ISSN NO. 2320-5407

Journal homepage: http://www.journalijar.com

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Assessment of Angiosperm Flora at the Village Sabgram under Sadar Upazila of Bogra District, Bangladesh

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Manuscript Info

Manuscript History:

Received: 15 September 2014
Final Accepted: 10 October 2014
Published Online: November 2014

Key words:
Assessment, Angiosperm Flora, Bogra District, Bangladesh

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Abstract

The present paper focuses an assessment of angiosperm flora at the village Sabgram under Sadar upazila of Bogra district, Bangladesh conducted during March 2013 to July 2014. A total of 196 species belonging to 160 genera under 69 families were recorded. Of these, Magnoliopsida (Dicotyledones) is represented by 172 species under 138 genera and 61 families while Liliopsida (Monocotyledones) is represented by 24 species under 22 genera and 8 families. Cucurbitaceae is the largest family in Magnoliopsida represented by 13 species and, in Liliopsida, Poaceae is the largest family with 9 species. Habit analysis shows that herbs, shrubs, climbers and trees are represented by 69, 42, 28 and 57 species, respectively. Amaranthaceae, Asteraceae, Apocynaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Convolvulaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Moraceae, Malvaceae, Mimosaceae, Myrtaceae, Poaceae, Rutaceae and Solanaceae are the dominant families with high species diversity. For each species botanical name, local name, habit, habitat, phenology, relative occurrence, plant population, voucher number and family were provided.

INTRODUCTION

Sabgram village is situated at 24°51'34.7"N and 89°24'01.9"E. The village lies about for 3 Kilometers East of Bogra city. It is situated in the North-East side of Dhaka-Bogra highway road, near the Bogra bypass road-2, South of Matidali bus stand and west side of Gabtoli. The climate of Sabgram village is characterized by hot, humid summers and generally mild winters and rainfall. The summer season commerce early in the March with the cessation of the Northerly wind. The winter season (November-January) which is cool and little rainfall; summer season (June-October) which is warm and no rainfall. In terms of temperature variation it appears that average annual temperature is about 26-36. The maximum monthly temperature can reach up to 40.1 during May and minimum monthly temperature 9 C during January. Data on temperature included in this Table have been from monthly statistical bulletin of Bangladesh. Relative humidity percentage ranged from 54.71% with annual average of 79.08%. Date on relative humidity included in this Table have been recorded from Regional Weather office, Khander, Bogra. The maximum amount of monthly rainfall being 507 mm in August 2013 and minimum amount of monthly rainfall being 0mm in Nov-Dec 2013, Jan and April 2014. The soil of village Sabgram, Bogra is rich alluvium. The texture of the soil is clayey. The soil pH of the area varies from 5.5 to 6.0 and 6.7 to 7.9 respectively with an average value of 7.22. This is the best soil for the growth of various plants and suitable for agricultural and gardening (BBS, 2013).

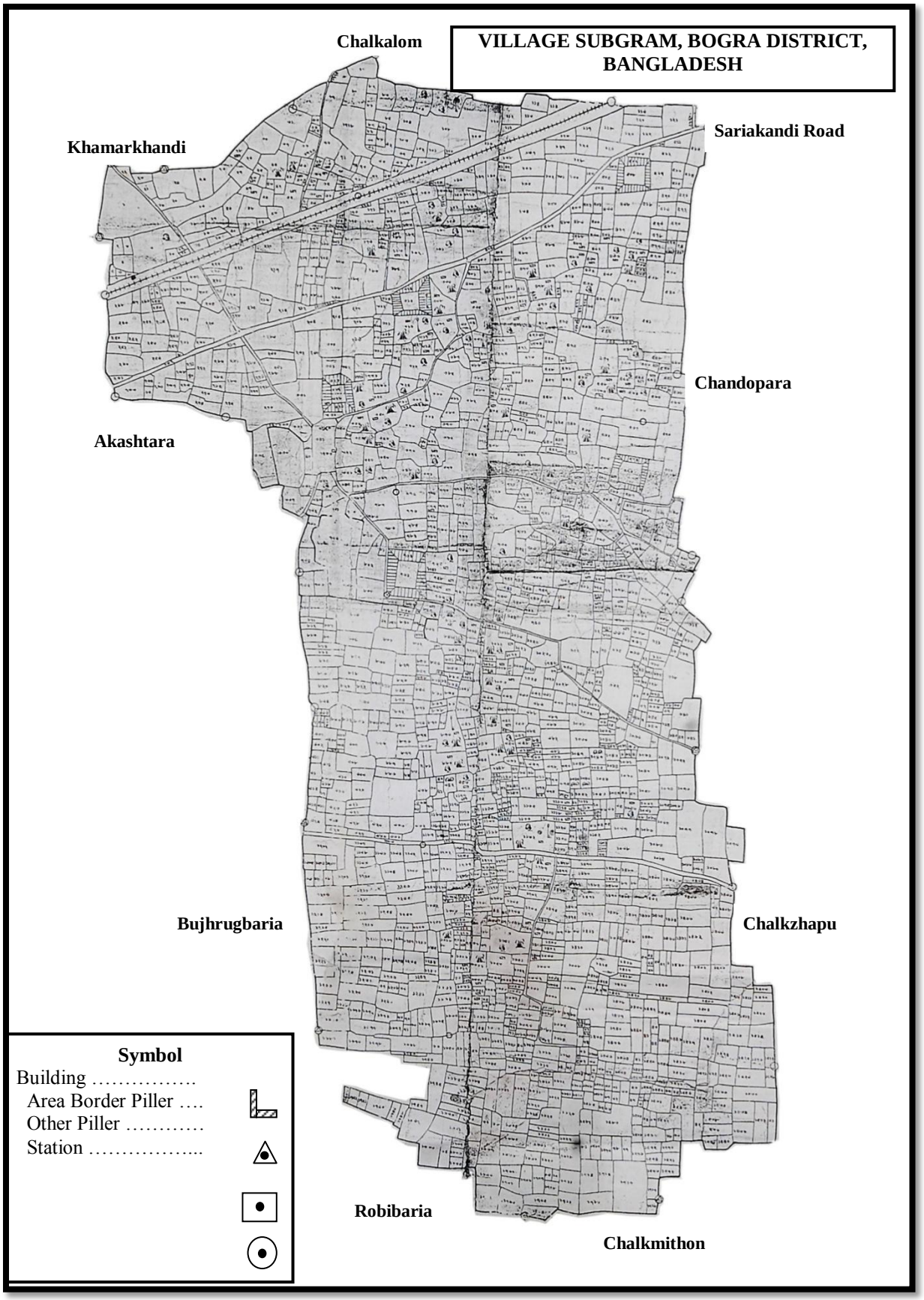
The plants of Bogra exhibit diverse habitats, such as wetland, scrub jungles, fallow lands etc. which support luxuriant formation of angiosperms and play a vital role in the local economy, environment and primary healthcare system. The importance of studying local floristic diversity has been realized and carried out in Bangladesh by Tutul et al. (2009, 2010), Rahman (2014), Rahman et al. (2014), Rahman et al. (2006), Rahman et al. (2007a, 2007b, 2007c), Rahman et al (2008a, 2008b), Rahman et al. (2011), Rahman (2013a, 2013b, 2013c, 2013d, 2013e), Rahman et al. (2013), Rahman and Debnath (2014), Rahman and Hossain (2014), Rahman and Rahman (2014), Ara et al. (2011), Arefin et al. (2011), Islam et al. (2009), Khan and Huq (2001), Khan et al. (1994), Rahman et al. (2010, 2012), Rahman and Hassan (1995), Uddin and Hassan (2010), Uddin and Rahman (1999) and Tanziman et al. (2013). The present study will be made an inventory of the angiosperm plant species at Sabgram Village under Sadar Upazila of Bogra district, Bangladesh.

