

BANGABASI MORNING

COLLEGE

"AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA"

TOPIC

"BIODIVERSITY"

NAME : Alia Khan

CLASS : 2ND SEM

REGIN NO : 144-1211-0187-22

ROLL NO : 222144-11-0091

COURSE : GE2 (GEOGRAPHY)

YEAR : 2023

# BIODIVERSITY

Banabitan Biodiversity Park, popularly known as Central park is a public urban park situated in the heart of our City of Joy. It is the second largest open space in Kolkata Metropolitan area after Maidan. It is the habitat for a varoused species of flora and fauna. The park is built around an expansive waterbody. Banabita is the epitome of a small pocket of nature amidst the hustle and bustle of concrete city life.



Group Photo

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Presentation, inspiration and motivation have always played a key role in the success of any venture. The completion of this undertaking could not have been possible without the support and encouragement of whose name may not all be enumerated.

I express my deep sense of gratitude to my teacher Prof. Aditi Das, who gave me the opportunity to write this project. This project helped me in doing a lot of research and I came up to know about so many things.

I would like to acknowledge my indebtedness to family members whose endless support, morally, financially and physically, enabled me to complete my assignment.

I also appreciate my friends for their assistance, encouragement and moral support.

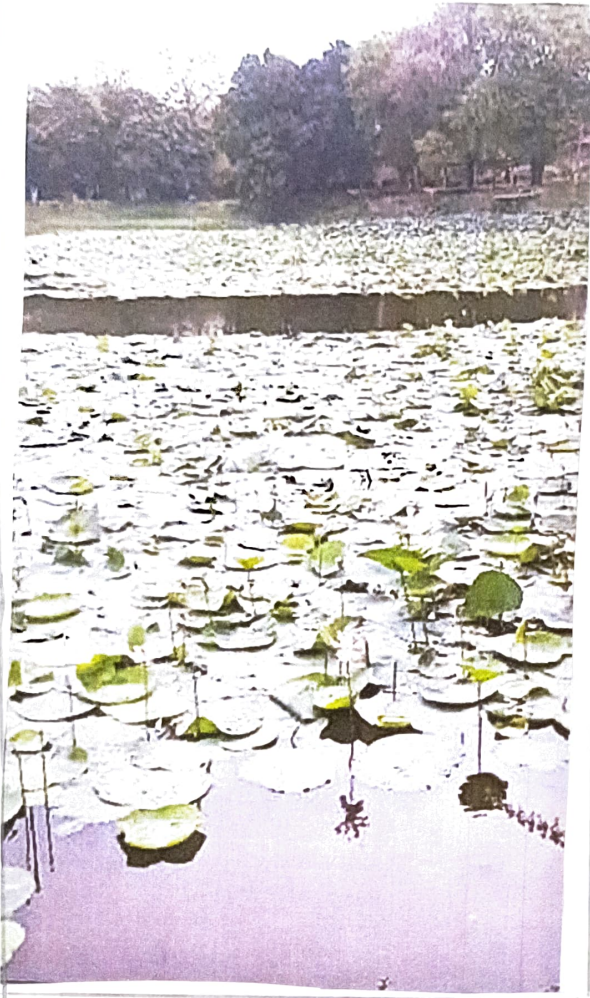
# CONTENT

Sl. No	TOPICS	Pg. No
1.	FLORA	1-4
(i)	LOTUS (NELUMBO NUCIFERA)	01
(ii)	CARBEAN COPPER PLANT (EUPHORBIA)	01
(iii)	JAS MINE (JASMINUM)	01
(iv)	MAHOGANY TREE (SWIETENIA MAERO)	02
(v)	EARPOD WATTLE (ACACIA AURICULIFORMIS)	02
(vi)	HIBICUS (HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS)	03
(vii)	BANYAN TREE (FICUS BENGHALENSIS)	03
(viii)	MICHELA (MICHELIA CHAMPACA)	03
(ix)	WATTLE FRANGIFANT (PLUMERIA ALBA)	04
(x)	SHAME PLANT (MIMOSA PUDICA)	04
2.	FAUNA	
(i)	DOG (CANIS LUPUS) (ii) CAT (FELIS CATUS)	05-06
(iii)	CROW (CORVUS SPLENDER) (iv) COMMON MYNNA	06-07
(v)	SPOTTED DOVE (vi) BLACK ANT (FORMICIDAE)	07-
(vii)	SWAN (CYGNUS) (viii) PIGEON (COLUMBA)	08
(ix)	SQUIRREL (SCIURDAE) (x) SPARROW (PASSERDAE)	09

