Plant Red List of Bangladesh

Summary

Bangladesh National Herbarium and Forest Department
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

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Plant Red List of Bangladesh

Summary

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Front Cover: (top left) *Podocarpus neriifolius* © Md Sharif Hossain Sourav, (top right) *Aerides multiflora* © Md Sharif Hossain Sourav, (bottom right), *Sterculia urens* © Md Sharif Hossain Sourav, (bottom left) *Mucuna bracteata* © Md Sharif Hossain Sourav.

Volumes of Red List of Plants of Bangladesh

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INTRODUCTION

*Podocarpus neriifolius*_CR

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Plants

1.1.1. Overview on Plants of the World

Plants, predominantly autotrophic eukaryotes, constitute one of the major divisions, known as the Plantae, within the classification of living organisms (Whittaker 1969). Our connection with plants as humans dates back deep into our evolutionary past (Schaal 2019), forming a multifaceted relationship. Plants play crucial roles within varied ecosystems and in the life cycles of numerous other creatures, including humans. They provide the fundamental components that support our lives, the environment, healthcare practices, cultural expressions, societal frameworks, and spiritual beliefs.

The origins and evolutionary trajectory of plants can be traced back approximately one billion years (Strother *et al.* 2011). Recent estimates suggest that the cumulative global count for all terrestrial plants, encompassing angiosperms, gymnosperms, ferns, lycophytes, and bryophytes, stands at around 500,000 species (Corlett 2016). Among these, approximately 223,300 to 450,000 species (Govaerts 2001, Scotland and Wortley 2003, Pimm and Joppa 2015) are angiosperms, and 10–20% of this plant group remain undiscovered by the scientific community (Pimm and Joppa 2015). Remarkably, 67% of all plant species are confined to only 17% of the Earth's land surface (Joppa *et al.* 2013).

Two-thirds of all angiosperm species, including 96% of all tree species and fern and liverwort diversity, are prominently concentrated in tropical regions (Kreft *et al.* 2010, Geffert *et al.* 2013, Chen *et al.* 2015, Pimm and Joppa 2015, Poorter *et al.* 2015, Slik *et al.* 2015). Notably, the Neotropics and the Asia-Pacific area host the higher levels of plant diversity, while Africa and oceanic islands have comparatively lower levels (Sharrock *et al.* 2014). Although plant diversities are somewhat diminished, individual islands showcase elevated endemism (Sharrock *et al.* 2014). Similarly, regions such as the Mediterranean and analogous climates, along with the moist subtropical regions of Asia, also harbour very high species richness (Barthlott *et al.* 2007, Joppa *et al.* 2013).

Natural biogeographical processes involve extinction, immigration, and emigration, but the pace of global plant species extinction appears to be accelerating due to factors like habitat loss, fragmentation, deforestation and degradation, overexploitation, human-induced climate change, diseases, pollution, and the proliferation of invasive species. Approximately one-third of angiosperms are facing the risk of extinction, encompassing many yet-undescribed species that have small ranges of distribution and local scarcity (Pimm and Joppa 2015). As of 2015 and 2022, the IUCN has assessed 82,851 plant species on a global scale, which indicates that the status of 77% to 81% of the world's plant species remains unknown. Presently, the IUCN Red List encompasses more than 62,600 plant species, of which 34% of assessed conifer species and 69% of cycad species are threatened with extinction. Despite covering around 16.9% to 17.8% of known global plants, this compilation underscores the alarming pace of plant species disappearance.

The IUCN Red List Index shows trends in overall extinction risk for species. Addressing the risk of extinction necessitates the implementation of effective measures to control harmful human activities and to uphold conservation initiatives. The immediate priorities for *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation of plants are twofold: completing a comprehensive worldwide botanical inventory and evaluating the conservation status of the 94% of plant species that still lack assessment (Corlett 2016).

1.1.2. Plants in Bangladesh Context

Bangladesh is one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change and is ranked as one of the world's most disaster-prone areas (Choudhury 2002, World Bank 2005). However, this country is an integrated part of the Indian-Subcontinent Centre of Plant Diversity (Vavilov 1926) and the South Asian Mega Centre of genetic diversity (Chowdhury 1996) and harbours almost all groups of plants. Though the estimated number of flowering plants (about 5000 species; Khan 1977), inferred to occur in Bangladesh, is only 1.1% (450,000 species) to 2.24% (223,300 species) of the total species account of flowering plants estimated for the world (Thorne 2002, Scotland and Wortley 2003, Govaerts 2003, Pimm and Joppa 2015), it is almost twice as many as those found in some areas of Western Europe.

Plants in Bangladesh are the key biotic components of its diverse ecosystems and are essential for livelihood, environment, medicines, cultures, societies, and religions in its territory (Table 1).

Table 1: Some important plant species with local names, scientific names and parts used for human well-being in Bangladesh.

Category	Scientific name	Local/English name	Parts used
Timber/wood	*Tectona grandis*	Segun/Teak	Wood
	Shorea robusta	Sal/ Gajari	Wood
	Dipterocarpus turbinatus	Garjan	Wood
Firewood	*Acacia auriculiformis*	Acacia/Akashmoni	Wood/twigs/branches
	Albizia procera	Sil koroi	Wood/twigs/branches
	Leucaena leucocephala	Ipil-ipil	Wood/twigs/branches
Nitrogen fixation	*Albizia procera*	Sil koroi	Wood
	Leucaena leucocephala	Ipil-ipil	Leaves/twigs/wood
Fruits	*Mangifera indica*	Aam/ Mango	Fruit
	Artocarpus heterophyllus	Kanthal/Jackfruit	Fruit pulp/ seed
	Litchi chinensis	Lichu	Fruit
Ornamental Trees	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	Jarul	Whole tree
	Cassia fistula	Sonalu	Whole tree
	Polyalthia longifolia	Debdaru	Whole tree
Spices	*Capsicum frutescens*	Marich	Fruit
	Piper nigrum	Gol marich	Fruit
	Cinnamomum tamala	Tejpata	Leaf
Beverages	*Coffea arabica*	Coffee	Fruit
	Thea sinensis	Chaa/ Tea	Leaf
Medicinal plants	*Andrographis paniculata*	Kalomegh	Leaf/fruit
	Terminalia arjuna	Arjun	Bark
	Terminalia bellirica	Bohera	Fruit
Oils & Fats	*Glycine max*	Soyabean	Seed
	Sesamum indicum	Til	Fruit/seed
	Cocos nucifera	Coconut/Narikel	Fruit
Latex/ Gums	*Hevea brasiliensis*	Rubber	Latex
Food	*Oryza sativa*	Dhan/Rice	Fruit/seed
	Triticum vulgare	Wheat/ Gom	Fruit/seed
	Zea mays	Maize	Fruit/seed
Vegetables	*Solanum melongena*	Brinjal	Fruit
	Vigna sinensis	Borboti	Fruit
	Lycopersicum esculentum	Tomato	Fruit
Pulses	*Lens esculentum*	Masur	Fruit/seed
	Cicer arietinum	Chhola	Fruit/seed
	Pisum sativum	Motor	Fruit/seed
Sugar	*Sacaharum officinarum*	Sugarcane	Stem
	Beta vulgaris	Beet	Stem
	Borassus flabellifer	Tal	Juice
	Phoenix dactylifera	Khejur	Juice
Fiber	*Corchorus capsularis*	Deshi-pat/ Jute	Bark/phloem
	Corchorus olitorius	Tosha pat	Bark/ phloem
	Corchorus fascicularis	Jangli pat	Bark/phloem
Paper	*Excoecaria agallocha*	Gewa	Stem
	Neolamarckia cadamba	Kadam	Stem
	Gmelina arborea	Gamar	Stem
Narcotic yielding	*Nicotiana tabacum*	Tobacco/ Tamak	Leaf
	Nicotiana rusticum	Tobacco/ Tamak	Leaf

A population growth rate of >1% and a population density of >1,100 people per km^2 are continuously creating high pressure on the country's flora. The plants of Bangladesh are increasingly being depleted and changed throughout the country due to habitat loss and degradation, over-extraction, and the destruction of natural ecosystems through the numerous anthropogenic activities of more than 160 million people. At the same time, the ecological threats from climate change, water and air pollution, untreated solid waste disposal, etc., and regional water policies have had significant adverse impacts on the natural ecosystems housing the plant diversity of this country.

1.2. Plant Groups

1.2.1. Pteridophytes

Pteridophytes are the seedless, non-flowering, and earliest known vascular plants that originated 400 million years ago and reproduce by free spores (Kato and Imaichi 1997). These plants, represented by 13,810–14,307 species worldwide (Qian *et al.* 2022), are mostly terrestrial; some are xerophytic, semi-aquatic, and aquatic; and occupy almost all habitats in all climatic zones (Ghosh *et al.* 2022). In this plant group, around 90% are ferns (PPG I 2016), which are widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions of the world.

In Bangladesh, pteridophytes, with ferns and fern allies including horsetails, clubmosses, and quillworts, and growing mostly as mesophytes, epiphytes, hydrophytes, or lithophytes, are well represented and constitute the important components of its flora and ecosystems (Jone *et al.* 2021, Siddiqui *et al.* 2007a). Realising the importance of studying local pteridophytes, various researchers carried out different studies on this plant group in Bangladesh. Prain (1903) was the first to report 98 species of pteridophytes from then-East Bengal, including present-day Bangladesh. After Prain (1903), different studies have been sporadically and partially conducted on the pteridophytes of Bangladesh (e.g., Pasha and Mallick 1980, Pasha and Chakraborty 1984, Pasha 1985, Mirza and Rahman 1997, Uddin and Pasha 1997, Uddin *et al.* 1998, Khan *et al.* 2001, Uddin 2001, Uddin *et al.* 2001, Siddiqui *et al.* 2007a, Uddin *et al.* 2008, Sarker and Hossain 2009, Uddin and Hassan 2018a, Hossain *et al.* 2015, Haque *et al.* 2016). The pteridophytes of Bangladesh are represented by 197 species (Sidddiqui *et al.* 2007a, Hossain *et al.* 2023). In spite of this, the total account of pteridophytes may reach up to 250 species in this country, as this plant group is poorly studied and new plant species are still being found.

Pteridophytes are economically very important. Many species of pteridophytes found in Bangladesh are ethno-medicinally useful, and some are useful as food and ornamentals (Uddin *et al.* 1998, Uddin *et al.* 2008, Sarker and Hossain 2009, Ahmed and Rahman 2015). Pteridophytes play important ecological roles in the ecosystems they inhabit. They serve as food sources for many herbivores, including insects, birds, and mammals. They also help stabilise soils, prevent erosion, and provide important habitats for a variety of organisms. Some fern species can survive in polluted soils and are good indicators, e.g., of arsenic and copper deposits (Kachenko *et al.* 2007). Some pteridophytes that are strongly drawn to heavy metals are hyperaccumulators and are increasingly considered for phytoremediation or clean-up of hazardous waste from ecosystems (Klopper 2011, Sajeev *et al.* 2013, Setyawan *et al.* 2021).

Despite their ecological and economic importance, pteridophytes face a range of threats. Deforestation, habitat destruction, and over-collection for medicinal and ornamental purposes are some of the major threats to pteridophyte diversity in the country. Climate change is also likely to have significant impacts on pteridophytes in Bangladesh, particularly those that are restricted to specific microhabitats or elevations.

1.2.2. Gymnosperms

Gymnosperms are naked or open-seeded plants (spermatophytes), that bear their seeds on the surface of cones or scales. This early-diverging group of land plants originated 385 million years ago (Gerrienne *et al.* 2004). This plant group, which consists of 1,172-1,217 species (Qian *et al.* 2022), occupies a variety of habitats, including tropical forests, hills, and high-altitude areas. This plant group, which makes up less than 1% of all plant species, is mostly restricted to boreal regions and high-elevation environments, even in the tropics (Crepet and Niklas 2009).

Only five species of gymnosperms, viz. *Cycas pectinata* Buch.-Ham., *Gnetum montanum* Markgr., *G. oblongum* Markgr., *G. latifolium* Blume., and *Podocarpus neriifolius* D.Don., are native to Bangladesh and constitute an important biotic component of some hill forest ecosystems. Besides, several exotic species like *Araucaria columnaris* (Frost. F.) Hook., *A. cunninghamii* Mudie, *A. heterophylla* (Salisb.) Franco, *Cycas revoluta* Thunb., *Pinus oocarpa* Schiede, *Pinus caribaea* Morelet, *P. kesiya* Royle ex Gordon, *Platycladus orientalis* (L.) Franco, *Taxodium distichum* (L.) Rich., and *Zamia furfuracea* L.f. ex Aiton are grown as nursery plants in many areas of this country (Sidiqui *et al.* 2007, Ara *et al.* 2013, POWO 2023).