Materials and Methods

The work is based on fresh materials collected during twenty five field visits at Sabgram Village under Sadar Upazila of Bogra district, Bangladesh from March 2013 to July 2014 to cover the seasonal variations. A total of 196 species belonging to 160 genera under 69 families were recorded. Plant parts with either flowers or fruits collected using traditional herbarium techniques to make voucher specimens for documentation. Field identification of the collected specimens was confirmed comparing with herbarium specimens at Rajshahi University Herbarium (RUH). In some cases, standard literature such as Hooker (1961), Prain (1963), Cronquist (1981), Kirtikar and Basu (1987) and Ahmed et al. (2007-2009) were consulted for identification purpose. The specimens are deposited in the Rajshahi University Herbarium (RUH) for future reference. For the current name and up to date nomenclature Huq (1986), Ahmed et al. (2007-2009) and Pasha and Uddin (2013) were also consulted.

Results and Discussion

MAP OF THE STUDY AREA


VILLAGE SUBGRAM, BOGRA DISTRICT, BANGLADESH
Chalkalom
Sariakandi Road
Khamarkhandi
Chandopara
Akashtara
Bujhrugbaria
Chalkzhapu
Robibaria
Chalkmithon
Symbol
Building …….
Area Border Piller ….
Other Piller ……
Station ……...

An assessment of angiosperm diversity at the village Sabgram under Sadar upazila of Bogra district, Bangladesh conducted during March 2013 to July 2014. A total of 196 species belonging to 160 genera under 69 families were recorded. Of these, Magnoliopsida (Dicotyledones) is represented by 172 species under 138 genera and 61 families while Liliopsida (Monocotyledones) is represented by 24 species under 22 genera and 8 families. Cucurbitaceae is the largest family in Magnoliopsida represented by 13 species and, in Liliopsida, Poaceae is the largest family with 9 species. Habit analysis shows that herbs, shrubs, climbers and trees are represented by 69, 42, 28 and 57 species, respectively **(Table 1, 2)**. Amaranthaceae, Asteraceae, Apocynaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Convolvulaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Moraceae, Malvaceae, Mimosaceae, Myrtaceae, Poaceae, Rutaceae and Solanaceae are the dominant families with high species diversity. For each species botanical name, local name, habit, habitat, phenology, relative occurrence, plant population, voucher number and family were provided **(Table-2)**. Of 196 species recorded here, herbs are represented by 69 (35.20%), trees by 57 (29.08%), shrubs by 42 (21.43%) and climber by 28 (14.29%) species. **(Figure 1).**

Based on this study, a preliminary list of angiosperm flora at the village Sabgram under Sadar upazila of Bogra district, Bangladesh conducted during March 2013 to July 2014. A total of 196 species belonging to 160 genera under 69 families were recorded. **(Table 1)**. The collected information is comparable with the result of other studies in Bangladesh. A total of 243 species belonging to 195 genera under 95 families were recorded in Khagrachhari district (Islam et al., 2009). A total of 374 species belonging to 264 genera under 84 families were recorded in Lawachara National Park (Uddin and Hassan, 2010). A total of 153 species belonging to 120 genera under 52 families were recorded in Runctia Sal Forest (Tutul et al., 2010). A total of 245 species belonged to 183 genera and 72 families are documented in Habiganj district (Arefin et al., 2011). A total of 425 species belonging to 321 genera 108 families are recorded in Rajshahi district (Rahman, 2013). A total of 302 species belonging to 243 genera 84 families are recorded in Bangladesh Police Academy, Rajshahi (Rahman et al., 2014). No published information recorded on the diversity of angiosperm plant species at the village Sabgram under Sadar Upazila of Bogra district, Bangladesh.

Distribution of angiosperm species in the families shows variation. The family Cucurbitaceae is represented by 13 species. The family Solanaceae and Fabaceae is represented by 10 species in each. Poaceae is represented by 9 species. Each of Moraceae and Asteraceae is represented by 8 species in each. Amaranthaceae is represented by 7 species. Each of Apocynaceae, Verbenaceae and Euphorbiaceae is represented by 6 species. A single species in each was recorded by 30 families while two to five species in each was recorded by 29 families **(Table 1).**

According to the data obtained in result of quantitative analysis in the study area 196 plant species were recorded, out of them 69 plant species were herbs, 42 were shrubs, 28 were climbers and 57 were tree species belonging to 69 families **(Table 1, 2).**

Distribution was measured only to indicate the status of occurrence of each species in this area and was based on eye estimation. A species which is distributed every where is called abundant (very common); when it is distributed at certain intervals is called frequent (common). Occurrence of species which is very few is called rare and distribution by one or two plants is called as very rare.

