

Chapter 11

CONCLUSION

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The present floristic survey in the Gorumara National Park has recorded the occurrence of a rich spermatophytic flora. The taxonomic distribution of such plants is also quite wide. There are representation of primitive taxa like Chloranthaceae, Annonaceae, Magnoliaceae, Ranunculaceae, Butomaceae, etc. in one hand advance taxa like Compositae (Asteraceae), Lamiaceae, Orchidaceae etc. Many RET and endemic elements are also living in this park. The Park is also the store house for a large number of NTFP materials many of which are of high market potential and also of medicinal importance.

But, there are some anthropogenic pressure on the park including pressure of tourism. The conservation efficiency in GNP can be increased if some improvement measures can be taken:

1. Strict control over tourism
2. Entry of local people for different purposes enter the Park. Their activities can be effectively controlled.
3. NTFP collectors need to be trained properly so that such activities do not adversely affect the conservation of biodiversity.
4. Cultivation of many of their wild edible and medicinal plants can improve the economy of the Park dependent people and that will decrease their dependence on the conserved vegetation.
5. In the Park more stress is given on the conservation as well as wellbeing of the gem animals living there because those are the major attraction for the tourists. However, similar attention is to be given also for the plants of the park.
6. Conservation and commercial exploitation can't go hand in hand. So, authority may decide to reduce tourism and related activities within the park.
7. It is also essential to take proper measures to increase the population structure of RET and endemic plants.
8. Some aggressive weeds are causing havoc due to their fast growth and it is now essential to determine the ways to control such plants.
9. Uninterrupted corridor for the migration of wild flora and fauna need to be established immediately among all the Protected Areas of this region.
10. Whatever may be the degree of importance all developmental works should be taken up in such ways so that conservation efforts are not affected at all!

Gorumara National Park is the pride of the area with its rich flora and fauna. It is also a part of the chain of conserved areas for biodiversity as per IUCN guideline. The cluster of Protected Areas in Duars is consisting of Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary, Gorumara National Park, Jaldapara National Park, Chapramari Wildlife Sanctuary, Buxa National Park, Buxa Tiger Reserve and a good number of Reserve Forests.

From the phytosociological analysis, the flora clearly showing its importance in the point of its diversity and species richness. Canopy cover is showing high IVI values in Gorumara, Dhupjhora and Murti, where the ground cover is very rich in Khunia.