



FINAL PROJECT REPORT

Date: 29th February, 2016

**Title: DOCUMENTATION, COLLECTION AND
PRESERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY OF TEZPUR
UNIVERSITY**

Funding Agency-TEZPUR UNIVERSITY

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INTRODUCTION

The understanding of the importance of biodiversity has developed in the 20 years since the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission). Assam as a part of north-eastern region of India falls under Biodiversity Hotspot region. Hence, we have enormous scope for inventorization, documentation, conservation and protection of biodiversity.

In the present context the main concern is the human threats to biodiversity loss. Any form of anthropogenic activities impaired the balance to nature, however nature has its own resistance and resilience capacity to cope up stress within the carrying capacity. But the degree of disturbance is found to be higher than the carrying capacity then lead to imbalance nature or ecosystem.

Keeping, the usefulness and richness of the Biodiversity of TU, the present project was carried out to explore the diversity of the life forms. During 2014-2016, various field study was carried out in the campus. The specimens were identified in consultation with different authenticate literature.

SUMMARY OF THE RESULT:

TREE	87
SHRUBS	33
CLIMBER	15
HERBS AND GRASSES	61
BAMBOO	8
PALM	14
FERN	4
ORCHID	23
GYMNOSPERMS	10
Grand Total	255

Table 1: Summary of the plant species recorded during the project

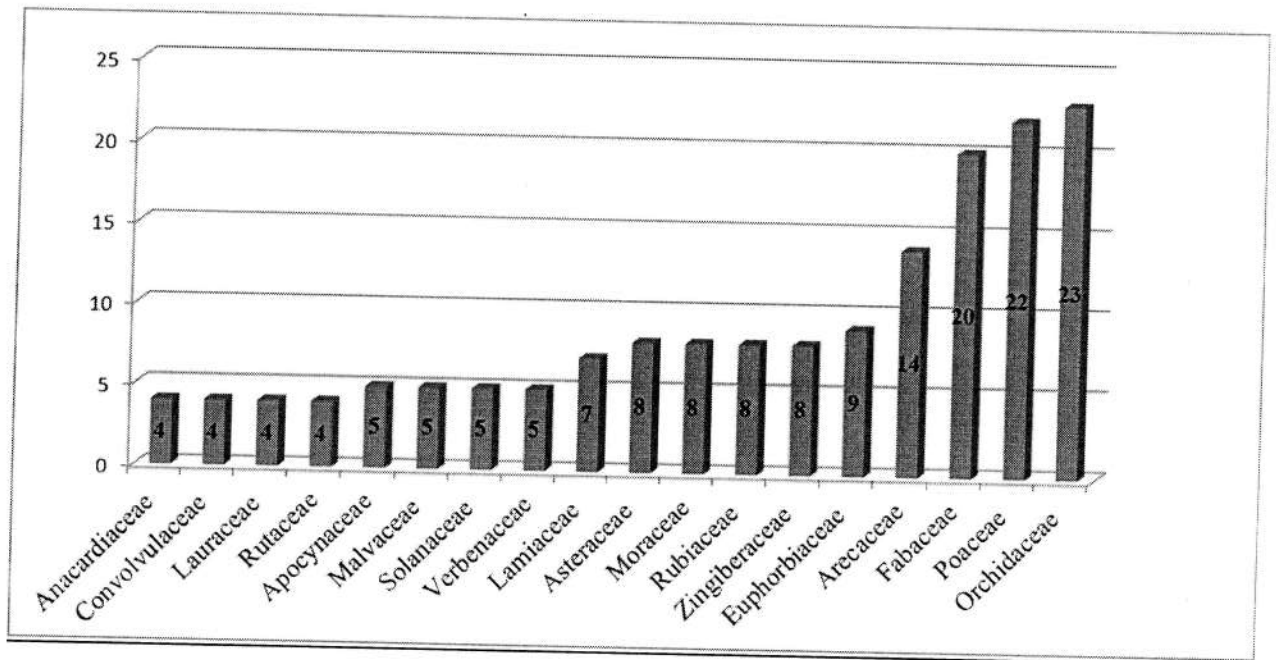


Figure 3: Chart showing dominant Family with representing species.