A total of 196 species belonging to 160 genera under 69 families were recorded. Of the total number of species, *Abelmoschus esculentus, Acacia auriculiformis, Ageratum conyzoides, Alternanthera sessilis, Amaranthus spinosus, Amaranthus tricolor, Amaranthus viridis, Areca catechu, Argemone mexicana, Artocarpus heterophyllus, Azadirachta indica, Bambusa tulda, Basella alba, Bryophyllum pinnatum, Carrica papaya, Catharanthus roseus, Centella asiatica, Chenopodium ambrosioides, Citrus aurantifolia, Clerodendrum viscosum, Coccinia cordifolia, Cocos nucifera, Colocasia esculenta, Commelina benghalensis, Coriandrum sativum, Croton bonplandianum, Cynodon dactylon, Eucalyptus citrodora, Euphorbia hirta, Ficus hispida, Heliotropium indicum, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Isachne globosa, Lagenaria sicararia, Lawsonia inermis, Leucas aspera, Lycopersicon esculentum, Mangifera indica, Mimosa pudica, Monochoria hastata, Musa sapientum, Parthenium hysterophorus, Phoenix sylvestris, Phyllanthus reticulatus, Polygonum hydropiper, Polygonum orientale, Psidium guajava, Rosa centifolia, Scorparia dulcis, Sesbania canabina, Solanum nigrum, Spilanthes calva, Stephania japonica, Syzygium cumini, Trapa bispinosa, Xanthium indicum, Zizyphus mauritiana* were recorded as abundant (very common); *Abroma augusta, Achras zapota, Aegle marmelos, Albizia procera, Allium cepa, Allium sativum, Alstonia scholaris, Amaranthus dubius, Anthocephalus chinensis, Aphanamixis polystachya, Averrhoa carambola, Baccaurea ramiflora, Benincasa hispida, Bombax ceiba, Borassus flabellifer, Brassica napus, Brassica oleracea Var .botrydis, Brassica oleracea Var .capitata, Cajanus cajan, Calotropis procera, Capsicum frutescens, Cestrum nocturnum, Citrus grandis, Clerodendrum inerme, Corchorus capsularis, Cucurbita maxima, Curcuma longa, Cuscuta reflexa, Delonix regia, Duranta repens, Eclipta alba, Elaeocarpus robustus, Epipremnum aureum, Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa, Gardenia jasminoides, Glinus oppositifolius, Imperata cylindrica, Ipomoea alba, Ipomoea aquatica,*

Ipomoea batatus, Ixora coccinia, Justicia gendarusa, Lablab purpureus, Lagerstroemia speciosa, Lannea coromandelica, Limonia acidissima, Litchi chinensis, Mimusops elengi, Mirabilis jalapa, Moringa oleifera, Nicotiana plumbaginifolia, Nymphaea nouchali, Oryza sativa, Oxalis corniculata, Physalis minima, Polyalthia longifolia, Portulaca oleracea, Punica granatum, Raphanus sativus, Saccharum officinarum, Saccharum spontaneum, Senna sophera, Sesamum indicum, Sida cordifolia, Solanum melongena, Solanum tuberosum, Spondius pinnata , Swietenia mahagoni, Syzygium jambos, Syzygium samarangense, Tabernaemontana divaricata, Tagetes patula, Tamarindus indica, Terminalia arjuna, Trichosanthes arguina, Typhonium trilobatum , Vitis trifolia as frequent (common); *Annona squamosa, Arachis hypogea, Artocarpus lacucha, Asparagus racemosus, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Carissa carandas, Celosia cristata, Chenopodium album, Chrysanthamum coronarium, Cinnamomum tamala, Cleome viscosa, Clitoria tarnetea, Coix lacryma, Cucumis melo, Cucumis sativus, Datura metel, Euphorbia pulcherrima, Ficus racemosa, Gmelina arborea, Helianthus annuus, Impatiens balsamina, Jasminum grandiflorum, Jatropha gossypifolia, Jatropha integerrima, Justicia adhatoda, Litsea monopetala, Luffa acutangula, Luffa cylindrica, Mentha arvensis, Momordica charantia, Momordica cochinchinensis, Morinda citrifolia, Morus nigra, Mukia maderaspatana, Murraya paniculata, Nerium indicum, Nyctanthes arbor-tristis, Ocimum sanctum, Piper betel, Pisonia aculeata, Pyrus communis, Spondius purpurea, Streblus asper, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tectona grandis, Terminalia catappa, Vigna sinensis , Vitex negundo, Vitis vinifera, Zea mays, Zingiber officinale* were recorded as rare and *Alternanthera paronychioides , Cinnamomum verum, Dalbergia sissoo, Dillenia indica, Diospyros malabarica, Erythrina variegata, Leonuros sibiricus, Solanum torvum, Trichosanthes dioica, Vigna mungo* were recorded as very rare species in the study area **(Table 2).**

In the study area 132 plant species are planted and 64 species are wild, i.e. *Abelmoschus esculentus, Abroma augusta, Acacia auriculiformis, Achras zapota, Aegle marmelos, Albizia procera, Allium cepa, Allium sativum, Alstonia scholaris, Amaranthus dubius, Amaranthus tricolor, Annona squamosa, Anthocephalus chinensis, Aphanamixis polystachya, Arachis hypogea, Areca catechu, Artocarpus heterophyllus, Artocarpus lacucha, Averrhoa carambola, Azadirachta indica, Baccaurea ramiflora, Bambusa tulda, Basella alba, Benincasa hispida, Bombax ceiba, Borassus flabellifer, Brassica napus, Brassica oleracea Var .botrydis, Brassica oleracea Var .capitata, Cajanus cajan, Capsicum frutescens, Carissa carandas, Carrica papaya, Catharanthus roseus, Celosia cristata, Cestrum nocturnum, Chrysanthamum coronarium, Cinnamomum tamala, Cinnamomum verum, Citrus aurantifolia, Citrus grandis, Cocos nucifera, Colocasia esculenta, Corchorus capsularis, Coriandrum sativum, Cucumis melo, Cucumis sativus, Cucurbita maxima, Curcuma longa, Cynodon dactylon, Dalbergia sissoo, Delonix regia, Dillenia indica, Diospyros malabarica, Duranta repens, Elaeocarpus robustus, Eucalyptus citrodora, Ficus benghalensis, Ficus racemosa, Ficus religiosa, Gardenia jasminoides, Gmelina arborea, Helianthus annuus, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Impatiens balsamina, Ipomoea aquatica, Ipomoea batatus, Ixora coccinia, Jatropha integerrima, Justicia gendarusa, Lablab purpureus, Lagenaria sicararia, Lagerstroemia speciosa, Lannea coromandelica, Lawsonia inermis, Limonia acidissima, Litchi chinensis, Litsea monopetala, Luffa acutangula, Luffa cylindrica, Lycopersicon esculentum, Mangifera indica, Mentha arvensis, Mimusops elengi, Mirabilis jalapa, Momordica charantia, Momordica cochinchinensis, Moringa oleifera, Morus nigra, Murraya paniculata, Musa sapientum, Nerium indicum, Nyctanthes arbor-tristis, Nymphaea nouchali , Ocimum sanctum, Oryza sativa, Phoenix sylvestris, Piper betel, Polyalthia longifolia, Psidium guajava, Punica granatum, Pyrus communis, Raphanus sativus, Rosa centifolia, Saccharum officinarum, Saccharum spontaneum, Sesamum indicum, Sesbania canabina, Solanum melongena, Solanum tuberosum, Spondius pinnata, Spondius purpurea, Swietenia mahagoni, Syzygium cumini, Syzygium jambos, Syzygium samarangense, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Tabernaemontana divaricata, Tagetes patula, Tamarindus indica, Tectona grandis, Terminalia arjuna, Terminalia catappa, Trichosanthes arguina, Trichosanthes dioica, Typhonium trilobatum, Vigna mungo, Vigna sinensis, Vitis vinifera, Zea mays, Zingiber officinale, Zizyphus mauritiana* were recorded as planted and *Ageratum conyzoides, Alternanthera paronychioides, Alternanthera sessilis, Amaranthus spinosus, Amaranthus viridis, Argemone mexicana, Asparagus racemosus, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Bryophyllum pinnatum, Calotropis procera, Centella asiatica, Chenopodium album, Chenopodium ambrosioides, Cleome viscosa, Clerodendrum inerme, Clerodendrum viscosum, Clitoria tarnetea, Coccinia cordifolia, Coix lacryma, Commelina benghalensis, Croton bonplandianum, Cuscuta reflexa, Datura metel, Eclipta alba, Epipremnum aureum, Erythrina variegata, Euphorbia hirta, Euphorbia pulcherrima, Ficus hispida, Glinus oppositifolius, Heliotropium indicum, Imperata cylindrica, Ipomoea alba, Isachne globosa, Jasminum grandiflorum, Jatropha gossypifolia, Justicia adhatoda, Leonuros sibiricus, Leucas aspera, Mimosa pudica, Monochoria hastata, Morinda citrifolia, Mukia maderaspatana, Nicotiana plumbaginifolia, Oxalis corniculata, Parthenium hysterophorus, Phyllanthus reticulatus , Physalis minima, Pisonia aculeata, Polygonum hydropiper, Polygonum orientale, Portulaca oleracea, Scorparia dulcis, Senna sophera, Sida cordifolia, Solanum*

