

PLANT DIVERSITY OF THE HAKALUKI HAOR OF BANGLADESH AND ITS MANAGEMENT ISSUES

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Abstract

The plant diversity of Hakaluki Haor of Bangladesh, an Ecologically Critical Area (ECA), has been assessed and recognized 187 species of which 179 species belonging to 58 angiosperm families and eight species belonging to pteridophytes to be growing naturally. Of these, 72 species of angiosperms and five species of pteridophytes are truly aquatic. Out of 187 species, 144 (77%) were recorded to have been used locally for their potential values. The most important characteristic of this haor, as assessed, is its richest wetland biodiversity with flora and fauna which are the sources of environmental management providing the livelihood of more than one million people living around it. Over exploitation, interruption of upstream water flow, excessive human interferences and lack of conservation management becoming the threats to this wetland biodiversity at a degree of higher rates which causing a condition of environmental degradation. The plants of the area are enumerated with their potential values and status of occurrence for planning and implementing proper conservation management of the threatened taxa.

Key words: Hakaluki haor, biodiversity, livelihood, Ecologically Critical Area, conservation management

INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh is a tropical country with humid climate. There are many low-lying haors with rich wetland vegetations. Among them, the Hakaluki Haor is the biggest fresh water Haor in Bangladesh with high density of natural biodiversity resources and the source of livelihood of millions of people of the surrounding area.

The Hakaluki Haor lies between 92°01'-92°09'E longitude and 24°35'-24°44'N latitude and comprises about 24,000 hectors of land under Sylhet and Moulvi Bazar districts situated in five upazilas, viz. Baralekha, Juri, Kulaura, Fenchugonj and Golapgonj with 22%, 17%, 29%, 13% and 19% lands, respectively. It is surrounded by *Bhatera Pahar* in the west and *Patharia-Madhab Hill* in the east and *Juri river* runs by the south east side of the Haor while the river Kushiara runs through the north east part of the Haor. It is very closer to Karimgonj of Assam (India) and the river Kushiara along with the river Surma originated from the Barak river of Assam and fully dependent on the upstream flow. The Hakaluki is composed of about 47 major haors and more than 600 beels or freshwater lakes, nearly half of which are seasonal (Ahmed 2013), and the basin of the haor is made

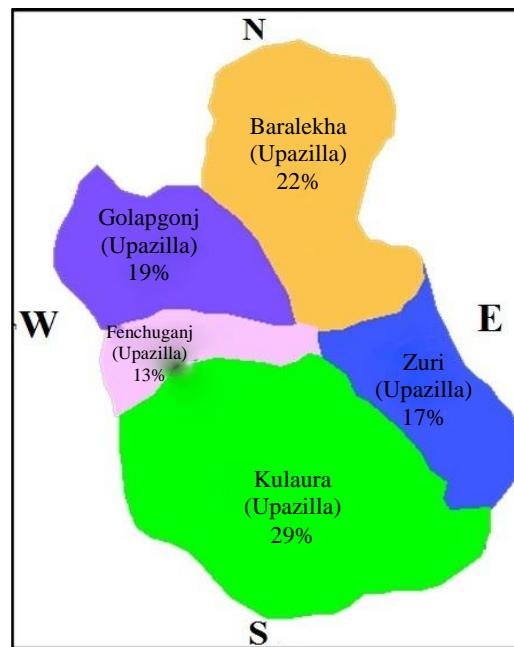


Fig. 1. Map of Hakaluki Haor

up of an extensive alluvial plain supporting a variety of wetland habitats. More than 50% of the total aquatic plants of Bangladesh are assessed to be growing in this Haor. The haor area comprises fertile land for agriculture and plays an excellent role as breeding ground of sweet water fishes in monsoon seasons and harbors about 107 indigenous species of fishes. Many species of food, medicine and other potential values grow naturally in this haor area round the various seasons (monsoon and dry) of the year. The Livelihood of more than one million populations of Moulvi Bazar and Sylhet districts directly or indirectly depends on the biodiversity, agro-biodiversity and agro-fishery resources of the Hakaluki haor. It provides food and shelter of 112 migratory and 305 local species of birds (Rahman and Ahmed 2012, Warne 2005). Due to human interferences for the exploitation of biodiversity, climate change and environmental degradation many more indigenous species of plant, fish and other animals of the area are facing threats to various degrees and declining at an alarming rate.



