiscus	Hibiscus	Malvaceae		Hibiscus is a genus of flowering plants in the mallow family, Malvaceae. The genus is quite large, comprising several hundred species that are native to warm temperate, subtropical and tropical regions throughout the world. Member species are renowned for their large, showy flowers and those species are commonly known simply as "hibiscus", or less widely known as rose mallow. Other names include hardy hibiscus, rose of Sharon and tropical hibiscus. The genus includes both annual and perennial herbaceous plants, as well as woody shrubs and small trees. The generic name is derived from the Greek name (ἵβισκος) which Pedanius Dioscorides gave to Althaea officinalis.		
2	ନାଗି (Nagji)	Marigold	Tagetes	Daisy/Asteraceae		Marigold, genus of about 50 species of annual herbs of the aster family (Asteraceae), native to southwestern North America, tropical America and South America. The name marigold also refers to the pot marigold (genus <i>Calendula</i>) and unrelated plants of several families. Members of the genus <i>Tagetes</i> have attractive yellow, orange or red composite flowers that are solitary on the stems or clustered. The leaves are arranged opposite each other on the stem and are usually finely cut. Characteristic bracts form a cup-shaped base below each flower head.		

Flowers

S.No	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
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2	ਗੋਗੀ (Narji)	Marigold	Tagetes	Daisy/Asteraceae		Marigold, genus of about 50 species of annual herbs of the aster family (Asteraceae), native to southwestern North America, tropical America and South America. The name marigold also refers to the pot marigold (genus <i>Tagetes</i>) and unrelated plants of several families. Members of the genus <i>Tagetes</i> have attractive yellow, orange or red composite flowers that are solitary on the stems or clustered. The leaves are arranged opposite each other on the stem and are usually finely cut. Characteristic bracts form a cup-shaped base below each flower head.		

Flowers

S.No	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
1	ਬੜਨ (Joba)	Hibiscus	Hibiscus	Malvaceae		Hibiscus is a genus of flowering plants in the mallow family, Malvaceae. The genus is quite large, comprising several hundred species that are native to warm temperate, subtropical and tropical regions throughout the world. Member species are renowned for their large, showy flowers and those species are commonly known simply as "hibiscus", or less widely known as rose mallow. Other names include hardy hibiscus, rose of Sharon and tropical hibiscus. The genus includes both annual and perennial herbaceous plants, as well as woody shrubs and small trees. The generic name is derived from the Greek name (ἵβικος) which Pedanius Dioscorides gave to <i>Althaea officinalis</i> .		
2	ਗੋਗੀ (Narji)	Marigold	Tagetes	Daisy/Asteraceae		Marigold, genus of about 50 species of annual herbs of the aster family (Asteraceae), native to southwestern North America, tropical America and South America. The name marigold also refers to the pot marigold (genus <i>Tagetes</i>) and unrelated plants of several families. Members of the genus <i>Tagetes</i> have attractive yellow, orange or red composite flowers that are solitary on the stems or clustered. The leaves are arranged opposite each other on the stem and are usually finely cut. Characteristic bracts form a cup-shaped base below each flower head.		

Flowers:

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
3	गुराँम- (Golap)	Rose	Rosa	Rosaceae		A rose is either a woody perennial flowering plant of the genus <i>Rosa</i> , in the family Rosaceae, or the flower it bears. There are over three hundred species and tens of thousands of cultivars. They form a group of plants that can be erect shrubs, climbing or trailing, with stems that are often armed with sharp prickles. Their flowers vary in size and shape and are usually large and showy, in colour ranging from white through yellows and reds. Most species are native to Asia, with smaller numbers native to Europe, North America, and northwestern Africa. Species, cultivars and hybrids are all widely grown for their beauty and often are fragrant.		
4	गुराँम- (Dahlia)	Dahlia	Dahlia	Rosaceae/Asteraceae		Dahlia is a genus of bushy, tuberous, herbaceous perennial plants native to Mexico and Central America. As a member of the Asteraceae (synonym name: Compositae) family of dicotyledonous plants, its relatives include the sunflower, daisy, chrysanthemum, and gerbera. There are 40 species of dahlia, with flowers in almost every hue (except blue) with hybrids commonly grown as garden plants. Dahlias were known to the Aztecs until their Spanish conquest, after which the plants were brought to Europe. The (high in sugar) tubers of some varieties are of value to humans.		

Flowers:

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family	Collection Place	Description	Information	Remarks
5	सूर्यमुखी- (Suryamukhi)	Common Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Asteraceae		The common sunflower is a species of large annual forb of the genus <i>Helianthus</i> . It is commonly grown as a crop for its edible oil seeds. Apart from cooking oil production, it is also used as livestock forage (as a meal or a silage plant), as bird food, in some industrial applications, and as an ornamental in domestic gardens. Wild <i>H. annuus</i> is a widely branched annual plant with many flower heads. The domestic sunflower, however, often possesses only a single large inflorescence (flower head) atop an unbranched stem.		
6	नयान्तरी- (Noyantora)	Periwinkle	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Apocynaceae		<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> , commonly known as bright eyes, Cape Periwinkle, Graveyard plant, Madagascar periwinkle, Old maid, pink periwinkle, Rose Periwinkle, is a perennial species of flowering plant in the family Apocynaceae. It is native and endemic to Madagascar, but is grown elsewhere as an ornamental and medicinal plant, and now has a pantropical distribution. It is a source of the drugs vincristine and vinblastine, used to treat cancer. It was formerly included in the genus <i>Vinca</i> as <i>Vinca rosea</i> .		