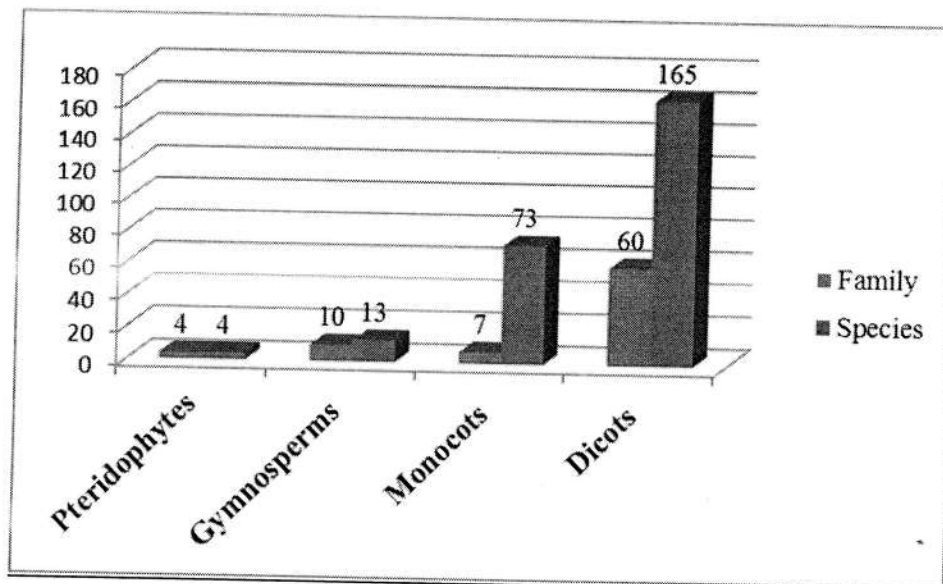


Figure 4: Chart showing different groups of plants with number of families

DETAILED LIST OF PLANT SPECIES RECORDED FROM TU CAMPUS
DURING 2014-2016 UNDER TEZPUR UNIVERSITY BIODIVERSITY
PROJECT

✓ **TREE**

Sl. No.	vernacular name (Assamese)	Scientific name	Family
1.	Acacia	<i>Acacia crassicarpa</i> A.Cunn.ex Benth.	Fabaceae
2.	Ku sandan	<i>Adenantha pavonina</i> L.	Fabaceae
3.	Bel	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corr.	Rutaceae
4.	Sou Siris	<i>Albizia chinensis</i> (Osbeck) Merr.	Fabaceae
5.	Sirish	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i> (L.)Benth.	Fabaceae
6.	Sirish	<i>Albizia procera</i> (Roxb.)Benth.	Fabaceae
7.	Sationa	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.)R. Br.	Apocynaceae
8.	Kajubadam	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	Anacardiaceae
9.	Kodom	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i> (Roxb.)Miq.	Rubiaceae
10.	Sasi (Agarwood)	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> Lamk.	Thymelaeaceae
11.	Christmas tree	<i>Araucaria cookii</i> R. Br. ex D. Don.	Araucariaceae
12.	Kothal	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.	Moraceae
13.	Dewa/bohot	<i>Artocarpus lacucha</i> Hom.	Moraceae
14.	Kordoi	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L.	Oxalidaceae
15.	Mohanim	<i>Azardirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Rutaceae
16.	Leteku	<i>Baccaurea sapida</i> (Roxb.) Muell.Arg.	Euphorbiaceae
17.	Ronga kanchan-	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.	Fabaceae
18.	Boga Kanchan-	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L.	Fabaceae
19.	Uriam	<i>Bischofia javanica</i> Bl.	Euphorbiaceae
20.	Sendur	<i>Bixa orellana</i> L.	Bixaceae
21.	Simalu	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Fabaceae
22.	Dhuna	<i>Boswellia Serrata</i> Roxb. ex Colebr.	Burseraceae
23.	Kuhir	<i>Bridelia retusa</i> (L.) A. Juss.	Euphorbiaceae
24.	Palas	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub.	Fabaceae
25.	Saah (Tea)	<i>Camellia sinensis</i> (L.O.) Kuntze	Theaceae
26.	Yellow Cassia	<i>Cassia biflora</i> L.	Fabaceae
27.	Sonaru	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Fabaceae
28.	Radhachura	<i>Cassia javanika</i> L.	Fabaceae

29.	Bogipoma	<i>Cedrela toona</i> Roxb.ex Willd.var. <i>australis</i> (F.Muell.)C.DC.	Meliaceae
30.	Tejpat (Bay Leaf)	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> (Hamilt) Nees et Brem.	Lauraceae
31.	Dalchini	<i>Cinnamomum verum</i> J. Presl	Lauraceae
32.	Coffee	<i>Coffea arabica</i> L.	Rubiaceae
33.	Sisu	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae
34.	Krishnachura	<i>Delonix regia</i> (Boj.ex Hook.)Raf.	Fabaceae
35.	Ow-tenga	<i>Dillenia indica</i> L.	Dilleniaceae
36.	Jalpai	<i>Elaeocarpus floribundus</i> Blume	Elaeocarpaceae
37.	Rudrakh	<i>Elaeocarpus ganitrus</i> Roxb. ex G.Don.	Elaeocarpaceae
38.	Amlokhi	<i>Emblica officinalis</i> Geartn.	Euphorbiaceae
39.	Rakta madar	<i>Erythrina indica</i> Lam.	Fabaceae
40.	Bor-goch	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae
41.	Atha bor	<i>Ficus elastica</i> Roxb.	Moraceae
42.	Jagya Dimaru	<i>Ficus glomerata</i> Roxb.	Moraceae
43.	Dimaru	<i>Ficus hirta</i> Bahl.	Moraceae
44.	Ahot	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae
45.	Kuji Thekera	<i>Garcinia cowa</i> Roxb.ex DC	Clusiaceae
46.	Bor Thekera	<i>Garcinia pedunculata</i> Roxb.	Clusiaceae
47.	Gomari	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb. Ex Sm.	Verbenaceae
48.	Silver Oak tree	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> A.Cunn. ex R.Br.	Proteaceae
49.	Robor(Rubber)	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> (Willd. ex A.Juss.) Mull.Arg.	Euphorbiaceae
50.	Ajar	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> (L.)Pers.	Lythraceae
51.	Jia/Jigar	<i>Lanea coromandelica</i> (Houtt.) Merr.	Anacardiaceae
52.	Soalu	<i>Litsea monopetala</i> (Roxb.) Pers.	Lauraceae
53.	Pokabandha	<i>Macaranga denticulata</i> (Blume) Mull. Arg.	Euphorbiaceae
54.	Aam	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae
55.	Ghora-neem	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	Meliaceae
56.	Nahor	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> L.	Calophyllaceae
57.	Titasopa	<i>Michelia champaca</i> L.	Magnoliaceae
58.	Bokul	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L.	Sapotaceae
59.	Sajina	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Moringaceae
60.	Kamini Kanchan	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> L.	Rutaceae
61.	Jaifol(Nutmeg)	<i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt.	Myristicaceae

62.	Vatkgila/Tokuna	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (L.) Kurz	Bignoniaceae
63.	Khaura goch	<i>Pajanelia longifolia</i> (Willd.)Schum.	Bignoniaceae
64.	Yellow Gul Mohar	<i>Peltophorum inerme</i> (Roxb.) Naves ex Fernandez-Villar	Fabaceae
65.	Madhuri aam	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Myrtaceae
66.	Bonsom	<i>Phoebe goalparensis</i> Hutch.	Lauraceae
67.	Rakta Chandan	<i>Pterocarpus santlalinus</i> L.f.	Palilionaceae
68.	Naspoti (Pear)	<i>Pyrus communis</i> L.	Rosaceae
69.	Aapel (Apple)	<i>Pyrus malus</i> L.	Rosaceae
70.	Bilati sirish /Rain tree	<i>Samanea saman</i> (Jecq.)Merr.	Fabaceae
71.	Boga Chandan	<i>Santalum album</i> L.	Santalaceae
72.	Saal	<i>Shorea robusta</i> Gaertn.	Dipterocarpaceae
73.	Amora	<i>Spondius pinnata</i> (L.f.) Kurz.	Anacardiaceae
74.	Udal	<i>Sterculia villosa</i> Roxb.	Malvaceae
75.	Kharua	<i>Streblus asper</i> Lour.	Moraceae
76.	Kala-jamu	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels.	Myrtaceae
77.	Teteli (Tamarind)	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Fabaceae
78.	Segun	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f.	Verbenaceae
79.	Arjun	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Roth.	Combretaceae
80.	Silikha	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> (Gaertn.) Tetz.	Combretaceae
81.	Halakh	<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i> Van Heurck & Müll. Arg.	Combretaceae
82.	Bogori	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.	Rhamnaceae
83.	Robab tenga	<i>Citrus decumana</i> L	Rutaceae
84.	Sewali	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> L.	Oleaceae
85.	Lemon Bay Rum	<i>Pimenta racemosa</i> (Mill.) J.W.Moore	Myrtaceae
86.	Ashok	<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb)de Willde	Caesalpiniaceae
87.	Karabi	<i>Cascabela thevetia</i> (L.) Lippold	Apocynaceae