# FLORA DIVERSITY

SL NO.	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	DESCRIPTION	SPECIAL FEATURES	STATUS
1.	LOTUS	NELUMBO NUCIFERA	AQUATIC	The lotus has a distinctively different structure. It also only common. It comes in pink hues or white, the roots are implanted in the river or pond and the leaves float on the surface.	A lotus is the ice-cream cones shaped central female superovulatory structure. The yellow prominent receptacle has the carpels or ovaries that develop into seeds embedded separately in ground holes throughout.	COMMON
2.	CARIBBEAN COPPER PLANT	EUPHORBIA COTINIFOLIA		The Caribbean copper plant has steel leaves. It will quickly grow 10-15 feet. The veins of the steel leaves are beautiful when they are backlit. The creamy white flower looks very exotics with their steel appendages and seed pods.	The leaves of the plant had been employed as poison for catching fish by Southern American Indians. The latex is strongly purgative and the leaves have molluscidal and anti-viral properties.	COMMON
3.	JASMINE	JASMINUM		The white, yellow or rarely pink flowers are tubular with a flaring lobed, pin-wheel, like form; The leaves can be ever green or deciduous and usually are composed of two or more leaflets, although some species have simple leaves.	Jasmine has around 200 species from the group Jasmine genus. The given group features a number of vine and shrubs-both evergreen as well deciduous. The main attraction of the flowers is the character fragrant yellow or white flowers and green leaves.	COMMON

LOTUS



CARIBBEAN  
COPPER PLANT



JASMINE

SL NO	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	DESCRIPTION	SPECIAL FEATURES	STATUS
4.	MAHOGANY TREE	SWIETENIA MACROPHYLLA		<p>It is tall evergreen tree with hard woods that turns reddish brown at maturity. The leaflets of each large leaf are arranged like a feather, but there is no terminal leaflets.</p> <p>The small white flowers are borne in clusters, and the fruit is a five-part woody capsule that contains winged seed.</p>	<p>Indian mahogany trees can grow to be 30-40 feet tall. It is a fast-growing upright tree with an outward rounded symmetrical crown. It has a spread of 20-30 feet. The fruit is a large greenish brown capsule that splits into five sections, each containing flat, long wing light brown seeds.</p>	RARE
5.	EARPOD WATTLE	ACACIA AURICULIFORMIS		<p>Earpod wattle is an evergreen tree that grows between 15-30 metres. The trunk is crooked and the bark vertically fissured. Roots are shallow and spreading. It has dense foliage with an open, spreading crown.</p>	<p>Tall tree or low-growing shrubs. These trees are widely regarded as a keystone species with most desert fauna depending on them. They have an established positive impact on soil chemistry as nitrogen fixer.</p>	COMMON





MAHOGANY TREE



KAPOD WATTLE

SL NO.	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	DESCRIPTION	SPECIAL FEATURES	STATUS
6.	HIBISCUS	HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS	TERRESTRIAL	Hibiscus is a genus of flowering plant in the mallow family, Malvaceae. The genus is quite large, comprising several hundred species that are native to warm temperate, subtropical regions.	The Hibiscus flowers are showy and conspicuous. It usually borne singly but sometimes can be seen in clusters. The flowers are trumpet shaped and range in colour of red, orange, yellow, pink or purple.	RARE
7.	BANYAN TREE	FICUS BENGALENSIS	TERRESTRIAL	The banyan tree reaches a height upto 30 meters (100 feet) and spreads laterally indefinitely. Aerial roots that develop from its branches descend and take root in the soil to become new trunks. One tree may in time assume the appearance of very dense thicket as a result of the tangle.	They produce vast crops of figs that sustain many species of birds, fruit bats, primates and other creatures, which in turn disperse the seeds of hundreds of other plant species.	COMMON
8.	MICHELIA	MICHELIA CHAMPACA	TERRESTRIAL	Michelia champaca is an evergreen or semi-deciduous, small to medium-sized tree upto 5m tall; bole straight, cylindrical, upto 200cm in diameter, without buttresses; bark surface smooth, grey to greyish.	Its stem is smooth and ash in colour. It is found in the mid-hill and at all the forest 600 to 1500 m in Terai region.	RARE



HIBISCUS



BANYAN TREE



MICHELIA

SL NO.	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	DESCRIPTION	SPECIAL FEATURES	STATUS
9.	WHITE FRANGIPANI	PLUMERIA ALBA	TERRESTRIAL	<p>It is a rounded deciduous tree of the dogbane family that grows in a vase shape to 15-25' tall. The leaves are clustered near the tips of the branches.</p> <p>They are large, 6-22 cm long, 2-7 cm wide, and have an obovate shape.</p>	<p>Its flowers are very fragrant, white, with a small yellow center. Genus is named after french botanist, Charles Plumier.</p>	COMMON
10.	SHAME PLANT / SENSITIVE PLANT	MIMOSA PODICA	TERRESTRIAL	<p>It is a creeping annual or perennial flowering plant of the Pea / legume family fabaceae. It is often grown for its curiosity value: the sensitive compound leaves fold inward and droop when touched!</p>	<p>It has scattered curved spines. The leaves are compound, alternate, on the top of a petiole, 2 to 6 cm long.</p>	RARE