Flowers:

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Location Place	Description	Information	Remarks
7	राजगन्धा (Rajgandha)	Tuberose	Polianthes tuberosa	Asparagaceae		The tuberose is herbaceous, growing from underground tubers or tuberous roots. It produces offsets. The leaves are dull green and about 1-1.5 ft long and up to 0.5 in wide at the base. They are slightly succulent. The inflorescence is a spike, reaching up to 3 ft high, with pure white waxy flowers. The flowers are tubular, with a tube up to 2.5 in long, separating into six flaring segments (2 pale) at the end, and are strongly fragrant. There are six stamens, instead into the tube of the flower, and a three-part stigma.		
8	पद्म फूल (Padm phul)	Lotus	Nelumbo nucifera	Nelumbonaceae		Nelumbo nucifera, also known as sacred lotus, Indian lotus, or simply lotus, is one of two extant species of aquatic plant in the family Nelumbonaceae. It is sometimes colloquially called a water lily, though this more often refers to members of the family Nymphaeaceae. Lotus plants are adapted to grow in the flood plains of slow-moving rivers and delta areas. Stands of lotus drop hundreds of thousands of seeds every year to the bottom of the pond. While some sprout immediately and most are eaten by wildlife, the remaining seeds can remain dormant for an extensive period of time as the pond silts in and dries out.		

Flowers:

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Location Place	Description	Information	Remarks
9	मलती फूल (Maloti phul)	Jasmine	Jasminum	Oleaceae		Jasmine is a genus of shrubs and vines in the olive family of Oleaceae. It contains around 200 species native to tropical and warm temperate regions of Eurasia, Africa and Oceania. Jasmines are widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of their flowers. Additionally a number of unrelated species of plants or flowers contain the word 'jasmine' in their common names. Jasmine can be either deciduous or evergreen and can be erect, spreading or climbing shrubs and vines. Their leaves are borne in opposing or alternating arrangements and can be of simple, trifoliate or pinnate formation.		
10	सन्धीया मालती (Sandhya maloti)	Mirabilis jalapa	Mirabilis jalapa	Nyctaginaceae		Mirabilis jalapa, the marvel of Peru or four o'clock flower, is the most commonly grown ornamental species of Mirabilis plant and is available in a range of colors. Mirabilis in Latin means Wonderful and jalapa is the state capital of Veracruz in Mexico. Mirabilis jalapa was cultivated by the Aztecs for medicinal and ornamental purposes. The flowers usually open from late afternoon or at dusk giving rise to one of its common names. Flowers then produce a strong, sweet-smelling fragrance throughout the night, then close in the morning.		

Flowers:

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Location Place	Description	Information	Remarks
13	काँची का फूल (Kanchi Kanchhi)	Orange Jasmine	Murraya paniculata	Rutaceae		Murraya paniculata, commonly known as orange jasmine, orange jessamine, chona box or mock orange, is a species of shrub or small tree in the family Rutaceae and is native to South Asia, Southeast Asia and Australia. It has smooth bark, pinnate leaves with up to seven egg-shaped to elliptical leaflets, fragrant white or cream-coloured flowers and oval, orange-red berries containing hairy seeds.		
14	वेत फूल (vet phul)	Water lily	Nymphaeaceae	Nymphaeaceae, Salisb.		Nymphaeaceae is a family of flowering plants, commonly called water lilies. They live as rhizomatous aquatic herbs in temperate and tropical climates around the world. The family contains five genera with about 70 known species. Water lilies are rooted in soil in bodies of water, with leaves and flowers floating on or emerging from the surface. Leaves are round, with a radial notch in Nymphaea and Nuphar, but fully circular in Victoria and Euryale.		

Flowers:

Sl. No.	Local Name	Common/English Name	Scientific/Biological Name	Family Name	Location Place	Description	Information	Remarks
11	काँची का फूल (Kanchi Kanchhi)	Clitoriza	Clitoriza ternatea	Fabaceae		Clitoriza ternatea, commonly known as Asian pigeonwings, bluebell vine, blue pea, butterfly pea, condolan pea or Darwin pea, is a plant species belonging to the family Fabaceae, endemic and native to the Indonesian island of Sumatra. It is a perennial herbaceous plant, with elliptic, obtuse leaves. It grows as a vine or creeper, doing well in moist, neutral soil. Its most striking feature is the color of its flowers, a vivid deep blue; solitary, with light yellow markings. They are about 4 cm. long by 3 cm wide. Some varieties yield white flowers and pink.		
12	काँची का फूल (Kanchi Kanchhi)	Oleander	Nerium oleander	Apocynaceae		Nerium oleander most commonly known as oleander or nerium, is a shrub or small tree cultivated worldwide in temperate and subtropical areas as an ornamental and landscaping plant. It is the only species currently classified in the genus Nerium, belonging to subfamily Apocynoidae of the dogbane family Apocynaceae. It is so widely cultivated that no precise region of origin has been identified, though it is usually associated with the Mediterranean Basin.		