nigrum, Solanum torvum, Spilanthes calva, Stephania japonica, Streblus asper, Trapa bispinosa, Vitex negundo, Vitis trifolia, Xanthium indicum were recorded as wild **(Table 2).**

Table 1: Showing the families of the plant species recorded.

S/N	Family	No. of the Herb species	No. of the Shrub species	No. of the Climber species	No. of the Tree species
1	Acanthaceae	-	2	-	-
2	Amaranthaceae	6	1	-	-
3	Anacardiaceae	-	-	-	4
4	Annonaceae	-	-	-	2
5	Apiaceae	2	-	-	-
6	Apocynaceae	2	3	-	1
7	Araceae	2	-	1	-
8	Arecaceae	-	-	-	4
9	Asclepiadaceae	-	1	-	-
10	Asteraceae	7	1	-	-
11	Balsaminaceae	1	-	-	-
12	Basellaceae	-	-	1	-
13	Bombaceace	-	-	-	1
14	Boraginaceae	1	-	-	-
15	Brassicaceae	4	-	-	-
16	Caesalpiniaceae	-	-	-	2
17	Capparaceae	1	-	-	-
18	Caricaceae	-	-	-	1
19	Chenopodiaceae	2	-	-	-
20	Combretaceae	-	-	-	2
21	Commelinaceae	1	-	-	-
22	Convolvulaceae	-	-	3	-
23	Crassulaceae	1	-	-	-
24	Cucurbitaceae	-	-	13	-
25	Cuscutaceae	-	-	1	-
26	Dilleniaceae	-	-	-	1
27	Ebenaceae	-	-	-	1
28	Elaeocarpaceae	-	-	-	1
29	Euphorbiaceae	2	4	-	1
30	Fabaceae	4	3	2	2
31	Lamiaceae	4	-	-	-
32	Lauraceae	-	1	-	2

33	Liliaceae	2	-	1	-
34	Lythraceae	-	1	-	1
35	Malvaceae	2	1	-	-
36	Meliaceae	-	-	-	3
37	Menispermaceae	-	-	1	-
38	Mimosaceae	1	-	-	1
39	Molluginaceae	1	-	-	-
40	Moraceae	-	1	-	7
41	Moringaceae	-	-	-	1
42	Musaceae	-	1	-	-
43	Myrtaceae	-	-	-	5
44	Nyctaginaceae	1	-	2	-
45	Nymphaeaceae	1	-	-	-
46	Oleaceae	-	2	-	-
47	Oxalidaceae	1	-	-	1
48	Papaveraceae	1	-	-	-
49	Pedaliaceae	1	-	-	-
50	Piperaceae	-	-	1	-
51	Plantaginaceae	1	-	-	-
52	Poaceae	4	5	-	-
53	Polygonaceae	2	-	-	-
54	Pontederiaceae	1	-	-	-
55	Portulacaceae	1	-	-	-
56	Punicaceae	-	-	-	1
57	Rhamnaceae	-	-	-	1
58	Rosaceae	-	2	-	-
59	Rubiaceae	-	3	-	1
60	Rutaceae	-	1	-	4
61	Sapindaceae	-	-	-	1
62	Sapotaceae	-	-	-	2
63	Solanaceae	5	5	-	-
64	Sterculiaceae	-	-	-	1
65	Tiliaceae	-	1	-	-
66	Trapaceae	1	-	-	-
67	Verbenaceae	1	3	-	2
68	Vitaceae	-	-	2	-
69	Zingiberaceae	2	-	-	-
	Total	69	42	28	57