Gymnosperms are important sources of foods and food products, timber, medicinal compounds, cosmetics, resins, fibres, oils, varnishes, and paints, as well as some other products of industrial use (e.g., resin). They are also valued for their ornamental and aesthetic properties. The wild species of gymnosperms in Bangladesh are threatened by habitat destruction, overexploitation, deforestation, and degradation or conversion of natural habitats. Anthropogenic climate change is expected to have significant impacts on the distribution and survival of gymnosperm plants in the country, especially those that are restricted to specific habitats or elevations.

1.2.3. Angiosperms

Angiosperms, commonly known as flowering plants, are the largest, most advanced, most diverse, and most useful group of vascular plants that bear seeds within the fruits, due to which the seeds remain closed or hidden.

Angiosperms originated 237–275 million years ago and rapidly diversified during the late Cretaceous and early Tertiary periods (Salomo *et al.* 2017, Li *et al.* 2019). They represent nearly 90% of all extant plant species and dominate most of the earth's terrestrial ecosystems.

These plants can flourish in a variety of environments, including bushes, trees, herbs, and shrubs. Angiosperms are the mainstay of agriculture and supply almost all plant-based food and an important amount of livestock feed. This plant group provides numerous valuable resources like wood, paper, fibres, cotton, medications, perfumes, landscaping, decoration, etc. and contributes to sustainable development and combating the adverse impacts of anthropogenic climate change. The estimates of the total number of extant species of angiosperms vary from 223,300 to 450,000 (Govaerts 2001, Scotland and Wortley 2003, Pimm and Joppa 2015). More recently, intermediate figures of 352,000 (Paton *et al.* 2008) to 369,434 species (Nic Lughadha *et al.* 2016, Freiberg et al. 2020, Qian *et al.* 2022) have been considered reasonable.

Bangladesh is home to a rich biodiversity with a diverse array of angiosperms. Despite the estimation of the existence of around 5000 species of angiosperms in Bangladesh (Khan 1977), a total of 3892 species (77.84%) have actually been reported, with or without citing specific localities in this country, through various floristic studies conducted so far covering its political boundary (Hossain *et al.* 2023, Rahman *et al.* (2023). These floristic studies include the momentous work of Roxburgh (1814, 1832). Hooker (1872–1897), Prain (1903), Raizada (1941), Sinclair (1956), Raizada (1941),as well as many sporadic studies, especially on particular plant families (e.g., Khan 1972–1987, Rashid *et al.* 1999, Rahman *et al.* 2001, Khan and Hossain 2003, Ara and Khan 2009–2015, Khanam and Ara 2007 and 2008, Rahman and Khanam 2003, Rahman 2003, Ara 2016, Uddin and Haque 2022), in the forest areas (Rahman and Hassan 1995, Khan and Huq 2001, Tutul *et al.* 2010, Uddin and Hassan 2012, Uddin *et al.* 2013, Rahman 2015, Rahman 2017, Rashid *et al.* 2018, Haque *et al.* 2018), in the administrative areas (Heinig 1925, Sultana 2012, Tabassum 2015, Uddin and Hassan 2018, Khan *et al.* 2021, Hossain *et al.* 2022, Khanam 2022), in the homesteads (Khan and Alam 1986, Roy and Khan 2020a,b), in the wet lands (Khan and Halim 1987, Uddin and Pal 2020, Dutta *et al.* 2021), on specific plant habits (Cowan and Cowan 1929, Naderuzzaman and Islam 1984, Das and Alam 2001, Basak and Alam 2015, Rahman *et al.* 2019), and new records (Rahman and Hassan 2017, Rahman and Uddin 2018, Uddin 2018). Besides, a compilation of an encyclopedia of the whole flora of Bangladesh has been published (Siddiqui *et al.* 2007a,b, Ahmed *et al.* 2007, 2008–2009, 2009a). However, the occurrence of around 1108 more species and the exact localities of most of the recorded species of angiosperms in Bangladesh need to be confirmed.

1.2.3.1. Basal Angiosperms: Amborellales, Nymphaeales, and Austrobaileyales

Amborellales, Nymphaeales, and Austrobaileyales, also known as ANA-grade, are the basalmost or earliest-diverging lineages of extant angiosperms, which constitute a paraphyletic grade and are placed at the base of the angiosperm phylogenetic tree (Soltis *et al.* 1997, Figure 1). These three lineages are the successive sister clades to all other angiosperms or mesangiosperms (Mathews and Donoghue 2000, Qiu *et al.* 2000, Barkman *et al.* 2000, Graham and Olmstead 2000, Soltis *et al.* 2000). The basal angiosperms represent around 191 species, i.e., a small proportion of the extant angiosperms diversity. In Bangladesh, no species of Amborellales or Austrobaileyales are known to occur. However, 10 species under four genera of Nymphaeaceae have been recorded (Hossain *et al.* 2000, Ahmed *et al.* 2009b).

1.2.3.2. Early Angiosperms: Mesangiosperms

Mesangiosperms, also known as core angiosperms or Mesangiospermae, constitute around 99.95% of the flowering plants and include the clades of Magnoliales and Chloranthales, Monocots, Ceratophyllales, and Eudicots (Figure 1). Mesangiospermae is a branch-modified node-based name in phylogenetic nomenclature, and it is usually recognized in classification systems that do not assign groups to taxonomic rank. It is always strongly supported as a monophyletic group and defined as the most inclusive crown clade (Cantino *et al.* 2007).

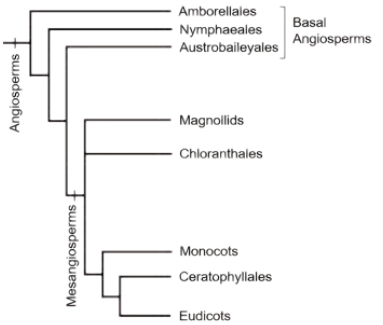

Figure 1. The phylogenetic position of the basal angiosperms and mesangiosperms within the angiosperms, as of APG IV (2016).

1.2.3.2.1. Magnoliids

In Mesangiospermae, Magnoliids, with more than 10,000 species including magnolias, nutmeg, bay laurel, cinnamon, avocado, black pepper, tulip tree, and many others, are an eclectic and the third-largest group of angiosperms after the eudicots and monocots and comprise the early-diverging orders Canellales, Laurales, Magnoliales, and Piperales (Wu *et al.* 2021). The APG IV system places 27 early diverging families in the orders of ANA-grade (Amborellales, Austrobaileyales, and Nymphaeales), the Magnoliids (Canellales, Laurales, Magnoliales, and Piperales), and Chloranthales (APG IV System 2016, Christenhusz *et al.* 2017, Stevens 2001 onwards). The magnoliid species are valuable from both economic and cultural perspectives. Some magnoliids containing ethereal (volatile) oils in their tissues are used as spices, and others as edible fruits or ornamentals.

Bangladesh harbours 153 species under 37 genera of eight out of 18 early diverging families that are under four orders of the Magnoliid clade. The families Annonaceae (soursop family) with 44 species, Aristolochiaceae

(birthwort family) with six species, Hernandiaceae (lantern-tree family) with three species, Lauraceae (laurel family) with 67 species, Magnoliaceae (tulip tree family) with 11 species, Myristicaceae (nutmeg family) with seven species under two genera, Piperaceae (pepper family) with 14 species, and Saururaceae (lizard's-tail family) with a monotypic genus have been reported from Bangladesh (Ahmed *et al.* 2008a, 2009a,b,c; Uddin and Hassan 2018). These species of magnoliids are important components of the country's flora and provide various ecological, economic, and cultural benefits.

1.2.3.2.2. Chloranthales

The order Chloranthales, found on all continents, belongs to the early-diverging, or oldest angiosperms. It is neither a eudicot nor a monocot, and is not closely related to any other family of flowering plants, and its position is not clearly resolved in the tree (APG IV 2016, Pipo *et al.* 2020, Figure 1). Chloranthaceae, the only family within the order Chloranthales, includes four living genera and over 77 living species (Christenhusz and Byng 2016). In Bangladesh, Chloranthaceae (the pearl-orchid family) is represented by two species under one genus only. *Chloranthus elatior* Link. is useful in curing fever and venereal diseases, as tea, and as an ornamental plant (Ahmed *et al.* 2008b).

The early diverging angiosperms in Bangladesh, represented by 165 species under 42 genera of 10 families (Nymphaeaceae, eight magnoliid families, and Chloranthaceae), comprise 4.24% of the angiosperm flora recorded to date in this country. The species of this plant group are important components of different ecosystems in the country and play important ecological roles in maintaining ecosystem stability and providing various ecosystem services, such as diets, habitats, or shelters for a wide range of other organisms, including wildlife. Many of these angiosperms are valued for their economic significance as foods, ornamentals, medicinals, drugs, perfumes, fuelwoods, and timbers used in making furniture, boxes, carriage bodies, musical instruments, toys, dyes, essential oils, etc. These plants have cultural and social applications. The rooted floating white-water lily (*Nymphaea pubescens* Willd.), the national flower of Bangladesh, symbolises most of the wetlands with its huge existence and represents the innocence and purity of the people of this country and their ability to cope with frequent floods and other natural calamities.

1.2.3.2.3. Monocots

Monocots, or monocotyledons, are a group of grasses and grass-like angiosperms that have a single embryonic leaf or cotyledon in each seed and form one of five major lineages of mesangiosperms (core angiosperms). This plant group, resolved as a sister to the Ceratophyllales-Eudicots clade, constitutes 22.8% of all angiosperm species (Soltis *et al.* 2005, 2007).

In Bangladesh, monocots are represented by 1012 species under 348 genera and 41 families (Ahmed *et al.* 2008c, Siddiqui *et al.* 2007b, Rahman and Hassan 2017, Rahman and Uddin 2018, Uddin 2018, Hossain *et al.* 2019, Huda *et al.* 2019, 2020, Hossain *et al.* 2020, 2023). The major monocot families growing in this country are Poaceae (Gramineae, or the grass family), Orchidaceae (the orchid family), Cyperaceae (the sedge family), Araceae (the arum family), Zingiberaceae (the ginger family), and Arecaceae (Palmae, or the palm family). In Bangladesh, Poaceae, represented by 287 species, is one of the most economically important groups of monocots (Ahmed *et al.* 2008c, Rahman and Uddin 2018). Orchidaceae is also well represented in Bangladesh, comprising 191 species (Ahmed *et al.* 2008c, Rahman and Uddin 2018, Hossain *et al.* 2019, Hossain *et al.* 2020), and most of these species are epiphytic (Huda 2007). In Bangladesh, there are 148 species of Cyperaceae (Ahmed *et al.* 2008, Rahman and Uddin 2018), 94 species of Araceae (Siddiqui *et al.* 2007b), 69 species of Zingiberaceae (Ahmed *et al.* 2008c) and 40 species of Arecaceae (Siddiqui *et al.* 2007b).

The monocots in Bangladesh, comprising around 26% of the recorded 3892 species and 20.24% of the estimated 5000 species of angiosperms, are not yet completely known. If the ratios of the major groups of angiosperms recorded in Bangladesh are considered, the monocots should comprise 26.04% of the estimated 5000 species, i.e., 1302 species. It means the existence of around 290 (22.27%) species of monocots in this country needs to be explored and confirmed.

Monocots in Bangladesh provide important ecological benefits for its land mass and a wide range of organisms. The majority of the biomass produced in agriculture comes from monocots. Monocot species provide the major grains (rice, wheat, maize, etc.), fruits (banana, pineapple), sugar cane, oil, fibre, fuel, forage grasses, bamboos, palms, gingers, onions, turmeric, garlic, cardamom, sedges, building materials, and raw materials for industries. Many ornamental plants cultivated for their blooms are monocotyledons.

1.2.3.2.4. Ceratophyllales

In the APG IV system, the Ceratophyllales are considered the sister group of eudicots (APG IV 2016, Stevens 2001 onwards). Ceratophyllaceae is a cosmopolitan family of flowering plants, including one living genus with four living species (Christenhusz and Byng 2016). In Bangladesh, Ceratophyllales is represented by two species under one genus. The species of this plant group are used as a cooling agent for scorpion stings and as a protective cover for fresh-laid spawn and young fish fry (Ahmed *et al.* 2008b).

1.2.3.2.5. Eudicots

Eudicots, or eudicotyledons, are the largest and most diverse group of angiosperms that have two embryonic leaves, or cotyledons, in their seeds and comprise roughly 210,000–280,000 species, or around 75% of all angiosperms and over 50% of all plant species (Simpson 2010). This diverse group of advanced flowering plants includes many very well-known and valuable plants such as oaks, maples, birch trees, beech trees, apples, oranges, plums, peaches, cannabis, peas, walnuts, figs, olives, and many, many more.