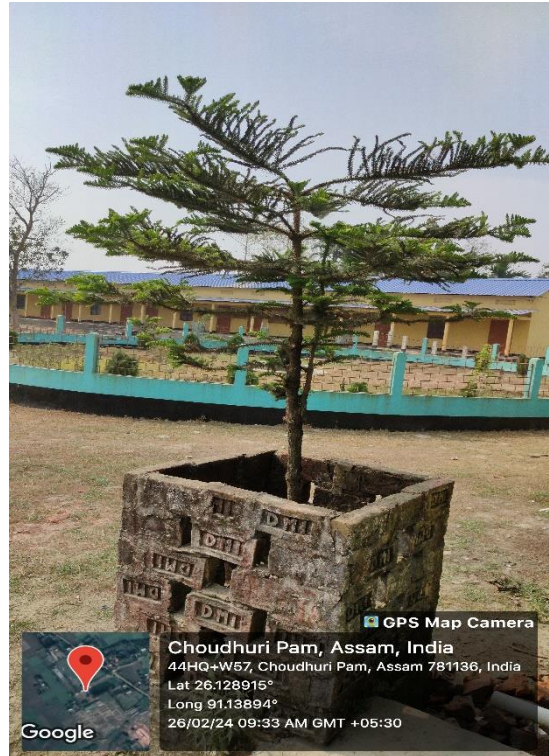
Photography of Trees

Devdaru

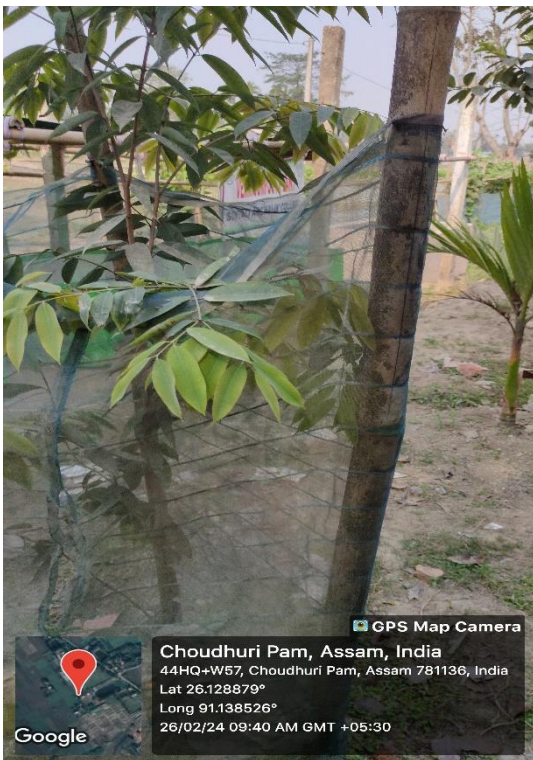


Java Plum

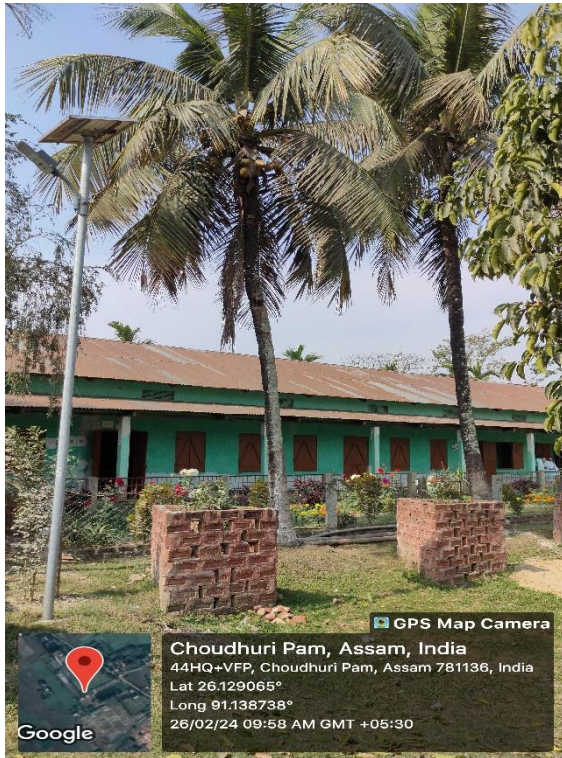
Australian Pine



Banana Tree



Coconut Tree



Bur flower Tree



Palmyra Plant



Guava Tree



Vegetable

Pumpkin



Banana



Bottle Gourd



Tomato



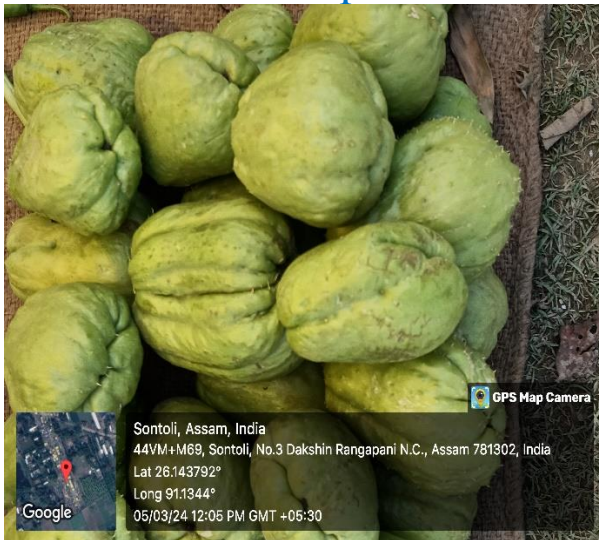
Kohlrabi