SHRUBS

Sl no	Vern name	Botanical name	Family
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1.	Kosturi vendi	<i>Abelmoschus manihot</i> (L.) Medik.	Malvaceae
2.	Nephaphu	<i>Chlerodendron kolebrookianum</i> Walp.	Verbenaceae
3.	Duranta	<i>Duranta erecta</i> L.	Verbenaceae
4.	Elachi	<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> (L.) Maton	Zingiberaceae
5.	Makhioti	<i>Flemingia strobilifera</i> (L.)W.T. Aiton.	Fabaceae
6.	Tagar	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> J.Ellis.	Rubiaceae
7.	Rose of Sharon	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> L.	Malvaceae
8.	Joba	<i>Hibiscus rosa-synansia</i> L.	Malvaceae
9.	Kutaj	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> Wall.	Apocynaceae
10.	Rangun	<i>Ixora coccinea</i> L.	Rubiaceae
11.	Juniperus	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> L.	Cupressaceae
12.	May flower (White)	<i>Lagerstroemia Indica</i> (L.)Pers.	Lythraceae
13.	Chengamora	<i>Lasia spinosa</i> (L.).Thw.	Araceae
14.	Jetuka(Henna)	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Lythraceae
15.	Mussaenda(Dark Pink)	<i>Mussaenda erythrophylla</i> Schum. & Thonn.	Rubiaceae
16.	Mussaenda (dark red)	<i>Mussaenda erythrophylla</i> Schum. & Thonn.	Rubiaceae
17.	Mussaenda (White)	<i>Mussaenda phillipica</i> A.Rich. var. <i>aurora</i> Sult.	Rubiaceae
18.	Tita Phul	<i>Phlogacanthus thrysiformis</i> (Harsdow.) Mabb	Acanthaceae
19.	Ronga Bahak	<i>Phlogacanthus tubiflorus</i> Nees.	Acanthaceae
20.	Bhui Amlokhi	<i>Phyllanthus fraternus</i> Webste	Euphorbiaceae
21.	Kopal phuta	<i>Physalis minima</i> L.	Solanaceae

22.	Sarpagandha	<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Benth. ex Kurz	Apocynaceae
23.	Era	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae
24.	Thuja	<i>Thuja orientalis</i> L.	Cupressaceae
25.	Pachatia	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Verbenaceae
26.	Arsagandha	<i>Withania somnifera</i> Dun.	Solanaceae
27.	Tarua Kadam	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> (L.) Willd.	Mimosaceae
28.	Atlas	<i>Annona reticulata</i> L.	Annonaceae
29.	Akon	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) R.Br.	Asclepiadaceae
30.	Dhatura	<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.	Solanaceae
31.	Dalim	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Puniaceae
32.	Bokphul	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> Benth.	Papilionaceae
33.	Kathana	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i> (L.) R.Br. ex Roem. & Schult.	Apocynaceae

✓ CLIMBERS

Sl no.	Vern name	Botanical name	Family
1.	Nagar lota /Amor lota	<i>Mikania micrantha</i> Kunth	Asteraceae
2.	Kunjalata	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i> L.	Convolvulaceae
3.		<i>Ipomoea obscura</i> (L.) Ker Gawl.	Convolvulaceae
4.		<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i> L.	Convolvulaceae
5.		<i>Ipomoea pes-tigridis</i> L.	Convolvulaceae
6.	Rabon nari	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	Cuscutaceae
7.	Vedailota	<i>Paederia foetida</i> L.	Rubiaceae
8.	Pan	<i>Piper betel</i> Blanco	Piperaceae
9.	Jaluk	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	Piperaceae
10.	Kagojphul/Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> Willd.	Nyctaginaceae
11.	Harjora	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	Vitaceae
12.	Aporajita	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	Fabaceae

13.	Satamul	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Asperagaceae
14.	Saguni lota	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers	Menispermaceae
15.	Pui Sak	<i>Basella alba</i> L.	Basellaceae

✓ **HERBS AND GRASSES**

Sl no.	Vern name	Botanical name	Family
1.	Boss	<i>Acorus calamus</i> L.	Araceae
2.		<i>Alloteropsis cimicina</i> (L.) Stapf	Poaceae
3.		<i>Cyperus alternifolius</i> L.	Cyperaceae
4.	Bon kopahi /kopahi bon	<i>Anaphalis subdecurrens</i> (DC.) Gamble	Asteraceae
5.	Torboura	<i>Rumex crispus</i> L.	Polygonaceae
6.	Bor Elachi	<i>Aframomum melegueta</i> (Rose) K.Sohum	Zingiberaceae
7.	Salkunwari	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i> Mill.,	Liliaceae
8.	Tora	<i>Alpinia nigra</i> (Gaertn.) Burt	Zingiberaceae
9.	Kata Khutura	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	Armaranthaceae
10.	Moran Elachi	<i>Amomum aromaticum</i> Roxb.	Zingiberaceae
11.	Kalmegh	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm. f.) Wall. ex Nees	Acanthaceae
12.	-----	<i>Apluda mutica</i> L.	Poaceae
13.	Carpet grass	<i>Axonopus compressus</i> (Sw.) Beauv Vern.	Poaceae
14.	Brahmi sak	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> (L.) Penn	Scrophulariaceae
15.	Punanouba	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	Nyctaginaceae
16.	Bor Manimuni	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.)Urban	Apiaceae
17.	Bon guti	<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i> (Retz.) Trin.	Poaceae
18.	Dhopattita	<i>Clerodendrum infortunatum</i> L.	Lamiaceae
19.	Halodhi (Turmeric)	<i>Curcuma domestica</i> Valet.	Zingiberaceae
20.	Chitronala	<i>Cymbopogon nardus</i> (L.) Rendle	Poaceae
21.	Dubori bon	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	Poaceae
22.	Murphola bon	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Cyperaceae
23.	Aegyptian grass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> (L.) Willd.	Poaceae
24.	Sira-bon	<i>Digitaria setigera</i> Roth apud R. & S. Vern.	Poaceae
25.	Kehraj	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> L.	Asteraceae