The eudicots are a very significant part of the flora and biodiversity of Bangladesh and consist of around 2708 species in the country. This plant group includes the major families like Fabaceae (the pea or legume family) with around 304 species, Rubiaceae (the madder or coffee family) with 201 species, Euphorbiaceae (Phyllanthaceae) with 156, Asteraceae (the aster, daisy or sunflower family) with 140 species, Acanthaceae with 124 species, Lamiaceae (the mint or sage family) with 91 species, Verbenaceae (the verbena or vervain family) with 63 species, Convolvulaceae (the morning glory family) with 56 species, Apocynaceae (the dogbane family) with 49 species, Malvaceae (the mallow family) with 46 species, Cucurbitaceae (cucurbits or the gourd family) with 44 species, Solanaceae (the nightshade family) with 37 species, Moraceae (the mulberry or fig family), with 32 species and Meliaceae (the mahogany family) with 28 species (Ahmed *et al.* 2008a,b, 2009a,b,c,Rahman and Hassan 2017, Rahman and Uddin 2018, Rahman *et al.* 2018, Uddin, 2018, Hossain *et al.* 2019, 2020).

The eudicots in Bangladesh, comprising 69.57% of the recorded 3892 species and 54.16% of the estimated 5000 species of angiosperms, are not yet completely known. Considering the known ratio of the major groups of angiosperms in Bangladesh, the eudicots should comprise 76.72% of the estimated 5000 species, i.e., 3483 species. It means the existence of around 775 species (22.25%) of eudicots in this country needs to be explored and confirmed.

The species of eudicots growing in Bangladesh are economically and ecologically very important. These species provide various kinds of foods, including fruits, vegetables, spices, fodder, building materials, timbers, fuels, fibres, cottons, ornamentals, medicinal products, and a lot of raw and backup materials for industries. The members of this plant group also play a vital role in the country's ecology, especially in various ecosystem services, including nitrogen fixation to maintain soil fertility and habitats, foods, and shelters for a very wide range of organisms from other kingdoms.

The species of angiosperms in Bangladesh are facing a wide range of threats, including habitat loss and degradation through deforestation, land degradation, shifting cultivation, conversion of natural habitats for agricultural expansion, monoculture plantation and urbanisation, overexploitation, salinity increase and pollution, and various impacts of human-induced climate change. As a result, the population of this largest and most diverse plant group is gradually declining and changing remarkably.

Photo: Honourable Minister speaking at the inception workshop of the programme

1.3. Major Habitats of Plants in Bangladesh

1.3.1. Mixed-evergreen Forests

Mixed-evergreen forests constitute one of the four major forest types present in Bangladesh, along with moist deciduous forests, mangrove forests, and freshwater swamp forests. These forests are characterized by a rich floral diversity that is adapted to the moist and humid conditions prevalent in the region. These forests cover about 11% of the land area of Bangladesh, or approximately 1,429,000 hectares of forest land. The hill forests in Bangladesh are mostly mixed-evergreen forests and span an area of 680,000 hectares, mostly located in the northeast and southeast parts of Bangladesh, specifically in Sylhet and Chattogram regions (Reza and Hasan 2019). These forests are a type of tropical rainforest that occurs in regions with high rainfall and temperatures, characterized by a dense canopy of trees reaching at least 30 m in height, as well as a diverse undergrowth of shrubs, herbs, grasses, and sedges (Champion and Seth 1968).

Important trees of the top canopy in these forests include *Dipterocarpus turbinatus, Dipterocarpus costatus, Artocarpus chama, Swintonia floribunda, Protium serratum, Toona ciliata, Canarium resiniferum, Pterygota alata, Tetrameles nudiflora, Anisoptera scaphula, Albizia procera, Hopea odorata, Chukrassia velutina, Podocarpus neriifolius* etc. (Hossain 2015). The second storey forming trees are *Sapium baccatum*,

Lagerstroemia speciosa, Lagerstroemia parviflora, Schima wallichii, Macaranga peltata, Elaeocarpus robustus, Lithocarpus acuminata, different species of Syzygium and Ficus. In addition, there are also many small trees (*Maesa* spp.), shrubs and herbaceous species which are adapted to the moist and humid conditions of the forest. Climbers are common and epiphytes consisting of ferns, and orchids are abundant. Some epiphytic orchids are *Acampe premorsa, Cymbidium spp., Dendrobium crepidatum, Dendrobium lindleyi., Vanda tesselata* etc. Different species of forest growing bamboo and cane are common in the hill forests.

Furthermore, these forests offer an array of essential ecosystem services and serve as habitats for a diverse range of wildlife species, including mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. The extensive root systems of plant species in these habitats aid in preventing soil erosion by firmly anchoring the soil. Notwithstanding their importance, the mixed-evergreen forests of Bangladesh are under threat from a range of factors. Deforestation, encroachment, illegal logging, and land-use changes are some of the major threats to these forests.

Mixed evergreen forest of Chattogram

1.3.2. Moist Deciduous Sal Forests

Moist deciduous forests are a type of biome dominated by Sal trees (*Shorea robusta*) that shed their leaves annually in response to seasonal change. In Bangladesh, deciduous forests are mainly found in Tangail, Mymensingh, Gazipur, Sherpur, Cumilla, Rajshahi and Dinajpur regions, dominated by Sal tree.

According to forest types, the Sal growing areas of Bangladesh are tropical moist deciduous in nature and lie under Indian regions phytogeographically. The Dhaka-Tangail-Mymensingh sal forests stretch from the center of Tangail and Mymensingh districts to the north of Dhaka, now in Gazipur district. At Madhupur in Tangail district, the forest is dense, with several hundred individual blocks of trees separated by depressions where vegetation is cleared for paddy cultivation.

The dominant tree of the Sal forests is *Shorea robusta* (Sal). This Sal tree is often associated with a number of other deciduous trees, some of which are *Haldina cordifolia, Albizia procera, Butea monosperma, Lagerstroemia parviflora, Garuga pinnata, Semecarpus anacardium, Miliusa velutina, Terminalia bellirica, Dillenia pentagyna* etc. These are the common associates with Sal in Madhupur, and Rajendrapur (Gazipur) areas. There is a fairly defined lower stratum of deciduous trees, such as *Careya arborea, Syzygium nervosum, Syzygium fruticosum, Holarrhena pubescence, Bauhinia acuminata* etc. Among the climbers the main species are *Entada rhedii, Spatholobus roxburghii, Smilax glabra, Dioscorea glabra, Mucuna pruriens, Ichnocarpus frutescens, Asparagus racemosus.* and members of Vitaceae. Among small trees to shrubs, *Glochidion multi-loculare* and *Flacourtia indica* are common. The undergrowth is rich in herbaceous plants including several grasses and sedges including *Curcuma zedoaria, Clerodendrum viscosum, Sporobolus diander, Eragrostis unilioides,* etc. *Melastoma malabathricum* are found along the edges of the forest. Among the palms only the rattan, *Calamus viminalis* var. *fasciculatus* is found along the dry outskirts of Madhupur and Rajendrapur areas of Tangail and Gazipur districts, respectively.

1.3.3. Mangrove Forests

Mangrove forests comprise a unique and productive ecosystem in Bangladesh that supports a diverse range of flora and fauna. These forests are found in the coastal intertidal zones and characterise by distinct flora and fauna that are adapted to the saline and waterlogged conditions of the coastal environment. In Bangladesh, Sundarbans is the largest mangrove forest, which is located in the Khulna Division and extends over an area of 6,017 km^2, and is intersected by complex network of rivers, canals, and tidal creeks (Iftekhar and Islam 2004).

The roots of mangrove trees also help to stabilise the soil and prevent erosion. These mangroves of Bangladesh are home to a large number of plant species. A recent study recorded 528 vascular plant species belonging to 356 genera and 111 families that are as 345 herbs, 89 shrubs and 94 trees (Rahman *et al.* 2015). There is only one globally threatened species, Sundri (*Heritiera fomes*) found restricted to the Bangladesh Sundarbans. Eleven species considered to be threatened in Bangladesh occurring in Sundarban (Siddiqui *et al.* 2007, 2008; Ahmed *et al.* 2008–2009; Ara *et al.* 2013). Among the mangrove tree species, Sundri (*Heritiera fomes*), Gewa (*Excoecaria agallocha*) and Goran (*Ceriops decandra*) are the commonest together covering 95% of forest area. Other common trees and shrubs are Keora (Sonneratia apetala), Soila (*S. caseolaris*), Baen (*Avicenna alba*), Dhundol (*Xylocarpus granatum*), Passur (*X. mekongensis*), Garjan (*Rhizophora mucronata*), Amoor (*Aglaia cucullata*), Lal Kakra (*Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*), Singra (*Cynometra ramiflora*), Khalsi (*Aegiceras corniculatum*), Bhola (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*), Dakur (*Cerbera manghas*), Vatkathi (*Kandelia candel*) and Nunia jhaw (*Tamarix indica*). Palms like Gol pata (*Nypa fruticans*) and Hantal (*Phoenix paludosa*) grows here extensively (Rahman *et al.* 2015, Khan 2021).

Mangrove forests in Bangladesh are facing a spectrum of threats and challenges. Deforestation, conversion of mangrove forests to shrimp farms, and pollution are some of the major threats to Bangladesh mangroves. Alongside these human-induced activities, climate change is also a significant threat to these forests. Rising sea levels, increasing temperatures, and changing rainfall patterns are likely to have a significant impact on the species composition and structure of these forests in future (Kathiresan and Bingham 2001). The number of threatened plant species in the Sundarban might be much higher in the near future if effective conservation initiatives are not properly implemented (Rahman *et al.* 2015).

Sundarban, the world largest mangrove forest

1.3.4. Freshwater Swamp Forests

Swamp forests are distinct ecosystems that occur in areas with stagnant water almost year-round and these forests are typically found in low-lying areas. They represent transitional zones between terrestrial habitats and aquatic environments. Swamp forests play an important role in ecological functions, such as controlling floods, purifying water, and offering habitats for various wildlife species. In Bangladesh, swam forest is located in Guwainghat upazila of Sylhet district, known as Ratargul Swamp Forest. This forest is a tropical wetland habitat with significant biodiversity and other intangible assets (Hossain *et al.* 2016).

Ratargul, a prime example of freshwater swamp forest of Bangladesh

This forest is of evergreen in nature and dominated by the species *Dalbergia reniformis, Crateva magna, Barringtonia acutangula, Syzygium fruticosum, Trewia polycarpa* etc. Some of the commonly found shrubs are *Schumannianthus dichotomus, Calamus viminalis* and *Phyllanthus disticha.* Some herbs such as *Diplazium esculentum, Mikania cordata, Dopatrium junceum, Mucuna zygantea, Asparagus racemosus* are also commonly found in the Ratargul Swamp Forest (Hossain *et al.* 2016). A large area of swamp forests is covered with grasses, such as *Erianthus ravennae, Saccharum spontaneum,* and *Phragmites karka*. These three species grow mixed. In depressions where water is stagnant almost throughout the year *Barringtonia acutangula* forms a pure stand. The undergrowth of *Barringtonia acutangula* is *Calamus tenuis* (Alam 2008).

1.3.5. Bamboo-forests and Grasslands

Bamboo forests and grasslands are important ecosystems in Bangladesh, providing habitat for a diverse array of wildlife. These ecosystems are home to a variety of plant species that are adapted to the specific conditions of the region, including high humidity and intense sunlight. Bamboo (*Melocanna baccifera, Bambusa tulda,* etc.) plays a very crucial role in the rural economy and is a singular essential material for house construction, cottage industry, shelter for rural people, especially for tribal communities living in hilly areas.

Grasslands in Bangladesh are found in the low-lying areas, particularly in the floodplains of major rivers. These areas are characterised by tall grasses and herbs. One of the most notable examples of grassland in Bangladesh is in the vast wetlands of the Sundarbans.

In tropical wet evergreen forests of Chattogram, CHT, Cox's Bazar, Sylhet, Habiganj, Moulvibazar, and Sunamganj, herbs and grasses are abundant, and the undergrowth is a tangled mass of shrubs, bamboo, and cane (Das 1990). In Homstead forests, the mid stratum is dominated by medium-size trees, small trees, and bamboos. *Bambusa balcooa, B. cacharensis, B. comillensis, B.nutans, B. salarkanii, B. tulda and B. vulgaris* are common bamboo species (Hossain *et al.* 2008).

Apart from bamboo, grasslands are also an important ecosystem in Bangladesh, covering large areas in the country's central and northern regions. Bamboo forests often have an understory of grasses and ferns that thrive in the rich soil produced by dead bamboo leaves (Richards 2017).

1.3.6. Homestead Forests

Homestead forests emerge as small grooves scattered around homesteads through ecological and anthropogenic influences distributed all over the homesteads of the country. These forests are characterise by multi-layered vertical stratification, diverse species diversity, and diversity of economically important plants. The homestead vegetation can be stratified into three strata (Alam 2008). Some of the common tree species of the upper stratum include *Albizia procera, Aphanamixis polystachachya, Artocarpus lacucha, Alstonia scholaris, Cordia dichotoma, Bombax ceiba, Samanea saman, Toona ciliata, Ficus benghalensis, Ficus religiosa* etc., alongside cultivated fruit trees, such as *Mangifera indica* (Mango), *Artocarpus heterophyllus* (Jackfruit), *Syzygium cumini* (Kalo jam) etc.

