

KEXD-1982

NO.

MILLI AL-AMEEN COLLEGE

(In Girls)

(Affiliated to CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY)

A Minority Educational Institution

ESTABLISHED BY RELIGIOUS NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
41, Dey's Kitchen Road, Kolkata - 700 014

Ref. No. _____

Dated: 21.05.2022

NOTICE

The excursion of Sem-II students of Geography Department will take place on June 2, 2022 (Thursday). The students are requested to assemble in the College at 9-30 am Sharp.

Sunanda Halder
DR. SUNANDA HALDAR
(PRINCIPAL)

PRINCIPAL
MILLI AL-AMEEN COLLEGE (In Girls)

Classmate
11/05/2022

Sunanda Halder
21/05/2022

21/05/2022

21/05/2022

21/05/2022

A Report on College Excursion by the Department of Geography

Date: 2nd June, 2022

Time: 10am

Place: Kalikapur and Sonarpur

A departmental excursion was organized by the Geography department of Milli Al-Ameen College (For Girls). The purpose of this excursion was to explore the flora and fauna of these locales in order to incorporate the findings in the project work of students. Overall the visit proved to be a fruitful one.







→ Map

LOCATION

Across the vidyasaragar setu in shibpur the country's largest and the world famous scientist and botanical garden spread out on the west bank of river Hooghly. Our respected professor selected this spot as the right place for our Botanical excursion. We observed a lot of valuable lessons.

INTRODUCTION

This is situated at Shibpur area of Hooghly district. It was laid out in 1786. This is the oldest of the Botanical Garden in India. Its cover area is 240 acres. Inside is an incredible variety of about 50,000 trees. The main attraction here is the Giant Banyan tree, which covers about 4.4 m of land. It has 157 offshoots hanging down from the original tree. There are innumerable orchids and colourful flowers. There is a precious library in the garden which comprises of a rare collection of books on Botany. It has the largest garden of Herbaria in Asia called "National Herbarium".

ALL THE TIME
[MISSING NAME]
LASSIE



OBJECT OF EDUCATIONAL EXCURSION

- * For excursion to end, environmental surrounding.
- * For being introduced to the varied plant ecosystem.
- * For gaining information about the features of different plants.
- * For knowing the reasons due to which different plants cannot lie in the same environment.
- * For acquiring knowledge regarding classification of plants into phylum, class, sub-class etc.



FIELD NOTE BOOK

According to the course of curriculum of the graduation in science streams, prescribed by "Milli al-ameen college" (For Girls) have Krishna Kaner road under "CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY" an excursions tour is required.

A "field note book" is a part of an excursions tour in which records of the visited field are maintained, date of observation, name of locality, associated habitat, species of characters etc.



Polyalthia longifolia
(ANNONACEAE)

CLIMATIC COMPOUND OF YAMTHUNG

ALTITUDE: 11,803 ft

HUMIDITY: 95%

RAINFALL: Traces

SOIL : Stony

The weather is very closely clouded and snowfall in present



Pectis pteris longifolia
(Sterculiaceae)

Journey To The Garden.

We made The Excursion To The Indian Botanic Garden by bus. We The Students of B.Sc (general) met Together in our college Milli Al Ameen college (for girls) Along with our Subject Teachers, non-Teaching staff also Participate in This of Excursion. After facing several different- Places we Reached Botanical Garden by 4:00 pm.

NAME : AFIREEN JAHAN

ROLL NO : 12

B.A. GENERAL (SEM-2)

MILLI-AL-AMEEN COLLEGE (FOR GIRLS)

CU.ROLL NO : 222147-12-0008

CU.REGISTRATION NO : 147-1211-0147-22



BIODIVERSITY

1. Biodiversity is the variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem.

2. It includes the diversity of species, genes, and ecosystems.

3. Biodiversity is essential for the stability and resilience of ecosystems.

4. It provides many ecosystem services, such as food, medicine, and clean air.

5. Biodiversity is being lost at an alarming rate due to human activities.

6. We need to take action to protect biodiversity and prevent further loss.

PREPARATION OF PEOPLES BIODIVERSITY REGISTER (FLAURAL DIVERSITY)

