ORCHID FLORA OF MAKALU-BARUN NATIONAL PARK, EASTERN NEPAL

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED FOR THE PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MASTERS DEGREE OF SCIENCE IN BOTANY

SUBMITTED BY DAMBAR BAHADUR KARKEE

2055 / 56 T. U. Regd. No. 469- 87 Roll No. - 0050 CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY TRIBHUWAN UNIVERSITY KATHMANDU, NEPAL 2008

Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal

Recommendation

This is to certify that Mr. Dambar Bahadur Karkee carried out the dissertation work entitled 'Orchid Flora of Makalu-Barun National Park, Eastern Nepal' under my supervision. The results have not been submitted for any other academic degree.

I, therefore, recommend this dissertation to be accepted for the partial fulfillment of Masters of Science in Botany.

Date.....

Prof. Dr. R. P. Chaudhary Central Department of Botany Tribhuvan University Kathmandu, Nepal.

Expert Committee

Tribhuvan University Central Department of Botany Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal.

This dissertation entitled 'Orchid Flora of Makalu-Barun National Park, Eastern Nepal' submitted by Dambar Kahadur Karkee has been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement of the M. Sc. Botany.

Examination Committee

Prof. Dr. K. K. Shrestha	Prof. Dr. R. P. Chaudhary	
Head of Department	Supervisor	
Dr. L. R. Shakya Co- supervisor	Dr. D. M. Bajracharya External Examiner	Dr. S. Ghimire Internal Examiner

Acknowledgements

I am deeply indebted to my supervisor Prof. Dr. R. P. Chaudhary, Central Department of Botany for his valuable guidance and encouragement in the completion of this dissertation.

I am grateful to Dr. L. R. Shakya, Lecturer, Amrit Science Campus, for cosupervision and providing constant guidance for illustration and completion of dissertation.

I cordially express my gratitude to Prof. Dr. K. K. Shrestha, Head of the Central Department of Botany for providing me facilities. I am grateful to Prof. Dr. Sanu Devi Joshi, Former Head of the Department of Botany for providing me the opportunity to conduct the dissertation.

1 am grateful to Norwegian Council for Development Research and Education (NUFU) for providing financial support to visit study area.

Sincere gratitude goes to Prof. Dr. V. N. P. Gupta and Dr. H. D. Lekhak, Central Department of Botany for valuable suggestions during field visit and my dissertation work.

I would like to thank my colleagues and staffs of National Herbarium and Plant Laboratories, Godawari for providing me facilities to study herbarium specimens and various helps during this work.

I am grateful to my mother and family for their support and encouragement.

Date	
	Dambar Bahadur Karkee

Abstract

This dissertation documented the list and their distribution of orchid species in Makalu-Barun National Park, which exhibited rich diversity of orchid flora. Two visits were made in 1998-1999 to the field to collect plant from different localities. Altogether 107 species of orchids belonging to 47 genera were recorded. Among them 74 were epiphyte, 31 were terrestrial, 2 were lithophytes and 1 species was saprophyte. It was observed that most of the epiphytic species were growing on trunk and bark of the trees.

The maximum number of species represented by genera *Dendrobium* (9 species) followed by *Coelogyne & Eria* (each 8 species). *Calanthe* represented (6 species), *Bulbophyllum*, *Cymbidium*, *Oberonia & Liparis* represented (each 5 species), *Gastrochilus* represented (4 species), *Habenaria*, *Malaxis*, *Pholidota & Otochilus* represented (each 3 species), *Cleisostoma*, *Goodyera*, *Platanthera*, *Geodorum*, *Pleione*, & *Satyrium* represented (each 2 species). The genera represented by single species are *Acampe*, *Aerides*, *Agrostophyllum*, *Anthogoium*, *Arundina*, *Chusua*, *Cryptochilus*, *Diphylax*, *Epigenium*, *Galearis*, *Galeola*, *Herminium*, *Ione*, *Luisia*, *Ornithochilus*, *Panisea*, *Pecteilis*, *Phalaenopsis*, *Pteroceras*, *Rynchostylis*, *Smitinandia*, *Stereochilus*, *Spiranthes*, *Thelasis*, *Tainia*, *Thunia*, *Vanda*, *Vandopsis* and *Zeuxine*.

Tropical region (350-1000m) comprised of 32 species among them 25 were epiphyte and 7 species were terrestrial. Subtropical region included 14 localities and comprised of 71 species, among them 57 species were epiphytes, 14 species were terrestrials and few were lithophytes. Temperate region (2000-3000m) included 6 localities and comprised of 36 species among these 13 species are terrestrial. Sub alpine region (3000-3500m) comprised of 7 terrestrial species.

