

STUDY ON PLANT DIVERSITY IN SHER-E-BANGLA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

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ABSTRACT

A survey carried out to assess the plant diversity and conservation of plant genetic resources in Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Dhaka. The data were collected during May 2011 to April 2012. The total number of plants belongs to 150 families under 244 genera and 319 species respectively. Out of all plant species 19 timber species (including 13 genera and 11 families), 42 fruit plant species (28 genera 19 families), 61 medicinal plant species (55 genera and 34 families), 78 flower plant species (51 genera 27 families), 40 ornamental plant species (33 genera and 24 families), 41 vegetable plant species (30 genera 16 families), 13 spices plant species (11 genera 8 families), 6 fodder plant species (6 genera and 5 families), 5 bamboo plant species (2 genera 1 families), 3 ficus plant species (1 genus and 1 family), 2 fibre plant species (2 genus and 2 family), 10 palm plants (10 genera and 2 families), 2 rubber plants (2 genera and 1 families) have been documented. All the species, 133 were found abundantly, while 73, 31, and 85 plants species respectively were recorded frequently, occasionally and rarely in the studied area. Out of total species 119 are trees, 75 shrubs, 85 herbs, 35 climbers and 5 woody grasses in habit. Fabaceae is the largest family having many plant species. A record on the plant genetic resources of Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University have also been developed with the taxonomic ways of resources. Huge number of plant species are found as rare and threatened. Some suggestions have been made to enhance the conservation of endemic, rare and threatened wild plant genetic resources and to safeguard the plant diversity.

Keywords: plant diversity, taxonomic survey, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University

INTRODUCTION

Plant diversity is a resource, property and the characteristic of plant kingdom. Biodiversity is the foundation of life on Earth. It is crucial for the functioning of ecosystems. We depend on it for our security and health; it strongly affects our social relations and gives us freedom and choice. Bangladesh is one of the most populous countries of the world having 160 million people in its area of 1, 47,570 sq. km (BBS, 2010). Bangladesh is well known to have wide variety of plant species with enormous genetic diversity that are scattered in natural forests, villages, gardens, and jungles. Under this situation, plant resources are very important for serving food, wood, and others. But it is unfortunate that there is a loss of plant resources worldwide including Bangladesh (IUCN, 1998). Biodiversity is important in maintaining the balance of nature. It has been reported that 24 vascular plant species are threatened in Bangladesh of which 1 species is extinct/endangered, 21 species vulnerable, 1 rare, and 1 indeterminate (Hasan, 1997). Some 45 wild plant species have been threatened with extinction (Khan, 1991; Huq and Banik, 1992), and many other wild resource species are now at risk. These plant species of reduced population are facing increased rate of extinction due to a combination of many factors like demographic, natural, and genetic changes and social dysfunction (WRI, 1989). The loss of plant diversity has been a common concern of mankind and its threat in our agriculture, environment, and forest also poses long term humanity problem. Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University (SAU) is located at Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, in the heart of Dhaka city on a beautiful green campus. A survey was under taken in the "Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University" to assess the plant diversity and record information about the plant species of SAU campus.

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MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

The SAU campus is in the heart of Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh. The campus stands on 86.92 acres (35.19 ha) of picturesque land covered by green plantations. The study area was situated at 23°77'N latitude and 90°33'E longitude at an altitude of 8.6 meter above the sea level (Anon., 2004). Climate of the study area is sub-tropical where rainfall is heavy during kharif season and scanty in the rabi associated with moderately low temperature and plenty of sunshine. The campus belongs to the Agro-ecological zone of Modhupur Tract, AEZ-28 (Anon., 1988). The soil of the experimental site belongs to the general soil type, Shallow Red Brown Terrace Soils under Tejgaon Series. Top soils were clay loam in texture, olive-gray with common fine to medium distinct dark yellowish brown mottles. Soil pH ranged from 6.1-6.3 and had organic matter 1.29%. The experimental area was flat having available irrigation and drainage system and above flood level.

An exploratory taxonomic survey was conducted to ascertain the plant diversity and conservation of plant species in SAU campus under study. Data were collected during May 2011 to April 2012. The work consisted of basic methodological approaches and survey. The flora of the study area was listed and every species was identified and recorded separately. Different taxonomic books were consulted (Randhawa and Mukhopadhyay, 1986; Mukherjee and Gangulee 1964; Kurz, 1974a; Kurz, 1974b; Rashid, 1990; Khan *et al.*, 1988; Haque, 1993; Gruezo, 1995) for collection of scientific names and relevant information.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Plants of SAU campus were recorded by using a standard format. The related plant characteristics, like common name, scientific name, family, habit, uses and Presence of individual species have been recorded and classified in 13 groups according to their major uses. The groups of plants are Timber, Fruit, Medicine, Ornamental, Flower, Vegetables, Spices, Fodder, Rubber, Bamboo, Palm, Fibre and Ficus plants species. The study revealed a total of 319 plants species under 244 genera and 150 families (Table 1).

Timber Plants

A total of 17 timber yielding plant species have been recorded under 13 genera and 10 families (Table 4). Among the families Fabaceae is the largest family having 8 species under 4 genera. Annonaceae, Lythraceae, Malvaceae, Meliaceae, Myrtaceae, Rubiaceae, Verbanaceae and Vitaceae have single species each. All plant species are trees (Table 2) and 7, 6, 1 and 3 species are found as abundant, frequent, occasional and rare, respectively (Table 3).

Table 1. Total Number of families, genera and species under each group of plants

SL. No.	Plant resources	Family	Genus	Species
1	Timber	10	13	17
2	Fruit	19	28	41
3	Medicine	34	55	61
4	Flower	27	51	78
5	Ornamental	24	33	40
6	Vegetables	16	30	41
7	Spicees	8	11	13
8	Fodder	5	6	6
9	Bamboo	1	2	5
10	Ficus	1	1	3
11	Fibre	2	2	2
12	Palm	2	10	10
13	Rubber	1	2	2
	Total	150	244	319

Table 2. Plant species with their habits under each group of plants

SL. No.	Uses	Number of species					Total
		Tree	Shrub	Herb	Climber	Woody grass	
1	Timber	17	0	0	0	0	17
2	Fruit	32	7	2	0	0	41
3	Medicine	27	10	17	7	0	61
4	Flower	3	30	38	7	0	78
5	Ornamental	13	22	3	2	0	40
6	Vegetables	1	3	19	18	0	41
7	Spices	4	2	6	1	0	13
8	Fodder	6	0	0	0	0	6
9	Bamboo	0	0	0	0	5	5
10	Ficus	3	0	0	0	0	3
11	Fibre	1	1	0	0	0	2
12	Palm	10	0	0	0	0	10
13	Rubber	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total		119	75	85	35	5	319

Table 3. Plant species with their presences (distribution) under each group plants

SI. No.	Uses	Presence				Total
		Abundant	Frequent	Occasional	Rare	
1	Timber	7	6	1	3	17
2	Fruit	15	13	1	12	41
3	Medicine	21	7	5	28	61
4	Flower	36	23	8	11	78
5	Ornamental	15	10	3	12	40
6	Vegetables	29	6	4	2	41
7	Spices	2	1	6	4	13
8	Fodder	2	2	1	1	6
9	Bamboo	2	0	0	3	5
10	Ficus	0	2	0	1	3
11	Fibre	0	0	1	1	2
12	Palm	2	3	1	4	10
13	Rubber	0	0	0	2	2
Total		131	73	31	84	319