S/NO	Local Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Characteristic	Uses
1.	Banyan Tree	Ficus Benghalensis	Terrestrial	Banyans are strangler figs. They grow from seeds that landed on other trees.	The Barks seeds can be used as tonic to maintain temperature and treat diabetes.
2.	Coconut Tree	Cocos Nucifera	Tropical & Coastal areas	Coconut trees does not have any branches. Their leaves are very long and very thin spines in it.	The leaves are used for thatching huts. The ribs of its frond is used to make brooms.
3.	Neem tree	Azadirachta indica	Semi-Tropical	Neem tree is related to Mahogany. The leaves are very small. Neem trees are easy to grow and maintain.	Neem leaves are very useful to purify the blood, remove toxins, treat insect bites and ulcers.
4.	Rose	Rosa subiginosa	In sunny area, well-drained soil.	Their stems are usually prickly and their green leaves have toothed edges.	Rose are used for commercial perfume, enhances mood, soothes skin irritation, it also have a anti-aging properties.

(FLAURAL DIVERSITY)

Sl.No	Local Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Characteristic	Uses
51.	Aloe vera	Aloe barbadensis Miller	Arid & semi Arid	Aloe vera is a stemless or very short stemmed Plant. The leaves are very thick and fleshy.	Its improves digestive health, Promotes oral health, relieve anal pressures & fissures.
52	Cactus	Cactaceae	Desert	In cactus, the stem is the only part of most cacti where this vital process take place. Almost all cacti are Succulents.	Cactus are used for humans food and as fodder for animals, Usually after burning off their spines.
53	Holy basil (Tulsi)	Ocimum tenuiflorum	Temperate	The holy basil plant is a small annual or short-lived perennial shrub. The stems are hairy and the fragrant leaves are green.	Holy basil is commonly used by mouth to help with anxiety and stress. It is also used for diabetes and high cholesterol.
54	Lotus	Nelumbo nucifera	Warm temperate to Tropical climates	It is a beautiful flower which has an appealing fragrance and colour. Its usually white or light pink in colour.	Lotus are used to make medicine.

14/08/23

faunal diversity and conservation



FAUNAL DIVERSITY

(FAUNAL DIVERSITY)

Sl.No	Local Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Description	Special features
1.	Dog	Canis lupus familiaris	Coastal, arctic, forest, desert, etc.	The Dog is domesticated carnivorous of the family Canidae. It is a part of the wolf-like canids.	Dogs can smell disease they can read our emotions. Dogs are awesome stress busters in the workplace.
2.	Cat	Felis catus	Savannas, Tropical rain forest, etc	Cats are small carnivorous mammals, of the family Felidae. It is a domestic small species.	Cats have acute sense of hearing. The toes & paws, as well as the tips of nose are also very sensitive to touch. cats have the largest eyes of any mammals. They can see even in dark place.
3.	Cow	Bos taurus	Grassland	A cow is a domestic animal, and also a Herbivorous animal. They are a prominent modern member of the Subfamily.	Cows have an acute sense of smell and can detect odours upto 6 miles away. Cows are gentle animals.
4.	Deer	Cervidae	forested habitats	Deer has four long legs, a small white tail, horns on its head	Two hooves on each foot, a four chambered stomach, short tails.

(FAUNAL DIVERSITY)

Sl.NO	Local Name	Scientific name	Habit.	Description	Special features
5.	Rat	Rattus	woodlands	Rats are generally slender with a pointed head, large eyes, and prominent, thinly furred ears.	Rats take care of injured and have excellent memories. Rats can swim for 3-4 days before its drowns.
6.	Goat	Capra aegagrus hircus	Terrestrial	Goats have very thick and rough fur, which generally is white, red, black or grey.	Goat have rectangular pupils. They don't have teeth on their upper jaw. They have four stomachs. Goats have incredible agility and balance.
7.	Horse	Equus caballus	Semi-aquid	Horses are ungulates-mammals with hooves. They also have long tails, short hair, long thick necks and elongated head.	Horses can live to be 30 to 40 years of age. They have an acute sense of smell and hearing and can look forward and backward with another.