26.	Indian goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i> (Linn.) Gaetn	Poaceae
27.	Helachi sak	<i>Enhydra fluctuans</i> Lour.	Asteraceae
28.	Gakhiroti	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae
29.	Gonchana	<i>Homalomena aromatica</i> (Roxb.) Schott	Araceae
30.	Machundari	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> Thunb	Saururaceae
31.	Saru Manimuni	<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i> Lamk.	Apiaceae
32.	Ulu kher/son kher	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (L.) Beauv	Poaceae
33.	Gathion	<i>Kaempferia galanga</i> L.	Zingiberaceae
34.	Durum	<i>Leucas aspera</i> (Willd.) Link	Lamiaceae
35.	Durun	<i>Leucas plukenetii</i> (Roth) Sprang.	Lamiaceae
36.	Kasidororia	<i>Lindernia crustacea</i> (L.) F.Muell.	Scrophulariaceae
37.	Podina	<i>Mentha viridis</i> L	Lamiaceae
38.	Bon Tulsi	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	Lamiaceae
39.	Tulsi	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L.	Lamiaceae
40.	Tengechi Tenga	<i>Oxalis debilis</i> H.B.K.	Oxalidaceae
41.	Tengechi Tenga	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Oxalidaceae
42.	Lokosa-bon	<i>Paspalum longifolium</i> Roxb.	Poaceae
43.	Shinga Bon	<i>Plantago erosa</i> Wall.	Plantaginaceae
44.	Isobgul	<i>Plantago ovata</i> Forsk	Plantaginaceae
45.	Agyachit	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.	Plumbaginaceae
46.	Patchouli	<i>Pogostemon cablin</i>	Lamiaceae
47.	Madhukhuleng	<i>Polygonum microcephalum</i> D.Don	Polygonaceae
48.	Kohua	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> L.	Poaceae
49.	Mitha pat	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L.	Plantaginaceae
50.	Konidhan	<i>Setaria glauca</i> (L.) P.Beauv.	Poaceae
51.	Nogahabi, Naginipat	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i> (Koen) Stapf	Poaceae
52.	Sonborial	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> L.	Malvaceae
53.	Loskosi	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	Solanaceae
54.	Vekuri tita	<i>Solanum viarum</i> Dunal	Solanaceae
55.	Parbati Sak/ Khuhani Bon	<i>Spilanthes paniculata</i> Wall. Ex DC.	Asteraceae
56.	Chirata Tita	<i>Swertia chirayita</i> (Rox. Ex Flammig) Karsten.	Gentianaceae
57.		<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Asteraceae
58.	Bhringraj	<i>Wedelia chinensis</i> Merr.	Asteraceae
59.	Aada (Ginger)	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc.	Zingiberaceae

60.	Barahu	<i>Zingiber zerumbet</i> (L.)J.E.Smith	Zingiberaceae
61.	Gondhoa bon	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (L.) R.M.King & H.Rob.	Asteraceae

✓ **BAMBOO**

SL.No	Vernacular Name	Botanical Name	Family
1.	Bhaluka Baah	<i>Bambusa balcooa</i> Roxb.	Poaceae
2.	Kataha/ Kota/Ketua Baah	<i>Bambusa bambos</i> (L.)Vos [<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> (Retz.)Willd.]	Poaceae
3.	Bijuli Baah	<i>Bambusa pallida</i> Munro.	Poaceae
4.	Jati Baah	<i>Bambusa tulda</i> Roxb.	Poaceae
5.	Budhabeli Baah	<i>Bambusa ventricosa</i> McClure	Poaceae
6.	Kalachi Baah	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> forma <i>wamini</i> (Brandis)Wen	Poaceae
7.	Sonali/ Halodhiya Baah	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> var. <i>vittata</i> A.C.Riviere	Poaceae
8.	Pahariya Jati Baah	<i>Oxytenanthera parvifolia</i> Brandis ex Gamble	Poaceae

✓ **PALM**

	Vernacular/ Local Name	Common Name	Family	Botanical name
1.	Momai Tamul	Areca Palm	Areaceae	<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i> <i>H.Wendl.</i>

2.	Bottle palm		Arecaceae	<i>Hyophorbe lagenicaulis</i> (L.H. Bailey) H.E.Moore
3.	Triangular Palm		Arecaceae	<i>Dypsis decaryi</i> (Jum.) Beentje & J.Dransf.
4.	Royal palm		Arecaceae	<i>Roystonea regia</i> (Kunth.) O.F. Cook.
5.	Chinese palm		Arecaceae	<i>Livistona chinensis</i> (Jacq.) R.Br. ex Mart.
6.	Rhapis palm		Arecaceae	<i>Rhapis excelsa</i> (Thunb.) Henry
7.	Khejur	Phoenix palm	Arecaceae	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L.
8.	Beetal nut		Arecaceae	<i>Areca catechu</i> L.
9.	Narikol	Coconut	Arecaceae	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.
10.	Tokou		Arecaceae	<i>Livistona jenkinsiana</i> Griff.
11.	Fishtail palm		Arecaceae	<i>Caryota urens</i> L.
12.	Foxtail Palm		Arecaceae	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i> A.K.Irvine
13.	Kentia palm		Arecaceae	<i>Howea forsteriana</i> (F.Muell.) Becc.
14.	Taal		Arecaceae	<i>Borassus flabelifer</i> L.