S/N	Botanical Name	Local Name	Family	Habit*	Relative occurrence**	Plant Population***	Phenology#	Voucher No.
1	*Abelmoschus esculentus*	Dherosh	Malvaceae	H	P	VC	Feb-Aug	M. 12
2	*Abroma augusta*	Ulat kambal	Sterculiaceae	T	P	CN	Jun-Dec	M. 85
3	*Acacia auriculiformis*	Akashmoni	Fabaceae	T	P	VC	TY	M. 157
4	*Achras zapota*	Shofeda	Sapotaceae	T	P	CN	TY	M. 4
5	*Aegle marmelos*	Bel	Rutaceae	T	P	CN	Apr-Dec	M. 17
6	*Ageratum conyzoides*	Vutraj	Asteraceae	H	W	VC	TY	M. 83
7	*Albizia procera*	Korhigas	Mimosaceae	T	P	CN	May-Jan	M. 166
8	*Allium cepa*	Piyaj	Liliaceae	H	P	CN	Feb-Jun	M. 200
9	*Allium sativum*	Rosun	Liliaceae	H	P	CN	Feb-Apr	M. 148
10	*Alstonia scholaris*	Chatim	Apocynaceae	T	P	CN	Nov-May	M. 159
11	*Alternanthera paronychioides*	Lineclock	Amaranthaceae	H	W	VR	Jan-May	M. 181
12	*Alternanthera sessilis*	Chanshi	Amaranthaceae	H	W	VC	TY	M. 193
13	*Amaranthus dubius*	Daata	Amaranthaceae	S	P	CN	Feb-Oct	M. 77
14	*Amaranthus spinosus*	Kanta natey	Amaranthaceae	H	W	VC	TY	M. 201
15	*Amaranthus tricolor*	Lalshak	Amaranthaceae	H	P	VC	TY	M. 65
16	*Amaranthus viridis*	Gaikhura	Amaranthaceae	H	W	VC	TY	M. 32
17	*Annona squamosa*	Aata	Annonaceae	T	P	R	Mar-Dec	M. 34
18	*Anthocephalus chinensis*	Kodom	Rubiaceae	T	P	CN	July-Nov	M. 42
19	*Aphanamixis polystachya*	Pitraaj	Meliaceae	T	P	CN	Feb-May	M. 37
20	*Arachis hypogea*	Chinabadam	Fabaceae	H	P	R	Mar-Dec	M. 189
21	*Areca catechu*	Shupari	Arecaceae	T	P	VC	TY	M. 118
22	*Argemone maxicana*	Sheyalkata	Papaveraceae	H	W	VC	Feb-Jun	M. 109
23	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Kathal	Moraceae	T	P	VC	Mar-Jul	M. 25
24	*Artocarpus lacucha*	Deu	Moraceae	T	P	R	Apr-Jun	M. 16
25	*Asparagus racemosus*	Shotomuli	Liliaceae	C	W	R	Nov-Mar	M. 145
26	*Averrhoa carambola*	Kamranga	Oxalidaceae	T	P	CN	Sep-Mar	M. 1
27	*Azadirachta indica*	Nim	Meliaceae	T	P	VC	Mar-Jul	M. 19
28	*Baccaurea ramiflora*	Notkot	Euphorbiaceae	T	P	CN	Jun-Sep	M. 8
29	*Bambusa arundinacea*	Bash	Poaceae	S	P	VC	TY	M. 125
30	*Basella alba*	Puishak	Basellaceae	C	P	VC	Nov-Mar	M. 146
31	*Benincasa hispida*	Chalkumra	Cucurbitaceae	C	P	CN	May-Nov	M. 69
32	*Bombax ceiba*	Shimul	Bombaceace	T	P	CN	Jan-Apr	M. 61
33	*Borassus flabellifer*	Taal	Arecaceae	T	P	CN	Jun-Aug	M. 33
34	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	Baganbilash	Nyctaginaceae	C	W	R	TY	M. 172
35	*Brassica napus*	Sorisha	Brassicaceae	H	P	CN	Mar-Jul	M. 152
36	*Brassica oleracea Var .botrydis*	Fulkopy	Brassicaceae	H	P	CN	Feb-June	M. 197

37	*Brassica oleracea Var .capitata*	Patacopy	Brassicaceae	H	P	CN	Dec-Mar	M. 199
38	*Bryophyllum pinnatum*	Pathorkuchi	Crassulaceae	H	W	VC	TY	M. 5
39	*Cajanus cajan*	Arhor daal	Fabaceae	S	P	CN	Dec-Apr	M. 196
40	*Calotropis procera*	Akondo	Asclepiadaceae	S	W	CN	SS	M. 142
41	*Capsicum frutescens*	Morice	Solanaceae	H	P	CN	TY	M. 71
42	*Carissa carandas*	Koromcha	Apocynaceae	S	P	R	Mar-Jun	M. 3
43	*Carrica papaya*	Pepe	Caricaceae	T	P	VC	TY	M. 27
44	*Catharanthus roseus*	Noyontara	Apocynaceae	H	P	VC	TY	M. 20
45	*Celosia cristata*	Morogful	Amaranthaceae	H	P	R	TY	M. 101
46	*Centella asiatica*	Thankuni	Apiaceae	H	W	VC	TY	M. 114
47	*Cestrum nocturnum*	Hasnahena	Solanaceae	S	P	CN	TY	M. 43
48	*Chenopodium album*	Botua	Chenopodiaceae	H	W	R	Dec-Mar	M. 79
49	*Chenopodium ambrosioides*	Chondonbita	Chenopodiaceae	H	W	VC	Mar-Jun	M. 102
50	*Chrysanthamum coronarium*	Chandromollika	Asteraceae	S	P	R	Dec-Mar	M. 170
51	*Cinnamomum tamala*	Tejpata	Lauraceae	T	P	R	Feb-Oct	M. 140
52	*Cinnamomum verum*	Darchini	Lauraceae	T	P	VR	Jan-Mar	M. 165
53	*Citrus aurantifolia*	Lebu	Rutaceae	T	P	VC	Mar-Sep	M. 28
54	*Citrus grandis*	Jambura	Rutaceae	T	P	CN	Feb-Nov	M. 7
55	*Cleome viscosa*	Hurhure	Capparaceae	H	W	R	TY	M. 124
56	*Clerodendrum inerme*	Bamunhati	Verbenaceae	H	W	CN	NK	M. 187
57	*Clerodendrum viscosum*	Vet	Verbenaceae	S	W	VC	Jan-July	M. 63
58	*Clitoria tarnetea*	Oporajita	Fabaceae	H	W	R	Jun-Mar	M. 171
59	*Coccinia cordifolia*	Telakucha	Cucurbitaceae	C	W	VC	Mar-Dec	M. 97
60	*Cocos nucifera*	Daab	Arecaceae	T	P	VC	Mar-Jul	M. 117
61	*Coix lacryma*	Kuch	Poaceae	S	W	R	May-Aug	M. 111
62	*Colocasia esculenta*	Kochu	Araceae	H	P	VC	TY	M. 87
63	*Commelina benghalensis*	Kanshira	Commelinaceae	H	W	VC	Apr-Nov	M. 134
64	*Corchorus capsularis*	Pat	Tiliaceae	S	P	CN	Mar-Aug	M. 57
65	*Coriandrum sativum*	Dhonepata	Apiaceae	H	P	VC	Dec-Feb	M. 194
66	*Croton bonplandianum*	Croton	Euphorbiaceae	H	W	VC	TY	M. 31
67	*Cucumis melo*	Bangi	Cucurbitaceae	C	P	R	Mar-Oct	M. 9
68	*Cucumis sativus*	Sosha	Cucurbitaceae	C	P	R	Apr-Oct	M. 81
69	*Cucurbita maxima*	Mishtikumra	Cucurbitaceae	C	P	CN	Mar-Oct	M. 72
70	*Curcuma longa*	Holud	Zingiberaceae	H	P	CN	Mar-Feb	M. 46
71	*Cuscuta reflexa*	Shornolota	Cuscutaceae	C	W	CN	Aug-Mar	M. 139
72	*Cynodon dactylon*	Durba	Poaceae	H	P	VC	TY	M. 119
73	*Dalbergia sissoo*	Sishu	Fabaceae	T	P	VR	Mar-Jun	M. 106
74	*Datura metel*	Dhutura	Solanaceae	S	W	R	Jan-Dec	M. 147
75	*Delonix regia*	Krishnochura	Caesalpiniaceae	T	P	CN	Apr-Sep	M. 91
76	*Dillenia indica*	Chalta	Dilleniaceae	T	P	VR	May-Feb	M. 167
77	*Diospyros malabarica*	Gaab	Ebenaceae	T	P	VR	May-Aug	M. 99