NAME - SANA SABIR

STREAM - ENG HONS BA 2ND SEM

CUROLL NO - 212147-11-0019

REG NO - 147-1211-0020-21

COLLAGE ROLL NO - 61

COLLAGE NAME - MILLI - AL - AMEEN

COLLAGE

SUBJECT - GEOGRAPHY GENERAL
PROJECT

BIODIVERSITY

The term 'biodiversity' refers to the variety of life on Earth at all its levels from genes to ecosystem and can encompass by the evolutionary, ecological and cultural processes that sustain life. Biodiversity boosts ecosystem productivity where each species no matter how small it has an important role to play. For eg - a larger no. of natural species a greater variety of crops. Greater species diversity ensures natural sustainability for all life forms.

Levels Of Biodiversity:-

There are 3 levels of biodiversity: 1. Genetic 2. Species 3. Ecosystem

Genetic Biodiversity: It is the total no. of genetic characteristics in the 'genetic make-up'. It ranges widely from no. of species and can be appreciated the span of survival of species. The individual differs widely from one another in their genetic makeup.

Species Biodiversity: It is defined as the no. of different species present in an ecosystem and relative abundance of species. Diversity is the greatest when all the species present are equally abundant in the area. It is possible in an ecosystem to have high species richness but low species evenness. The species diversity varies in a different geographical location with tropics having highest richness as we move towards pole.

Ecosystem Biodiversity: It deals with the variations in ecosystem with its geographical location and its overall impact on human existence and the environment it addresses. It includes the combined characteristics of biotic properties and abiotic properties. It includes the variation in both terrestrial and aquatic systems. It is the largest scale of biodiversity and within each



Components of biodiversity

- Species diversity:** the number and abundance of species
- Ecosystem diversity:** The variety of ecosystems found in a place or on earth
- Genetic Diversity:** Variety in traits/genes in a species

BIODIVERSITY
 AS A
WHOLE

COMPONENTS
 OF
BIODIVERSITY

IMPORTANCE OF BIODIVERSITY

- Genetic diversity
- Protect freshwater resources
- Speed recovery from natural disasters
- Maintaining balance of the ecosystem
- Sustainability and growth
- Provision of food security
- Adaptation to different habitats
- Provision of biological resources
- Promote soils formation and protection
- Maintain food chain in the nature

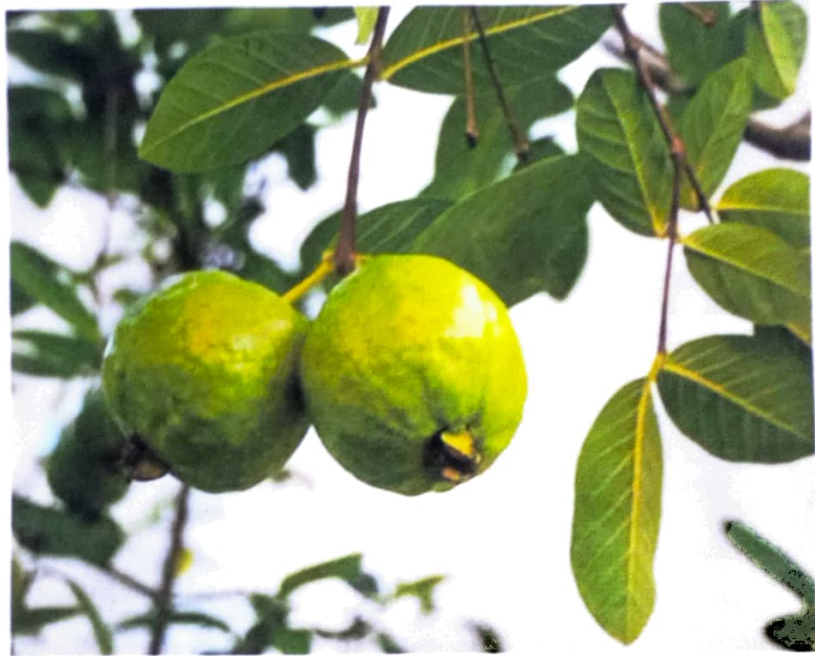


10:00 AM

ecosystem there is great deal of both species and genetic diversity.