✓ GYMNOSPERMS


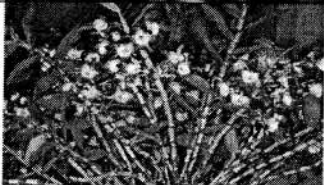
Sl No	Botanical Name	Family
1.	<i>Agathis robusta</i> (C.Moore ex F.Muell.) F.M.Bailey	<i>Araucariaceae</i>
2.	<i>Cephalotaxus mannii</i> Hook.f.	Cephalotaxaceae (VU)
3.	<i>Cycas revoluta</i> Thunb.	Cycadaceae (EN)
4.	<i>Dioon spinulosum</i> Dyer ex Eichl.	Zamiaceae (EN)
5.	<i>Gnetum gnemon</i> L.	Gnetaceae
6.	<i>Pinus wallichiana</i> A.B.Jacks.	Pinaceae
7.	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> (Thunb.)	Podocarpaceae




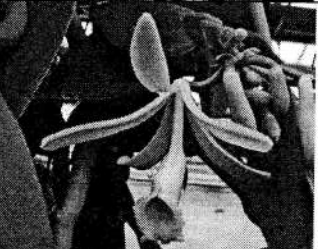



	Sweet	
8.	<i>Taxus baccata</i> L.	Taxaceae
9.	<i>Zamia furfuracea</i> L.f. ex Aiton	Zamiaceae (EN)
10.	<i>Zamia portoricensis</i> Urb.	Zamiaceae (EN)

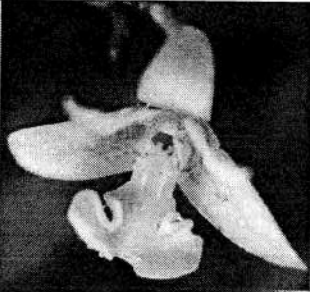




✓ FERNS

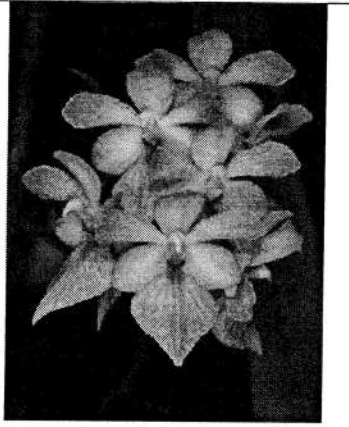
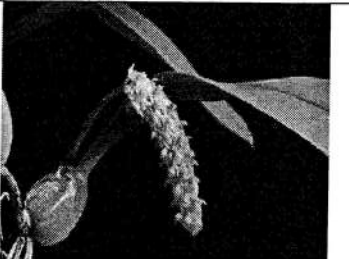


SL. No	Vernacular Name	Botanical Name	Family
1.	Dhekia	<i>Drynaria quercifolia</i> (L.)J. Sm.	Drynariaceae
2.	Dhelia sak	<i>Diplazium esculentum</i> (Retz.) Sw.	Athyriaceae
3.	Bih dhekia	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i> (A. Gray) Schott	Thelypteridaceae
4.		<i>Microsorium pteropus</i> (Blume) Copel.	Polipodiaceae

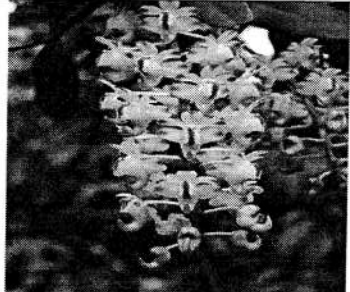

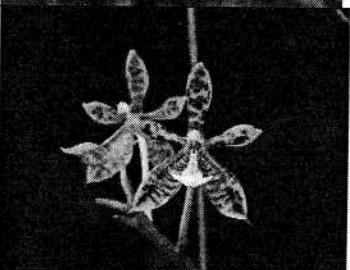


✓ ORCHIDS

SN	Botanical Name Family : Orchidaceae	Image
1.	<i>Phaius tankervilleae</i> (Banks) Blume	
2.	<i>Dendrobium nobile</i> Lindl.	

3.	<i>Dendrobium aphyllum</i> (Roxb.) C.E.C.Fisch.	
4.	<i>Dendrobium moschatum</i> (Buch.-Ham.) Sw.	
5.	<i>Dendrobium fimbriatum</i> Hook.	
6.	<i>Vanilla planifolia</i> Jacks. ex Andrews	
7.	<i>Pholidota imbricata</i> (Roxb.) Lindl.	
8.	<i>Pholidota articulata</i> Lindl.	
9.	<i>Eria flava</i> Lindl.	

10.	<i>Flickingeria fugax</i> (Rchb.f.) Seidenf.	
11.	<i>Agrostophyllum planicaule</i> (Wall. ex Lindl.) Rchb.f.	
12.	<i>Cymbidium aloifolium</i> (L.) Sw.	
13.	<i>Acampe rigida</i> (Buch.- Ham. ex Sm.) P.F. Hunt	
14.	<i>Acampe papillosa</i> (Lindl.) Lindl.	

15.	<i>Aerides williamsii</i> R. Warner	
16.	<i>Bulbophyllum careyanum</i> (Hook.) Spreng.	
17.	<i>Papilionanthe teres</i> (Roxb.) Schltr.	
18.	<i>Rhynchostylis retusa</i> (L.) Blume	

19.	<i>Aerides odoratum</i> Reinw. ex Blume	
20.	<i>Arundina graminifolia</i> (D.Don) Hochr.	
21.	<i>Phalaenopsis mannii</i> Rchb.f.	
22.	<i>Vanda coerulea</i> Griff. Ex Lindl.	
23.	<i>Spathoglottis plicata</i> Blume	