78	*Duranta repens*	Duranta	Verbenaceae	S	P	CN	TY	M. 130
79	*Eclipta alba*	Kalokesh	Asteraceae	H	W	CN	TY	M. 55
80	*Elaeocarpus robustus*	Jolpai	Elaeocarpaceae	T	P	CN	Mar-Dec	M. 13
81	*Epipremnum aureum*	Moneyplant	Araceae	C	W	CN	TY	M. 105
82	*Erythrina variegata*	Mother	Fabaceae	S	W	VR	Feb-May	M. 133
83	*Eucalyptus citrodora*	Ukaliptas	Myrtaceae	T	P	VC	TY	M. 126
84	*Euphorbia hirta*	Dudhiya	Euphorbiaceae	H	W	VC	TY	M. 47
85	*Euphorbia pulcherrima*	Lalpata	Euphorbiaceae	S	W	R	Dec-Mar	M. 51
86	*Ficus benghalensis*	Bot gas	Moraceae	T	P	CN	May-Aug	M. 92
87	*Ficus hispida*	Khoksha dumur	Moraceae	S	W	VC	Apr-Sep	M. 48
88	*Ficus racemosa*	Dumur	Moraceae	T	P	R	Apr-Sep	M. 36
89	*Ficus religiosa*	Pakur	Moraceae	T	P	CN	Jul-Nov	M. 90
90	*Gardenia jasminoides*	Gondhoraj	Rubiaceae	S	P	CN	Mar-Jul	M. 175
91	*Glinus oppositifolius*	Gima shak	Molluginaceae	H	W	CN	TY	M. 116
92	*Gmelina arborea*	Gamar	Verbenaceae	T	P	R	Feb-Jul	M. 44
93	*Helianthus annuus*	Surjomukhi	Asteraceae	H	P	R	TY	M. 154
94	*Heliotropium indicum*	Hatishur	Boraginaceae	H	W	VC	TY	M. 30
95	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*	Joba	Malvaceae	S	P	VC	Jan-Dec	M. 18
96	*Impatiens balsamina*	Dopati	Balsaminaceae	H	P	R	Mar-Oct	M. 176
97	*Imperata cylindrica*	Ullu	Poaceae	H	W	CN	TY	M. 185
98	*Ipomoea alba*	Dudh kolmi	Convolvulaceae	C	W	CN	TY	M. 186
99	*Ipomoea aquatica*	Kalmishak	Convolvulaceae	C	P	CN	Jan-Dec	M. 66
100	*Ipomoea batatus*	Mistialu	Convolvulaceae	C	P	CN	TY	M. 143
101	*Isachne globosa*	Jhirjhiri ghash	Poaceae	H	W	VC	TY	M. 128
102	*Ixora coccinia*	Rongon	Rubiaceae	S	P	CN	TY	M. 162
103	*Jasminum grandiflorum*	Kathmoni	Oleaceae	S	W	R	Jun-Nov	M. 60
104	*Jatropha gossypifolia*	Lalkundu	Euphorbiaceae	S	W	R	Apr-Aug	M. 138
105	*Jatropha integerrima*	Dottokia	Euphorbiaceae	S	P	R	Apr-Aug	M. 179
106	*Justicia adhatoda*	Basok	Acanthaceae	S	W	R	TY	M. 135
107	*Justicia gendarusa*	Jogotmodon	Acanthaceae	S	P	CN	Dec-May	M. 52
108	*Lablab purpureus*	Shim	Fabaceae	C	P	CN	Nov-Mar	M. 86
109	*Lagenaria sicararia*	Lau	Cucurbitaceae	C	P	VC	Feb-May	M. 68
110	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	Jarul	Lythraceae	T	P	CN	Apr-Aug	M. 123
111	*Lannea coromandelica*	Jiga	Anacardiaceae	T	P	CN	Apr-Dec	M. 21
112	*Lawsonia inermis*	Mehedi	Lythraceae	S	P	VC	Jun-Dec	M. 156
113	*Leonuros sibiricus*	Roktodron	Lamiaceae	H	W	VR	TY	M. 94
114	*Leucas aspera*	Setodron	Lamiaceae	H	W	VC	TY	M. 53
115	*Limonia acidissima*	Kodbel	Rutaceae	T	P	CN	Feb-Dec	M. 40
116	*Litchi chinensis*	Lichu	Sapindaceae	T	P	CN	Apr-Jun	M. 23
117	*Litsea monopetala*	Pepulte	Lauraceae	S	P	R	Mar-Nov	M. 58
118	*Luffa acutangula*	Jhinga	Cucurbitaceae	C	P	R	Apr-Oct	M. 74