Table 4. Timber plants with their bengali name, english name, family name, genus, species, habit and presence

SI. No.	Common name (English name)	Family	Genus	Species	Habit	Presence
1	Debdaru (Mast tree)	Annonaceae	<i>Polyalthia</i>	<i>longifolia</i>	Tree	Abundant
2	Sissoo (Indian red wood)	Fabaceae	<i>Dalbergia</i>	<i>sissoo</i>	Tree	Frequent
3	Mangium (Mangium)	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>mangium</i>	Tree	Abundant
4	Sada koroi (White siris)	Fabaceae	<i>Albizia</i>	<i>procera</i>	Tree	Frequent
5	Kalo koroi (Black siris)	Fabaceae	<i>Albizia</i>	<i>lebbeck</i>	Tree	Frequent
6	Akashmoni (Golden shower)	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>farnesiana</i>	Tree	Abundant
7	Babla (Indian gum tree)	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>nilotica</i>	Tree	Rare
8	Rain tree (Rain tree)	Fabaceae	<i>Samania</i>	<i>saman</i>	Tree	Abundant
9	Raj koroi (Royal siris)	Fabaceae	<i>Albizia</i>	<i>richardiana</i>	Tree	Rare
10	Jarul (Pride of India)	Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia</i>	<i>speciosa</i>	Tree	Abundant
11	Shimul (Silk cotton tree)	Malvaceae	<i>Bombax</i>	<i>ceiba</i>	Tree	Occasional
12	Mahogany (Mahogany)	Meliaceae	<i>Swietenia</i>	<i>mahagoni</i>	Tree	Abundant
13	Chapalish (Chapalish)	Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus</i>	<i>chaplasha</i>	Tree	Rare
14	Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus)	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>tereticornis</i>	Tree	Frequent
15	Kodom (Cadamba)	Rubiaceae	<i>Neolamarekia</i>	<i>cadamba</i>	Tree	Frequent
16	Segun (Teak tree)	Verbenaceae	<i>Tectona</i>	<i>grandis</i>	Tree	Frequent
17	Kat Jiga (Lannea)	Vitaceae	<i>Lennea</i>	<i>coromandelica</i>	Tree	Abundant

* English name is in parenthesis

Fruit Plants

A total of 41 fruit plant species were recorded under 28 genera and 19 families (Table 5). Among the families Rutaceae is the largest family having 5 genus and 8 species followed by Moraceae having 7 species under 2 genera, Anacardiaceae having 5 genera and 5 species and Annonaceae having 3 species under a genera. Averrhoaceae and Euphorbiaceae Palmae having 2 species under a genera each while Palmae having 2 species under 2 genera. Caricaceae, Dilleniaceae, Elaeocarpaceae, Fabaceae, Lauraceae, Myrtaceae, Phyllanthaceae, Punicaceae, Rhamnaceae, Rosaceae, Sapindaceae and Sapotaceae have single species each (Table 5). Among all fruit plant 32 species are tree, 7 Shrub and 2 herb in nature (Table 2). Among them 15, 13, 1 and 12 were found as abundant, frequent; occasional and rare, respectively (Table 3).

Table 5. Fruit plants with their bengali name, english name, family name, genus, species, habit and presence

Sl. No.	Bengali name (English name)	Family	Genus	Species	Habit	Presence
1	Am (Mango)	Anacardiaceae	<i>Mangifera</i>	<i>indica</i>	Tree	Abundant
2	Aamra (Hog plum)	Anacardiaceae	<i>Spondias</i>	<i>mombin</i>	Tree	Frequent
3	Bilati amra (Golden apple)	Anacardiaceae	<i>Spondias</i>	<i>dulcis</i>	Tree	Rare
4	Kaju badam (Cashew nut)	Anacardiaceae	<i>Anacardium</i>	<i>occidentale</i>	Tree	Rare
5	Pesta badam (Pistachio)	Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistacia</i>	<i>vera</i>	Tree	Rare
6	Annone (Soursop)	Annonaceae	<i>Annona</i>	<i>muricata</i>	Tree	Frequent
7	Ata (Bullock's heart)	Annonaceae	<i>Annona</i>	<i>reticulata</i>	Tree	Frequent
8	Sharifa (Castard apple)	Annonaceae	<i>Annona</i>	<i>squamosa</i>	Tree	Frequent
9	Bilimbi (Bilimbi)	Averrhoaceae	<i>Averrhoa</i>	<i>bilimbi</i>	Tree	Frequent
10	Kamrangha (Carambola)	Averrhoaceae	<i>Averrhoa</i>	<i>carambola</i>	Tree	Abundant
11	Pepe (Papaya)	Caricaceae	<i>Carica</i>	<i>papaya</i>	Herb	Abundant
12	Chalta (Indian dillenia)	Dilleniaceae	<i>Dillenia</i>	<i>indica</i>	Tree	Frequent
13	Jalpai (Indian olive)	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus</i>	<i>floribundus</i>	Tree	Frequent
14	Arboroi (Star goose berry)	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus</i>	<i>acidus</i>	Tree	Rare
15	Amloki (Anola)	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus</i>	<i>embelica</i>	Tree	Rare
16	Tentul (Tamarind)	Fabaceae	<i>Tamarindus</i>	<i>indica</i>	Tree	Frequent
17	Avocado (Avocado)	Lauraceae	<i>Persea</i>	<i>americana</i>	Tree	Rare
18	Dewa (Monkey jack)	Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus</i>	<i>lakoocha</i>	Tree	Rare
19	Rutifal (Bread tree)	Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus</i>	<i>altilis</i>	Tree	Rare
20	Kanthal (Jackfruit)	Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus</i>	<i>heterophyllus</i>	Tree	Abundant
21	Golapjam (Rose apple)	Moraceae	<i>Syzygium</i>	<i>jambos</i>	Tree	Rare
22	Panijam (Water jamun)	Moraceae	<i>Syzygium</i>	<i>cymosa</i>	Tree	Rare
23	Jamrul (Wax jambu)	Moraceae	<i>Syzygium</i>	<i>samarangense</i>	Tree	Frequent
24	Jam (Jamun)	Moraceae	<i>Syzygium</i>	<i>cumini</i>	Tree	Abundant
25	Payera (Guava)	Myrtaceae	<i>Psidium</i>	<i>guajava</i>	Tree	Abundant
26	Tal (Palmyra palm)	Palmae	<i>Borassus</i>	<i>flabellifer</i>	Tree	Frequent
27	Khejur (Date palm)	Palmae	<i>Phoenix</i>	<i>sylvestris</i>	Tree	Abundant
28	Latkon (Burmese grape)	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Baccaria</i>	<i>ramiflora</i>	Shrub	Rare
29	Dalim (Pome granate)	Punicaceae	<i>Punica</i>	<i>granatum</i>	Shrub	Abundant
30	Boroi (Jujube)	Rhamnaceae	<i>Zizyphus</i>	<i>mauritiana</i>	Tree	Frequent
31	Straw berry (Straw berry)	Rosaceae	<i>Fragaria</i>	<i>ananassa</i>	Herb	Occasional
32	Bel (Bael)	Rutaceae	<i>Aegle</i>	<i>marmelos</i>	Tree	Abundant
33	Jambura (Shaddock)	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus</i>	<i>grandis</i>	Tree	Frequent
34	Kotbel (Wood apple)	Rutaceae	<i>Feronia</i>	<i>limonia</i>	Tree	Frequent
35	Deshi lebu (Lemon)	Rutaceae	<i>Feronia</i>	<i>limon</i>	Shrub	Abundant
36	Jamir lebu (Jamir lemon)	Rutaceae	<i>Feronia</i>	<i>jambheri</i>	Shrub	Abundant
37	Rangpur labu (Rangpur labu)	Rutaceae	<i>Feronia</i>	<i>limon</i>	Shrub	Abundant
38	Tripatrak labu (Tripatrak labu)	Rutaceae	<i>Poncirus</i>	<i>trifoliata</i>	Shrub	Abundant
39	Kagzi labu (Lime)	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus</i>	<i>aurantifolia</i>	Shrub	Abundant
40	Lichu (Litchi)	Sapindaceae	<i>Litchi</i>	<i>chinensis</i>	Tree	Abundant
41	Taroka fal (Star apple)	Sapotaceae	<i>Chrysophyllum</i>	<i>cainito</i>	Tree	Rare

