

**DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY**

**SOUTH EAST MANIPUR COLLEGE, KOMLTHABI**

**REPORT ON**

**THE BOTANICAL FIELD STUDY TOUR**

**AT**

**SADU CHIRU WATERFALL, MANIPUR**

**ON 6<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2017**

**BSc 3<sup>rd</sup> SEMESTER (BOTANY)**

## SUMMARY OF THE TRIP

The Department of Botany Department South east Manipur college, Komlathabi organized a botanical field study at SADU CHIRU WATERFALL on 6th February, 2017. The team left the college campus at 8am. and reached the spot at 11:45am. We made a brief field study on the hillocks of SADU CHIRU WATERFALL and studied the vegetation of the spot about half an hour. Again the students collected some varieties of wild plants growing near the hillocks and identified local and botanical names with the help of teachers and kept for preparation of herbarium.

## TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATIC FEATURE

The Sadu Chiru waterfall is located in the foothills of Sadu Chiru Hills in Bishnupur District of Manipur. Cascading from a height of 15m, the Sadu Chiru Waterfall is a torrential waterfall and is a popular tourist destination in the state. Topographically, the study facilitate the growth of heterogenous vegetation representing almost all the group of plant kingdom. The hillocks of Chiru waterfall provides a member of region with exposure to light thereby creating a condition of microhabitat hosting varied plant forms in a small location.

The peculiar topography of the site as regards the growth of vegetation and inhabitation of flora is all the more enriched by an exceptional high humidity ranging from 10% to 50%. The rainfall of the area is fairly high reaching upto 1438.5mm at the hill. The temperature is almost the same that of Bishnupur Valley from 0-33c.

The soils are mainly of two types:

1. Alluvial soil
2. Red soil

Alluvial soil is loose clay, silt, sand or gravel that has been deposited by running stream bed, on a low lying areas of the foot hills. The red ferruginous soil is found in the hill area. The PH value of the soil of the area is also varied ranging from neutral to slightly acidic.

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**Report on the vegetation study**

The vegetation is predominantly angiospermic, algae, bryophytes, pteridophytes, fungi and Gymnosperms and lichens members are also found.

The following are the brief list of plants found in the study area.

**Algae**

1. Nostoc
2. Spirogyra

**BRYOPHTES**

1. Anthoceros
2. Marchantia
3. Sphagnum

**PTERIDOPHYTES**

1. Dryopteris
2. Equisetum
3. Sellaginella
4. Lycopodium

**FUNGI**

1. Rhizopus
2. Polyporus
3. Mucor

**LICHENS**

1. Crustose
2. Foliose

**GYMNOSPERMS**

1. Pinus kesiya

**ANGIOSPERMS**

1. Gynura cusimbua
2. Centella asiatica
3. Amaranthus spinosus
4. Hotteluyria cordata
5. Plantago *rhosa*
6. Cynodon dactylon
7. Cyperus rotundus
8. Ellipta alba
9. Cassia tora
10. Mimosa pudica
11. Sida Cardifolia
12. Ranunculus scleretus
13. Rhus succedanea.
14. Calotropis gigangtea
15. Mentha arvensis
16. Leucus aspera
17. Canna indica
18. Toona celiata
19. Urena loota
20. Desmodium species