119	*Luffa cylindrica*	Kodor	Cucurbitaceae	C	P	R	Jun-Nov	M. 203
120	*Lycopersicon esculentum*	Tometo	Solanaceae	H	P	VC	Mar-Dec	M. 112
121	*Mangifera indica*	Aam	Anacardiaceae	T	P	VC	Jan-Jun	M. 6
122	*Mentha arvensis*	Pudina pata	Lamiaceae	H	P	R	July-Sep	M. 144
123	*Mimosa pudica*	Lojjaboti	Mimosaceae	H	W	VC	Sep-Dec	M. 107
124	*Mimusops elengi*	Bokul	Sapotaceae	T	P	CN	Mar-Jun	M. 24
125	*Mirabilis jalapa*	Sondhamaloti	Nyctaginaceae	H	P	CN	Mar-Nov	M. 95
126	*Momordica charantia*	Korolla	Cucurbitaceae	C	P	R	May-Oct	M. 70
127	*Momordica cochinchinensis*	Kakrol	Cucurbitaceae	C	P	R	July-Nov	M. 141
128	*Monochoria hastata*	Barunkha	Pontederiaceae	H	W	VC	TY	M. 82
129	*Morinda citrifolia*	Bazrachand	Rubiaceae	S	W	R	May-Nov	M. 59
130	*Moringa oleifera*	Sojna	Moringaceae	T	P	CN	Jan-Aug	M. 29
131	*Morus indica*	Tut	Moraceae	T	P	R	May-Jul	M. 98
132	*Mukia maderaspatana*	Makal	Cucurbitaceae	C	W	R	Jun-Nov	M. 190
133	*Murraya paniculata*	Kamini	Rutaceae	S	P	R	Mar-Jan	M. 49
134	*Musa sapientum*	Kola	Musaceae	S	P	VC	TY	M. 26
135	*Nerium indicum*	Kobori	Apocynaceae	H	P	R	Jan-Jul	M. 178
136	*Nicotiana plumbaginifolia*	Bontamak	Solanaceae	H	W	CN	Mar-Dec	M. 93
137	*Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*	Shefali	Oleaceae	S	P	R	Nov-Feb	M. 180
138	*Nymphaea nouchali*	Shapla	Nymphaeaceae	H	P	CN	Jun-Oct	M. 150
139	*Ocimum sanctum*	Tulshi	Lamiaceae	H	P	R	Jun-Feb	M. 108
140	*Oryza sativa*	Dhan gas	Poaceae	H	P	CN	Jul-Oct	M. 78
141	*Oxalis corniculata*	Amrul	Oxalidaceae	H	W	CN	Sep-May	M. 115
142	*Parthenium hysterophorus*	Parthenium	Asteraceae	H	W	VC	TY	M. 88
143	*Phoenix sylvestris*	Khejur	Arecaceae	T	P	VC	Dec-July	M. 64
144	*Phyllanthus reticulatus*	Chitki	Euphorbiaceae	S	W	VC	Mar-Oct	M. 155
145	*Physalis minima*	Kopalfotka	Solanaceae	H	W	CN	WS	M. 132
146	*Piper betel*	Paan	Piperaceae	C	P	R	Dec-May	M. 151
147	*Pisonia aculeata*	Baghachra	Nyctaginaceae	C	W	R	TY	M. 149
148	*Polyalthia longifolia*	Debdaru	Annonaceae	T	P	CN	Mar Oct	M. 164
149	*Polygonum hydropiper*	Boro pani morich	Polygonaceae	H	W	VC	TY	M. 67
150	*Polygonum orientale*	Panimorich	Polygonaceae	H	W	VC	TY	M. 89
151	*Portulaca oleracea*	Nunia shak	Portulacaceae	H	W	CN	May-Aug	M. 153
152	*Psidium guajava*	Peyara	Myrtaceae	T	P	VC	SRS	M. 10
153	*Punica granatum*	Dalim	Punicaceae	T	P	CN	Jan-Dec	M. 14
154	*Pyrus communis*	Nashpati	Rosaceae	S	P	R	Jul-Sep	M. 177
155	*Raphanus sativus*	Mulashak	Brassicaceae	H	P	CN	Jan-May	M. 195
156	*Rosa centifolia*	Golap	Rosaceae	S	P	VC	May-Jul	M. 127
157	*Saccharum officinarum*	Aakh	Poaceae	S	P	CN	TY	M. 110
158	*Saccharum spontaneum*	Kash	Poaceae	S	P	CN	Jun-Aug	M. 168
159	*Scorparia dulcis*	Bondone	Plantaginaceae	H	W	VC	TY	M. 56

160	*Senna sophera*	Kolkasunda	Fabaceae	H	W	CN	Apr-Aug	M. 184
161	*Sesamum indicum*	Til	Pedaliaceae	H	P	CN	Feb-Oct	M. 158
162	*Sesbania canabina*	Dhonche	Fabaceae	S	P	VC	Mar-Aug	M. 113
163	*Sida cordifolia*	Berela	Malvaceae	H	W	CN	Sep-Dec	M. 183
164	*Solanum melongena*	Begun	Solanaceae	S	P	CN	Oct-Mar	M. 76
165	*Solanum nigrum*	Titbegun	Solanaceae	S	W	VC	Jan-Dec	M. 45
166	*Solanum torvum*	Garakada	Solanaceae	S	W	VR	Jan-Dec	M. 62
167	*Solanum tuberosum*	Gol alu	Solanaceae	H	P	CN	Oct-Feb	M. 103
168	*Spilanthes calva*	Unknown	Asteraceae	H	W	VC	TY	M. 54
169	*Spondius pinnata*	Aamra	Anacardiaceae	T	P	CN	Feb-Aug	M. 15
170	*Spondius purpurea*	Bilati aamra	Anacardiaceae	T	P	R	Mar-Oct	M. 131
171	*Stephania japonica*	Akunondo	Menispermaceae	C	W	VC	Jan-Dec	M. 104
172	*Streblus asper*	Shewra	Moraceae	T	W	R	Feb-Jun	M. 160
173	*Swietenia mahagoni*	Mehogoni	Meliaceae	T	P	CN	Apr-Nov	M. 39
174	*Syzygium cumini*	Jam	Myrtaceae	T	P	VC	Mar-Jun	M. 11
175	*Syzygium jambos*	Golapjam	Myrtaceae	T	P	CN	Mar-Jun	M. 38
176	*Syzygium samarangense*	Jamrul	Myrtaceae	T	P	CN	Feb-May	M. 35
177	*Tabernaemontana coronaria*	Togor varigate	Apocynaceae	S	P	R	Apr-Jan	M. 50
178	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Togor	Apocynaceae	S	P	CN	May-Jan	M. 192
179	*Tagetes patula*	Gada	Asteraceae	H	P	CN	WS	M. 129
180	*Tamarindus indica*	Tetul	Caesalpiniaceae	T	P	CN	Jun-Jul	M. 161
181	*Tectona grandis*	Shegun	Verbenaceae	T	P	R	June-Sep	M. 41
182	*Terminalia arjuna*	Arjun	Combretaceae	T	P	CN	Apr-Oct	M. 2
183	*Terminalia catappa*	Kathbadam	Combretaceae	T	P	R	Mar-Dec	M. 191
184	*Trapa bispinosa*	Panifol	Trapaceae	H	W	VC	RS	M. 137
185	*Trichosanthes arguina*	Dudhkushi	Cucurbitaceae	C	P	CN	Apr-Aug	M. 202
186	*Trichosanthes dioica*	Potol	Cucurbitaceae	C	P	VR	Apr-Sep	M. 73
187	*Typhonium trilobatum*	Ol kochu	Araceae	H	P	CN	May-Nov	M. 96
188	*Vigna mungo*	Mashkalai	Fabaceae	H	P	VR	Nov-Jan	M. 198
189	*Vigna sinensis*	Borboti	Fabaceae	C	P	R	Apr-Jul	M. 75
190	*Vitex negundo*	Nisinda	Verbenaceae	S	W	R	May-Sep	M. 100
191	*Vitis trifolia*	Bon angur	Vitaceae	C	W	CN	May-Dec	M. 182
192	*Vitis vinifera*	Aangur	Vitaceae	C	P	R	May-Dec	M. 173
193	*Xanthium indicum*	Hagra	Asteraceae	H	W	VC	TY	M. 84
194	*Zea mays*	Vutta	Poaceae	S	P	R	Mar-Jul	M. 80
195	*Zingiber officinale*	Ada	Zingiberaceae	H	P	R	Mar-Feb	M. 120
196	*Zizyphus mauritiana*	Boroi	Rhamnaceae	T	P	VC	Sep-Mar	M. 22