WHITE FRANGIPANT

# PREPARATION OF PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER

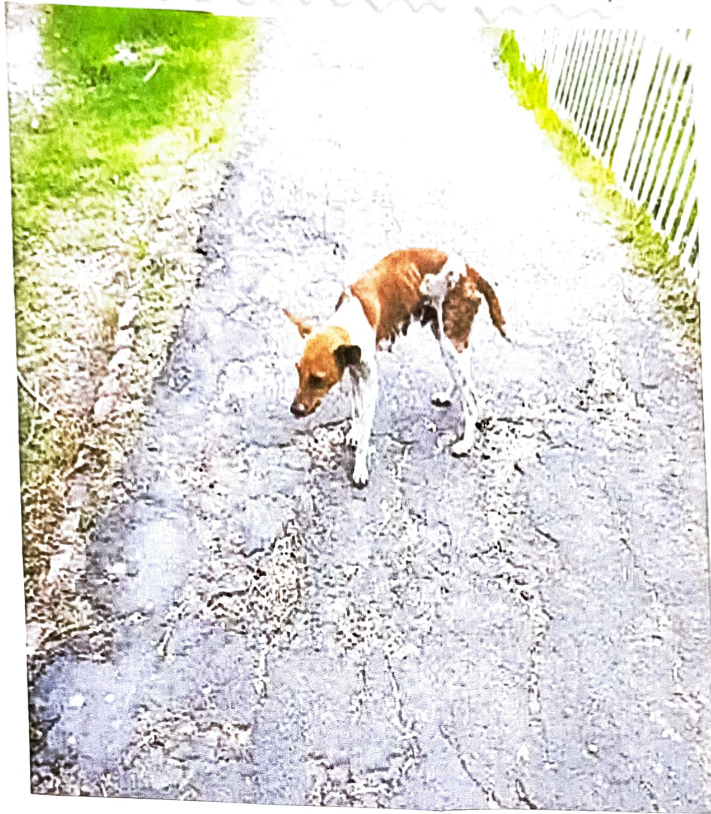
Place: CENTRAL PARK

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

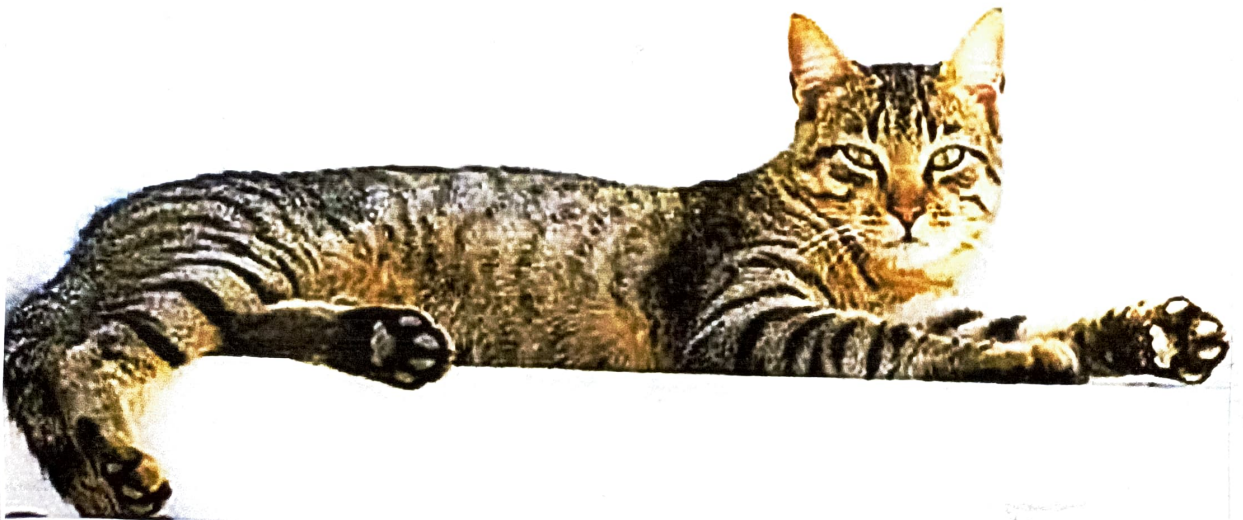
## FAUNA DIVERSITY

SL NO.	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	DESCRIPTION	SPECIAL FEATURES	STATUS
1.	DOG	CANIS LUPUS FAMILIARS	TERRESTRIAL	Dogs come in many shapes and sizes. They are in various colour brown, black, white & mixture of these colour.	They can read our emotion- if we're happy, sad or angry, your dogs your are contagious. Dogs are Spikes in both species when dogs and humans share a mutual gaze. Dogs have strong smelling power they are faithful to their master.	COMMON
2.	CAT	FELIS CATUS	TERRESTRIAL	The cat is a small carnivorous mammal. It is the only domesticated species	Eyes: cats have the largest eye of any mammal, in relation to their body size,	COMMON