Table 2: A list of terrestrial protected areas in Bangladesh

SN	Name of the protected area	Location	Area (hac.)	Gazette notification year	Floral Diversity	Citation
1	Bhawal National Park	Gazipur	5022.29	1982	202 plant species	(Rahman and Hassan 1995)
2	Madhupur National Park	Tangail and Mymensingh	8436.13	1982	385 plant species	(Rahman & Vacik 2010)
3	Ramsagar National Park	Dinajpur	27.75	2001	272 plant species	(Rimi *et al.* 2015)
4	Himchari National Park	Cox's Bazar	1729	1980	117 tree species	(Hossen & Hossain 2018)
5	Lawachara National Park	Moulvibazar	1250	1996	159 plant species	(Malaker *et al.* 2010)
6	Kaptai National Park	Chittagong Hill Tracts	5464.78	1999	65 plant species	(Rahman *et al.* 2019)
7	Nijhum Dweep National Park	Noakhali	16352.23	2001	152 plant species	(Feeroz & Uddin 2015)
8	Medhakachhapia National Park	Cox's Bazar	395.92	2004	10 tree species	(Uddin *et al.* 2020)
9	Satchari National Park	Habiganj	242.91	2005	245 angiosperms	(Arefin *et al.* 2011)
10	Khadimnagar National Park	Sylhet	678.8	2006	352 plant species	(Uddin 2015)
11	Baroiyadhala National Park	Chattogram	2933.61	2010	267 plant species	(Karim *et al.* 2023)
12	Kadigarh National Park	Mymensingh	344.13	2010	–	–
13	Kuakata National Park	Patuakhali	1613	2010	265 plant species	(Rahaman *et al.* 2017)
14	Nababgonj National Park	Dinajpur	517.61	2010	–	–
15	Singra National Park	Dinajpur	305.69	2010	32 plant species	(Ali *et al.* 2020)
16	Altadighi National Park	Naogaon	264.12	2011	–	–
17	Birgonj National Park	Dinajpur	168.56	2011	–	–
18	Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary	Habiganj	1795.54	1996	620 plant species	(Feeroz *et al.* 2011)
19	Char Kukri-Mukri Wildlife Sanctuary	Bhola	40	1981	277 plant species	(Uddin & Abiabdullah 2016)
20	Pablakhali Wildlife Sanctuary	Chattogram Hill Tracts	42069.37	1983		
21	Chunati Wildlife Sanctuary	Chattogram	7763.97	1986	691 plant species	(Hossain & Hossain 2014)
22	Fashiakhali Wildlife Sanctuary	Cox's Bazar	1302.42	2007	285 plant species	(Uddin *et al.* 2011)
23	Dudpukuria-Dhopachari Wildlife Sanctuary	Chattogram	4716.57	2010	608 plant species	(Feeroz *et al.* 2012)
24	Hajarikhil Wildlife Sanctuary	Chattogram	1177.53	2010	478 plant species	(Rahman 2018)
25	Sangu Wildlife Sanctuary	Bandarban	2331.98	2010	–	–
26	Tengragiri Wildlife Sanctuary	Barguna	4048.58	2010	–	–
27	Sonarchar Wildlife Sanctuary	Patuakhali	2026.48	2012	–	–
28	Dhangmari Wildlife Sanctuary	Bagerhat	340	2012	–	–
29	Chadpai Wildlife Sanctuary	Bagerhat	560	2012	–	–
30	Dudhmukhi Wildlife Sanctuary	Bagerhat	170	2012	–	–
31	Teknaf Wildlife Sanctuary	Cox's Bazar	11614.57	2009	536 plant species	(Feeroz 2013)
32	Sundarban (East) Wildlife Sanctuary	Bagerhat	122920.9	2017	–	–
33	Sundarban (West) Wildlife Sanctuary	Satkhira	119718.88	2017	–	–
34	Sundarban (South) Wildlife Sanctuary	Khulna	75310.3	2017	–	–
35	National Botanical Garden	Dhaka	84.21	2018	1041 plant species	(Halder 2020)
36	Tilagar Eco-Park	Sylhet	45.34	2019	–	–
37	Madhabkunda Eco-Park	Moulvibazar	202.35	2019	–	–
38	Sheikh Jamal Inani National Park	Cox's Bazar	202.35	2019	443 plant species	(Feeroz 2016)
39	Dharmapur National Park	Dinajpur	704.4	2021	–	–
40	Baishari Bangdepa Wildlife Sanctuary	Cox's Bazar	2233.055	2023	–	–
41	Madhutila Eco-park	Sherpur	131.138	2013	31 plant species	(Islam *et al.* 2017)

Figure 2: Map of protected areas of Bangladesh (FD 2023)

The second stratum is dominated by small to medium-sized trees and bamboos, viz., *Grewia paniculata, Holarrhena pubescence, Mallotus philippensis, Ehretia serratum* etc. Among the bamboo species *Bambusa balcooa, B. tulda* and *B. vulgaris* are commonly found. The third stratum contains shrubs and herbaceous species, some of which are *Glycosmis, pentaphylla, Calotropis procera, Justicia adhatoda*, grasses and sedges.

1.4. Plants in Protected Areas of Bangladesh

Bangladesh has designated a comprehensive set of 53 protected areas (PAs) that span across the various forest ecosystems present within the country. The terrestrial Protected Areas collectively cover an area of 469,871.61 hectares, equivalent to approximately 3.18% of the nation's total land area appended to the map in Figure 2 & Table 2 provides a detailed list of these designated areas (FD 2023).

1.5. History of Red List in Bangladesh

In late 1990s, the Red Books of threatened animals of Bangladesh were prepared in five volumes covering the Red List, fish, amphibians & reptiles, birds, and mammals. These books were translated into Bangla in a single volume by IUCN Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2003, Irfanullah 2011).

Khan *et al.* (2001) published the Red Data Book on vascular plants of Bangladesh where 106 vascular plant species were assessed of which four angiosperms were considered threatened. Out of 106 plant species, only four angiosperm species are threatened in true sense, namely *Corypha taliera* Roxb. (Critically Endangered, CR), *Aldrovanda vesiculosa* L. (Endangered, EN), *Knema bengalensis* de Wilde and *Licuala peltata* Roxb. (Vulnerable, VU). The remaining 102 species designated as Lower Risk (LR, 3 species), Data Deficient (DD, 25 species) and Not Evaluated (NE, 74 species) are not threatened as these three are not threatened categories. Rahman (2013) in his Red Data Book of Flowering Plants of Bangladesh reported 235 threatened species from 13 families of which 69 species were assessed as Extinct (EX), 128 Endangered (EN), 20 Vulnerable (VU), 6 Conservation Dependent (cd) and 6 Near Threatened (NT). Ara *et al.* (2013) in the volume 2 of the Red Data Book on vascular plants of Bangladesh reported 120 threatened species of which 34 assessed as Critically Endangered (CR), 52 as Endangered (EN) and 34 as Vulnerable (VU).

However, Threatened status of plant and animal species from Bangladesh is regularly recorded in the Global IUCN Red List. The updated list also highlighted the need for more research on threatened species and the importance of conservation efforts to protect these species.

1.5.1. The IUCN Red List for Bangladesh

The IUCN Red List for Bangladesh provides information on the conservation status of biodiversity in Bangladesh, including plants, animals, and fungi. It is based on the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria, a globally recognized framework for assessing the extinction risk of species. The categories range from Least Concern (LC) to Extinct (EX), with other categories including Near Threatened (NT), Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN), and Critically Endangered (IUCN 2012). The assessment process for the Regional IUCN Red List for Bangladesh involves a rigorous scientific review of available data on species distribution, population size and trends, habitat status, and threats. The assessments are carried out by a team of experts, including scientists, conservationists, and government officials, using a standardized developed by IUCN. It has helped in pinpointing species requiring conservation concern in the country, and in prioritizing conservation actions to address the threats these species are confronted with. It has also provided valuable information to policymakers, government agencies and NGOs working to protect Bangladesh's biodiversity.

1.5.2. Status of Assessed Species in Bangladesh

In 2015, the IUCN updated the Red List of Threatened Species provided a comprehensive assessment of the conservation status of animal species in Bangladesh and highlighted the need for urgent conservation efforts to protect these species from extinction (IUCN 2015).

Photo: Capacity building training for Assessors on Red List Assessment Process

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The IUCN Red List of Bangladesh 2015 assessed the conservation status of 1,619 species, including 138 species of mammals, 566 species of birds, 167 species of reptiles, 49 species of amphibians, 253 species of freshwater fishes, 141species of crustaceans and 305 species of butterflies. The assessment found 31 species (2%) as Regionally Extinct, 56 species (3.45%) Critically Endangered, 181 species (11.18%) Endangered and 153 species (9.45%) as Vulnerable. The remaining species, 90 species (6%) were assessed under Near Threatened, 802 species (50%) Least Concern and 278 species (17%) were assessed as Data Deficient species.

Among the threatened species, 0.32% of butterflies, 0.56% of fishes, 1% of reptiles, 0.6% of birds, and 1% of mammals were found Critically Endangered. Overall, 3.46% of the species have been categorized as Critically Endangered, 11.86% as Endangered and 9.46% as Vulnerable (IUCN 2015).

The major threats to species in Bangladesh included habitat loss and degradation, overexploitation, invasive species, pollution, and climate change. Habitat loss and degradation were the most significant threats to amphibians, birds, mammals, and plants. Overexploitation was found to be the most significant threat to fish species. Invasive species were the most significant threat to reptiles, while pollution was the most significant threat to invertebrates.

The IUCN Red List of Bangladesh 2015 highlighted the urgent need for escalated conservation endeavors to protect the country's biodiversity and prevent from further loss of species. Since its first publication in 2015, the Regional IUCN Red List for Bangladesh has been periodically updated to reflect new information and changes in the conservation status of species. The assessment provided valuable information for policymakers, conservation organizations, and researchers to prioritize conservation actions and monitor progress towards achieving conservation goals in Bangladesh. Overall, the history of the IUCN Red List in Bangladesh reflects the increasing awareness of the importance of biodiversity conservation and the need for comprehensive assessments of the conservation status of plant and animal species. The Red List has played a vital role in steering conservation initiatives in Bangladesh, and it persists as a pivotal instrument for identifying and prioritizing species for conservation interventions. The IUCN Red List for Bangladesh plays an important role in promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the country, and in guiding conservation actions to safeguard the most vulnerable species.

Himchari National Park, a mixed evergreen forest of Bangladesh

*Xylocarpus moluccensis*_LC

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RED LIST OF BANGLADESH: ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

*Helicteres isora*_EN

2. RED LIST OF BANGLADESH: ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Established in 1964, the International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List of Threatened Species ™ has evolved to become the world's most comprehensive information source on the global extinction risk status of animal, fungus and plant species.

The IUCN Red List is a critical indicator of the health of the world's biodiversity. It is a powerful tool to inform and catalyse action for biodiversity conservation and policy change, critical to protecting the natural resources we need to survive. It provides information about range, population size, habitat and ecology, use and/or trade, threats, and conservation actions that will help inform necessary conservation.

In Bangladesh, to date, many species groups including mammals, amphibians and reptiles, birds, freshwater fishes, and butterflies have been comprehensively assessed. The assessment process for 'Red List of Plants of Bangladesh' took about three years. During the process, members of the IUCN Global Species Programme, Red List Unit based in Cambridge-UK, the IUCN Species Survival Commission, technical team members of the Red List unit of IUCN Bangladesh, Bangladesh Forest Department officials, officials from the Bangladesh National Herbarium, faculties of different universities, scientists of the research institutes, as well as conservationists, species specialists, nature lovers, and partner organizations and other governmental agencies worked closely to ensure most accurate information and analysis of the most current status, trends and threats to plant species in Bangladesh. For this purpose, a coordination committee named Red List Coordination Committee (RLCC) was formed to ensure highest level collaboration among involved organizations, and sustainability of the outcome of the assessment at the policy level. Four Red List Assessor Groups (RAGs) at project level led by four renowned species specialists as Lead Assessors (LAs) have been formed to coordinate the assessment process engaging species specialists/assessors. During the process of species assessment, strategies have been adopted to address and diminish knowledge gaps, impact national conservation efforts and enhance national capacity building. Moreover, 76 assessors were trained on the latest Red List assessment guideline (ver 3.1) through three Red List Assessment Training Workshop facilitated by certified Red List trainers from IUCN Red List Unit, Cambridge, UK. A total of 1000 plant species' status under 112 families of five groups have been assessed by 53 Assessors. A vigorous work process was applied to complete the assessment within the stipulated timeframe ensuring highest quality by incorporating the latest species information and sharing through expert groups or assigned Reviewers through 68 Red List Review Workshop. The results were then widely disseminated among expert groups as part of an extensive sharing process for expert opinion, if any. An interactive website was also published to ensure participation of all stakeholders in the assessment process as well as collecting public opinion on the draft assessment. The assessment commenced in November 2020 and ended in March 2023, aligning with the project's span from June 2020 to May 2023.