Table 2. Assessment of Angiosperm Taxa at the village Sabgram under Sadar Upazila of Bogra District, Bangladesh

[*] **H**=Herb, **S**=Shrub, **T**=Tree, **C**=Climber; [**]**P**=Planted, **W**=Wild
[***] **VC**=Very Common, **CN**=Common, **R**=Rare, **VR**=Very rare

[#]**Jan**=January, **Feb**=February, **Mar**=March, **Apr**=April, **Jun**=June, **Jul**=July, **Aug**=August, **Sep**=September, **Oct**=October, **Nov**=November, **Dec**=December.
NK=Not know, **RS**=Rainy Season, **SRS**=Summer & Rainy Season, **SS**=Summer Season, **TY**=Throughout the year, **WS**=Winter season.

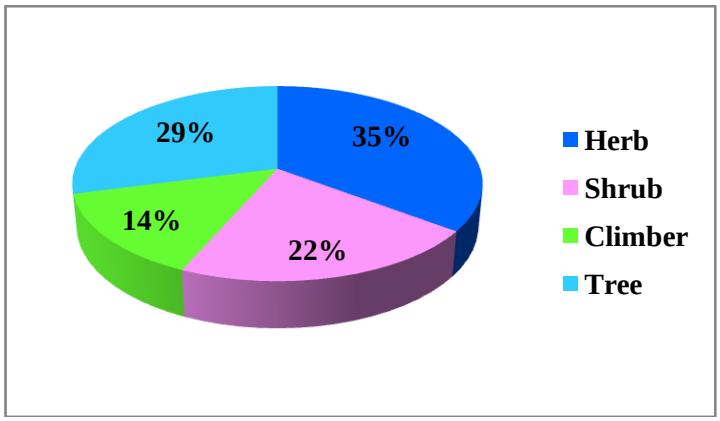


Figure 1: Habit diversity of the recorded species.

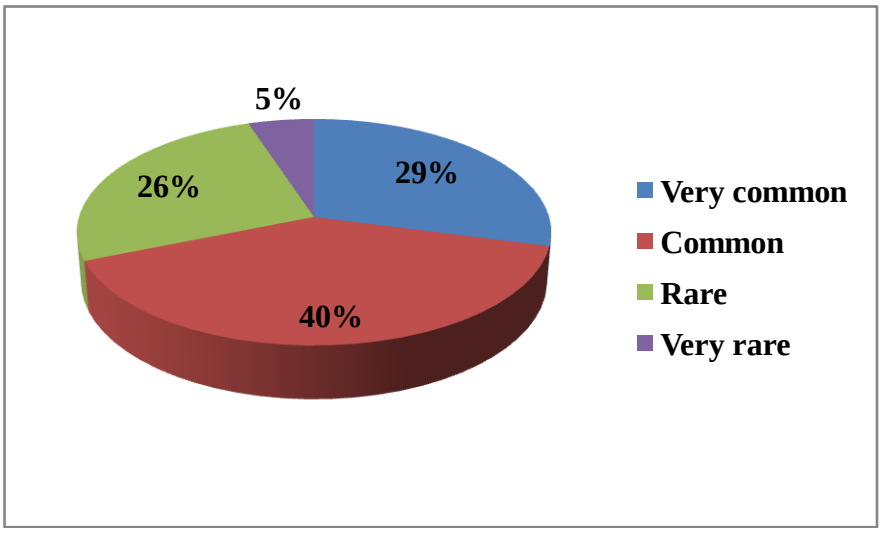


Figure 2: Percentage (%) of status of occurrence.

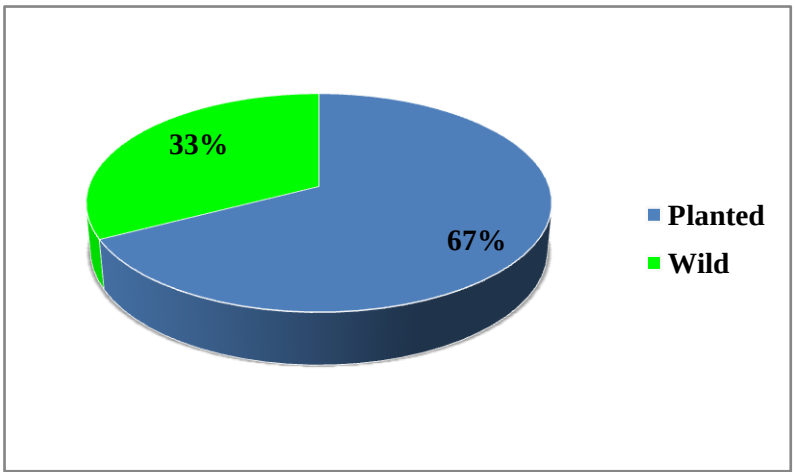


Figure 3: Percentage (%) of Wild and Planted plant species.

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to the local people at the village Sabgram under Sadar Upazila of district Bogra, Bangladesh for their co-operation and help during the research work.

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