Fig. 2. Floating fishing in late monsoon



Fig. 3. Traditional fishing traps in full monsoon

The ecosystem of the area is vulnerable. Some globally important and threatened species, as has been reported from this Haor biodiversity, are: madantak, palaces fish-eagle, tortoise etc. of which about 11 species of tortoise have already been extinct from the haor (Warne 2005). Among plant species, makna, chisra, satamul, anantamul, and nalkhagra etc. are noteworthy. Considering the state of declining biodiversity and necessity of conservation, the Government of Bangladesh has declared this Haor as an important Ecologically Critical Area (ECA) in 1999. Following the proposal of IUCN, the Hour has also been declared as a wild-life sanctuary.



Fig. 4. Aquatic plant diversity in full monsoon



Fig. 5. *Eurayle ferox* Salisb – a critically endangered sp.

The proposed Tipaimukh dam, if completed, will disrupt the upstream flow and create a great irreversible ecological and environmental disaster to the Hakaluki Haor biodiversity which will directly

affect the livelihood of millions of people of that part of Sylhet. However, the efficient conservation management for the sustainable use of the biodiversity components of the Haor depends on its complete inventory of the species diversity and assessment of the degree of threats to the vulnerable species. The efficient management and sustainable use of the biodiversity components of the Haor depend on its complete inventory of the species diversity including the assessment of degree of threats to the vulnerable species.

Hence this research project has been undertaken following Ramsar Convention to make complete inventory of the species diversity of the Hakaluki haor area and assessment of their conservation status for planning and development of the National Conservation Strategy.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The investigation with the assessment of plant diversity was carried out by repeated field trips throughout the area during various seasons (dry and monsoons) between the years 2010 and 2012. The collections of plant specimens at fertile stage were made and preserved at the herbarium of Chittagong University as voucher specimens. Nomenclatural identification of the plants of the area, either collected or observed, was made following standard taxonomic method (Rahman *et al.* 2012, Uddin *et al.* 2013) by consulting relevant literature, different herbaria and experts. Relevant literature on floristic, medicinal, nomenclatural updates and red lists were: Ahmed *et al.* (2008, 2008a, 2008b, 2009, 2009a, 2009b), Hooker (1872-1897), Khan (1972-1987), Khan and Halim (1987), Khan and Rahman (1989-2002), Khan *et al.* (1994), Khan *et al.* (2001), Khanam and Hassan (2008), Kirtikar *et al.* (1935), Kunkel (1984), Mirza and Rahman (1997), Naskar (1993), Naskar and Bakshi (1987), Nishat (1933), Prain (1903, 1903a), Rahman (2013), Ahmed (2013), Rahman and Ahmed (2012), Rashid and Rahman (2011, 2012), Siddiqui (2007, 2007a), Warne (2005), and Yusuf *et al.* (1997, 2009). Consulted herbaria were Bangladesh National Herbarium (DACB), Dhaka University Salarkhan Herbarium (DUSH), Bangladesh Forest Research Institute Herbarium (BFRIH), Bangladesh Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Herbarium (BCSIRH) and Herbarium of Chittagong University (HCU).

Data obtained from field study and literature survey have been analysed and summarized in Table 1. All identified species are enumerated in Table 2, each cited with bangle name(s) wherever available, habit, habitat, phenology, potential values and status of occurrence. Families are arranged alphabetically, genera and species under each family are also arranged in alphabetical order. Pteridophytes are placed at the beginning followed by Magnoliopsida (dicots) and Liliopsida (monocots).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From this study, a total of 187 species belonging to 64 families is recognized to grow naturally in the Hakaluki haor area in both dry and monsoon seasons of the year out of which eight species are pteridophytes, 72 monocots and 107 dicots. 138 species were identified from the collection of specimens and 49 from observations during field trips. It reveals from Table 1 that out of eight pteridophytic species, five are aquatic; out of 72 monocots, 40 are aquatic while out of 107 dicots, 29 are aquatic in habitats. Habit analysis shows that herbs are dominated by 160 species followed by shrubs, trees and climbing herbs represented by 11, 10 and 6, respectively. Data on potential values show that 144 species are variously used by local people as sources of livelihood of which 85 as medicinal, 20 as food, 12 as cattle food and 27 as varietal purposes. Status occurrence of the species, so far determined, as

summarized in Table 1, reveals that 81 are common while 106 fall under different threatened categories facing environmental threats at various degrees mostly due to human interferences.

Table 1. Summary of the analyzed data of the biodiversity of the Hakaluki Hoar between the years 2010 and 2012.