Ash Gourd



Green Squash



Broad Beans



Cucumber



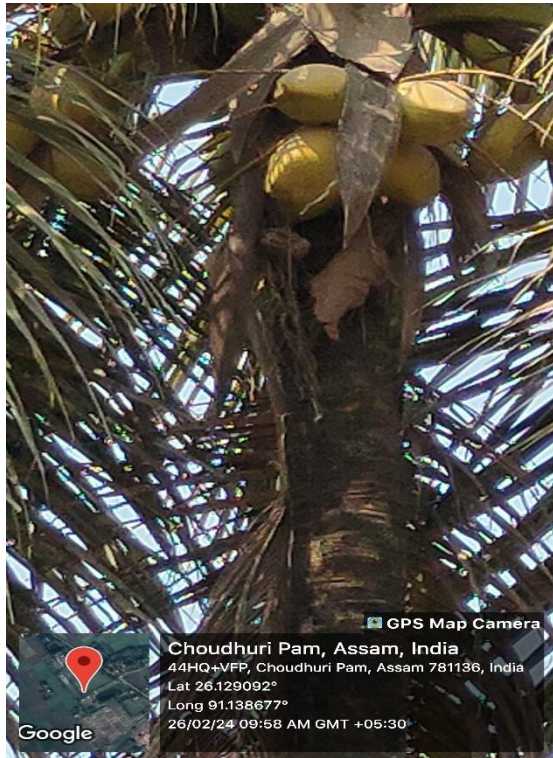
Star Fruit



Brinjal



Coconut



Jack Fruit



Pomelo



Mango



Jujube

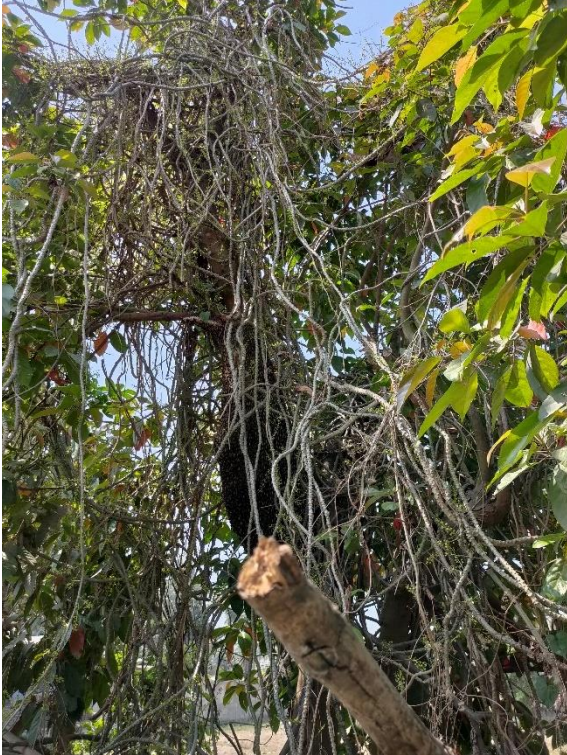


Sontoli, Assam, India
44VM+M69, Sontoli, No.3 Dakshin Rangapani N.C., Assam 781302, India
Lat 26.143737°
Long 91.13432°
05/03/24 12:06 PM GMT +05:30