2.1. Red List Assessment: from Field to Publication

Categorization of Red List and criteria set up following the latest Red List guideline, which involves managing and storing the documents supporting the category and criteria of a species, and a map of species' distribution are the components of the Red List assessment.

Prior to publishing an assessment in the Red List, it goes Before an assessment is published on the Red List, it undergoes a rigorous approval process (see Table 3). This process contributes to the Red List's reputation for providing valuable information for conservation decisions. This process differed slightly depending on the assessor's expertise, however the basic process involved was: First, an individual assessor was assigned to assess one species or multiple species based on his/her expertise. The convening experts assessed and compiled the data for all the species that were assigned through the project. This information often comes from published books, articles, reports and research findings but information from the grey literatures (unpublished material) and scientists' years of experience and observations were also used, alongside field observations if required. Lead assessors then examined the data and assigned a Red List category, and criteria for the species (often working with trained project staff). They also demarcated range maps which were created with the support of project personnel and provided supporting documentation that justify the assessment. Assessments underwent a review process to verify and to ensure that all relevant data have included in the assessment, and the assessment was conducted utilizing the most appropriate available data. The lead assessors of the respective groups were the first reviewers, offering feedback and suggestions on the initial assessment by the assessors. Following this, the assessors were required to present their findings in a monthly review workshop attended by different plant specialists incorporating lead assessors' comments. If there were any problems, the assessment would be sent back to the assessors along with an explanation of further improvement. After further improvement, if all aspects were satisfactorily addressed, the reviewers approve the assessment and let the assessor know it was ready for submission. Subsequently, the assessor conducted a thorough review of all assessments, ensuring consistency, proofreading and formatting before submitting them to the IUCN Red List Project Unit. The Red List Project Unit the assessments for obvious errors and the quality was evaluated by involving independent technical reviewers. If there were problems, the assessment was returned to the assessor for improvement.

Lead assessors worked with the technical reviewers following a multi-step review process. Lead assessors meeting was held at regular interval to monitor the progress of the assessment. The project also organized field investigations using sophisticated plant survey techniques and tools to collect missing data and information needed for a comprehensive and conclusive assessment of some important species.

In addition, surveys were carried out in different museums under academic and research institutions of the country to know more about the historic information of different species. Besides, to enhance exposure of the draft assessment, a series of dissemination events were organized in collaboration with different organizations throughout the project period in all over the country. All the assessment sheets including species photographs, distribution maps and others necessary documents were also recorded in a computer based database- finally published on the Red List website (www.iucnredlist-bd.org) and Red List books containing two volumes and one summary.

As part of the assignment of the programme, a total of 1000 plant species have been assessed within the framework of the program, and showcased to scientists, lead assessors, reviewers, and representatives from FD and BNH. Each of these species underwent a structured and well-defined process to determine their assessment status.

2.2. Red List Assessment Tools

All the assessors were trained on the latest assessment guideline and their application at the local level context. Two major tools applied during the assessment process, namely 'IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria Version 3.1 (IUCN 2012)' and 'Guidelines for Application of IUCN Red List Criteria at Regional and National Levels Version 4.0 (IUCN 2012)' were prepared by IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC). Both of these tools are available online (www.iucnredlist.org and www.iucnredlist-bd.org). A species assessment sheet designed purposefully by the IUCN Red List Unit was used for assessing an individual taxon.

A wide range of information was required for the assessment of a species. These encompassed various aspects, such as species taxonomic classification and synonyms, assessment history on both global and regional scales, global and local distribution ranges, population size and trend, Extent of Occurrence (EOO), Area of Occupancy (AOO), habitat preferences and habits, major threats and conservation measures in practice, etc.

GIS software was used to estimate AOO and EOO to assess the distribution of the taxon plotting on a 2 km^2 grid map of Bangladesh. The geographic range of the present assessment included all the areas within the political boundary of Bangladesh, excluding coastal territorial waters, rivers and estuaries. The assessment encompassed a variety of landscapes including flatlands, hilly areas, mangrove areas and the estuaries. However, the assessment process sometimes considered the distributional ranges of some species in its catchment areas beyond political boundary, particularly when estimating EOO, in that case, a dot line was used on the map for that particular species.

Each species was assigned an identification code, i.e., ANG for the first time in Bangladesh, which will ensure a systematic national web-based Red List database that was synchronized with the published books. Species photographs and distribution maps were correspondingly linked to this ANG Codes. Moreover, the assessment process generated a large number of data sheets containing relevant and required information at different phases of the assessment.

In addition, a substantial amount of resource materials related to training, workshops, published and grey literature on species were collected. All of these information and materials have been electronically preserved in a purposefully designed database system in the IUCN Bangladesh Country Office to be managed in the future by the IUCN itself or the Bangladesh Forest Department and Bangladesh National Herbarium. This would be used as a depository of resources and could be inspected and used by stakeholders.

The Red List guideline has a number of technical terms used in different sections of this document to represent assessment categories and criteria of a taxon.

Photo: Capacity building training for Assessors on Red List Assessment Process

Table 3: The workflow of the Red List of Plant Assessments in Bangladesh

Steps	Details
Step-1	The assessor collects the relevant information for the respective plant species and starts the assessment as per the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria
Step-2	The assessor sends species distribution information to the IUCN Red List GIS unit for species mapping
Step-3	IUCN provides the GIS map to the assessor with calculated EOO and AOO
Step-4	The assessor submits the draft assessment to the respective Lead Assessor (LA) for review and comments
Step-5	The LA provides comments and sends them back to the respective Assessor
Step-6	Assessors present their species in the Red List Review Workshops after addressing the comments of the respective LA
Step-7	All the participants (LAs, assessors, external reviewers etc.) provide their comments on the presented species
Step-8	In terms of assessing Endemic species or species assessed as Extinct or Extinct in the Wild or any conflict that arises during the assessment process, the IUCN Bangladesh connects the respective aasessors with IUCN Red List Cambridge Unit for further investigation to decide the actual status and connect with the global Red List Database.
Step-9	The IUCN Bangladesh Red List unit notes down the comments and sends back to all the ássessors and LA after the review workshop
Step-10	The respective assessor addresses the comments and submits the incorporated assessment sheet to the respective LA for final review and signature
Step-11	The assessor submits the signed assessment sheet of the assessed plant species to IUCN Bangladesh
Step-12	The IUCN Bangladesh preserves the assessment sheet both in printed copy and in digital format

2.3. Red List Assessment Guideline (version 3.1.)

2.3.1. Taxonomic scale of categorization

Regional Red List assessment initiatives are always encouraged to follow the same taxonomic checklists as used by the global IUCN Red List. For other taxonomic groups or any deviations from the recommended list, the differences and the taxonomic authorities followed should be specified. The categorization process should be applied only to wild populations inside their natural range and to populations resulting from benign introductions (IUCN 1998, 2001, 2012). All taxa should be assessed for which an important part of any stage of their life cycle takes place in the region. The regional Red List should include all globally red listed taxa present within the region, including those that are Not Applicable (NA) at the regional level, and the global category should not be displayed alongside the regional assessment. Taxa formerly considered Regionally Extinct (RE) that naturally re-colonize the region may be assessed after the first year of reproduction. Re-introduced, formerly RE taxa may be assessed as soon as at least a part of the population successfully reproduces without direct support and the offspring are shown to be viable. Assessors are encouraged to assess visiting Taxa.

In presenting the results of applying criteria, the taxonomic unit used (species, subspecies, etc.) should be specified. It should be noted that taxa below the rank of variety (e.g., forma, morph, cultivar), are NOT included on the IUCN Red List, with the exception of assessments of subpopulations. An assessment of the full species is required before assessments of taxa below the species level (subspecies, variety or subpopulation) can be included on the IUCN Red List.

Total 1,000 plant species have been assessed in Bangladesh. Among these assessed species, plants are divided into three major groups such as: (a) Pteridophytes, (b) Gymnosperms and (c) Angiosperms (Mesangiosperms). Again, Mesangiosperms are divided into five groups where we have considered three: (i) Magnoliids (ii) Monocots and (iii) Eudicots. These 1,000 species belong to 108 families under 42 orders.

2.3.2. Geographical scale of categorization

The IUCN criteria are designed for global taxon assessments. However, applying them to subsets of global data, especially at regional, national or local levels is possible referring to guidelines prepared by the IUCN SSC Regional Applications Working Group (e.g., Gärdenfors *et al.* 2001, IUCN 2003, 2012a, Miller *et al.* 2007). All the rules and definitions in the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1 (IUCN 2001, 2012) apply at regional levels, unless otherwise indicated in the regional guideline. When applied at national or regional levels it must be recognized that a global category may not be the same as a national or regional category for a particular taxon. For example, taxa classified as Least Concern globally might be Critically Endangered within a particular region where numbers are very small or declining, perhaps only because they are at the margins of their global range. Conversely, taxa classified as Vulnerable due to global declines in numbers or range might, in a specific region where their populations are stable, not even nearly meet the criteria for Vulnerable, i.e., be Least Concern.

When such a situation occurs, interactions among sub-units should be carefully considered when planning conservation actions. Similar results were found in the cases of current assessment, many species assessment results differed from their category assessed at the global level.

It is important to note that when applying the criteria at regional or national levels, assessing taxa that are endemic to that specific region or nation entails a global assessment. In such instances, it is of utmost importance to ensure that a global assessment has not been previously undertaken by an IUCN SSC Red List Authority (RLA), and that the final categorization aligns with the pertinent RLA. For additional information, refer to the regional guidelines (IUCN 2003, 2012a).

In Bangladesh, during this assessment process, no such endemic species were assessed that needed to be considered for the above steps. However, following the regional assessment guideline one more category was applied (IUCN 2012), the Regionally Extinct (RE) for those species extinct locally but still exist elsewhere. Every species categorized as Critically Endangered qualifies the criteria Endangered and Vulnerable, and similarly, species listed as Endangered meet the thresholds of Vulnerable. Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable categories are threatened categories which form a part of the overall scheme.

2.3.3. Categories

The information in this section is intended to direct and facilitate the use and interpretation of the categories, criteria and sub-criteria. The criteria are applied to any taxonomic unit at or below species level. In this document, the term 'taxon' is used for convenience, and may represent species or lower taxonomic levels. The Red List Categories that were taken in account are those outlined in the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria Version 3.1. There are nine clearly defined categories at global scale, ranging from Least Concern (LC) for species that are not threatened, to the Extinct (EX) Category, for species that have disappeared from the earth (Figure 3).

Extinct means that there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. Extinct in the Wild Red List Guidelines means that the taxon is extinct in its natural habitat. The three categories, namely Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable are assigned to taxa on the basis of quantitative criteria that are designed to reflect varying degrees of threat of extinction; taxa in any of these three categories are collectively referred to as 'threatened'. These criteria will be discussed further in the next section. The category Near Threatened is applied to taxa that do not qualify as threatened now, but may be close to qualifying as threatened, and to taxa that do not currently meet the criteria for a threatened category but are likely to do so if ongoing conservation actions abate or cease. The category Least Concern is applied to taxa that do not qualify (and are not close to qualifying) as threatened or Near threatened.

It is important to emphasize that "Least Concern" simply means that, in terms of extinction risk, these species are of lesser concern than species in other threat categories. It does not imply that these species are of no conservation concern.

The remaining two categories, such as Data Deficient and Not Evaluated do not reflect the threat status of taxa. The category Data Deficient highlights taxa for which sufficient information is lacking to make a sound status assessment. The inclination to assess taxa as Data Deficient may be very strong; it should be emphasized that assessors must use all data available in full when making a Red List assessment. Precise information on scarce taxa is usually lacking, and although the criteria are highly quantitative and defined, one can use projections, assumptions and inferences (as long as they are explicitly stated and clearly justified) to place a taxon in the appropriate category. Since Data Deficient is not a category of threat, taxa placed in this category might not appear as the main targets for conservation action, even though their conservation needs could be substantial. Assessors make use of any relevant information at hand to conduct assessments and designate taxa at Data Deficient only when no feasible alternatives are present. The Not Evaluated category refers to taxa that have not yet undergone assessment against any criteria. An explanation of the above categories are given below:

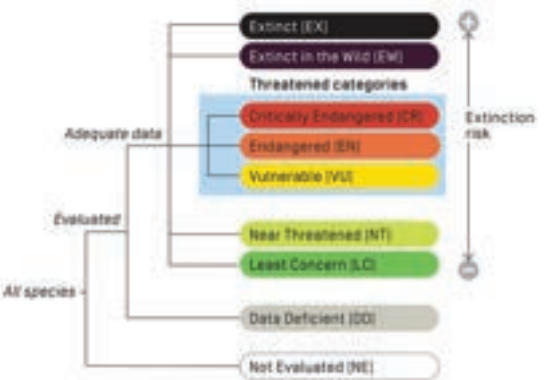

Figure 3. Red List categories (Regional/National Level) (IUCN 2012)

EXTINCT (EX)
A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

EXTINCT IN THE WILD (EW)
A taxon is Extinct in the Wild when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed Extinct in the Wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

REGIONALLY EXTINCT (RE)
Category for a taxon when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual potentially capable of reproduction within the region has died or has disappeared from the wild in the region, or when, if it is a former visiting taxon, the last individual has died or disappeared in the wild from the region. The setting of any time limit for listing under RE is left to the discretion of the regional Red List authority, but should not normally pre-date 1500 AD.