* English name is in parenthesis

Medicinal Plants

A total of 61 Medicinal plant species have been recorded under 55 genera and 34 families (Table 6). Of the total number of Medicinal plant species, 27, 10, 17 and 7 species have been registered as trees, shrubs, herbs and climbers, respectively (Table 2). A total of 21, 7, 5 and 28 plant species were found as abundant, frequent, occasional and rare, respectively (Table 3). Apocynaceae was the largest family contains 7 species under 6 genera. Caesalpiniaceae was the second largest family followed by Fabaceae and Liliaceae. Caesalpiniaceae having 5 species under 2 genera where as Favaceae have 3 species under 2 genera, Combretaceae having 3 species under 1 genera and Fabaceae having 4 species under 4 genera and Liliaceae having 3 each species under 2 genera. Acanthaceae, Amaranthaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Convolvulaceae, Euphobiaceae, Labiatae, Sapotaceae and Umbelliferae having each 2 species each under 2 genera while Meliaceae, Piperaceae having 2 species under 1 genera. Bixaceae, Boraginaceae, Crassulaceae, Cueurbitaceae, Cyperaceae, Dioscoreaceae, Guttiferae, Lauraceae, Lecythidaceae, Magnoliaceae, Melastomaceae, Orchidaceae, Poaceae, Santalaceae, Solanaceae, Sterculiaceae, Thymelaceae, Vitaceae and Verbenaceae have single species each.

Table 6. Medicinal plant with their bengali name, english name, family name, genus, species, habit and presence

Sl. No.	Bengali name (English name)	Family	Genus	Species	Habit	Presence
1	Basok (Jashticia adhatoda)	Acanthaceae	<i>Adhtoda</i>	<i>vasica</i>	Shrub	Rare
2	Kalomegh (Green chirayta)	Acanthaceae	<i>Andrographis</i>	<i>paniculata</i>	Tree	Rare
3	Helencha shak (Helencha)	Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera</i>	<i>philoxeroides</i>	Herb	Abundant
4	Katanotey (spiny amaranth)	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>spinosis</i>	Herb	Abundant
5	Sarpogondha (Serpentine)	Apocynaceae	<i>Rauwolfia</i>	<i>serpentine</i>	Tree	Rare
6	Karamcha (Carunda)	Apocynaceae	<i>Carissa</i>	<i>carandas</i>	Shrub	Abundant
7	Togor (Cape Jasmine)	Apocynaceae	<i>Tabernaemontana</i>	<i>coronaria</i>	Shrub	Frequent
8	Chatim (Devil's tree)	Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia</i>	<i>macrophylla</i>	Tree	Rare
9	Melati (Aganosma)	Apocynaceae	<i>Aganosma</i>	<i>caryophyllata</i>	Climber	Abundant
10	Nayantara (Periwinkle)	Apocynaceae	<i>Vinca</i>	<i>rosea</i>	Herb	Abundant
11	Sada Nayantara (White periwinkle)	Apocynaceae	<i>Vinca</i>	<i>alba</i>	Herb	Abundant
12	Anantamul (Indian sarsaparilla)	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Hemidesmus</i>	<i>indicus</i>	Tree	Rare
13	Akanda (Apple of Sodom)	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Calotropis</i>	<i>procera</i>	shrub	Rare
14	Bonholud (Achiote)	Bixaceae	<i>Bixa</i>	<i>orellana</i>	Tree	Rare
15	Hatisurr (Indian heliotrope)	Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium</i>	<i>indicum</i>	Herb	Abundant
16	Bador lanthi (golden shower tree)	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia</i>	<i>fistula</i>	Tree	Frequent
17	Kalokesunda (Kasunda)	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Senna</i>	<i>sophera</i>	Herb	Abundant
18	Choto kalokesunda (Sickle Wild Sensitive-plant)	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Senna</i>	<i>tora</i>	Herb	Abundant
19	Ashoke (Asoka tree)	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Saraca</i>	<i>indica</i>	Tree	Rare
20	Dad mordon (Candle bush)	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>cassia</i>	<i>alata</i>	Shrub	Occasional
21	Haritoki (Yellow Myrobalan)	Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia</i>	<i>chebula</i>	Tree	Rare
22	Dholkalmi	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>fistulisa</i>	shrub	Frequent
23	Shamalata (Dodder)	Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta</i>	<i>reflexa</i>	Herb	Occasional
24	Bahera (Bastard myrobalan)	Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia</i>	<i>belerica</i>	Tree	Frequent
25	Arjun (Arjuna)	Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia</i>	<i>arjuna</i>	Tree	Abundant
26	Pathorkuchi (Air plant)	Crassulaceae	<i>Kalanchoe</i>	<i>pinnata</i>	Herb	Abundant
27	Bhuikumra (Roxburgh)	Cueurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes</i>	<i>cordata</i>	Climber	Rare
28	Mutha (Nut grass)	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>rotundus</i>	Herb	Abundant
29	Ban-alu, pagla-alu (Air potato)	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea</i>	<i>bulbifera</i>	Climber	Abundant
30	Veranda (Castor oil plant)	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinus</i>	<i>communis</i>	Tree	Frequent
31	Amloki (Aonla)	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus</i>	<i>embelica</i>	Tree	Rare
32	Lazzabati (Mimosa)	Fabaceae	<i>Mimosa</i>	<i>pudica</i>	Shrub	Abundant
33	Arhar (Pegion pea)	Fabaceae	<i>Cajanus</i>	<i>cajun</i>	Shrub	Occasional
34	Butea (Polash)	Fabaceae	<i>Butea</i>	<i>frondosa</i>	Tree	Rare
35	Kerung (Pongamia)	Fabaceae	<i>Pongamia</i>	<i>glabra</i> (Syn-P. <i>pennata</i>)	Herb	Rare
36	Nageswer champa (Mesua)	Guttiferae	<i>Mesua</i>	<i>ferrea</i>	Tree	Rare