GPS Map Camera

Medicinal Plants

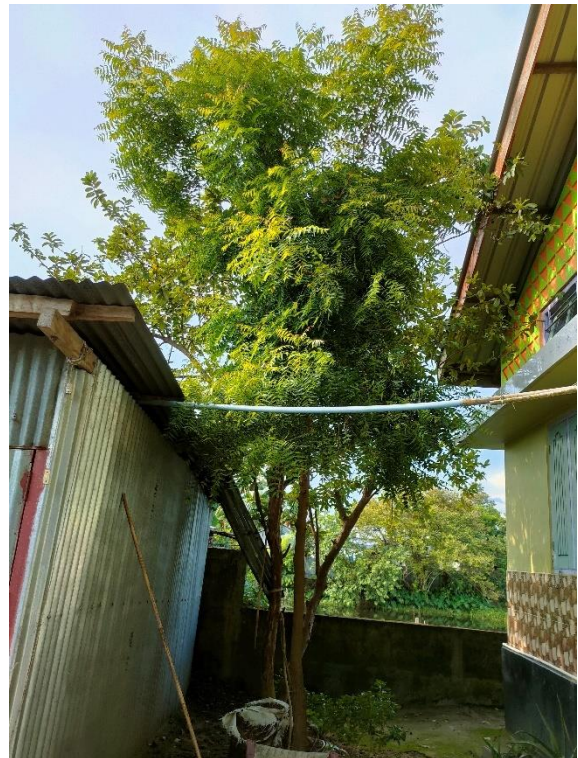
Guduchi Plant



Curry Patta



Neem



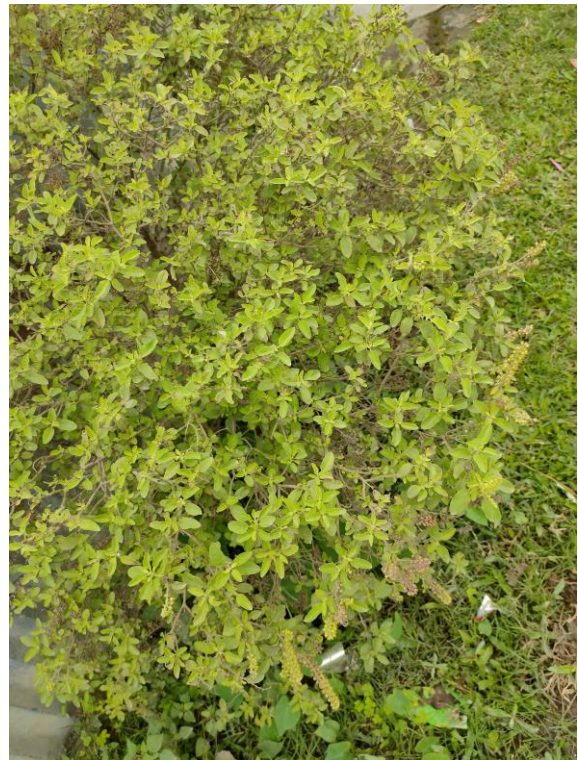
Insulin Plant



Aloe Vera



Tulshi



Skunk Vine



Hodjod Plant



AGRICULTURE

Jute Cultivation



Paddy Cultivation



Jujube Cultivation



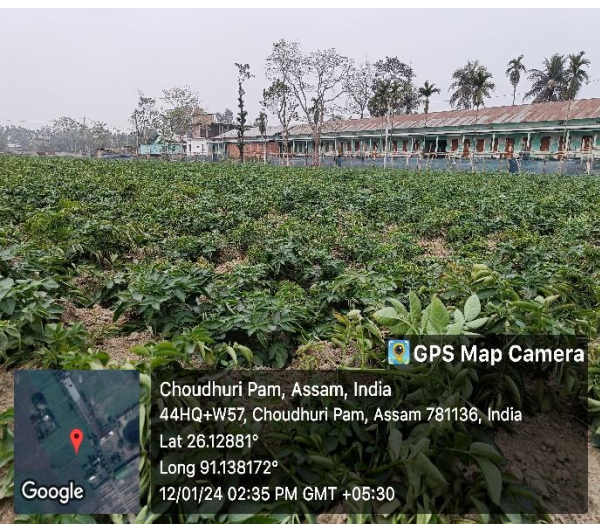
Pumpkin Cultivation



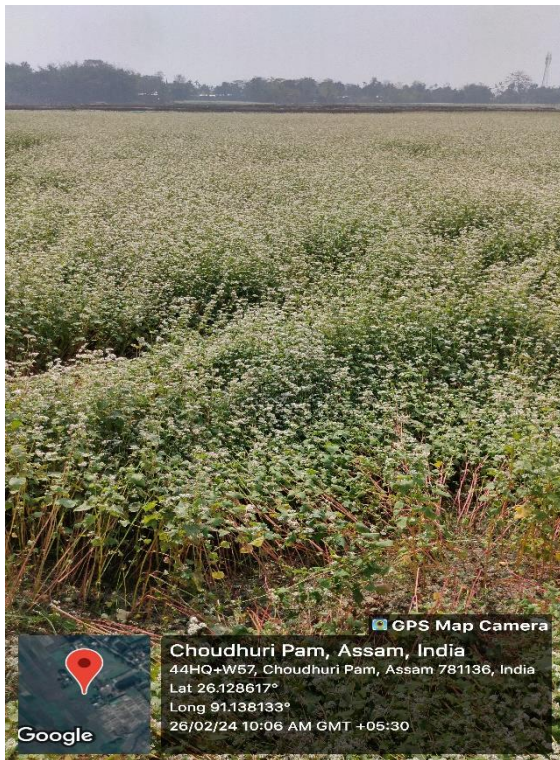
Banana Cultivation



Potato Cultivation



Buck Wheat



Paddy Cultivation



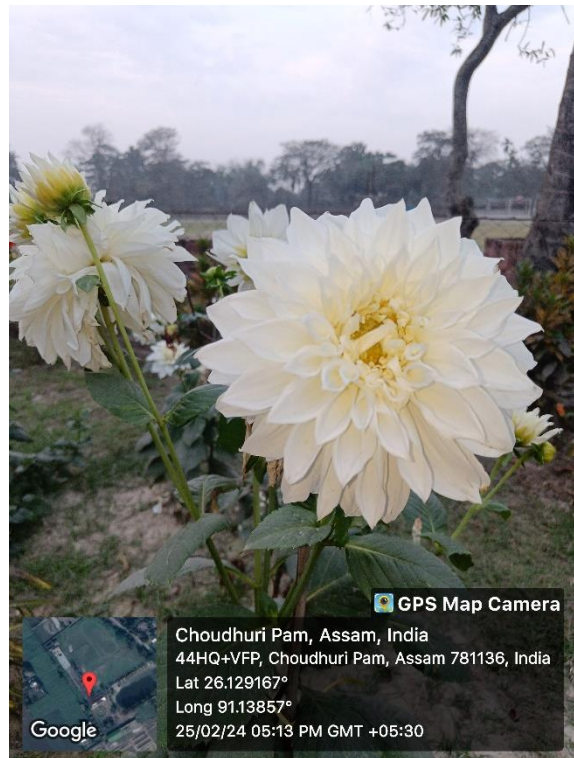
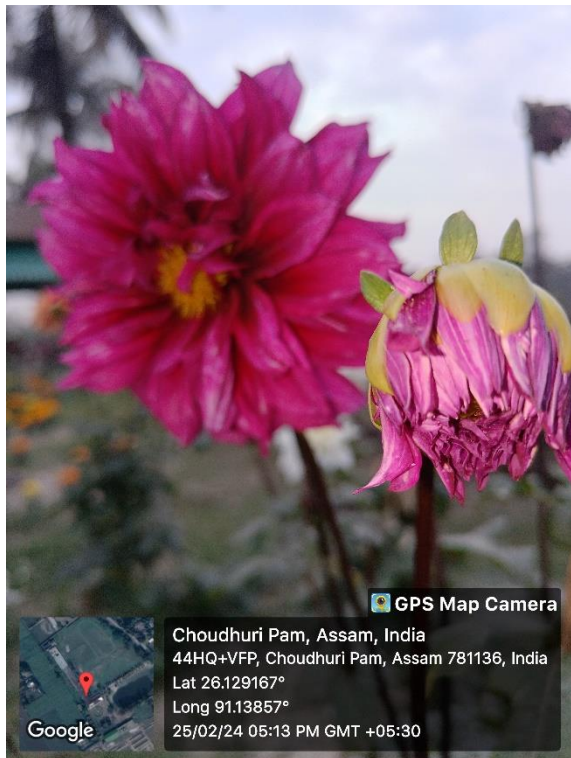
Sugarcane Cultivation



