Project summary

Among the Protected Areas (PAs) in Bangladesh, the Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary (RKWS) is the most critical PA which is facing severe anthropogenic disturbances for hundred of years. Although the forest is well known for its high floral and faunal diversity, a large number endemic plant and animal species have already disappeared. Hence, the general objective of the work is to develop baseline information on the occurrence and diversity patterns of the national red listed vascular plant species in the PA to foster conservation of these threatened components of nature.

Project objectives

- Quantification of red listed species diversity and exploration of their distributional patterns in different habitats.
- (II) Identification of richness and rarity hotspots within the PA.

What we have done?

We have already completed all vegetation surveys in the Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary, Bangladesh. We have also identified the red listed vascular plants occurring at the sanctuary.

Few snapshots

We got very interesting results. In total 64 red listed species of 62 families were identified (please see the photographs of four red listed species). In 98% plots (Total plot=120) red listed species were found. The maximum number of red listed species recorded in plots varied within 1-18. We found more than 10 species in 29 plots. At least 2 species were recorded in above 50% plots. We also observed in the field that red listed species formed distinct assemblages in different landforms i.e. hill slope, ridges, valleys and low land. We are expecting to figure out this pattern in the ordination diagrams and in the GIS map.





Steudnera colocasioides

Syzygium wallichi



Alstonia Scholaris



Entada phaseoloides

Where are we now?

Now we are working on the data and looking forward to analyzing diversity patterns and identifying hotspots of the red listed species. We hope we will come up with nice information that will help in taking initiatives to conserve these threatened species soon.