Sl. No.	Bengali name (English name)	Family	Genus	Species	Habit	Presence
37	Tulsi (Basil)	Labiatae	<i>Ocimum</i>	<i>Basilicum/sactum</i>	Shrub	Abundant
38	Pudina (Mentha)	Labiatae	<i>Mentha</i>	<i>spicata</i>	Herb	Abundant
39	Karpur (Camphor tree)	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum</i>	<i>camphora</i>	Tree	Rare
40	Nag lingom (Cannon Ball)	Lecythidaceae	<i>Couroupita</i>	<i>guianensis</i>	Tree	Frequent
41	Satomuli (Asparagus)	Liliaceae	<i>Asparagus</i>	<i>densiflorus</i>	Climber	Rare
42	Satomuli (Asparagus)	Liliaceae	<i>Asparagus</i>	<i>officinalis</i>	Climber	Rare
43	Ghritokumari (Aloe)	Liliaceae	<i>Aloe</i>	<i>barbadensis</i>	Herb	Rare
44	Sornochapa (yellow jade orchid tree)	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia</i>	<i>champaca</i>	Tree	Rare
45	Anjani, Anjan (Ironwood)	Melastomaceae	<i>Memecylon</i>	<i>umbelletum</i>	Tree	Rare
46	Deshi neem (Margosa tree)	Meliaceae	<i>Azadirachta</i>	<i>indica</i>	Tree	Abundant
47	Gora neem (Bead tree)	Meliaceae	<i>Melia</i>	<i>azedarach</i>	Tree	Abundant
48	Vanda (Rasna)	Orchidaceae	<i>Vandal</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	Climber	Rare
49	Kababchini (Kababchini)	Piperaceae	<i>Piper</i>	<i>cubeba</i>	Tree	Rare
50	Peepul/pipul (Long pepper)	Piperaceae	<i>Piper</i>	<i>longum</i>	Herb	Rare
51	Lemon ghas (Lemon grass)	Poaceae	<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>citratatus</i>	Herb	Abundant
52	Shet chandan (Indian sandalwood)	Santalaceae	<i>Santalum</i>	<i>album</i>	Tree	Occasional
53	Bakul (Indian medlar)	Sapotaceae	<i>Mimosops</i>	<i>elengi</i>	Tree	Frequent
54	Mohuwa (<i>Mahwa</i>)	Sapotaceae	<i>Madhuca</i>	<i>latifolia</i>	Tree	Rare
55	Sada datura (Angles trumpet)	Solanaceae	<i>Datura</i>	<i>metel</i>	Shrub	Rare
56	Ulat Kombol (Devil's cotton)	Sterculiaceae	<i>Abroma</i>	<i>augusta</i>	Tree	Rare
57	Agar (Agar)	Thymelaceae	<i>Aquilaria</i>	<i>agallocha</i>	Tree	Rare
58	Thankuni (Centella)	Umbelliferae	<i>Centella</i>	<i>asiatica</i>	Herb	Abundant
59	Gima shak (Indian pennywort)	Umbelliferae	<i>Hyrcotyle</i>	<i>rotundifolia</i>	Herb	Abundant
60	Harjora (Veldt Grape or Devil's Backbone)	Vitaceae	<i>Cissus</i>	<i>equadrangularis</i>	Climber	Occasional
61	Nishinda (five-leaved chaste tree)	Verbenaceae	<i>Vitex</i>	<i>negundo</i>	Tree	Rare

* English name is in parenthesis

Flower Plants

A total of 78 flower plant species have been recorded under 51 genera and 27 families (Table 7). Of the total number of flower plant species, 3, 30, 38 and 7 species have been registered as trees, shrubs, herbs and climbers respectively (Table 2). A total of 36, 23, 8 and 11 plant species were found as abundant, frequent, occasional and rare, respectively (Table 3). Compositae was the largest family contains 11 species under 8 genera. Apocynaceae and solanaceae were the second largest families having 7 species under 2 genera. Rubiaceae family having 6 species under 2 genera. Amaranthaceae, Fabaceae and Malvaceae each contain 4 species under 4, 2 and 1 genera respectively. Caesalpiniaceae, Iridaceae and Malpighiaceae having 3 species under 1, 1 and 2 genera respectively while Amaryllidaceae and Nyctaginaceae 2 species under 2 and 1 genera respectively. Acanthaceae, Annonaceae, Balsaminaceae, Labiatae, Liliaceae, Musaceae, Myrtaceae, Polemoniaceae, Putaceae, Rosaceae, Verbenaceae and Zingiberaceae have single species each (Table 7).

Table 7. Flower plants with their bengali name, english name, family name, genus, species, habit and presence

Sl. No.	Bengali name (English name)	Family	Genus	Species	Habit	Presence
1	Foxtail amaranth (Love-lies-bleeding)	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>caudatus</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
2	Rajonigandha (Tube rose)	Amaranthaceae	<i>Polianthes</i>	<i>tuberosa</i>	Herb	Abundant
3	Botamphul (Buttonhole flower)	Amaranthaceae	<i>Gomphrena</i>	<i>globosa</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
4	Morogphol (Plume flower)	Amaranthaceae	<i>Centaurea</i>	<i>plumosa</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
5	Justicia (Justicia)	Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia</i>	<i>aurea</i>	Herb	Abundant
6	Football lily (Blood lily)	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Haemanthus</i>	<i>multiflorus</i>	Herb	Rare
7	Beach spider lily (Beach spider lily)	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Hymenocallis</i>	<i>littoralis</i>	Herb	Abundant
8	Oleander (Oleander)	Apocynaceae	<i>Nerium</i>	<i>oleander Alba</i>	Shrub	Frequent
9	Oleander (Oleander)	Apocynaceae	<i>Nerium</i>	<i>oleander Carnea</i>	Shrub	Frequent
10	Oleander (Oleander)	Apocynaceae	<i>Nerium</i>	<i>oleander Variegatu</i>	Shrub	Frequent
11	Dud ful (Cape Jasmin)	Apocynaceae	<i>Tabernaemontana</i>	<i>coronaria</i>	Shrub	Occasional
12	Periwinkle (Periwinkle)	Apocynaceae	<i>Vinca</i>	<i>rosea</i>	Herb	Abundant
13	Periwinkle (Periwinkle)	Apocynaceae	<i>Vinca</i>	<i>rosea alba</i>	Herb	Abundant