IMPORTANCE OF BIODIVERSITY

IMPORTANCE	HISTORIC	CURRENT	POTENTIAL
Ecosystem Services	Pollinated by bees	Wet land to clear pollution are effective as buffer against many pollutants	Coastal engineering against sea level rises from global warming
Medicine	Penicillin antibiotic from fungus	Horse shoe crab bloods used in bio assay for toxins	Rain forest plants now used to combat existing and new disease
Biotechnology	Asian forest plants used for buildings	Bacterial & bacterial genes introduced to crops to confer resistance to insects	Metal digesting bacteria to clean pollution
Pets and domestic animals	Exotic animals as gifts and status symbol	Value of current pet trade	Breeds are used as they showed useful attributes



GUAVA TREE

PREPARATION OF PEOPLE BIODIVERSITY REGISTER

FLORA BIODIVERSITY

MOUZA-KHARKI DATE OF VISITING THE PLACE - 2nd June 2022.
 BENAKIPARA
 P.O. - KHEADHAHA
 24, PARAGANAS (SOUTH)

Sl. No	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	CHARACTERISTICS
1.	Peypaa/Pyara Gurava	<u>Psidium guajava</u>	Tropical and Non-Tropical Americas where plant grow in regions like Mexico, S. Americas. They are native to Tropical America & are best grown in Tropical and Sub-Tropicals worldwide.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Round to pear-shaped and measured upto 7.6 cm in diameter. • Their pulp contain many small hard seeds. The fruit has yellow skin, white, yellow or pink flesh. • It grows upto 10m (33ft) & lives approx for 40 years. It produces solitary white flowers and a berry fruit.

MANGO TREE

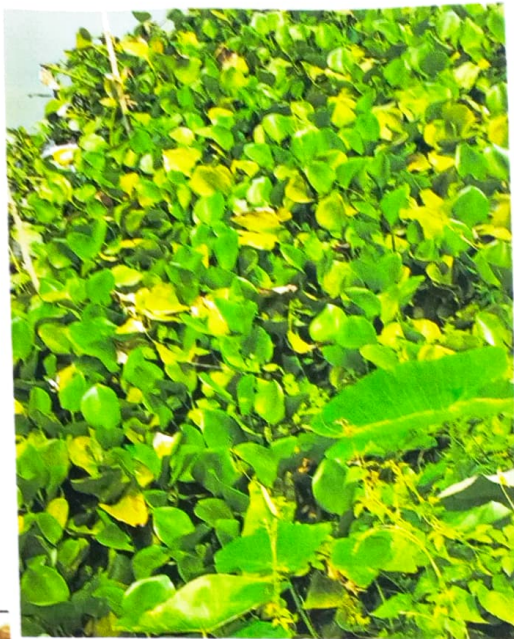


NAYANTARA

COCONUT TREE



Sl. No	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	CHARACTERISTICS
2.	Nayantara Madagascar Periwinkle	<u>Catharanthus roseus</u>	It is most commonly associated with coastal habitats (e.g.) cliff faces, rocky ocean ledges and sand dunes and other sites with sandy soils, but also grows in bushland and disturbed natural vegetation near urban areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an evergreen subshrub or herbaceous plant 1m (39 in tall) • The leaves are oval to oblong 2.5-9cm (1.0-3.5) in long and 1-3.5 (0.4-1.4 in) wide, glossy green hairless with a pile of midrib and a short petiole 1-1.8cm (0.4-0.7 in) long; they are arranged in opposite pairs.
3.	Coconut Tree or Coconut Palm Naiyaal Ped	<u>Cocos nucifera</u>	They grow in warm rainforests and tropical coastal areas. They do best in spots that are 70 degrees F. They are found at Tropics and Sub Tropics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a slender palm tree widely distributed throughout the regions with a size vary between 10-30m high • The trunk of the tree is a cylindrical striped often tilted brown or brownish grey • The circular leaf scars from the old leaves when they fall down
4.	Mango or Aam	<u>Mangifera indica</u>	It is originated in the foothills of the Himalayas of the Southern Asia (Eastern India, Burma, Andaman Islands) bordering the Bay of Bengal dating over 4000 yrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They grow to 30-40 mtrs (98-131 feet) tall with a crown radius of 10-15m (33-49 ft). • The trees long used as some specimens still fruit after 300 yrs