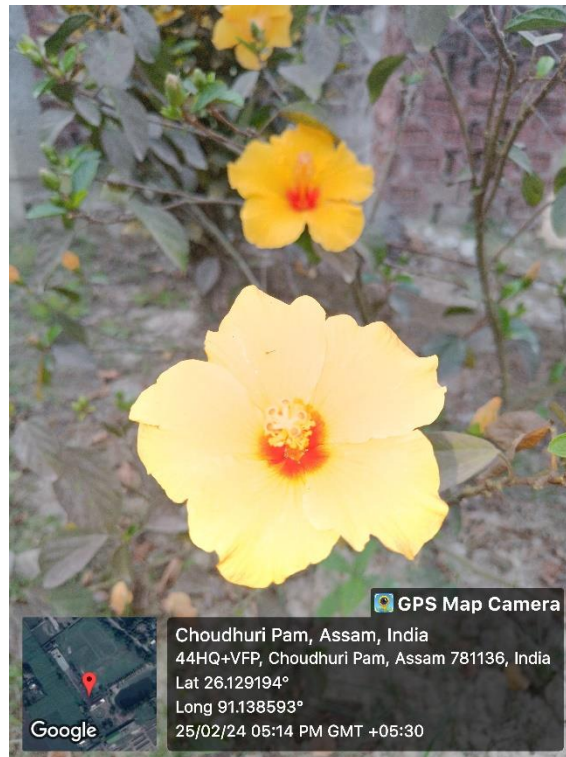
Flower Mari Gold



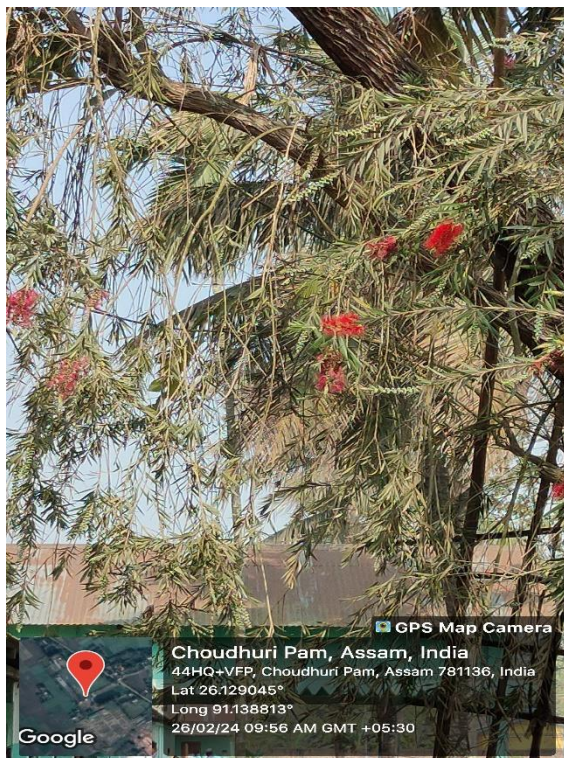
Dahlia



Hibiscus



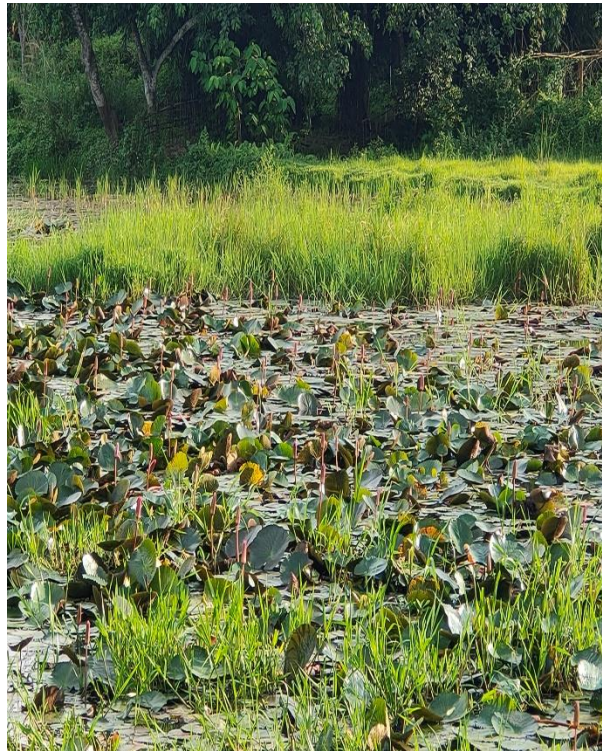
Bottle Brush



Royal Poinciana

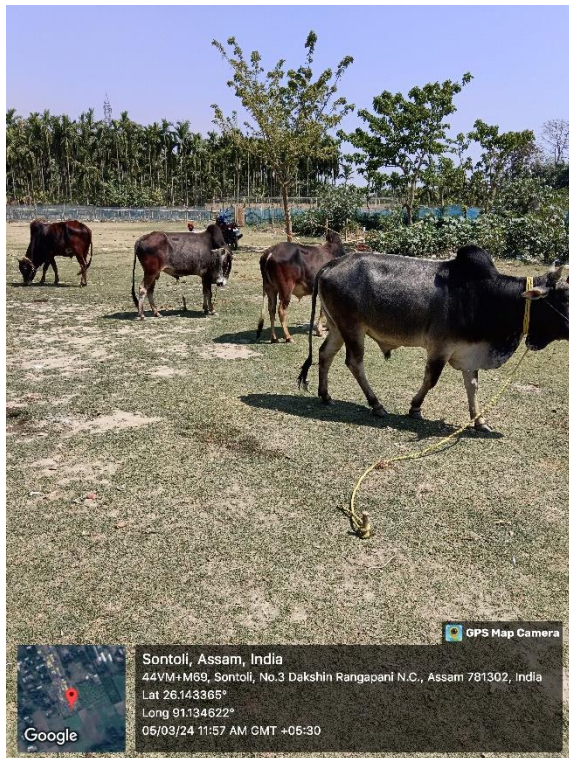


Red Lily

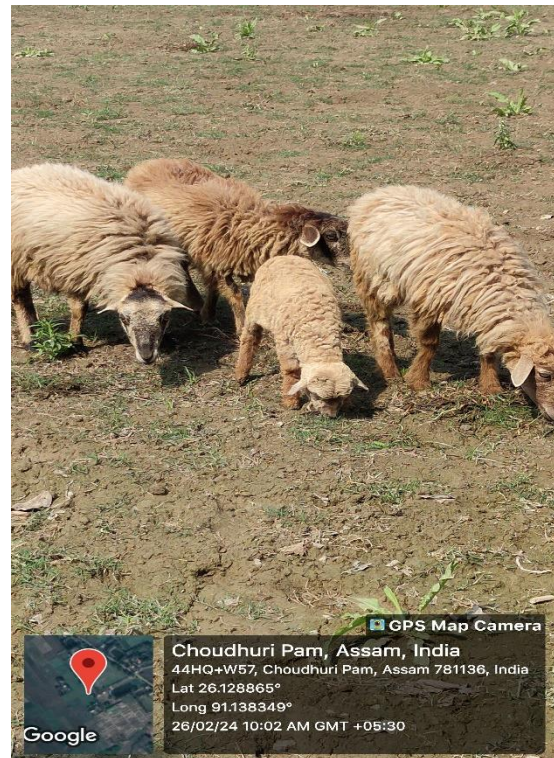


Animal Varieties

Cattle



Sheep



Horse



Cat

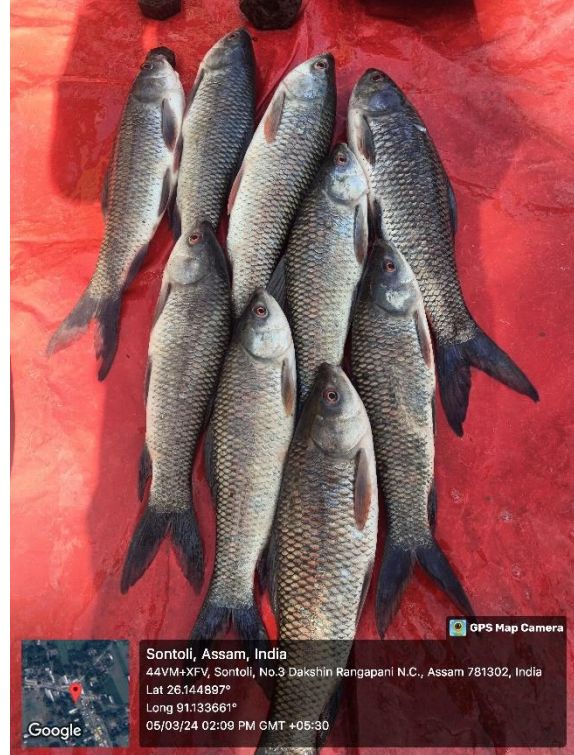