Sl. No.	Bengali name (English name)	Family	Genus	Species	Habit	Presence
14	Aloknanda (Alamanda)	Apocynaceae	<i>Allamanda</i>	<i>cathartica</i>	Climber	Abundant
15	Aloknanda (Alamanda)	Apocynaceae	<i>Allamanda</i>	<i>neriifolia</i>	Climber	Abundant
16	Aloknanda (Purple Alamanda)	Apocynaceae	<i>Allamanda</i>	<i>violacea</i>	Climber	Abundant
17	Climbing Ylang (Climbing Ylang)	Annonaceae	<i>Artabotrys</i>	<i>odoratissimus</i>	Climber	Occasional
18	Dopati (Balsam)	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens</i>	<i>balsamina</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
19	Dianthus (Sweet William)	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus</i>	<i>barbatus</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
20	Clove pink Dianthus (Clove pink Dianthus)	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus</i>	<i>caryophyllus</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
21	China pink Dianthus (China pink Dianthus)	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus</i>	<i>chinensis</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
22	Shet Kanchan (White Orchid-tree)	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia</i>	<i>acuminata</i>	Tree	Occasional
23	Radhachura (Yellow gold mohur)	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Peltophorum</i>	<i>inerme</i>	Shrub	Rare
24	Choto Radhachura (Dwarf gold mohur)	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia</i>	<i>pulcherrima var. flave</i>	Shrub	Rare
25	Chrysanthemum (Corn marigold)	Compositae	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	<i>segetum</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
26	Cosmos (Cosmos)	Compositae	<i>Cosmos</i>	<i>bipinnatus</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
27	Dahlia (Dahlia)	Compositae	<i>Dahlia</i>	<i>imperialis</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
28	Surjhomukhi (Sunflower)	Compositae	<i>Helianthus</i>	<i>annuus</i>	Shrub	Frequent(winter)
29	Summer Surjhomukhi (Beach sunflower)	Compositae	<i>Helianthus</i>	<i>debilis</i>	Shrub	Frequent(summer)
30	Persian Carpet (Brown)	Compositae	<i>Zinnia</i>	<i>angustifolia</i>	Herb	Occasional (year round)
31	Zinnia (yellow/red)	Compositae	<i>Zinnia</i>	<i>elegans</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
32	Zinnia (green)	Compositae	<i>Envy</i>	<i>sp</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
33	New york aster (Aster)	Compositae	<i>Bartonia</i>	<i>novi-belgii</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
34	Calendula (Pot marigold)	Compositae	<i>Calendula</i>	<i>officinalis</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
35	China Aster (China-Aster)	Compositae	<i>Callistephus</i>	<i>chinensis</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
36	Butterfly pea (Butterfly pea)	Fabaceae	<i>Clitoria</i>	<i>ternatea</i>	Herb	Occasional
37	Butterfly pea (Butterfly pea)	Fabaceae	<i>Clitoria</i>	<i>ternatea alba</i>	Herb	Occasional
38	Yellow Lupine(Yellow Lupine)	Fabaceae	<i>Lupinus</i>	<i>tuteus</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
39	Blue Lupine(Blue Lupine)	Fabaceae	<i>Lupinus</i>	<i>polyphyllus</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
40	Gladiolus (Sword lily)	Iridaceae	<i>Gladiolus</i>	<i>aurantiacus</i>	Herb	Frequent
41	Gladiolus (Sword lily)	Iridaceae	<i>Gladiolus</i>	<i>blandus</i>	Herb	Frequent
42	Gladiolus (Sword lily)	Iridaceae	<i>Gladiolus</i>	<i>byzantinus</i>	Herb	Frequent
43	Salvia (Scarlet sage)	Labiatae	<i>Salvia</i>	<i>splendens</i>	Herb	Frequent(winter)
44	Climbing glory lily (Climbing glory lily)	Liliaceae	<i>Gloriosa</i>	<i>superba</i>	Climber	Rare
45	Malpighi (Dwarf Holly)	Malpighiaceae	<i>Malpighia</i>	<i>coccigera</i>	Shrub	Rare
46	Barbados cherry (Barbados cherry)	Malpighiaceae	<i>Malpighia</i>	<i>glabra</i>	Tree	Abundant
47	Turkcap (Turkcap)	Malpighiaceae	<i>Malvaviscus</i>	<i>arboreus</i>	Shrub	Rare
48	Lal Joba (China rose)	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus</i>	<i>rosa chinensis</i>	Shrub	Abundant
49	Khoeri Joba (China rose)	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus</i>	<i>rosa chinensis</i>	Shrub	Abundant
50	Pink Joba (China rose)	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus</i>	<i>rosa chinensis</i>	Shrub	Frequent
51	Sada Joba (China rose)	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus</i>	<i>rosa chinensis</i>	Shrub	Frequent
52	Heliconia (Heliconia)	Musaceae	<i>Heliconia</i>	<i>metallica</i>	Shrub	Rare
53	Bottle brush (Bottle brush)	Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>lanceolatus</i>	Tree	Rare
54	Baganbilash (Lesser bougainvillea)	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Bougainvillea</i>	<i>grabra</i>	Climber	Frequent
55	Baganbilash (Bougainvillea)	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Bougainvillea</i>	<i>peruviana</i>	Climber	Frequent
56	Angle Hair Jasmine (Angle Hair Jasmine)	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum</i>	<i>pubescens</i>	Shrub	Rare
57	Night jasmine (Night jasmine)	Oleaceae	<i>Nyctanthes</i>	<i>arbor-tristis</i>	Shrub	Frequent
58	Common Jasmine (Common Jasmine)	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum</i>	<i>auriculatum</i>	Shrub	Frequent
59	Jasmine (Jasmine)	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum</i>	<i>flexile</i>	Shrub	Frequent
60	Arabian jasmine (Arabian jasmine)	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum</i>	<i>sambac</i>	Shrub	Frequent
61	Phlox (Phlox)	Polemoniaceae	<i>Phlox</i>	<i>drummondii</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
62	China box (China box)	Putaceae	<i>Murraya</i>	<i>exotica</i>	Herb	Frequent
63	Golap (Rose)	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa</i>	<i>sp</i>	Shrub	Abundant
64	Gondhoraj (Gardenia)	Rubiaceae	<i>Gardenia</i>	<i>jasminoides</i>	Shrub	Frequent

Sl. No.	Bengali name (English name)	Family	Genus	Species	Habit	Presence
65	Choto Gondhoraj (Miniature Gardenia)	Rubiaceae	<i>Gardenia</i>	<i>radicans</i>	Shrub	Frequent
66	Sada Rongon (White Ixora)	Rubiaceae	<i>Ixora</i>	<i>alba</i>	Shrub	Abundant
67	Komola Rongon (Orange Ixora)	Rubiaceae	<i>Ixora</i>	<i>singaporensis</i>	Shrub	Abundant
68	Golapi Rongon (Chinese Ixora)	Rubiaceae	<i>Ixora</i>	<i>chinensis</i>	Shrub	Abundant
69	Halud Rongon (Yellow Ixora)	Rubiaceae	<i>Ixora</i>	<i>lutea</i>	Shrub	Abundant
70	Petunia (Petunia)	Solanaceae	<i>Petunia</i>	<i>hybrida</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
71	Halud Hasnahena (Yellow Cestrum)	Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum</i>	<i>aurantiacum</i>	Shrub	Frequent
72	Jongly hena (Day Queen)	Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum</i>	<i>diurnum</i>	Shrub	Frequent
73	Lal Hasnahena (Red Cestrum)	Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum</i>	<i>elegans</i>	Shrub	Rare
74	Sada Hasnahena (Lady of the night)	Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum</i>	<i>nocturnum</i>	Shrub	Frequent
75	Sada dhutura (Angels Trumpet)	Solanaceae	<i>Datura</i>	<i>gardneri</i>	Herb	Occasional
76	Komola dhutura (Angels Trumpet)	Solanaceae	<i>Datura</i>	<i>sanguinea</i>	Herb	Occasional
77	Latano Lantana (Weeping Lantana)	Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana</i>	<i>sellowiana</i>	Herb	Abundant
78	Ginger lily (Ginger lily)	Zingiberaceae	<i>Hedychium</i>	<i>coronarum</i>	Herb	Rare

*English name is in parenthesis

Ornamental Plant Species

A total of 40 ornamental plant species were recorded under 33 genera and 24 families (Table 8). Among the families, Euphorbiaceae was the largest family having 6 species under 5 genera and Rubiaceae was the second largest family having 4 species under 2 genera. Caesalpiniaceae, Liliaceae and Verbenaceae each contain 3 species under 3, 1 and 2 genera respectively. Again, Amaranthaceae and Musaceae having 2 genera and 2 species each where as Araliaceae and Cycadaceae having 2 species under 1 genera each. Apocynaceae, Araucariaceae, Bombacaceae, Boraginaceae, Fabaceae, Lythraceae, Malpighiaceae, Myrtaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Orchidaceae, Pinaceae, Rosaceae and Moraceae have single species each (Table 8). Among all ornamental plant species 13 were tree, 22 shrub, 3 herb and 2 climber in nature (Table 2). Among them 15, 10, 3 and 12 species were found as abundant, frequent; occasional and rare, respectively (Table 3).