Among 31 terrestrial species, Chepuwa sector comprised of 11 species and Num & Tumlingtar sectors comprised of 7 species each. Subtropical region comprised of 14 species and temperate region comprised of 13 species.

Chichila forest comprised of 31 species and Tashigown forest comprised of 24 species. 29 species belong to 19 genera were recorded as medicinal orchids, 9 species belong to 7 genera found rarely and only 8 species were recorded as very common species in the studied area. *Oberonia parvula* subsp. *arunense* is new taxon *and Tainia minor* is new record for Nepal.

Contents

Acknowledgements Abbreviations Abstract List of the Figures

Chapter 1:	Introduction	1-5
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Salient features	1
1.3	Orchid in Nepal	
1.4	Literature review	2 2
1.5	Economic importance	4
1.6	Objective	4
1.7	Justification	5
1.8	Limitation of the study	5
Chapter 2:	Study area	6-7
2.1	Topography	6
2.2	Climate	6
2.3	Vegetation	7
Chapter 3:	Materials and methods	8
3.1	Floristic Study	8
	4.1.1 Collection	8
	4.1.2 Identification	8
3.2	Keys to the species	8
3.3	Description of the species	8
3.4	Preparation of herbarium, photography and sketches	8
Chapter 4:	Results and discussion	9-79
4.1	Orchid species in Makalu-Barun National Park	9
4.2	Description of species	9-51
4.3	Orchids flora in Makalu-Barun National Park	52
4.4	Distribution of Orchids in different sectors	52
4	.4.1 Orchids in Tumlingtar sector	52
4	4.4.2 Orchids in Num sector	53

4.4.3 Orchids in Seduwa sector	55	
4.4.4 Orchids in Chepuwa sector	55	
4.5 Distribution of Orchids in different climatic regions	56	
4.6 Study of herbarium specimens	57	
Chapter 5: Conclusion and Recommendation	58-59	
References	60-63	
Appendix	64-72	
Tables		
Table 3	64-66	
Table 8	67-69	
Table 10	70-72	
Plates	73-77	

Abbreviations

DMP Department of Medicinal Plants

DOM Department of Hydrology and Meteorology

DPR Department of Plant Resources

KATH National Herbarium & Plant Laboratories

MBNP Makalu Barun National Park

RONAST Royal Nepal Academy of Science and Technology

RBG Royal Botanical Garden, Godawari.

TUCH Tribhuvan University Central Herbarium, Kirtipur

T. U. Tribhuvan University

LIST OF THE FIGURE

Figure 1	: Anthogonium gracile Wall ex Lindl.
Figure 2	: Arundina graminifolia (D. Don) Hochr.
Figure 3	: Bulbophyllum reptans (Lindl.) Lindl.
Figure 4	: Cleisostoma simondii (Gagnep.) Seidenf.
Figure 5	: Coelogyne cristata Lindl.
Figure 6	: Coeloggyne fuscescens Lindl.
Figure 7	: Coelogyne prolifera Lindl.
Figure 8	: Cymbidium longifolium D. Don
Figure 9	: Dendrobium denudans D. Don
Figure 10	: Eria excavata Lindl.
Figure 11	: Eria graminifolia Lindl.
Figure 12	: Eria stricta Lindl.
Figure 13	: Gastrochilus calceolaris (BuchHam.ex Sm.) D.Don
Figure 14	: Goodyera foliosa (Lindl.) Benth. ex C. B. Cl.
Figure 15	: Herminium lanceum (Thunb.) J. Vuijk
Figure 16	: Liparis nervosa (Thunb.) Lindl.
Figure 17	: Liparis resupinata Ridl.
Figure 18	: Luisia zeylanica Lindl.
Figure 19	: Malaxis acuminata D. Don
Figure 20	: Otochilus fuscus Lindl.
Figure 21	: Phalaeopsis taenialis (Lindl.) E.A.Christenson & Pradhan
Figure 22	: Pleoine praecox (Sm.) D. Don
Figure 23	: Pteroceras teres (Bl.) Holttum
Figure 24	: Satyrium ciliatum Lindl.
Figure 25	: Satyrium nepalense D. Don
Figure 26	: Spiranthes sinensis (Pers.) Ames
Figure 27	: Tainia minor Hook. f.
Figure 28	: Thunia alba (Lindl.) Rchb. f.
Figure 29	: Trudelia cristata (Lindl.) Senghas
Figure 30	: Vandopsis undulata (Lindl.) J.J. Sm.