Fish Varieties

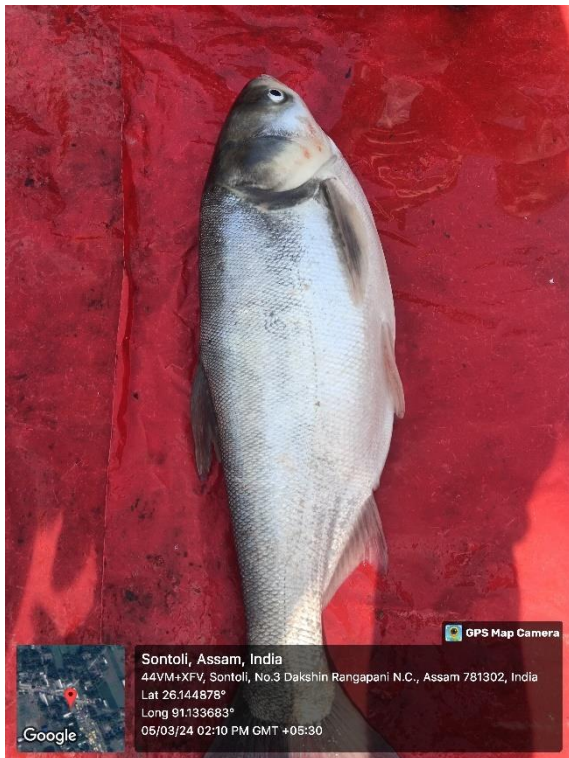
Mrigal Carp



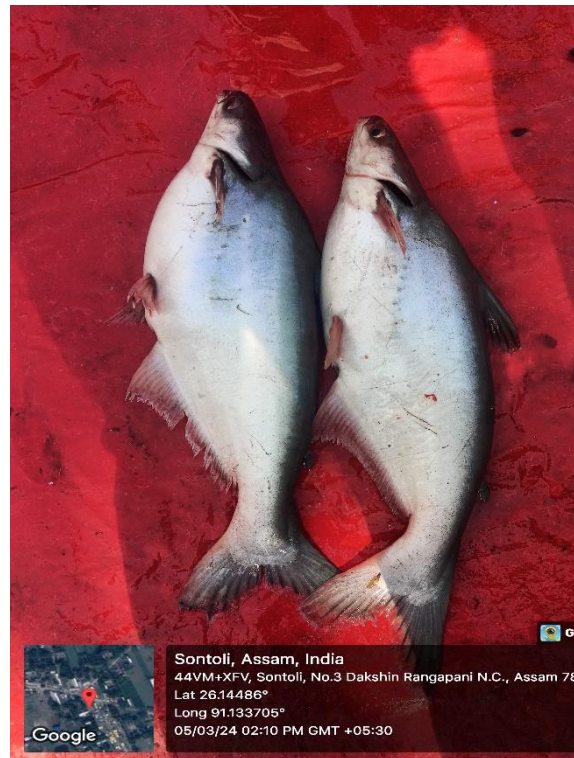
Rohu



Silver Carp

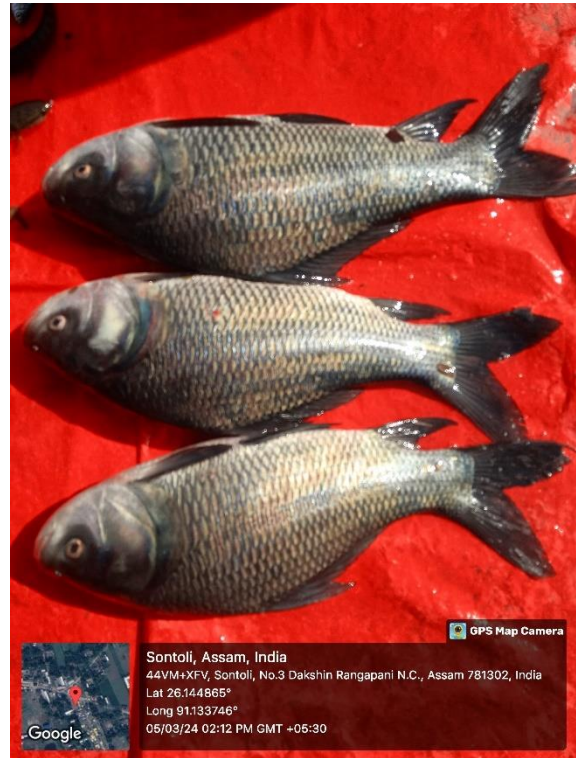


Fish Kosh

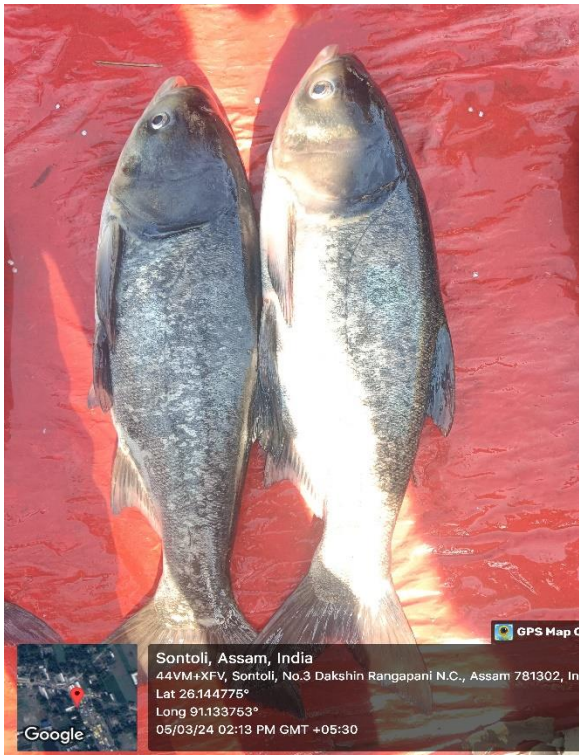


Catla

Ritha



Bighead Carp



Phouli Fish



Fresh Water Catfish



Catfish



Spotted Snakehead



Common Carp



Swamp Barb