Categories	No. of species				
	Pteridophytes	Dicots	Monocots	Total	
Species	Total collected	8	107	72	187
	Observed	6	77	55	138
		2	30	17	49
Habit type	Herbs	7	84	69	160
	Climbing herbs	1	4	1	6
	Shrubs	0	10	1	11
	Trees	0	9	1	10
Potential values 144	Medicinal	2	73	10	85
	Food (Vegetable & Fruits edible)	0	10	10	20
	Cattle food	0	0	12	12
	Others*	2	9	16	27
Status of Occurrence	Not known	4	20	24	48
	CR	0	1	0	1
	R	0	6	0	6
	VU	0	2	0	2
	EN	0	1	0	1
	nt	0	1	6	7
	cd	0	1	2	3
	lc	0	49	37	86
Habitat 74+113	Com	8	46	27	81
	Aquatic	2	10	16	28
	Submerged aquatic	0	6	10	16
	Free floating aquatic	3	0	5	8
	Floating aquatic	0	13	9	22
	Terrestrial	3	78	32	113

Others* - Sand binder, Organic manure, Making Shitalpati, mates and busket, House cleaner, Water purifier, Fish food, Hedge plant, Fire wood; CR=Critically endangered, R=Rare, VU=Vulnerable, EN=Endangered, nt= Near threatened, cd= conservation dependent, lc=least concern, Com=Common.

The study identifies that the Hakaluki haor is the biggest wetland of Bangladesh with richest biodiversity resources (flora, fauna, agro-biodiversity, agro-fishery etc.) composed of 187 vascular plant species. It provides the sources of lively hood directly or indirectly of one million people, breeding ground of 107 indigenous species of sweet water fishes, food and shelter of 112 migratory and 305 local species of birds. Most of the aquatic plants species and their habitats within the Haor area are largely under threat. Over exploitation, hunting, and other human interferences are likely to be unbalancing the environmental components and made the haor ecologically critical area (ECA).

Table 2. Enumeration of the plant taxa of the Hakaluki hoar between the years 2010 and 2012.

Group	Family	Species	Vernacular name(s)	Potential values	Habit	Habitat	Phenology (Fl.-Fr.)	Status of occurrence	VS no.
Pteridophytes	Azollaceae	<i>Azolla pinnata</i> R. Br.	Azola	Or. ma.	Herb	FFQ	Non fl.	Com	Obs
	Lygodiaceae	<i>Lygodium flexuosum</i> (L.) Sw.	Lata Dekhia	Orn.	Cl. herb	Ter	Non fl.	Com	L.8657
	Pteridaceae	<i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i> (L.) Brongn.	Agunjala shak	-	Herb	Aq	Non fl.	Com	L.7733
		<i>Pteris vittata</i> L.	Dhekia	-	Herb	Ter	Non fl.	Com	L.7155
	Salviniaceae	<i>Salvinia cucullata</i> Roxb.	Indur kani	Med	Herb	FFQ	Non fl.	Com	L.8311
		<i>Salvinia natans</i> (L.) All.	-	Med	Herb	FFQ	Non fl.	Com	Obs
Magnoliopsida (Dicots)	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Cheilanthes albomarginata</i> C.B. Clarke	Rupali dhekia	-	Erect herb	Ter	Non fl.	Com	L.8318
	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Ampelopteris prolifera</i> (Retz.) Copel	Dhekia Shak	-	Erect herb	Aq	Non fl.	Com	L.8317
	Acanthaceae	<i>Hygrophila schulli</i> (Buch.-Ham.) M.R. & S.M. Almeida	Kanta Kalika	Med	Erect herb	Ter	10-1	lc	Obs
		<i>Justicia gendarussa</i> Burm.f.	Jagat Madan	Med	Erect herb	Ter	2-3	Com	L.8676B
		<i>Rungia pectinata</i> (L.) Nees	Moinkhar	-	Herb	Ter	11-5	lc	L.7143
	Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Apang	Med	Erect herb	Ter	4-10	Com	L.7154
		<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> (Mart.) Griseb.	Helenga	Veg	Herb	Aq	4-7	lc	L.7154A
		<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (L.) R. Br. ex DC.	Highchha	Med	Pro herb	Ter	1-12	lc	L.7740
		<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	Kochua haag	Med	Erect herb	Ter	1-12	Com	L.7740A
		<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i> L.	Denga	Veg	Erect herb	Ter	1-12	lc	Obs
		<i>Centrostachys aquatica</i> (R. Br.) Wall.	-	-	Herb	Aq	1-12	R	L.7156
Apiaceae	Apiaceae	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urban	Thankuni	Med	Herb	Ter	3-12	Com	L.9587A
		<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i> Lam.	-	Veg	Herb	Ter	1-12	lc	Obs
		<i>Oenanthe javanica</i> (Blume) DC.	Bashi gaach	Med, Veg	Herb	Ter	4-8	lc	L.6757
Asclepiadaceae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Aiton) R. Br.	Akand	Med	Shrub	Ter	4-7	lc	Obs
		<i>Oxystelma secamone</i> (L.) Karst.	Dudhia lata	Med	Tw. herb	Ter	8-9	lc	L.7725
Asteraceae	Asteraceae	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> (L.) L.	Ochunti, Fulkuri	Med	Herb	Ter	11-1	Com	L.6756
		<i>Eclipta alba</i> (L.) Hassk.	Kesaraj, Kesuti	Med	Erect herb	Ter	1-12	Com	L.9647