Sl. No.	Scientific name/ Family/ Common name/ Vernacular name/ Use
1.	<p><i>Acacia crassicarpa</i> A.Cunn. ex Benth. Family : Fabaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Acacia Use: The gum, roots, leaves, bark, pods and seeds have been used by aboriginal Australians in decoction, poultice, tonics or inhalations for the treatment of a variety of ailments including diarrhoea, dysentery, sore eyes, colds, sore eyes and skin conditions. The sapwood is pale yellowish-brown and the heartwood golden-brown. The wood is strong and durable. It is used for construction, furniture, flooring, board and boat building. It appears suitable for pulping, but more study is required to confirm this use.</p>
2.	<p><i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> L. Family : Fabaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Ku sandan Use: Planted as a shade and ornamental tree. The tree is a natural pioneer. With its fast rate of growth and ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen, it can be used for land reclamation and to re-establish woodland. The spreading crown of light, feathery foliage offers attractive shade and the tree is often planted for shade in coffee, clove and rubber plantations. The wood burns readily, producing significant heat, and is used in both above- and below-ground ovens. The wood yields very good charcoal.</p>
3.	<p><i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corr. Family : Rutaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Bel Use: A very highly medicinal plant. Different parts are used for different health conditions. Problems of the female reproductive system like Leucorrhoea, menstrual irregularities, vaginal hemorrhages etc. are also relieved with the use of <i>Bilva</i> along with other herbs. It also balances pitta related disorders in the body, effective in managing ulcers and infections. The ripe fruit has laxative properties and it also helps to treat constipation. Unripe fruit is also very effective in treating dysentery, diarrhoea and other gastro intestinal disorders.</p>
4.	<p><i>Albizia chinensis</i> (Osbeck) Merr. Family : Fabaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Sou Siris Use: It has an extensive root system and is planted for slope stabilization. As a fast growing, nitrogen-fixing tree legume, it is planted for soil improvement and remains important in the reforestation of degraded land. It is planted as a pioneer species in northern Thailand in reforestation</p>

	projects to restore native woodland - it is planted in degraded woodland and open areas in a mix with various other species that all have the ability to grow fast; produce dense, weed-suppressing crowns; and attract seed-dispersing wildlife, particularly birds and bats. Used as a shade tree and weed suppressor in tea and coffee plantations..
5.	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (L.)Benth. Family : Fabaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Siris Use: Used for amenity planting, wind-breaks, fire-breaks and the rehabilitation of eroded and degraded soils. It is occasionally planted as a shade tree in tea and coffee. Also planted for fuel-wood and gives excellent charcoal.
6.	<i>Albizia procera</i> (Roxb.)Benth. Family : Fabaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Siris Use: Used for amenity planting, wind-breaks, fire-breaks and the rehabilitation of eroded and degraded soils. It is occasionally planted as a shade tree in tea and coffee. Also planted for fuel-wood and gives excellent charcoal.
7.	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.)R. Br. Family : Apocynaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Sationa Use: The ripe fruits of the plant are used in syphilis and epilepsy. The milky juice has been applied to treat ulcers,bark is used in Ayurvedic medicine to treat fever, malaria, troubles in digestion, tumors, ulcers, asthma.
8.	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L. Family : Anacardiaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Kajubadam Use: Good healthy fruit. Very popular dry fruit.
9.	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i> (Roxb.)Miq. Family : Rubiaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Kodom Use: Leaves—astrigent. The Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India indicates the use of dried stembark in disorders of female genital tract and bleeding disorders. The dried bark contains alkaloids, steroids, reducing sugars and also tannins (4.52%). The ether-soluble alkaloid of the bark shows antibacterial activity.
10.	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> Lamk. Family : Thymelaeaceae

	<p>Common name/ Vernacular name : Sasi (Agarwood) Use: Economically very important plant. It is the major source of agarwood, a resinous heartwood, used for perfume and incense.</p>
11.	<p><i>Araucaria cookii</i> R. Br. ex D. Don. Family : Araucariaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Christmas tree Use: Garden plant used for beatification.</p>
12.	<p><i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam. Family : Fabaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Kothal Use: A very healthy and popular fruit as well as very good timber.</p>
13.	<p><i>Artocarpus lacucha</i> Hom. Family : Moraceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Dewa/bohot Use: Fruits are extremely eaten by monkey and other animals.</p>
14.	<p><i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L. Family : Oxalidaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Star fruit/ Kordo Use: Star fruit contains good quantities of vitamin-C. Vitamin C is a powerful natural antioxidant. 100 g of fresh fruit provides 34.7 mg or 57% of daily-required levels of vitamin C. In general, consumption of fruits rich in vitamin C helps the human body develop resistance against infectious agents and scavenge harmful, pro-inflammatory free radicals from the body.</p> <p>It is also rich in antioxidant phyto-nutrient polyphenolic flavonoids. Some of the important flavonoids present are quercetin, epicatechin, and gallic acid. Treated as one of the high valued ethnomedicinal plants.</p>
15.	<p><i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss. Family : Rutaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Margosa Tree/ Mohanim Use: A very high valued medicinal plants. All parts of Neem tree used as anthelmintic, anti-fungal, anti-diabetic, antibacterial, antiviral, contraceptive and sedative. Neem tree is used in many medicinal treatment like skin diseases, healthy hair, improve liver function, detoxify the blood, Pest and disease control, fever reduction, dental treatments, cough, asthma, ulcers, piles, intestinal worms, urinary diseases etc.</p>
16.	<p><i>Baccaurea sapida</i> (Roxb.) Muell.Arg. Family : Euphorbiaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Leteku</p>

	Use: A very good fruit
17.	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L. Family : Fabaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Ronga kanchan Use: Ethno-botanically important plant and a good avenue plant.
18.	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L. Family : Fabaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Boga Kanchan Use: Ethno-botanically important plant and a good avenue plant.
19.	<i>Bischofia javanica</i> Bl. Family : Euphorbiaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Uriam Use: Ethno-botanically important plant. The tree is used for reforestation and is often intercropped in traditional agriculture. In India, it is considered to be an excellent shade tree in coffee and cardamom plantations.
20.	<i>Bixa orellana</i> L. Family : Bixaceae Common name/ Vernacular name: Lipstick tree/Sendur Use: A shrub or small tree originating from the tropical region of the Americas. North, Central and South American. The pulp of the fruit yields a bright red dye, which has long been used both as a body paint and dye stuff for textiles or food. Indigenous people still use the pulp for 'cosmetic purposes', as hair dye or lip stick, hence the English common name 'Lipstick tree'.
21.	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L. Family : Malvaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Red silk-cotton/ Simalu Use: A very common cotton yielding plants. The roots are sweet, cooling, stimulant, restorative, astringent, alternative, demulcent, emetic and tonic. It is used in the treatment of diarrhea, dysentery, menorrhagia, styptic and for wounds. The gum is cooling, astringent, stimulant, tonic and demulcent in nature. It is useful in dysentery, hemoptysis, pulmonary tuberculosis, influenza, burning sensation, menorrhagia and enteritis. Bark is mucilaginous, demulcent, emetic and tonic. Used for healing wounds and to stop bleeding. Flowers are astringent and good for skin troubles and haemorrhoids. Seeds are useful in treating gonorrhoea and chronic cystitis.
22.	<i>Boswellia Serrata</i> Roxb. ex Colebr. Family : Burseraceae