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)
A taxon is Critically Endangered when is the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

ENDANGERED (EN)
A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

VULNERABLE (VU)
A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

NEAR THREATENED (NT)
A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.

LEAST CONCERN (LC)
A taxon is Least Concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are often included in this category.

DATA DEFICIENT (DD)
A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution are lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that threatened classification is appropriate. It is important to make positive use of whatever data are available. In many cases great care should be exercised in choosing between DD and a threatened status. If the range of a taxon is suspected to be relatively circumscribed, or a considerable period of time has elapsed since the last record of the taxon, threatened status may well be justified.

NOT EVALUATED (NE)
A taxon is Not Evaluated when it has not yet been evaluated against the criteria.

Photo: Red List Coordination Committee Meeting

2.3.4. Nature of Criteria: Criteria for Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable

There are five quantitative criteria that are used to determine whether a taxon is threatened or not, and if threatened, which category of threat it belongs to (Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable). These criteria are based around the biological indicators of populations that are threatened with extinction, such as rapid population decline or very small population size. Most of the criteria also include sub-criteria that must be taken into consideration to justify more specifically the listing of a taxon under a particular category.

The Red List Assessment is primarily based on five broad Criteria (Figure 4) (IUCN 2012).

SUMMARY OF THE FIVE CRITERIA (A-E) USED TO EVALUATE IF A TAXON BELONGS IN AN IUCN RED LIST THREATENED CATEGORY (CRITICALLY ENDANGERED, ENDANGERED OR VULNERABLE).[1]

A. Population size reduction. Population reduction (measured over the longer of 10 years or 3 generations) based on any of A1 to A4

	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
A1	≥ 90%	≥ 70%	≥ 50%
A2, A3 & A4	≥ 80%	≥ 50%	≥ 30%

A1 Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND have ceased.

A2 Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible.

A3 Population reduction projected, inferred or suspected to be met in the future (up to a maximum of 100 years) *[(a) cannot be used for A3]*.

A4 An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population reduction where the time period must include both the past and the future (up to a max. of 100 years in future), and where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible.

based on any of the following:

(a) direct observation *[except A3]*
(b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon
(c) a decline in area of occupancy (AOO), extent of occurrence (EOO) and/or habitat quality
(d) actual or potential levels of exploitation
(e) effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.

B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) AND/OR B2 (area of occupancy)

	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
B1. Extent of occurrence (EOO)	< 100 km²	< 5,000 km²	< 20,000 km²
B2. Area of occupancy (AOO)	< 10 km²	< 500 km²	< 2,000 km²
AND at least 2 of the following 3 conditions:			
(a) Severely fragmented **OR** Number of locations	= 1	≤ 5	≤ 10
(b) Continuing decline observed, estimated, inferred or projected in any of: **(i)** extent of occurrence; **(ii)** area of occupancy; **(iii)** area, extent and/or quality of habitat; **(iv)** number of locations or subpopulations; **(v)** number of mature individuals			
(c) Extreme fluctuations in any of: **(i)** extent of occurrence; **(ii)** area of occupancy; **(iii)** number of locations or subpopulations; **(iv)** number of mature individuals			

C. Small population size and decline

	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
Number of mature individuals	< 250	< 2,500	< 10,000
AND at least one of C1 or C2			
C1. An observed, estimated or projected continuing decline of at least (up to a max. of 100 years in future):	25% in 3 years or 1 generation (whichever is longer)	20% in 5 years or 2 generations (whichever is longer)	10% in 10 years or 3 generations (whichever is longer)
C2. An observed, estimated, projected or inferred continuing decline AND at least 1 of the following 3 conditions:			
(a) (i) Number of mature individuals in each subpopulation	≤ 50	≤ 250	≤ 1,000
(ii) % of mature individuals in one subpopulation =	90–100%	95–100%	100%
(b) Extreme fluctuations in the number of mature individuals			

D. Very small or restricted population

	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
D. Number of mature individuals	< 50	< 250	**D1.** < 1,000
D2. *Only applies to the VU category* Restricted area of occupancy or number of locations with a plausible future threat that could drive the taxon to CR or EX in a very short time.	-	-	**D2.** typically: AOO < 20 km² or number of locations ≤ 5

E. Quantitative Analysis

	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
Indicating the probability of extinction in the wild to be:	≥ 50% in 10 years or 3 generations, whichever is longer (100 years max.)	≥ 20% in 20 years or 5 generations, whichever is longer (100 years max.)	≥ 10% in 100 years

1 Use of this summary sheet requires full understanding of the *IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria* and *Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria*. Please refer to both documents for explanations of terms and concepts used here.

Figure 4: Summary of the Red List Criteria (A-E) for Threatened Categories

*Alstonia scholaris*_LC

© Md Sharif Hossain Sourav

STATUS OF PLANTS IN BANGLADESH

*Bixa orellana*_VU

3. STATUS OF PLANTS IN BANGLADESH

3.1. Species Diversity

Bangladesh is endowed with high plant diversity since it lies in a transition of two mega-biodiversity hot spots. Indo-Chinese and Indo-Himalayas. Khan (1991) estimated more than 5,000 plant species are distributed in Bangladesh. Later, Islam (2003) reported that more than 6,000 plants occur in the country including 300 exotic species. A compilation "The encyclopedia of Flora and Fauna of Bangladesh" includes 3,813 plant species; of which 3611 angiosperms, 7 gymnosperms and 195 pteridophytes (Siddiqui *et al.* 2007-2008, Ahmed *et al.* 2008-2009). Since then, Rahman and Hassan (2017) and Rahman and Uddin (2018) added 89 and 71 taxa respectively to the list; and very recently, Uddin *et al.* (2023) attempted to compile all sporadic new reports for Bangladesh, resulted 4,120 taxa. However, unconsciously the following reports e.g., Mia *et al.* 2011, Das *et al.* 2009, 2012, 2014; Uddin *et al.* 2015, Islam and Uddin, 2016, Rahman *et al.* 2018, 2022; Biswas, 2022, Hossain *et al.* 2023 have not been included in this compilation. These enumerations added more 135 taxa to the flora of Bangladesh. Therefore, based on all available information 4,255 vascular plants are recorded so far in Bangladesh. However, the exact number of plants remains in a daunting task.

3.2. Present Status of Plants

Historically, Bangladesh forests are highly vulnerable to anthropogenic disturbances and climate change (Khan 2003). It has been estimated that at least 8-10% plant species are facing threats to extinction due to habitat loss, population pressure and over-exploitation of natural resources in Bangladesh (Khan 1991, Rahman *et al.* 2010).

According to USDA (1993), extinction of even a single plant species may result in the disappearance of 30 associated species of plants and wildlife. Hence, biodiversity conservation has become a global concern, and almost all developed countries have adopted and implemented National Conservation Strategies.

Nevertheless, there have been no concrete steps taken to arrest the process (Khan *et al.* 2001). It has been, therefore emphasized by Khan *et al.* (2001) and Rahman et al. (2010) that the first and foremost step in this direction is to make complete inventory of the threatened species with assessment of their conservation status in the flora in order to produce Red Data Book of Bangladesh for framing and implementing National Conservation Strategies.

Khan (1991) first highlighted the importance of inventory of threatened plants in Bangladesh with a tentative list of 12 threatened vascular plants. Later, "1997 IUCN Red List of Threatened plants" included 24 vascular plant species; of which 21 are categorized as Vulnerable; one is Extinct, one Rare and one Indeterminate (Walter 1997). Afterwards, Khan *et al.* (2001) produced "Red Data Book of Vascular plants of Bangladesh" with 106 threatened plants. Subsequently, Rahman (2003) and Rahman *et al.* (2010) reported 18 and 58 threatened plants with different IUCN-Categories. Irfanullah (2011) regarded about 13% plant species of country is designated as threatened regionally in the 'Encyclopedia of Flora and Fauna of Bangladesh'. It is revealed that about 53% of Orchidaceous taxa are significantly threatened in Bangladesh followed by Lamiaceae with more than 30% (Irfanullah 2011).

Total 1000 species of plants have been assessed and the status is given. A very important result of this assessment is that 271 (27.1%) species are categorized as Least Concern (Table 4 and Table 5). These species do not face the threat of extirpation currently.

Status of 256 (25.6%) species, for lack of information, stayed Data Deficient. The other 395 (39.5%) species are collectively termed Threatened, and 70 (7.0%) species are assessed Near Threatened (Figure 5). Among 395 threatened species, 262 species are categorized as Vulnerable, 128 Endangered and five Critically Endangered, while single species *Corypha taliera* Roxb. recognized as Extinct in the Wild (EW) and seven species are assessed Regionally Extinct.

Table 4: Group-wise Red List Status of 1000 Plant Species

Plant Group	Red List Category								
	EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC	DD	Total
Pteridophytes				2					2
Gymnosperms			1	1	2				4
Magnoliids	1			19	23	8	10	36	97
Monocots		1	3	9	24	3	23	13	76
Eudicots	6		1	96	214	59	238	207	821
Total	7	1	5	127	263	70	271	256	1000

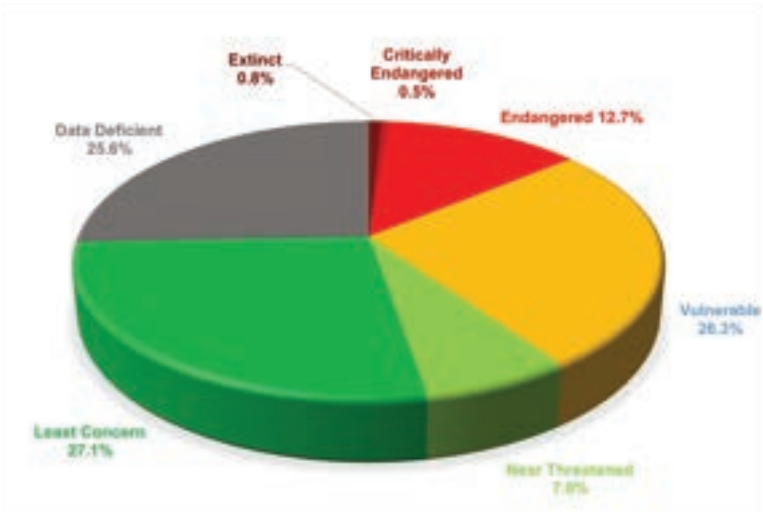

Figure 5: Red List of Plants assessment results in Bangladesh

Photo: Red List field investigation in Sylhet

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Table 5: Taxonomic categorization* and Red List status of 1000 plant species.