	<i>Enhydra fluctuans</i> DC.	<i>Helencha, Hingcha</i>	Med	Herb	Aq	1-4	Com	Obs
	<i>Gnaphalium luteo-album</i> L.	<i>Baro-kumra</i>	Med	Erect herb	Ter	3-8	lc	L.6785
	<i>Grangea maderaspatica</i> (L.) Desf.	<i>Nemuti</i>	Med	Herb	Ter	12-5	lc	L.8340
	<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> L.	<i>Chagul nati,</i>	Med	Erect herb	Ter	1-12	lc	L.6766
		<i>Murmuri</i>						
	<i>Xanthium indicum</i> Roxb.	<i>Ghagra, Bon-okra</i>	Med	Erect herb	Ter	1-12	Com	L.6775
	<i>Youngia japonica</i> (L.) DC.	-	-	Erect herb	Ter	8-1	lc	Obs
Balsaminaceae	<i>Hydrocera triflora</i> (L.) Wight & Arn.	<i>Dumuti</i>	-	Herb	Aq	6-10	lc	Obs
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.	<i>Hatisur</i>	Med	Erect herb	Ter	1-12	Com	L.8338A
Brassicaceae	<i>Rorippa palustris</i> (L.) Besser	<i>Panisarisha</i>	Med	Herb	Ter	3-10	R	L.8338
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Senna sophera</i> (L.) Roxb.	<i>Kalkasunda</i>	Med	Shrub	Ter	11-7	Com	L.8323
Capparaceae	<i>Cleome gynandra</i> L.	<i>Sada Hurhuria,</i>	Med	Erect herb	Ter	1-12	Com	L.8341
	<i>Crateva magna</i> (Lour.) DC.	<i>Barun</i>	Med	Tree	Ter	1-6	Com	L.7719
Ceratophyllaceae	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> L.	-	-	Herb	Sm	8-9	lc	L.9583
	<i>Ceratophyllum submersum</i> L.	-	-	Herb	Sm	9-11	R	L.9610
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Florssk.	<i>Kalmilata</i>	Med, Veg	Tr. Herb	FQ	1-12	Com	L.8441
	<i>Ipomoea fistulosa</i> Mart. ex Choisy	<i>Dhol kalmi</i>	Hedge plant	Erect Shrub	Ter	1-12	Com	Obs
	<i>Ipomoea pileata</i> Roxb.	-	-	Tw. herb	Ter	10-1	lc	L.9601
	<i>Ipomoea yomae</i> Kurz	-	-	Cl. herb	Ter	10-1	R	Obs
	<i>Stictocardia campanulata</i> (L.) Merr.	-	-	Woody	Ter	11-2	lc	L.7735
				Twiner				
Droseraceae	<i>Aldrovanda vesiculosa</i> L.	<i>Malacca, jhangi</i>	-	Herb	Sm	1-12	CR	Obs.
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton bonplandianus</i> Baill.	<i>Morsa</i>	Med	Herb	Ter	1-12	Com	L.7732
	<i>Croton roxburghii</i> N.P. Balakr.	<i>Chuka, Putri</i>	Med	Shrub	Ter	4-11	lc	L.9587
	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	<i>Dudhia</i>	Med	Herb	Ter	1-12	Com	L.9607
	<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i> Poir.	<i>Chitki, Pankushi</i>	Med	Shrub	Ter	3-10	Com	L.6773
	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	<i>Bheranda, Rendi</i>	Med	Shrub	Ter	1-12	Com	L.8918
Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria pallida</i> Aiton	<i>Jhun jhuni, Atosi</i>	Med	Herb	Ter	10-1	lc	L.7731
	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (L.) DC.	<i>Salpani, Chalani</i>	Med	USh	Ter	4-11	lc	Obs
	<i>Desmodium triflorum</i> (L.) DC.	<i>Kulalia, Kodalia</i>	Med	Herb	Ter	1-12	lc	Obs
	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	<i>Kerum, Koros</i>	Or.Ma.	Tree	Ter	7-12	lc	L.7717
Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum tetrandrum</i> Roxb.	-	Or.Ma.	Herb	FQ	NK	Com	Obs
	<i>Myriophyllum tuberculatum</i> Roxb.	<i>Kata heola</i>	Or.Ma.	Herb	Sm	NK	Com	L.9172