Table 8. Ornamental plants with their bengali name, english name, family name, genus, species, habit and presence

Sl. No.	Bengali name (English name)	Family	Genus	Species	Habit	Presence
1	Morog jhuti (Cock's comb)	Amaranthaceae	<i>Celosia</i>	<i>crystal</i>	Shrub	Abundant
2	Rokto pata (Blood leaf)	Amaranthaceae	<i>Iresine</i>	<i>lindenii</i>	Shrub	Occasional
3	Bichitro togor (Cape jasmine)	Apocynaceae	<i>Tabernaemontana</i>	<i>coronaria 'variegata'</i>	Shrub	Frequent
4	Sit patabahar (Sit croton)	Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias</i>	<i>paniculata</i>	Shrub	Abundant
5	Nim patabahar (Nim croton)	Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias</i>	<i>filicifolia</i>	Shrub	Abundant
6	Christmas tree (Christmas tree)	Araucariaceae	<i>Araucaria</i>	<i>excelsa</i>	Tree	Occasional
7	Burma Shimul (Burma cotton tree)	Bombacaceae	<i>Ceiba</i>	<i>pentandra</i>	Tree	Rare
8	Shimul (Silk cotton tree)	Boraginaceae	<i>Bombax</i>	<i>ceiba</i>	Tree	Rare
9	Kanchon (White bauhinia)	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia</i>	<i>racemosa</i>	Tree	Frequent
10	Krishnochura (Peacock flower)	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Delonix</i>	<i>regia</i>	Tree	Frequent
11	Jhau (Australian Oak)	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Casuarina</i>	<i>equisetifolia</i>	Tree	Abundant
12	Cycus (Cycus)	Cycadaceae	<i>Cycus</i>	<i>revolute</i>	Tree	Rare
13	Kanta cycus (Spiny cycus)	Cycadaceae	<i>cycus</i>	<i>circunalis</i>	Tree	Rare
14	Patabahar (Croton)	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Codiaeum</i>	<i>craigii</i>	Shrub	Abundant
15	Acalypha (Acalypha)	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Codiaeum</i>	<i>variegatum</i>	Shrub	Abundant
16	Biral leja (Cat's tail)	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha</i>	<i>hispidia</i>	Shrub	Frequent
17	Puntranjib (Child-life tree)	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Puntranjiva</i>	<i>roxburghii</i>	Tree	Rare
18	Lal shalu (Smoketree spurge)	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>cotinifolia</i>	Shrub	Rare
19	Jyoti (Jatropha)	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Jatropha</i>	<i>pandurifolia</i>	Shrub	Rare
20	Mandar (Coral tree)	Fabaceae	<i>Erythrina</i>	<i>indica</i>	Tree	Abundant
21	Patro bilash (Dracaena)	Liliaceae	<i>Dracaena</i>	<i>marginata</i>	Herb	Frequent
22	Patro bilash (Dracaena)	Liliaceae	<i>Dracaena</i>	<i>fragrans</i>	Herb	Frequent
23	Patro bilash (Dracaena)	Liliaceae	<i>Dracaena</i>	<i>deremensis</i>	Shrub	Frequent
24	Henna (Henna)	Lythraceae	<i>Lawsonia</i>	<i>inermis</i>	Tree	Frequent
25	Madhubilata (Madablota)	Malpighiaceae	<i>Hiptage</i>	<i>madablota</i>	Climber	Rare

Sl. No.	Bengali name (English name)	Family	Genus	Species	Habit	Presence
26	Streblus (Streblus)	Moraceae	<i>Streblus</i>	<i>asper</i>	Shrub	Rare
27	Kolaboti (Bird of paradise)	Musaceae	<i>Sirelizia</i>	<i>reginae</i>	Herb	Frequent
28	Panthopadap (Traveller's tree)	Musaceae	<i>Ravenala</i>	<i>madagascarie-nsis</i>	Tree	Introduce
29	Bottle brush (Bottle brush)	Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>lanceolatus</i>	Shrub	Rare
30	Baganbilash (Bougainvillea)	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Bougainvillea</i>	<i>grabra</i>	Climber	Occasional
31	Orchid (Orchid)	Orchidaceae	<i>Vanda</i>	<i>roxburghii</i>	Shrub	Frequent
32	Thuja (Thuja)	Pinaceae	<i>Thuja</i>	<i>orientalis</i>	Shrub	Abundant
33	Cherry-Japanese(Japanese Cherry)	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>campanulata</i>	Tree	Abundant
34	Sada Mussaenda (White Mussaenda)	Rubiaceae	<i>Mussaenda</i>	<i>erythrophylla "alba"</i>	Shrub	Abundant
35	Pink Mussaenda (Pink Mussaenda)	Rubiaceae	<i>Mussaenda</i>	<i>erythrophylla "alba"</i>	Shrub	Abundant
36	Lal Mussaenda (Red Mussaenda)	Rubiaceae	<i>Mussaenda</i>	<i>erythrophylla "alba"</i>	Shrub	Abundant
37	Dilbahar (Indian dilbahar)	Rubiaceae	<i>Hemelia</i>	<i>petens</i>	Shrub	Rare
38	Duranta (Duranta)	Verbenaceae	<i>Duranta</i>	<i>repens</i>	Shrub	Abundant
39	Rongila Durantá (Color duranta)	Verbenaceae	<i>Duranta</i>	<i>spinosa</i>	Shrub	Abundant
40	Kutuskata (Lantana)	Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana</i>	<i>camara</i>	Shrub	Abundant

* English name is in parenthesis

Vegetables Plants

A total of 41 vegetables plant species have been recorded under 30 genera and 16 families (Table 9). Of the total number of vegetables plant species, 1, 3, 19 and 18 species have been registered as trees, shrubs, herbs and climbers, respectively (Table 2). A total of 29, 6, 4 and 2 plant species were found as abundant, frequent, occasional and rare, respectively (Table 3). Cucurbitaceae was the largest family followed by Cruciferae having 11 and 9 species each under 7 and 2 genera, respectively. Chenopodiaceae and Solanaceae contain 3 species under 3 and 2 genera each respectively. Amaranthaceae, Araceae and Fabaceae having 2 species under 2 genera each while Basellaceae also have 2 species under 1 genera, respectively. Compositae, Convolvulaceae, Dioscoreaceae, Moringaceae, Malvaceae, Passifloraceae, Poaceae and Umbeliferae have single species each (Table 9).