Plant Group	Order	Family	Red List Category							
			EX / EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC	DD	Total
PTERIDOPHYTES										
	Cyatheales	Cyatheaceae			2					2
GYMNOSPERMS										
	Cycadales	Cycadaceae			1					1
	Pinales	Pinaceae				1				1
	Gnetales	Gnetaceae				1				1
	Cupressales	Podocarpaceae		1						1
ANGIOSPERMS (Mesangiosperms)										
Magnoliid	Piperales	Piperaceae					1	1		2
		Aristolochiaceae						1		1
	Magnoliales	Myristicaceae			1	4	2		3	10
		Magnoliaceae	1			3		1	5	10
		Annonaceae			10	6	1	4	8	29
	Laurales	Lauraceae			8	10	4	3	20	45
Monocot (Non-Commelinid)	Alismatales	Araceae				1		1		2
	Pandanales	Pandanaceae						1		1
	Asparagales	Orchidaceae		2	9	12	3	12	11	49
		Amaryllidaceae						1		1
		Asparagaceae						1		1
Monocot (Commelinid)	Arecales	Arecaceae	1 (EW)	1		8		5	1	16
	Zingiberales	Zingiberaceae				1			1	2
	Poales	Flagellariaceae						1		1
		Poaceae				2		1		3
Eudicot (Early Diverging Eudicot)	Ranunculales	Menispermaceae						1		1
		Ranunculaceae						1		1
	Proteales	Sabiaceae				1	1		1	3
		Proteaceae			1				2	3
Eudicot (Core Eudicot:Dilleniales)	Dilleniales	Dilleniaceae				1	2	1		4
Eudicot (Core Eudicots:Superrosid)	Vitales	Vitaceae				1	2	3	1	7
	Fabales	Fabaceae	1		16	16	2	36	10	81
		Polygalaceae				1			1	2
	Rosales	Rosaceae				2			3	5
		Elaeagnaceae				1				1
		Rhamnaceae			1	1		4	2	8
		Cannabaceae			1	1		1	3	6
		Moraceae			1	13	3	16	18	51
		Urticaceae			2	4		4		10
	Fagales	Fagaceae			3	7	2	3	3	18
		Myricaceae	1							1
		Juglandaceae				1		1		2
		Casuarinaceae						1		1
	Cucurbitales	Tetramelaceae						1		1
		Begoniaceae				2		1		3
	Celastrales	Celastraceae			3	4		1	5	13
	Oxidales	Elaeocarpaceae				3	1	2	4	10
	Malpighiales	Rhizophoraceae					4	3	3	10
		Ochnaceae				1	1			2
		Clusiaceae			2	2	2	1	3	10
		Calophyllaceae						3	1	4
		Hypericaceae				1				1
		Putranjivaceae	1			2			2	5
		Centroplacaceae				1				1
		Malpighiaceae							2	2
		Dichapetalaceae				1				1
		Achariaceae		1	1	1			2	5
		Salicaceae			1	3		2	2	8
		Peraceae						1		1
		Euphorbiaceae			2	8	1	15	9	35
		Ixonanthaceae							1	1
		Phyllanthaceae			2	11	2	17	9	41
	Myrtales	Combretaceae			1	5	1	7		14
		Lythraceae			2	3		4	1	10
		Myrtaceae	2		3	10	1	2	15	33
		Melastomataceae	1		3	1			3	8
		Crypteroniaceae				1				1
	Crossosomatales	Staphyleaceae				1				1
	Sapindales	Burseraceae			2			2	2	6
		Anacardiaceae			3	6	2	7	4	22
		Sapindaceae			2	8	2	3	2	17
		Rutaceae			1	3	2	7	4	17
		Simaroubaceae				1				1
		Meliaceae			5	4	4	4	7	24
	Malvales	Malvaceae			8	10	5	15	8	46
		Bixaceae				1				1
		Dipterocarpaceae			1	2		5	1	9
	Brassicales	Capparaceae						2	3	5
Eudicot (Core Eudicots:Superasterid)	Cornales	Nyssaceae							2	2
		Cornaceae				1	1		1	3
	Ericales	Lecythidaceae				2		1		3
		Pentaphylacaceae						1	2	3
		Sapotaceae				5		2	1	8
		Ebenaceae				4		2	6	12
		Primulaceae			1	7	1	4	3	16
		Theaceae			1			1		2
		Symplocaceae				1			2	3
		Styracaceae				1				1
		Actinidiaceae						1	2	3
	Icacinales	Icacinaceae						1		1
	Gentianales	Rubiaceae			16	18	6	19	19	78
		Gentianaceae				1				1
		Loganiaceae			1	1				2
		Apocynaceae			3	6	2	6	1	18
	Boraginales	Boraginaceae			1	4	2	2	4	13
	Santales	Olacaceae					1		1	2
		Opiliaceae							1	1
		Schoepfiaceae							1	1
	Caryophyllales	Tamaricaceae			1	1	1			3
		Plumbaginaceae				1				1
		Ancistrocladaceae			1					1
	Solanales	Convolvulaceae				1		1		2
	Lamiales	Oleaceae				4	1		7	12
		Gesneriaceae			1					1
		Scropulariaceae							1	1
		Acanthaceae				2		3		5
		Bignoniaceae				2		4		6
		Verbenaceae							1	1
		Lamiaceae			2	1	2	10	10	25
	Aquifoliales	Stemonuraceae						1		1
		Aquifoliaceae			1		1		3	5
	Asterales	Asteraceae				2				2
	Apiales	Araliaceae				4		2	2	8
			8	5	127	263	70	271	256	1000

*Christenhusz *et al.* 2011, APG IV 2016, Stevens 2001 (onwards)

3.2.1. Regionally Extinct Species/ Extinct in Wild

Seven species of plants have extirpated from Bangladesh and are categorized as Regionally Extinct. The extirpated species of plants found in Bangladesh are 0.8 percent of all the assessed plant species. These species of plants were found in Bangladesh.

The seven Regionally Extinct species of plants belong to two plant group of six families with two species from the family Myrtaceae, one species each from family Magnoliaceae, Fabaceae, Myricaceae, Putranjivaceae and Melastomataceae.

These seven species are *Magnolia griffithii, Memecylon ovatum, Archidendron jiringa, Myrica nagi, Syzygium thumri, Syzygium venustum, Drypetes venusta* (Syn. *Hemicyclia venusta*). The species that is found Extinct in Wild is a monocot from the family Arecaceae (*Corypha taliera*).

Corypha taliera - A Regionally Extinct species of Bangladesh

3.2.2. Critically Endangered Species

Five species of plants are assessed as Critically Endangered. These are one gymnosperm from the family Podocarpaceae, two monocots under two families, Arecaceae and Orchidaceae, and a eudicot under the family Achariaceae. These five species are *Bulbophyllum oblongum* (Syn. *Trias oblonga*), *Bulbophyllum roxburghii, Hydnocarpus kurzii, Phoenix acaulis, Podocarpus neriifolius.*

Podocarpus neriifolius - A Critically Endangered species of Bangladesh

3.2.3. Endangered Species

A total of 127 species (12.7%) have been found as Endangered under 41 families of all five plant groups. A few Endangered species are such as *Illex umbellulate, Knema bengalensis, Alphonsea lutea, Aeschynanthus parasiticus, Acampe rigida, Berrya cordifolia, Vatica lanceifolia, Tamarix dioica, Acacia tomentosa, Syzygium oblatum, Helicteres isora* etc.

Helicteres isora - An Endangered species of Bangladesh

3.2.4. Vulnerable Species

A total of 263 species (26.3%) have been found as Vulnerable under 71 families of four plant groups. A few Vulnerable species are such as *Neolitsea cassia, Leea guineensis, Careya arborea, Jasminum auriculatum, Knema erratica, Magnolia hodgsonii, Alphonesea ventricose, Neolitsea cassia, Colocasia hassanii, Apostasia nuda, Pinanga gracilis, Dipterocarpus gracilis, Tamarix gallica, Aganope heptaphylla, Syzygium nervosum* etc.

Neolitsea cassia - A Vulnerable species of Bangladesh

3.2.5. Near Threatened Species

A total of 70 species (7.0%) have been found as Near Threatened under 35 families of three plant groups. Some examples of Near Threatened species include *Leea aequata, Ilex godajam, Piper retrofractum, Knema linifolia, Olax acuminata, Phoebe lanceolata, Ixora spectabilis, Bulbophyllum lilacinum, Heritiera fomes, Tamarix indica, Ficus auriculata, Premna bengalensis, Syzygium megacarpum* etc.

The status of these plants is currently not classified as Threatened, but they are teetering on the edge due to certain factors that have narrowly missed the specified threshold. Minor alterations in any of these factors could tip these species into the Threatened category.

Heritiera fomes - A Near Threatened species of Bangladesh

3.2.6. Least Concern Species

A total of 271 species (27.1%) have been found as Least Concern, under 64 families of three plant groups. Some examples of Least Concern species include *Gardenia coronaria, Leea indica, Piper longum, Aristolochia acuminata, Litsea monopetala, Albizia chinensis, Ficus benghalensis, Castanopsis indica, Cnesmone javanica, Duabanga grandiflora, Syzygium fruticosum* etc.

While categorized as "Least Concern," it's important to note that this status doesn't guarantee absolute safety for the plant, and its population could rapidly decline if faced with a sudden change in the environment. Such unforeseen shifts may introduce new threats and significantly impact the plant's survival prospects.

Gardenia coronaria - A Least Concern species of Bangladesh

3.2.7. Data Deficient Species

For lack of information the status of the 256 species, or nearly 25.6% of all plant assessed, could not be properly ascertained and is called Data Deficient. All though these plants belong to 60 families of three plant groups. Some examples of Data Deficient species include *Ampelopsis rubifolia, Ilex trifloral, Olea gamblei, Knema attenuate, Magnolia mannii, Olax scandens, Uvaria hirsute, Nyssa javanica, Alchornea mollis* etc.

Numerous species labeled as Data Deficient are likely to be globally Threatened or Near Threatened, a situation that is expected to be confirmed in future regional assessments once sufficient data becomes available. Until more precise data is obtained, it would be prudent to consider these Data Deficient species as tentatively Threatened rather than placing them in the Least Concern category. This cautious approach is warranted by the fact that many Data Deficient species in Bangladesh are already facing global Threatened status, and some are even on the brink of extinction. Therefore, there is an urgent need to reevaluate these species promptly with additional data.

Pterocarpus marsupium - A Data Deficient species of Bangladesh

3.3. Red List Index of Plants

The National Plant Red List Index is a pre-requisite for Sustainable Development Goal's (SDG's) reporting (SDG, Indicator 15.5.1 of goal 15) and recommended as an indicator for the goals and targets in the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). Accordingly, the plant Red List Index has been calculated using the appropriate methodology.

The Red List Index (RLI) shows trends in the status of groups of species based only on genuine improvements or deteriorations in status of sufficient magnitude to qualify species for listing in more threatened or less threatened Red List Categories. RLI measures trends in the overall extinction risk ('conservation status') of sets of species as an indicator of trends in the status of biodiversity, and globally, it is used by governments to track their progress towards targets for reducing biodiversity loss.

The RLI points out the risk of the extinction of a particular group of species by a number between '1' and '0'. RLI is applicable for national and global species groups and is also a measure of trends and rates in biodiversity loss within a group. So, using the RLIs, the effectiveness of national, regional and global biodiversity conservation measures can be assessed.

In the case of RLI, '1' indicates the best-case scenario, where all species of a group are out of extinction danger or in the Least Concern category. Whereas '0' is the worst-case scenario, where all species of a group are extinct. So, in simple words, the closer to 1 the RLI of a group of species is, the better it is doing.

3.3.1. Importance of National Red List Index

We did the national Red List Index:

• To identify trends in biodiversity and species extinction risk at a national or regional scale, more sensitively than the global RLI allows which is relevant to national or regional conservation policy
• To explore trends in extinction risk, importance, and impacts of specific threats for species relevant to particular national policy mechanisms
• To provide a key tool for assessing the impact of national-scale conservation interventions
• Useful for the country's periodic reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and track progress towards the CBD Targets
• Track progress as an indicator of the Goals and Targets in the CBD's Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
• To track progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, particularly Target 12, by providing the information required on "Trends in extinction risk of species"
• Track progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), for which it is an official indicator for SDG Goal 15, Particularly Indicator 15.5.1.
• For measuring the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and other national plans, like the Country Investment Plan (CIP) for Environment, Forestry, and Climate Change.
• Provide a basis for tracking progress at a national level under various other agreements such as the Ramsar Convention, the Convention on Migratory Species, CITES etc.
• The RLI can be applied at multiple taxonomic levels, suggesting that it can be used to inform the assessment of trends in genetic diversity as well as that of species

3.3.2. Calculating the Red List Index of Plants

The RLI is calculated using the following formula (Figure 6)

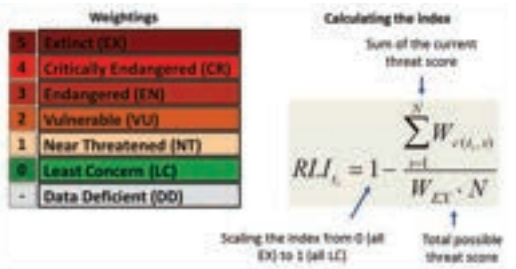

Figure 6. Formula and weighting for calculating RLI

Where Wc(t,s) is the weight of category c for species s at time t, (WEX) is the weight for Extinct, and N is the number of assessed species excluding those considered Data Deficient in the current time period. The RLI is calculated from the number of species in each Red List Category (Least Concern, Near Threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered). The number of species in each Red List Category is multiplied by the Category weight (which ranges from 0 for Least Concern, 1 for Near Threatened, 2 for Vulnerable, 3 for Endangered, 4 for Critically Endangered and 5 for Extinct in the Wild and Extinct). These products are summed, divided by the maximum possible product (the number of species multiplied by the maximum weight of 5), and subtracted from one. This produces an index that ranges from 0 to 1.