Hydrophyllaceae	<i>Leonurus sibiricus</i> L. <i>Leucas aspera</i> (Willd.) Link	<i>Roktrodon</i> <i>Dulfi,</i> <i>Chotohalkusa</i>	Med Med	Erect herb Erect herb	Ter Ter	3-8 8-11	lc lc	L.8321 Obs
	<i>Leucas ciliata</i> Wall. ex Benth. <i>Leucas zeylanica</i> (L.) R. Br.	<i>Shetodron</i> <i>Gutta Tumba</i>	Med Med	Tall herb Erect herb	Ter Ter	4-12 5-10	VU lc	L.6780 Obs
Lecythidaceae	<i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> (L.) Gaertn.	<i>Hijol, Kumia</i>	Med	Tree	Ter	5-9	Com	L.8322
Lentibularaceae	<i>Utricularia gibba</i> L. <i>Utricularia aurea</i> Lour. <i>Utricularia stellaris</i> L.f.	<i>Paanir fool</i> <i>Jhangi</i>	- - -	Herb Herb Herb	Aq FQ FQ	1-5 2-5 2-5	Com Com Com	H.6357 Obs Obs
Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> (L.) Pers. <i>Rotala wallichii</i> (Hook.f.) Koehne	<i>Jarul</i> -	Timber Orn.	Tree Herb	Ter Aq	2-7 9-10	Com VU	L.6758 L.8665
Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sw.	-	Med	Herb	Ter	6-9	lc	Obs
Menyanthaceae	<i>Nymphoides cristata</i> (Roxb.) Kuntze <i>Nymphoides hydrophylla</i> (Lour.) Kuntze <i>Nymphoides indica</i> (L.) Kuntze	<i>Panchuli</i> <i>Jinarukh</i> <i>Panchui</i>	- - -	Herb Herb Herb	FQ FQ FQ	10-2 10-2 10-2	Com Com Com	Obs Obs L.8645
Mimosaceae	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	<i>Lajjabati</i>	Med	Herb	Ter	9-12	Com	L.8645A
Molluginaceae	<i>Glinus oppositifolius</i> (L.) A. DC.	<i>Gemashak</i>	Med	Herb	Ter	1-12	Com	L.7715
Moraceae	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L. <i>Ficus hispida</i> L.f. <i>Ficus religiosa</i> L. <i>Ficus sinuata</i> Thunb. <i>Streblus asper</i> Lour.	<i>Bot</i> <i>Dumur</i> <i>Ashwath, Panbot</i> <i>Paraboha</i> <i>Sheora, Agra</i>	Med Med, Veg Med Med -	Large Tree Tree Tree LS Tree	Ter Ter Ter Ter Ter	5-8 8-12 3-10 1-4 3-6	Com lc Com R Com	Obs L.8355 Obs L.8450 L.6751
Nelumbonaceae	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	<i>Padma, Komol</i>	Med	Herb	FQ	4-10	lc	Obs
Nymphaeaceae	<i>Euryale ferox</i> Salisb. <i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f. <i>Nymphaea pubescens</i> Willd. <i>Nymphaea rubra</i> Roxb. ex Andrews	<i>Makhna, Fukhol</i> <i>Nil sapla</i> <i>Shala, Shaluk</i> <i>Lal shapla</i>	Med Med, Veg Med Veg	Herb Herb Herb Herb	FQ FQ FQ FQ	3-11 7-10 7-10 8-1	EN Com lc R	L.6765 L.6765A L.8932A Obs
Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia adscendens</i> (L.) H. Hara <i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i> (Jacq.) P.H. Raven <i>Ludwigia palustris</i> (L.) Elliott	<i>Keshra-dam</i> <i>Bhuikura</i> <i>Paanilot</i>	Med Med Or.Ma	Herb Herb Cr. Herb	Aq Ter Aq	6-9 1-12 1-6	Com lc cd	L.8932 L.8325 L.8326

Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	<i>Amrul</i>	Med	Cr. herb	Wet land	1-12	Com	L.7153
Papilionaceae	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i> L. <i>Sesbania javanica</i> Miq.	<i>Bhathshola</i> <i>Kathsola</i>	Or.Ma. Or.Ma.	Erect herb Erect herb	Wet land Aq	7-10 1-5	Com Com	Obs L.8641
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria barbata</i> (L.) H. Hara <i>Persicaria dichotoma</i> (Blume) Masam. <i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> (L.) Delarbre <i>Persicaria orientalis</i> (L.) Spach <i>Persicaria tomentosa</i> (Willd.) Sasaki <i>Polygonum pubescens</i> Blume <i>Rumex dentatus</i> L.	<i>Bekhanjabaj</i> -	Med Med	Herb Herb	Wet land Wet land	8-4 5-11	Com lc	L.6790 L.8647
Rubiaceae	<i>Dentella serpyllifolia</i> Wall. ex Craib <i>Hedyotis diffusa</i> Willd. <i>Hedyotis scandens</i> Roxb.	<i>Bhuipat</i> -	- Med Med	Herb Erect herb Cl. herb	Ter Ter Ter	12-7 7-12 2-4	lc lc lc	L.7156A L.6771 Obs
Sapindaceae	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.	<i>Phutka,</i> <i>Noaphutki</i>	Med	Cl. herb	Ter	5-11	lc	Obs
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Dopatrium junceum</i> (Roxb.) Buch.-Ham. ex Benth. <i>Limnophila heterophylla</i> (Roxb.) Benth. <i>Limnophila indica</i> (L.) Druce <i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i> Blume <i>Lindernia anagallis</i> (Burm.f.) Pennell <i>Lindernia ruellioides</i> (Colsm.) Pennell <i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L.	<i>Binsowan</i> -	-	Erect herb Herb Med Med Med Med	Ter Sm Ter Ter Cr herb Ter	6-12 8-11 2-10 2-9 3-11 5-1	lc lc lc lc lc	L.6772 L.8673 L.9174 L.9173 L.7734 L.9143
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L. <i>Solanum virginianum</i> L.	<i>Khanchan</i> <i>Kantakari</i>	Med Med	Herb Herb	Ter Ter	2-7 1-2	Com lc	L.7721 L.8476A
Sterculiaceae	<i>Abroma augusta</i> (L.) L.f.	<i>Tambal,</i> <i>Ulatkambal</i>	Med	Shrub/ small Tree	Ter	6-12	nt	L.8953
Tiliaceae	<i>Corchorus aestuans</i> L. <i>Triumfetta annua</i> L.	<i>Janglipat,</i> <i>Titapat</i> -	Med	Shrub Erect herb	Ter	6-2 12-3	lc lc	L.7727 Obs

Liliopsida (Monocots)	Trapaceae	<i>Trapa bisponosa</i> Roxb.	<i>Paniphal, Singara</i>	Med, edible	Fruits	Herb	Sm	5-7	Com	L.6766
		<i>Trapa incisa</i> Siebold & Zucc.	<i>Kata Singhara, Laal hingaair</i>	Med		Herb	FQ	5-7	Com	Obs
	Urticaceae	<i>Pouzolzia zeylanica</i> (L.) Benn. & R. Br.	<i>Kullaruki</i>	Med		Herb	Ter	6-12	lc	L.6787
	Verbanaceae	<i>Lippia alba</i> (Mill.) N.E. Br. ex Britton & Wilson	<i>Pichas, Pichas-lakri</i>	Sand binder		Shrub	Ter	1-12	Com	L.7724
	Alismataceae	<i>Alisma plantago</i> L.	-	Med		Herb	Aq	6-9	cd	L.9625
		<i>Sagittaria guayanensis</i> subsp. <i>lappula</i> (D. Don) Bogin	-	Cattle food		Herb	Aq	6-9	lc	L.9618
		<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> L.	<i>Muyamuya</i>	Veg		Herb	Aq	6-9	lc	Obs
	Aponogetonaceae	<i>Aponogeton appendiculatus</i> Bruggen	<i>Ghechu</i>	Veg		Herb	FQ	5-10	Com	L.9616
		<i>Aponogeton echinatus</i> Roxb.	<i>Ghechu</i>	Veg		Herb	FQ	4-10	Com	Obs
		<i>Aponogeton natans</i> (L.) Engl. & Krause	<i>Ghechu</i>	Veg		Herb	FQ	4-10	nt	L.9620
	Araceae	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	<i>Kachu</i>	Med		Herb	Ter	5-10	Com	Obs
		<i>Cryptocoryne ciliata</i> (Roxb.) Fisch. ex Wydler	<i>Kerali</i>	-		Herb	Aq	5-10	lc	L.9124A
		<i>Cryptocoryne retrospiralis</i> (Roxb.) Kunth	-	-		Herb	Aq	11-3	lc	L.9117
		<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> L.	<i>Topa pana</i>	Med		Herb	FFQ	10-3	Com	L.8889A
	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L.	<i>Kanchira</i>	Med		Cr. herb	Ter	2-12	Com	Obs
		<i>Commelina diffusa</i> Burm.f.	-	Veg		Herb	Ter	1-12	Com	Obs
	Cyperaceae	<i>Courtoisina cyperoides</i> (Roxb.) Sojak	<i>Teen horaghas</i>	-		Herb	Ter	6-11	lc	L.7151
		<i>Cyperus compactus</i> Retz.	-	-		Herb	Ter	9-3	lc	L.8871
		<i>Cyperus cyperoides</i> (L.) Kuntze	<i>Bar guthubi, Kusha</i>	Veg		Herb	Ter	1-12	lc	L.6762
		<i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> (Burm.f.) Trin. ex Hensch.	-	Veg		Herb	Ter	5-12	lc	L.6754
		<i>Fimbristylis miliacea</i> (L.) Vahl	<i>Piaji ghaas</i>	-		Herb	Ter	5-11	lc	L.9128
		<i>Fimbristylis ovata</i> (Burm.f.) J. Kern	<i>Marmari</i>	Or. Ma.		Herb	Ter	1-12	lc	L.9347
		<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i> Rottb.	-	Cattle food		Herb	Ter	3-12	lc	L.9107
		<i>Schoenoplectus articulatus</i> (L.) Palla	<i>Putputi chechra</i>	Med		Herb	Ter	10-3	lc	L.6753
		<i>Schoenoplectus grossus</i> (L.f.) Palla Area new record	<i>Kaach sisrike</i>	Making mats		Herb	Aq	8-12	lc	L.7156

Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Blyxa aubertii</i> Rich. <i>Blyxa japonica</i> (Miq.) Maxim. ex Aschers. & Gurke <i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> (L.f.) Royle <i>Hydrocharis dubia</i> (Blume) Backer <i>Nechamandra alternifolia</i> (Roxb.) Thw. <i>Ottelia alismoides</i> (L.) Pers. <i>Vallisneria spiralis</i> L.	<i>Parua ghas</i> - <i>Jhangi, Kureli</i> - <i>Rasnajhangi</i> <i>Ramkarala</i> <i>Patseola</i>	- - Fish food - - Veg -	Herb Herb Herb Herb Herb Herb Herb	Sm Sm Sm FFQ Sm 7-10 Sm	1-12 1-12 1-12 1-12 2-10 10-3	Com nt cd Com Com Com	L.8676A Obs L.8667 F.621 L.8675 L.8912 L.9565
Lemnaceae	<i>Lemna perpusilla</i> Torr. <i>Lemna trisulca</i> L. <i>Spirodela polyrrhiza</i> (L.) Schleid.	<i>Khudipana</i> - <i>Tetulpana</i>	Water purifier Fish food Water purifier	Herb Herb Herb	FFQ Flo/ Sm FFQ	11-5	lc	L.8474A
	<i>Wolffia arrhiza</i> (L.) Horkel ex Wimmer	<i>Shujipana</i>	Or. Ma.	Herb	FQ	Rarely	lc	L.8474A
Liliaceae	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	<i>Shatamuli</i>	Med	USh/herb	Ter	11-3	nt	Obs
Limnocharitaceae	<i>Butomopsis latifolia</i> (D. Don) Kunth <i>Limnocharis flava</i> (L.) Buchenau	- -	Veg -	Herb Herb	Aq Aq	Not on record 6-9	lc lc	Obs L.9176
Marantaceae	<i>Schumannianthus dichotomus</i> (Roxb.) Gagnep.	<i>Pati pata, Patibet</i>	Making Shitalpati	Erect herb	Ter	12-3	Com	L.6788
Najadaceae	<i>Najas gracillima</i> (A. Braun ex Engelm.) Magnus <i>Najas graminea</i> Delile	<i>Paani ghaas</i> - Fish food	Herb Herb	Aq Sm	6-9 7-9	lc lc	L.8889 Obs	
Poaceae	<i>Arundinella decempedalis</i> (Kuntze) Janowsky <i>Bothriochloa pertusa</i> (L.) A. Camus <i>Cenchrus echinatus</i> L. <i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i> (Retz.) Trin. <i>Chrysopogon fulvus</i> (Spreng.) Chiov. <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers. <i>Cyrtococcum oxyphyllum</i> (Steud.) Stapf <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> (L.) Scop. <i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i> (L.) P. Beauv. <i>Hygroryza aristata</i> (Retz.) Nees. ex Wight & Arn.	- <i>Barboda ghas</i> - <i>Lengra, Premkata</i> <i>Babon dugra</i> <i>Durba, Dugra</i> <i>Makunjali</i> <i>Bara shama ghas</i> <i>Puti pata</i>	- - - Sand binder Herb Cattle food Cattle food Cattle food	Herb Herb Herb Ter Ter Ter Ter Ter	Ter Ter Ter 1-12 1-12 1-12 1-12 5-10	8-11 8-2 10-1 1-12 1-12 1-12 1-12 4-10 10-2	nt nt lc Com Com Com Com lc Com	L.9171 L.7148 L.8343 L.7149 L.7726 L.8339 L.9653A Obs L.8675A