	<p>Common name/ Vernacular name : Dhuna Use: Gum resin Commonly used in all households for smoking. Gum resin extract used for medicinal purposes related to systemic and topical inflammation. In Ayurveda, this herb is known as Salai guggal.</p>
23.	<p><i>Bridelia retusa (L.) A. Juss.</i> Family : Euphorbiaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Kuhir Use: High valued ethno medicinal plants.</p>
24.	<p><i>Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub.</i> Family : Fabaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Palas Use: High valued ethno medicinal plants and very popular plants used in different traditional rituals in Assam.</p>
25.	<p><i>Camellia sinensis (L.O.) Kuntze</i> Family : Theaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Tea tree/ Saah Use: Very high valued Economically important plant. Leaves are used as Tea.</p>
26.	<p><i>Cassia biflora L.</i> Family : Fabaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Yellow Cassia Use: Avenue plants.</p>
27.	<p><i>Cassia fistula L.</i> Family : Fabaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Golden shower/ Sonaru Use: High valued ethno medicinal plants. Highly planted as avenue plants.</p>
28.	<p><i>Cassia javanika L.</i> Family : Fabaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Radhachura Use: Common and very popular avenue plants.</p>
29.	<p><i>Cedrela toona Roxb.ex Willd.var. australis (F.Muell.)C.DC.</i> Family : Meliaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Bogipoma Use: A good timber.</p>
30.	<p><i>Cinnamomum tamala (Hamilt) Nees et Brem.</i> Family : Lauraceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Bay Leaf /Tezpat Use: Very high valued Economically important plant . A medicinal tree. Leaves are used as common spice.</p>

31.	<p><i>Cinnamomum verum</i> J. Presl Family : Lauraceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Dalchini Use: Very high valued Economically important plant . A medicinal tree. Leaves are used as common spice.</p>
32.	<p><i>Coffea arabica</i> L. Family : Rubiaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Coffee Use: Very high valued Economically important plant. Seeds are used as Coffee beverage worldwide.</p>
33.	<p><i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb. Family : Fabaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Sisoo Use: An excellent timber tree.</p>
34.	<p><i>Delonix regia</i> (Boj.ex Hook.)Raf. Family : Fabaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Krishnachura Use: Common and very popular avenue plants.</p>
35.	<p><i>Dillenia indica</i> L. Family : Dilleniaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Elephant apple/ Ow-tenga Use: Highly used as ethno medicine. Commonly used in hair therapy. Economically important plant. Favorite food of elephant.</p>
36.	<p><i>Elaeocarpus floribundus</i> Blume Family : Elaeocarpaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Jalphai Use: A good timber. Economically important plant as well as ethno-medicinally important. Fruits are very popular for pickle.</p>
37.	<p><i>Elaeocarpus ganitrus</i> Roxb. ex G.Don. Family : Elaeocarpaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Rudrakh Use: Economic as well as ethno-medicinal plant. Seeds are commonly used in rituals in India.</p>
38.	<p><i>Emblica officinalis</i> Geartn. Family : Euphorbiaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Emblica/ Amlokhi Use: Emblica exhibits strong antioxidant activity. It is one of the most important plants in the traditional Ayurvedic medical system. A high</p>

	valued economically important plant.
39.	<i>Erythrina indica</i> Lam. Family : Fabaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Indian coral tree/ Rakta madar Use: An important medicinal plant.
40.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L. Family : Moraceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Bor-goch Use: Fruits are common food of birds. A very popular plants used in rituals.
41.	<i>Ficus elastica</i> Roxb. Family : Moraceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Atha bor Use: Fruits are common food of birds. A very popular avenue plants as well as indoor plants.
42.	<i>Ficus glomerata</i> Roxb. Family : Moraceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Jagya Dimaru Use: An ethno medicinally important plant. Fruits are eaten by human also good food of birds.
43.	<i>Ficus hirta</i> Bahl. Family : Moraceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Mou Dimaru Use: An ethno medicinally important plant. Fruits are eaten by human also good food of birds.
44.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L. Family : Moraceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Ahot Use: Very common avenue tree. Highly religious.
45.	<i>Garcinia cowa</i> Roxb.ex DC Family : Clusiaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Kuji Thekera Use: High valued medicinal plants. Endemic to NE India.
46.	<i>Garcinia pedunculata</i> Roxb. Family : Clusiaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Bor Thekera Use: High valued medicinal plants. Endemic to NE India.
47.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb. Ex Sm.

	<p>Family : Verbenaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Gomari Use: A very good timber.</p>
48.	<p><i>Grevillea robusta</i> A.Cunn. ex R.Br. Family : Proteaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Silver Oak tree Use: Commonly planted as a shade tree or street tree in tropical and subtropical areas. Its timber is used for making furniture, and in Sri Lanka and East Africa the tree is planted as a fuel wood species.</p>
49.	<p><i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> (Willd. ex A.Juss.) Mull.Arg. Family : Euphorbiaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Robor(Rubber) Use: The latex of this plant is the main source of Natural rubber. The plant is having very high economic importance globally.</p>
50.	<p><i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> (L.)Pers. Family : Lythraceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Pride of India/ Queen's crape-myrtle/ Ajar Use: Mostly grown in South East Asia, India and the Philippines. It is also widely cultivated as an ornamental plant in tropical and subtropical areas. The leaves are used widely in the Philippines, Taiwan, and Japan as a tea preparation.</p>
51.	<p><i>Lannea coromandelica</i> (Houtt.) Merr. Family : Anacardiaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Indian Ash Tree /Jia / Jigar Use: Young leaves are eaten as vegetable. Bark is used in different medicine.</p>
52.	<p><i>Litsea monopetala</i> (Roxb.) Pers. Family : Lauraceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Soalu Use: Used as timber. The seed core contains oil and is used for industrial oil. Leaves are used for growing muga silkworm and as cattle fodder.</p>
53.	<p><i>Macaranga denticulata</i> (Blume) Mull. Arg. Family : Euphorbiaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Pokabandha Use: Medicinally important.</p>
54.	<p><i>Mangifera indica</i> L. Family : Anacardiaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Mango/ Aam</p>