WATER

HYACINTH



КОСИУ (ТАРО)



SL.No	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	CHARACTERISTICS
-	-	-	where it still grows wild in the hills of Assam and adjacent area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has a characteristic fragrance and a smooth, thin tough skin. Flesh is pale yellow to orange. It is juicy sweet and sometimes fibrous. • Seedlings undesirable or varieties are described as possessing a turpentine like of taste.
5.	Kochurī Pana (Water Hyacinth)	<u>Eichhornia crassipes</u>	It is a large aquatic plant native to Amazon Basin and South America. It has spread mainly to the tropics and subtropics since 1800s.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These plants varies in size from a few inches to over 13 ft tall. • They have showy lavender flowers and the leaves are rounded and leathery. • They are attached to spongy and sometimes inflated stalks. • They have large air cavity in the parenchyma tissue. That's why they float in water.
6.	Kochu (Taro)	<u>Colocasia esculenta</u>	Found in Tropical and Sub Tropical Regions of	



GREEN
CHILLI



KACHA
LAUNKA



BANANA TREE
KOLA GAACH

SL. No	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	CHARACTERISTICS
			South Asia, East Asia, Northern Australia etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are cultivated as an annual, It is a perennial herb with a thick, tuberous underground stem whose leaves are simple broad and long petioled. • Unopened leaves and petioles are prepared as spinach and used as vegetable.
7.	Kancha Kanka (Green Chilli)	<u>Capsicum frutescens</u>	<p>They originate from the Western Hemisphere the tropical region of the two American continent.</p> <p>They grow under Tropical and Sub Tropical.</p> <p>They grow in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Peru, Spain etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are hollow with many seed. They are found in different colours like green, orange, white, yellow red etc. • Chemical called chilli oleoresin from dried chillies used in pain balms etc. Hot pungent taste due to chemical called capsaicin.
8.	Kola Gaachi (Banana Tree)	<u>Musa acuminata</u>	<p>They grow in humid tropical regions of Central and South America, Africa and South East Asia where there are high temp and rainfall.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large, fleshy, upright stalks topped with soft fan like arching leaves. • It is a perennial herb. It grows from a bulb of rhizome. It ranges from 6ft to 30ft for the largest type.

SL.No	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	CHARACTERISTICS
9.	Khajur (Dates)	<u>Phoenix dactylifera</u>	This species is widely cultivated across Northern Africa, the Middle East and South Asia and is naturalized in many tropical and subtropical regions.	<p>They reach up to 30mtrs (100ft) in height - growing singly or forming a clump with several stems from a single root system.</p> <p>They are oval cylindrical 3-7 cm (1-3 inches) long & about 2.5cm in diameter.</p> <p>They are dark brown to bright red or yellow depending on variety.</p>
10.	(Brinjal Tree) Begun Gaach	<u>Solanum melongena</u>	Cultivation in the Mediterranean region Portuguese colonies took it to Brazil. It is now widely cultivated in the Tropical, Sub-Tropical and Warm temperature zones especially in Southern Europe and the Southern United States.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is classified as a herb because of its non-woody stem. • Its simple leaves are oblong to oval, slightly lobed with its underside a pale green than the upper surface. • Both leaves and stem are covered with fine hairs. • Its flowers sprout singly or in small clusters from the leaf axils. Individual flowers are star shaped, light purple in colour and have short stalks.