DOG (FAUNA)



CAT (FAUNA)



SL NO.	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	DESCRIPTION	SPECIAL FEATURES	STATUS
				<p>in the family Felidae and often supposed to as the domestic cat to disguise it from wild members of the family. The cat is either a house cat, kept as a pet.</p>	Ears cats hearing is much more sensitive than humans and dogs.	
3.	CROW	CORVUS SPLENDENS	AVI-FAUNA	<p>The house crow, also known as the Indian, gray necked, Ceylon or Colombo crow, is a common bird of the crow family that is of Asian origin but now found in many parts of the world where they arrived assisted by shipping. It is between the jackdaw and the Corvid crow in size but is slimmer than either.</p>	<p>Crow are scavenger birds. They are known for their intelligence and adaptability, and for their loud, harsh "caw". They also have a reputation for damage crops; however, their impact may be less than previously thought.</p>	COMMON
4.	COMMON MYNAH	ACRIDOTERES TRISTIS	ABOREAL	<p>The Common Mynah is brown with a black head. It has a yellow bill, legs and bare eye skin. In flight it shows large white wings.</p>	<p>The Common Mynah or Indian mynah, is a member of the family Sturnidae native to Asia. An omnivorous open woodland bird with a strong</p>	COMMON





CROW



COMMON

MYNAH

SL NO.	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	DESCRIPTION	SPECIAL FEATURES	STATUS
7	SWAN	CYGINUS	TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC	<p>Swans are birds of the family Anatidae within the genus Cygnus. The swan's close relatives include the geese and ducks. Swans are grouped with the closely related geese in the subfamily Anserinae where they form the tribe Cygini.</p>	<p>A swan will mate for life. Swans begin breeding between the ages of 3-4 years. Swan eggs take between 35 and 42 days to hatch. Swans can fly as fast as 60 miles per hour.</p>	COMMON
8.	PIGIEON	COLUMBA	TERRESTRIAL AND ARBOREAL	<p>Pigeons are gentle, plump, small-billed birds with a skin saddle (web) between the bill and forehead. All pigeons stout about with a characteristic bobbing of the head. Because of their long wings and powerful flight muscles, they are strong, swift fliers.</p>	<p>Pigeons are flocking birds, and they are among the strongest and swiftest of avian fliers. They fly more than 500 miles in a single day and have been clocked at speeds in excess of 94 miles per hour.</p>	COMMON



SWAN



PIGEON

SL NO.	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	DESCRIPTION	SPECIAL FEATURES	STATUS
				Patches.	territorial instincts the mynah has adapted extremely well to urban environment.	
5.	SPOTTED DOVE	SPILOPELIA CHINENSIS	TERRESTRIAL	The Spotted Dove is a small and somewhat long-tailed pigeon that is common resident breed bird across its native range on the Indian Sub-Continent. They're delicate brown spots on the wings and black-bordered white tips to the tail feathers.	The large collar on the base of the hind neck, which has many white spots. Their wings make up 40 percent of their body weight.	COMMON
6.	BLACK ANT	FORMICIDAE	TERRESTRIAL	Ants are eusocial insects of the family formicidae and along with the related wasps and bees, belong to the order Hymenoptera. Ants evolved from wasp like ancestors in the Cretaceous period, about 140 million years ago, and diverged after the rise of flowering plant.	Ants are known to carry 50 times their own body weight and they are known to work together in small or large groups to move larger and heavier objects. They pollinate on	COMMON



SPOTTED DOVE



BLACK ANT

SL NO.	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	DESCRIPTION	SPECIAL FEATURES	STATUS
9.	SQUIRREL	SCIURIDAE	ARBOREAL	<p>Squirrels are members of the family Sciuridae, a family that includes small to medium-sized rodents. They have a pair of large incisors on the upper and one on the lower jaw that grow continuously and need to be kept short and sharpened by frequent gnawing. The first premolars are missing in rodent. The jaw muscles are strong and well developed.</p>	<p>All tree squirrels are diurnal and arboreal, but the range of vertical activity in species differ widely, especially among those living in tropical rainforest.</p>	Common
10.	SPARROW	PASSERIDAE	ARBOREAL	<p>Male House Sparrows are brightly colored birds with gray heads, white cheeks, a black bib and orange neck - Females are a plain buffy-brown overall with dingy gray-brown underparts. Their backs are noticeably striped with buff, black and brown.</p>	<p>Sparrows are very social and they live in colonies called flocks.</p>	Common



SQUIRREL



SPARROW