Table 9. Vegetables plants with their bengali name, english name, family name, genus, species, habit and presence

Sl. No.	Bengali name (English name)	Family	Genus	Species	Habit	Presence
1	Data (Amaranth)	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>oleraceus</i>	Herb	Abundant
2	Lal shak (Red Amaranth)	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>tricolor</i>	Herb	Abundant
3	Man kachu (Giant Taro)	Araceae	<i>Alocasia</i>	<i>indica</i>	Herb	Rare
4	Ool kachu (Elephant foot)	Araceae	<i>Amorphophallus</i>	<i>campanulatus</i>	Herb	Rare
5	Pui shak (Indian spinach)	Basellaceae	<i>Basella</i>	<i>alba</i>	Climber	Abundant
6	Palong shak (Bengal Spinach)	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	<i>var. bengalensis</i>	Climber	Abundant
7	Bathua shak (Bathua)	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium</i>	<i>album</i>	Herb	Frequent
8	Bideshi palong shak (Spinach)	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Spinacia</i>	<i>oleracea</i>	Climber	Abundant
9	Letus (Lettuce)	Compositae	<i>Lactuca</i>	<i>sativa</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
10	Kolmi shak (Swamp cabbage)	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>aquatica</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
11	Bati shak (Packchoi)	Cruciferae	<i>B. campestris</i>	<i>var. chinensis</i>		Frequent
12	Chaina kopi (Chinese cabbage)	Cruciferae	<i>B. campestris</i>	<i>var. pekinensis</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
13	Fulkopi (Cauliflower)	Cruciferae	<i>B. oleracea</i>	<i>var. botrytis</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
14	Broccoli (Broccoli)	Cruciferae	<i>B. oleracea</i>	<i>var. botrytis</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
15	Badhakopi (Cabbage)	Cruciferae	<i>B. oleracea</i>	<i>var. capitata</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
16	Oolkopi (Kholrabi)	Cruciferae	<i>B. oleracea</i>	<i>var. gongylodes</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
17	Salgom (Turnip)	Cruciferae	<i>Brassica</i>	<i>rapa</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
18	Sarisha (Mustard)	Cruciferae	<i>Brassica</i>	<i>app</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
19	Mula (Radish)	Cruciferae	<i>Raphanus</i>	<i>sativus</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
20	Chal kumra (Wax gourd)	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Benincasa</i>	<i>hispida</i>	Climber	Abundant (winter)
21	Misti kumra (Pumpkin)	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucurbita</i>	<i>moschata</i>	Climber	Abundant (winter)
22	Lau (Bottle gourd)	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Lagenaria</i>	<i>siceraria</i>	Climber	Abundant (winter)
23	Dhundul (Sponge gourd)	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Luffa</i>	<i>cylindrica</i>	Climber	Abundant (winter)
24	Jhinga (Ridged gourd)	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Luffa</i>	<i>charantia</i>	Climber	Abundant (winter)

Sl. No.	Bengali name (English name)	Family	Genus	Species	Habit	Presence
25	Karla (Bitter gourd)	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Momordica</i>	<i>acutangula</i>	Climber	Abundant (winter)
26	Kakrul (Teasle gourd)	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Momordica</i>	<i>dioica</i>	Climber	Abundant (winter)
27	Chichinga (Snake gourd)	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes</i>	<i>anguina</i>	Climber	Abundant (winter)
28	Potol (Pointed gourd)	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes</i>	<i>dioica</i>	Climber	Abundant (winter)
29	Sasha (Cucumber)	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucumis</i>	<i>sativus</i>	Climber	Abundant (winter)
30	Meta alu (Winged yam)	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea</i>	<i>alata</i>	Climber	Occasional
31	Deshi sheem (Field Bean)	Fabaceae	<i>Lablab</i>	<i>niger</i>	Climber	Frequent(winter)
32	Borbati-Felon (Bush bean)	Fabaceae	<i>Vigna</i>	<i>unguiculata</i>	Climber	Frequent(winter)
33	Borbati-Goo sheem (Cow-pea)	Fabaceae	<i>Vigna</i>	<i>unguiculata</i>	Climber	Occasional
34	Saina (Drum stick)	Moringaceae	<i>Moringa</i>	<i>oleifera</i>	Tree	Frequent
35	Dherosh (Okra/Ladies finger)	Malvaceae	<i>Abelmoschus</i>	<i>esculentus</i>	Shrub	Abundant
36	Sita lau (Giant granadilla)	Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora</i>	<i>Quadrangularis</i>	Climber	Occasional
37	Bhutta (Sweet Corn)	Poaceae	<i>Zea</i>	<i>mays var. saccharata</i>	Shrub	Occasional
38	Begun (Brinjal/ Aubergine)	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum</i>	<i>melongena</i>	Shrub	Abundant
39	Tomato (Tomato)	Solanaceae	<i>Luopersicon</i>	<i>esculentum</i>	Herb	Frequent (winter)
40	Alu (Potato)	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum</i>	<i>tuberosum</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)
41	Gajor (Carrot)	Umbelliferae	<i>Daucus</i>	<i>carota var.sativa</i>	Herb	Abundant (winter)

* English name is in parenthesis

Spices plants

A total of 13 spices plant species have been recorded under 11 genera and 8 families (Table 10). Among the families Zingiberaceae is the largest family having 3 species under 3 genera followed by Alliaceae having 2 species under 1 genera , Lauraceae with 2 species and 1 genera and Umbelliferae with 2 species under 1 genera . Araceae, Piperaceae, Rutaceae and Solanaceae have single genera and species each (Table 2). Among all plant species 4 were tree, 6 herb, 2 shrub and 1 climber in nature. Among all spices 2 abundant, 1 frequent, 6 occasional and 4 rare plants were found (Table 3).

Table 10. Spices plants with their bengali name, english name, family name, genus, species, habit and presence

Sl. No.	Bengali name (English name)	Family	Genus	Species	Habit	Presence
1	Piaj(Onion)	Alliaceae	<i>Allium</i>	<i>cepa</i>	Herb	Occasional
2	Rasun (Garlic)	Alliaceae	<i>Allium</i>	<i>sativum</i>	Herb	Occasional
3	Boch(Sweet Flag)	Araceae	<i>Acorus</i>	<i>calamus</i>	Herb	Rare
4	Tejpata(Tajpat)	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum</i>	<i>tamala</i>	Tree	Rare
5	Daruchini (Cinnamon)	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum</i>	<i>zeylanicum</i>	Tree	Rare
6	Golmorich (Piper)	Piperaceae	<i>Piper</i>	<i>nigram</i>	Climber	Rare
7	Panbahar (Colored betel leaf)	Rutaceae	<i>Clausena</i>	<i>hepaphylla</i>	Shrub	Rare
8	Jhal marich (Hot chilli)	Solanaceae	<i>Capsicum</i>	<i>frutescens</i>	Shrub	Frequent
9	Dhonia (Coriander)	Umbelliferae	<i>Coriandrum</i>	<i>sativum</i>	Herb	Occasional
10	Jhira (Cumin seed)	Umbelliferae	<i>Cuminum</i>	<i>cyminum</i>	Tree	Occasional
11	Halud (Turmeric)	Zingiberaceae	<i>Curcuma</i>	<i>longa</i>	Herb	Abundant
12	Ada (Ginger)	Zingiberaceae	<i>Zingiber</i>	<i>officinale</i>	Herb	Abundant
13	Alach (Cardamon)	Zingiberaceae	<i>Amomum</i>	<i>aromaticum</i>	Tree	Rare

* English name is in parenthesis

Fodder Plants

A total 6 fodder plant species have been recorded under 6 genera and 5 families (Table 11). Fabaceae was the largest family having 2 species under 2 genera. Burseraceae, Caesalpinieae Moraceae have single species each (Table 11). All plant species were found trees(Table 2) and 2, 2, 1 and 1 plant species were as abundant, frequent, occasional and rare respectively (Table 3).