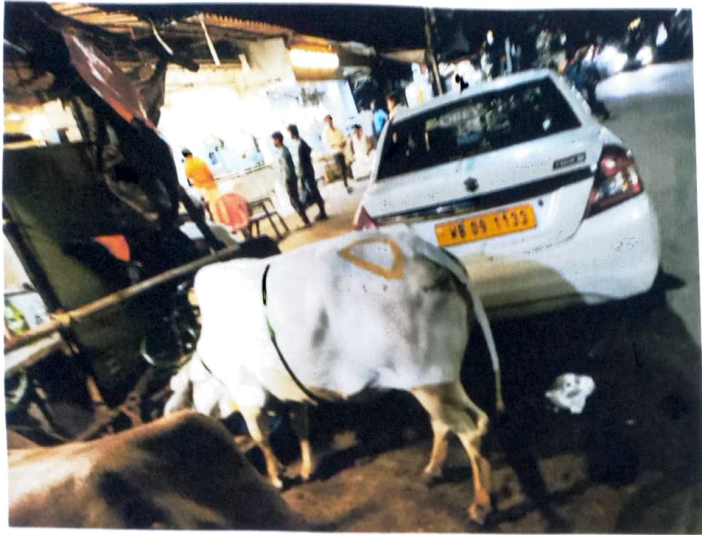
KHAJUR OR DATES
TREE



BRINJAL
TREE

KHAJUR TREE





COW



SINGHI FISH

GABHI



FAUNA DIVERSITY

SL.No	LOCALNAME	SCIENTIFICNAME	CHARACTERISTICS	HABITAT
1.	Singhi Fish or Mācha	<u>Heteropneustes fossilis</u>	<p>Their bodies are elongated and compressed with greatly depressed heads. They have long air sacs that serve as lungs that extend from the gill chamber. Their dorsal fins are short and have no spine. They are 30 cm in length.</p>	<p>Very common in pond, ditches, swamps and marshes. They are also found in muddy rivers. It can tolerate slightly brackish water. It is also found in drainage channels.</p>
2.	Gābhi or Cow	<u>Bos taurus</u>	<p>They tend to be stocky with long rectangular bodies. The head is small relative to body size. Weight and height vary greatly between domestic cattle breeds. Color varies widely among breeds. Eyes are located on the sides of the head.</p>	<p>They are found in grazing land. Nowadays they are found in pasture and ranges of open area. Different types of habitat include savannas, scrub forests and even desert edges. As long as they have lots of space and plenty of grass, they are happy.</p>



WHITE SWAMP

ROHODA RUI
FISH



MRIGAL
MUSCIE

SL.No	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	CHARACTERISTICS
3.	Sadahamsa or White Swan	<u>Cygnus Olor</u>	They are large-bodied waterfowl that lives in marshes, lakes and other wetlands. They are found in colder places as well as in common area. Northern Europe, Asia North America. They are also found in Manasasara in the Himalaya.	They have the ability to swim and fly with incredible speed and agility. They are long necked heavy bodied, big footed birds. They migrate in diagonal formation or V formation at great heights. They move as fast on the water or in the air.
4.	Pohu or Rui Maacha / Fish	<u>Labeo rohita</u>	They occur in rivers throughout much of Northern and Central and Eastern India, Pakistan, Vietnam, Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar. It is also found in rivers of Peninsular India and Sri Lanka.	The body is thick and is covered with cycloid scales. Head is triangulated and mouth is inferior. Surface and under surface is bronzed colour. Belly is white silvered colour. They have two pair of nostrils. Mouth is covered with two lips. Teeth are absent in jaws.
5.	Mrigal Maacha or Mrigal Carp	<u>Cirrhinus Cirrhosus</u>	They are found in fast flowing streams and rivers but can tolerate high levels of salinity.	The body are longish. The lower parts of their body are about straight lengthwise. Upper lip is curved to down.