	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (L.) Raeusch.	<i>Ulu, Chau, Ulukhar</i>	House cleaner	Herb	Ter	6-10	Com	L.7152
	<i>Oplismenus burmanni</i> (Retz.) P. Beauv.	-	Cattle food	Tr. herb	Ter	9-1	lc	L.8453
	<i>Oryza rufipogon</i> Griff.	<i>Buno dhan</i>	Cattle food	Herb	Aq	9-3	nt	L.9344
	<i>Panicum paludosum</i> Roxb.	<i>Barti, Borali</i>	Cattle food	Herb	Aq	1-12	lc	L.8653
	<i>Panicum curviflorum</i> Hornem.	<i>Jipi kanta</i>	Cattle food	Herb	Ter	7-1	lc	L.9617
	<i>Paspalidium punctatum</i> (Burm.) A. Camus	<i>Petinar</i>	-	Herb	Ter	8-3	lc	L.8644
	<i>Phragmites karka</i> (Retz.) Trin. & Steud.	<i>Nalkhagra</i>	Med	Erect herb	Ter	1-12	lc	Obs
	<i>Pogonatherum crinitum</i> (Thunb.) Kunth	<i>Boro duba</i>	-	Herb	Ter	1-12	lc	L.8314
	<i>Porteresia coarctata</i> (Roxb.) Tateoka	<i>Dhani ghas, Harakata</i>	Soil binder	Herb	Aq	7-1	lc	L.9126
	<i>Pseudoraphis brunonianana</i> (Griff.) Pilg.	-	-	Herb	Aq	9-12	lc	L.9658
	<i>Setaria glauca</i> (L.) P. Beauv.	<i>Kauri</i>	Cattle food	Herb	Ter	11-4	lc	L.6789
	<i>Thrysostachys oliveri</i> Gamble	<i>Burma bans, Rema</i>	House holding Materials	Culms/ Tree	Tall	Ter	11-2	lc
	<i>Thysanolaena latifolia</i> (Roxb. ex Hornem) Honda	<i>Jharuful</i>	House cleaner	Shrub	Ter	3-7	Com	L.8316
Pontederiaceae	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> (Mart.) Solms	<i>Jarmani, Kachuripana</i>	Or.Ma.	Herb	FFQ	9-4	Com	F.617
	<i>Monochoria hastata</i> (L.) Solms	<i>Jolphena, Kechoir</i>	Med	Herb	Aq	1-12	Com	L.8474A
	<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i> (Burm.f.) Presl	<i>Nukha, Sarkachu</i>	Med	Herb	Aq	5-1	Com	L.8470
Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i> L.	-	Veg	Herb	Sm	12-2	Com	Obs
	<i>Potamogeton mucronatus</i> Presl	-	-	Herb	FQ	11-12	Com	Obs
	<i>Potamogeton nodosus</i> Poir.	-	-	Herb	FQ	1-12	lc	Obs
	<i>Potamogeton octandrus</i> Poir.	-	-	Herb	FQ	12-2	lc	Obs
	<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i> L.	-	-	Herb	Sm	1-6	lc	Obs
Ruppiaceae	<i>Ruppia maritima</i> L.	-	-	Herb	Sm	4-5	Com	Obs
Typhaceae	<i>Typha domingensis</i> Pers.	<i>Hogla</i>	Fencing	Herb	Ter	3-5	Com	L.9595
Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia nigra</i> (Gaertn.) Burtt	<i>Thara, Hintal</i>	Med	Herb	Ter	9-1	lc	L.6775

[CR= Critically Endangered; VU = Vulnerable; R = Rare; cd = conservation dependent; nt = near threatened; lc = least concern; DD= Data Deficiency; NE = Not Evaluated; Com = Common; Cult = Cultivated; Obs = Observed; LS = Large shrub; Climbing herb = Cl. herb; Creeping Herb = Cr. Herb; Proherb = Prostrate herb; Tw. herb = Twining herb; Tr. Herb = Trailing herb; Aq = Aquatic; Ter = Terrestrial; Sm = Submerged Aquatic; FFQ = Free Floating aquatic; FQ = Floating aquatic; Med = Medicinal; Or. ma. = Organic Manure; Orn. = Ornamental; Veg = Vegetable; Fl = Flowering; Fr = Fruiting; Non fl. = Non Flowering Plant; VS = Voucher specimen]

The inundation period in the rainy season is decreasing from six to less than three months due to insufficient flow of natural water. There is no proper conservative management for the Haor vegetation yet undertaken by the government. It is, therefore, an important environmental issue, as per Ramsar Convention, to save the wetland biodiversity of the Hakaluki Haor through planning and implementing proper conservative management.

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