	Use: Called as the king of fruit. A very high valued commercially important plant.
55.	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L. Family : Meliaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : chinaberry tree, Pride of India / Ghora-neem Use: High valued Medicinal Plant and a good timber.
56.	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> L. Family : Calophyllaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Indian rose chestnut, Cobra's saffron/ Nahor Use: Medicinally important as well as avenue plant.
57.	<i>Michelia champaca</i> L. Family : Magnoliaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Champak/ Titasopa Use: A very high valued timber. Commercially very important.
58.	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L. Family : Sapotaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Bullet wood tree/ Bokul Use: Good Timber and medicinal plant. Fruits are eaten directly.
59.	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam. Family : Moringaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Sajina Use: Medicinal Tree. Commercially important.
60.	<i>Murraya exotica</i> L. Family : Rutaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Pora amlokhi Use: Medicinal Tree. Ethnobotanically important.
61.	<i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt. Family : Myristicaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Nutmeg / Jaifol Use: High valued medicinal plant. Commercially important.
62.	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (L.) Kurz Family : Bignoniaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Vatkgila/Tokuna Use: High valued medicinal plant.
63.	<i>Pajanelia longifolia</i> (Willd.)Schum. Family : Bignoniaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Khaura goch

	Use: Fodder
64.	<i>Peltophorum inerme</i> (Roxb.) Naves ex Fernandez-Villar Family : Fabaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Yellow Gul Mohar Use: Avenue plant.
65.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L. Family : Myrtaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Guava/ Madhuri aam Use: Fruits commercially very important.
66.	<i>Phoebe goalparensis</i> Hutch. Family : Lauraceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Bonsom Use: Very important timber.
67.	<i>Pterocarpus santlalius</i> L.f. Family : Papilionaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Red Chandal/ Rakta Chandan Use: Commercially as well as botanically very significant. An Endangered species as per IUCN Red Data list.
68.	<i>Pyrus communis</i> L. Family : Rosaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Pear / Naspoti Use: Fruits are sold commercially.
69.	<i>Pyrus malus</i> L. Family : Rosaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Apple / Aapel Use: Fruits are sold commercially.
70.	<i>Samanea saman</i> (Jecq.)Merr. Family : Fabaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Rain tree/ Bilati sirish Use: Avenue tree.
71.	<i>Santalum album</i> L. Family : Santalaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : White Chandal/ Boga Chandan Use: Commercially as well as botanically very significant. An Endangered species as per IUCN Red Data list.
72.	<i>Shorea robusta</i> Gaertn. Family : Dipterocarpaceae

	Common name/ Vernacular name : Saal Use: Commercially very important. Very high quality timber.
73.	<i>Spondius pinnata</i> (L.f.) Kurz. Family : Anacardiaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Amora Use: Medicinally very significant. Commercially important.
74.	<i>Sterculia villosa</i> Roxb. Family : Malvaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Udal Use: Seeds and Rots are eaten and commercially sold.
75.	<i>Streblus asper</i> Lour. Family : Moraceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Kharua Use: Medicinally important. Stems are used as tooth brush by the community.
76.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels. Family : Myrtaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Jamun/ Kola-jamu Use: Fruits medicinally important. Sold commercially.
77.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L. Family : Fabaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Tamarind/ Teteli Use: Medicinally very significant. Fruits sold commercially.
78.	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f. Family : Verbenaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Segun Use: Commercially very important. A high quality timber.
79.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Roth. Family : Combretaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Arjun Use: Medicinally very very important. Bark is extremely significant for the production of different medicine.
80.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> (Gaertn.) Tetz. Family : Combretaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Silikha Use: Medicinally very very important. Fruit is extremely significant for the production of different medicine.
81.	<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i> Van Heurck & Müll. Arg.

	<p>Family : Combretaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Halakh Use: Very good timber. Commercially very important.</p>
82.	<p><i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i> Lamk. Family : Rhamnaceae Common name/ Vernacular name : Bogori Use: Fruits are used to produce pickles and eaten directly.</p>

Asst TWBS 6

Date: 27/04/16

To
The Finance Officer
TU

Sub: Submission of UC/SE of project-reg.

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above, this is to inform you that the project titled 'Documentation, collection and preservation of TU Biodiversity' funded by Tezpur University has been completed. The total sanctioned amount was Rs. 214755/- and expenditure of Rs. 138955/- has been incurred during the project.

Now, I am submitting herewith the UC/SE for the project. Therefore, you are requested to certify the UC/SE so that we can close the project.

This is for your kind perusal and necessary action please.

Thanking you

With best regards

Handwritten signature
27/04/16

Dr. Ashalata Devi
Asstt. Prof. & PI
Dept. of Env. Sc.
Encl :

1. copy of UC/SE
2. sanction letter
3. letter of Dean R&D reg. fund head.

Title of the project: documentation, collection and preservation of TU Biodiversity

Total sanctioned amount = Rs. 214755.00

Statement of Expenditure

Sl. No.	Items	Amount (Rs.) Sanctioned	Expenditure	Balance
1	Herbarium Sheets	5000.00	5000	Nil
2	Family Covers	2000.00	2000	Nil
3	Herbarium Cabinet	96000.00	60685	35315.00
4	Insect Showcase Cabinet [RI-64-01]	14062.00	4796	9266.00
5	Insect Box. [RI-61-01]	4275.00	1560	2715.00
6	Insect collecting Net [RI -69-01]	422.00	Nil	422.00
	Chemicals	25651.00	15675	9976.00
7	Glassware	24090.00	12155	11935.00
8	Equipment	33255.00	30843	2412.00
9	Other Consumables	10000.00	6241	3759.00
		214755.00	138955.00	75800.00


28/04/16

Signature of PI