PIRANHA
FISH



BABY
PIRANHA



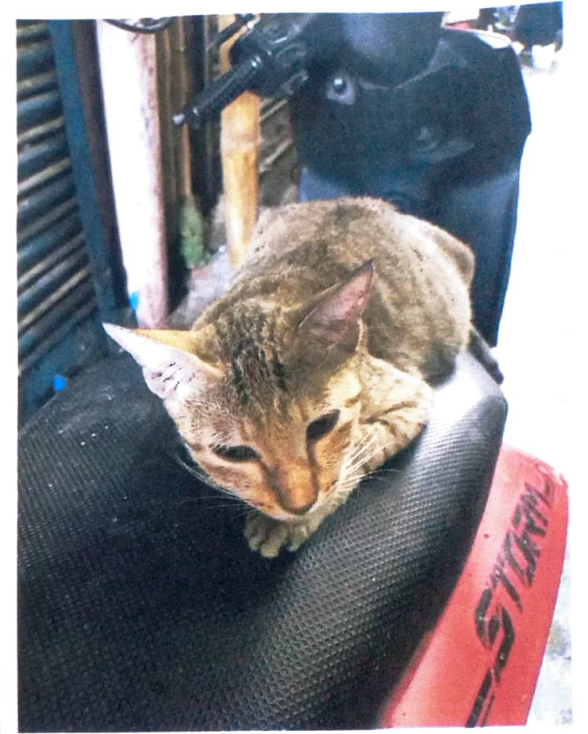
MAGUR OR
WALKING CAT FISH

SL. No	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	CHARACTERISTICS
-	-	-	They are fish of South Asian countries like Bangladesh, India, Thailand and Philippine	They has a pair of trunk. Back side is gray colored. Two side and lower part is silver colored. It weights about 8-9 kgs.
6.	Piranaha Yacha	<u>Pygocentrus nattereri</u>	They are native to the Central and Southern river systems of S. America where they inhabit tropical rivers and streams. They are found in murky water. In U.S. they have been found in ponds, lakes, rivers and below pits.	Most species never grow larger than 60 cm (2ft) long. Colours vary from silvery with orange underside to almost completely black. They have deep bodies saw-edged bellies and large. Generally blunt heads with jaws bearing sharp, triangular teeth. Its mouth is a scissor like bite.
7.	Magu Maakh or Walking Cat fish	<u>Clarias batrachus</u>	They are found in Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Singapore, Philippines. They are mostly found in dwell and swampy waters. Also found in ponds, rivers, mud	The greatest width of head equal its length. Upper jaw is longer than the lower jaw. Four pair of barbells. Dorsal fin is very long and caudal fin is free. Scales absent. Length of about 32 cm and weight about 235g.



CAT OR

BIRALA



BUFFALO



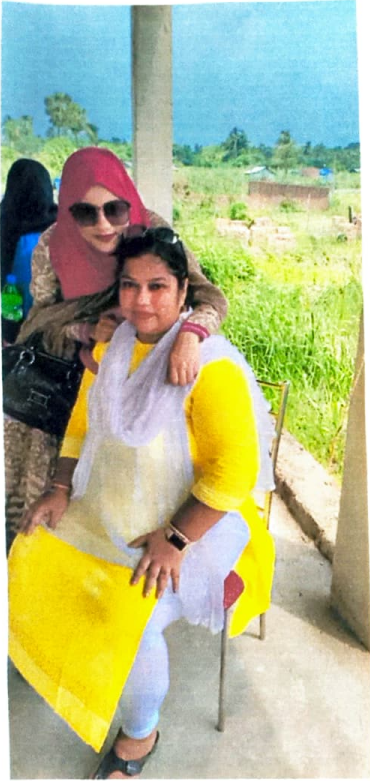
RUPCHANNA

OR PONYRET



PIONEER

Sl No	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	CHARACTERISTICS
8.	Biala or Cat	<u>Felis catus</u>	They are found in areas where human lives but usually rural areas.	It is a furry animal that has long tail and sharp claws. Can jump 6 times up to their height. They have 18 toes. Can sleep for around 13-16 hrs a day (70% of their life). They are usually white, black, brown, yellow.
9.	Buffalo	<u>Bubalus bubalis</u>	They can live in grasslands, savannas, swamps, lowland floodplains, mixed forest and glades.	They kill more hunters than any other species. They are truly good swimmers. They are large and reach 6.8 to 11 ft in length. They are up to 5.6 in height and weigh in at between 660-1900 pound. They have smooth tongues.
10.	Rup chanda Maach or Chinese Pomfret	<u>Pampus chinensis</u>	They are found in the muddy bottom near the sea coasts where depth is 100mtr. They are sometimes found in the estuarine brackish water. It is native to the Amazon Basin in Tropical S. America.	It has flattened body with a deeply forked tail. They have skeleton and bones but is placed in the middle and top of its body. They have one single bone.



WITH MY BELOVED TEACHER
BLESSED TO HAVE HER..

*Retaker
10/10/2021*

(5/5)