Table 11. Fodder plants with their bengali name, english name, family name, genus, species, habit and presence

Sl. No.	Bengali name (English name)	Family	Genus	Species	Habit	Presence
1	Jiga (Garuga)	Burseraceae	<i>Garuga</i>	<i>pinnata</i>	Tree	Abundant
2	Minjiri (Yellow cassia)	Caesalpinieae	<i>Cassia</i>	<i>siamea</i>	Tree	Frequent
3	Ipil- Ipil (Ipil-Ipil)	Fabaceae	<i>Leucaena</i>	<i>leucocephala</i>	Tree	Frequent
4	Babla (Indian gum tree)	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>ni/olica</i>	Tree	Rare
5	Mandar (Coral tree)	Fabaceae	<i>Erythrina</i>	<i>variegata</i>	Tree	Abundant
6	Khoskha (Khoskha)	Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i>	<i>hispida</i>	Tree	Occasional

* English name is in parenthesis

Bamboo plants

A total 5 bamboo plant species have been recorded under 2 genera and 1 family (Table 12). All plant species were woody grass in nature (Table 2). Among them 2 plant species were found as abundant and 3 were rare (Table 3).

Table 12. Bamboo plants with their bengali name, english name, family name, genus, species, habit and presence

Sl No.	Bengali name (English name)	Family	Genus	Species	Habit	Presence
1	Mitinga bash (Spineless Indian Bamboo)	Poaceae	<i>Bambusa</i>	<i>tulda</i>	Woody grass	Rare
2	Muli bash (Pear bamboo)	Poaceae	<i>Melocana</i>	<i>bacifera</i>	Woody grass	Abundant
3	Borak bash (Balcooa Bamboo)	Poaceae	<i>Bambusa</i>	<i>balcooa</i>	Woody grass	Rare
4	Khato bash (Dwarf bamboo)	Poaceae	<i>Bambusa</i>	<i>nana</i>	Woody grass	Abundant
5	China bash (Chinese bamboo)	Poaceae	<i>Bambusa</i>	<i>gracillima</i>	Woody grass	Rare

* English name is in parenthesis

Ficus plants

A total of 3 Ficus plant species have been recorded under 1 genera and 1 family (Table 13). *Ficus benghalensis* (Bot), *Ficus comosa* (Pakur) and *Ficus carica* (Dumur) were found in SAU campus (Table 13). All plant species were trees (Table 2) and among them 2 plant species were found as frequent where 1 as rare (Table 3).

Table 13. Ficus plants with their common name, family name, genus, species, habit and Presence

Sl No.	Bengali name (English name)	Family	Genus	Species	Habit	Presence
1	Bot (Bengal fig)	Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i>	<i>benghalensis</i>	Tree	Frequent
2	Pakur (Pakur)	Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i>	<i>comosa</i>	Tree	Frequent
3	Dumur (Fig)	Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i>	<i>carica</i>	Tree	Rare

* English name is in parenthesis

Fibre plants

Two fibre plants, like *Bombax ceiba* (Shimul) and *Corchorus olerorius* (Jute) has been recorded under two genus, two species under two family Bombacaceae and Tiliaceae (Table 1 and 14). Among these two species 1 was tree (Shimul) found as rare and another 1 was shrub found as occasional (Table 3 & 14).

Table 14. Fiber plants with their bengali name, english name, family name, genus, species, habit and presence

Sl. No.	Bengali name (English name)	Family	Genus	Species	Habit	Presence
1	Shimul (Silk cotton tree)	Bombacaceae	<i>Bomba</i>	<i>ceiba</i>	Tree	Rare
2	Pat (Jute)	Tiliaceae	<i>Corchorus</i>	<i>olerorius</i>	Shrub	Occasional

* English name is in parenthesis

Palm plants

A total 10 palm plant species have been recorded under 2 families and 10 genera (Table 15). All plant species were tree in nature (Table 2). The families Arecaceae and Palmae had 6 and 4 species, respectively

(Table 15). Among these plant species 2, 3, 1 and 4 were found as abundant, Frequent, Occasional and rare (Table 3).

Table 15. Palm plants with their bengali name, english name, family name, genus, species, habit and presence

Sl No.	Bengali name (English name)	Family	Genus	Species	Habit	Presence
1	Chaur (Fish tail palm)	Arecaceae	<i>Caryota</i>	<i>urens</i>	Tree	Rare
2	Bottle palm (Bottle palm)	Arecaceae	<i>Mascarena</i>	<i>lagenicaulis</i>	Tree	Occasional
3	Talpalm (Toddy palm)	Arecaceae	<i>Barassus</i>	<i>flabellifer</i>	Tree	Frequent
4	Oilpalm (Oilpalm)	Arecaceae	<i>Elaeis</i>	<i>guineensis</i>	Tree	Frequent
5	Lady palm (Lady palm)	Arecaceae	<i>Rhapis</i>	<i>excelsa</i>	Tree	Rare
6	Chinese palm (Chinese palm)	Arecaceae	<i>Liuistona</i>	<i>chinensis</i>	Tree	Rare
7	Khejur (Date palm)	Palmae	<i>Phoenix</i>	<i>sylvestris</i>	Tree	Abundant
8	Supari (Betel nut palm)	Palmae	<i>Areca</i>	<i>catechu</i>	Tree	Frequent
9	Narikel (Coconut palm)	Palmae	<i>Cocos</i>	<i>mucifera</i>	Tree	Abundant
10	Arica palm (Arica palm)	Palmae	<i>Chrysalidocarpus</i>	<i>lutescense</i>	Tree	Rare

* English name is in parenthesis

Rubber Plants

Two rubber plant species, like *Hevea brasiliensis* (Rubber) and *Ficus elastic* (Indian Rubber) has been recorded under two genus, two species and one family Moraceae (Table 2 and 16). These species were trees and found as rare (Table 3).

Table 16. Rubber plants with their bengali name, english name, family name, genus, species, habit and presence

Sl. No.	Bengali name (English name)	Family	Genus	Species	Habit	Presence
1	Deshi rubber (Rubber tree)	Moraceae	<i>Hevea</i>	<i>brasiliensis</i>	Tree	Rare
2	Indian rubber (Indian Rubber tree)	Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i>	<i>elastica</i>	Tree	Rare

* English name is in parenthesis

Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University is one of the renowned campuses in Bangladesh and doing a great job to spread agricultural knowledge to farmers and respective people of the country. It has great biodiversity of different plant categories have various habits with diverse species, genera and families including good number of rare species. No endangered species of timber, spices, vegetables, bamboo, palm, and rubber plants were recorded.

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