Spiney Eel

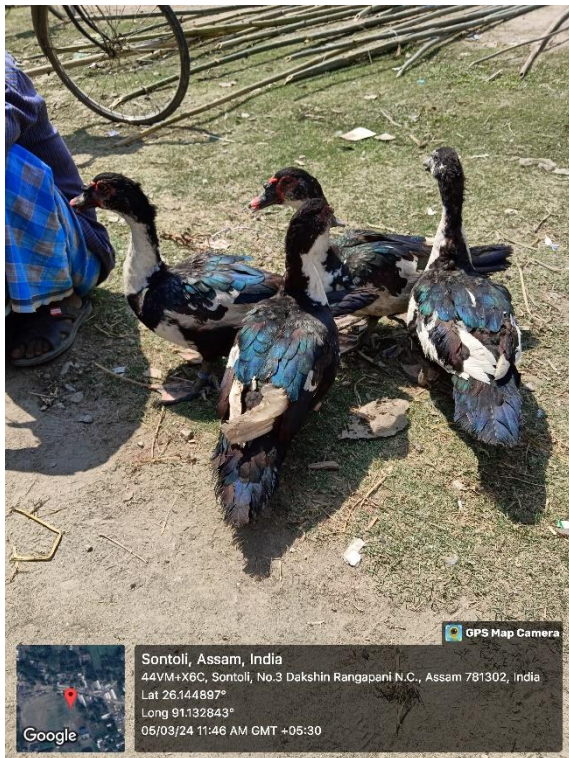


Climbing Perch



Bird Varieties

Chiness Duck



Chicken



Duck



Swan



Myna



Crow



Dove



(Mr. Nurul Islam)
Co-ordinator, IQAC
Sontali Anchalik College

Co-Ordinator, IQAC
Sontali Anchalik College
Date.....



(Dr. Tapan Dutta)
Principal i/c
Sontali Anchalik College

Principal i/c
Sontali Anchalik College
Date.....