3.3.3. Red List Indices of 1000 species under five plant groups

Currently, among the 1000 assessed species from five plant groups namely Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms, Magnoliids, Monocots, and Eudicots (Figure 7). Eudicots are divided into two Red List volumes. A total of eight (8) species were found Regionally Extinct (EX) or Extinct in the Wild (EW) (1 Magnoliid, 1 Monocot and 6 Eudicot), 395 species were found threatened (2 Pteridophyte, 4 Gymnosperm, 42 Magnoliids, 36 Monocot and 311 Eudicot), 70 species Near Threatened, 271 species Least Concern and 256 species Data Deficient. The RLI values of these five groups of Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms, Magnoliids, Monocots, and Eudicots are 0.40, 0.45, 0.62, 0.70, and 0.74 respectively (Table 7).

EW - Extinct in the Wild, EX - Extinct, CR - Critically Endangered, EN - Endangered, VU - Vulnerable, NT - Near Threatened, DD - Data Deficient, LC - Least Concern.

Figure 7: Proportion of Assessed Plant Species

Photo: Red List field investigation in Chattogram

Table 6: Current National Red List Threatened Status and Red List Indices (RLI) of five plant groups

Group → / Red List Categories ↓	Pteridophytes	Gymnosperms	Magnoliids	Monocots	Eudicots	Grand Total
EX (Regionally Extinct/Extinct in the Wild)			1	1	6	8
CR (Critically Endangered)		1		3	1	5
EN (Endangered)	2	1	19	9	96	127
VU (Vulnerable)		2	23	24	214	263
NT (Near Threatened)			8	3	59	70
LC (Least Concern)			10	23	238	271
Assessed Species for RLI	**2**	**4**	**61**	**63**	**614**	**744**
Red List Index (RLI) 2022	**0.40**	**0.45**	**0.62**	**0.70**	**0.74**	
DD (Data Deficient)			36	13	207	256
Total Assessed Species	**2**	**4**	**97**	**76**	**821**	**1000**

*Holarrhena pubescens*_LC

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THREATS OF PLANTS IN BANGLADESH

*Gardenia coronaria*_LC

4. THREATS TO PLANTS IN BANGLADESH

4.1. Threats in General

Bangladesh harbor numerous plant species in its diverse habitats including forests, wetlands, agricultural fields, grasslands, fallow lands, marginal lands, homesteads, and scrub jungles, etc. In Bangladesh, various anthropogenic and natural threats are affecting its flora, particularly for the rare plants, and biodiversity. Most of these threats are interconnected and correlated. Considering accelerating economic development and a highly growing population, it is inferred that many of these threats will intensify in the future, leaving a huge challenge for the survival and conservation of many species.

4.1.1. Land degradation

Land degradation has enormous and far-reaching effects on plant diversity, with negative effects on the environment, the economy, and society. Land degradation is causing destruction and fragmentation of natural habitats. It is leading to a decrease in population sizes and even local extinctions of species. As the consequence of land degradation, habitats are destroyed and species lose their homes, the overall plant diversity of an area diminishes. This loss of species diversity is disrupting ecosystem functions, reducing resilience to environmental changes. Land degradation is creating opportunities for invasive species to thrive. Invasive species that are well-adapted to disturbed environments are outcompeting native species, when native vegetation is eliminated or ecosystems are disturbed, contributing to further plant diversity loss. Land degradation can reduce genetic diversity by isolating populations and limiting gene flow, making species more susceptible to diseases and environmental changes. It can threaten these species, leading to cascading effects throughout the ecosystem.

It can release stored carbon into the atmosphere and disrupt these regulatory functions. Land degradation can disrupt the functioning of ecosystems and the services they provide, such as pollination, water purification, and carbon sequestration. Intensive agriculture, deforestation, and urbanization contribute to soil erosion and loss of fertile topsoil, affecting plant growth. Overgrazing by livestock further exacerbates the problem, leading to soil compaction and reduced vegetation cover. Wetland degradation disrupts critical plant habitats, while climate change intensifies the issue with altered precipitation patterns and extreme weather events.

4.1.2. Habitat loss and degradation

Habitat loss through conversion of natural lands, including forests, wetlands, and grasslands, into urban areas and industrial zones is causing direct depletion in genetic and species diversity in Bangladesh. Habitat loss can disrupt critical ecosystem services and impact local communities. Habitat loss due to conversion of wetlands for agriculture, urban development, and other purposes leads to the disruption of the ecosystems and loss of the diversity of aquatic plants.

Vital loss of coastal habitats through clearing of mangrove forests for shrimp farming and other forms of aquaculture is leading to the loss of plant diversity in the coastal areas. Loss and fragmentation of habitats due to infrastructure development, especially construction of roads and highways, dams and reservoirs is resulting in the loss of terrestrial and aquatic plant diversity. Loss of coastal habitats such as beaches, marshes, and mangroves as a consequence of sea level rise leads to decline coastal plant diversity. Habitat degradation leads to a loss of plant diversity, reduction of ecosystem services, and disruption of natural processes leading to imbalances in ecosystems and negatively affecting wild plant populations.

Rapid urbanization, agricultural expansion, and infrastructure development lead to the conversion and destruction of natural habitats such as forests, wetlands, and grasslands. These changes disrupt the ecosystems where numerous plant species thrive, often pushing them towards endangerment or extinction.

4.1.3. Salt farming

Salt farming, particularly in coastal areas, can have various impacts on plant diversity in Bangladesh. It enhances habitat destruction, loss of plant diversity including mangroves, salinity changes, soil erosion, pollution, etc. The conversion of natural coastal habitats for salt farming can reduce the capacity of these ecosystems to sequester carbon, contributing to climate change. Salt culture can lead to the destruction or alteration of natural habitats, such as tidal flats, mangroves, and marshes. Disrupting these habitats can lead to a loss of plant diversity and negatively impact species that rely on them for breeding, feeding, and shelter. Salt culture can result in increased salinity levels in the surrounding soil and water bodies. High salinity can be detrimental to many aquatic and terrestrial species.

4.1.4. Deforestation

Deforestation is one of the most significant threats to plants in Bangladesh and has led to the destruction of natural habitats, loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, and climate change. The country has lost more than 20% of its forest cover over the last few decades, and the rate of deforestation is still high. This loss of forest cover has resulted in the disappearance of many plant species, leading to a decline in biodiversity. The loss of forest cover also means that there are fewer trees to absorb carbon dioxide, which contributes to carbon emission leading to climate change. Deforestation in Bangladesh is mainly due to agricultural expansion, logging, shifting cultivation (*Jhum*) and infrastructure development.

The need for agricultural land and commercial plantation has led to the clearance of large areas of forests. Additionally, the demand for wood for fuel and timber has led to the over-exploitation of forest resources. For instance, the Sundarbans, the world's largest mangrove forest, is under severe threat due to human activities, including land conversion for agriculture, urbanization, and industrialization. Degradation and depletion of natural forests is severe particularly in CHT, Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, and Sylhet, where out of the total of 722,716 ha, only 79,161 ha (FIGNSP 2013) is prevailing. Similarly, out of the estimated original of 125,767 ha of Sal forests, hardly 15% is in existence at present.

Deforestation has led to the disappearance of many plant species in Bangladesh. The destruction of forests has led to the disappearance and extinction of many plant species that cannot survive in other habitats. Deforestation has caused a significant reduction in the density and diversity of tree species in Bangladesh. Sundarbans, the world's largest single tract of mangrove forest, is under severe threat due to human activities, including climate change. This loss of forest cover has led to the disappearance of many plant species, including the dominant species of Sundri (Heritiera fomes) and Passur (Xylocarpus moluccensis). These plant species play a vital role in maintaining the ecological balance of the forest and their disappearance could have severe consequences for the Sundarbans ecosystem.

4.1.5. Illegal logging

Logging particularly unsustainable and illegal logging practices, have far-reaching negative impacts on forests and plant diversity in Bangladesh. Illegal logging leads to habitat destruction, habitat loss, habitat fragmentation, isolates many plant species, damages the forest floor leading to soil erosion and degradation, affects soil fertility and nutrient cycling, impacting the growth of plants and other organisms, causes decline in plant diversity, threatens the survival of many species, and disrupts the balance of ecosystems. Logging results in direct destruction of numerous plants, disrupts their ecological niches, declines, or even causes extinction, and displaces many wild species through habitat loss, forced migration, fragmentation of forested areas, isolation of species populations, genetic isolation, and a decrease in the adaptability of species to environmental changes. Besides, logging causes soil erosion and degradation, which affect soil fertility and nutrient cycling and the growth of plants and other organisms that depend on healthy soils, as well as increased sediment runoff into water bodies, which has an impact on water quality and aquatic ecosystems.

4.1.6. Soil erosion

Soil erosion has caused severe damage to the terrestrial ecosystems, including plant diversity. The impacts of soil erosion on plants in Bangladesh are severe. Soil erosion is contributing to land degradation, turning once-fertile land into barren areas where plant growth becomes extremely challenging and thereby causing the loss of plant species diversity. In different regions, especially in the highland or hilly areas, soil erosion along with heavy rainfall is causing landslides that do not only damaging the plants but also altering the landscapes, making them difficult for vegetation to re-establish.

Due to changes in soil composition and structure as the impacts of soil erosion, native plants that are adapted to the local soil conditions are struggling to survive. It is leading to the destruction of the nutrient-rich topsoil layer of the habitats, reduction in water-holding capacity, compaction in soil, and depletion in soil fertility through loss of nutrients and organic matter, and thereby a significant decline in growth, regeneration, population, and productivity of numerous plant species that ultimately change or degrade in the ecosystems. Soil erosion had led to waterlogging in many areas of the country through formation of depressions in the ground that are usually filled up with water. This waterlogging causes soil compaction and reduces oxygen availability to plant roots, making it difficult for plants to grow. Sedimentation of water bodies through soil erosion is reducing water quality, blocking sunlight from reaching aquatic plants, and altering aquatic ecosystems.

4.1.7. Climate change

Climate change is inferred to be affecting the characteristics, growth, productivity and distribution, and diversity of plants, and ultimately leading to the loss of many plant species. Bangladesh, in particular, is one of the most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change. Climate change have profound impacts on plants due to extreme weather events including alterations in temperature, precipitation patterns, sea level rise, and increased frequency and intensity of cyclones, floods, and droughts. Changes in climatic conditions appear to be affecting the genetic diversity, phenology, growing seasons, growth pattern, and productivity of plant species, ecosystem dynamics and even extinction of vulnerable native species (Islam et al. 2019). It is inferred that the change in the ecosystems, and climatic condition is causing the shifting in plant and pollinator distribution leading to modification in plant community composition, increasing physiological stresses in plants, and their vulnerability to pests and diseases. Climate change is supposed to be a cause of sea level rising. Coastal ecosystems, including mangroves and salt marshes, appear to be vulnerable to sea level rise that can inundate these habitats, lead to habitat loss and affect plants that depend on these ecosystems.

Sea level rise can cause saltwater intrusion into freshwater habitats and agricultural lands leading to increase in soil salinity, which can harm plants that are not adapted to high salt levels. Providing opportunities for non-native invasive plant species to thrive with altered climatic condition, climate change is supposed to be a factor causing out-competition in native species and leading to a decline in their diversity. Climate change is also affecting plants by providing opportunities for non-native invasive plant species to thrive, outcompeting native species and leading to a decline in plant diversity. species composition in different ecosystems.

4.1.8. Pollution

As pollution affects soil, water, air quality, and the overall health of ecosystems, it can have serious detrimental effects on plant diversity and ecosystem function in Bangladesh. Air pollution has direct and indirect impacts on plant health and diversity. It has a significant impact on the growth, development and reproductive capacity of plant species, especially of wild flora, in Bangladesh. It can damage the roots, stems, leaves, and flowers, reduce plant growth, decrease respiration and photosynthetic activity, weaken immune system, and reduce reproductive success of plants. Acid rain can damage vegetation, including forests, wetlands, and agricultural crops. This affects plant health and can disrupt the habitats.

Species of aquatic and riparian plants, as well as those that depend on water for growth, can be negatively impacted by pollution of water bodies, such as rivers, lakes, and wetlands. Water pollution can lead to reduced germination and plant growth, changes in species composition, adversely affect the growth and development of plants and even the death of plants through disrupting aquatic ecosystems. Eutrophication causes algal blooms, oxygen depletion, and fish kills, negatively impacting aquatic plant diversity. Wetlands are essential habitats for various plant species, but they are particularly vulnerable to pollution-related habitat degradation and their destruction is supposed to have resulted in the loss of many plant species in the country.

Pollutants in the soil can alter soil chemistry, nutrient availability and its uptake by plants, and overall soil health, leading to reduced growth rates, stunted development, degraded diversity, and reduced soil fertility, which affects the growth and development of plants. Soil pollution leads to the accumulation of heavy metals in plant tissues, leading to toxicity and reduced growth rates. In Bangladesh, soil pollution, caused by industrial wastes, agricultural chemicals, and solid wastes, especially heavy metals, is a significant contributor to the degradation of plants and plant diversity, decrease in plant growth and biomass and species diversity, and modification in morphological characteristics. Aquatic species, can be harmed by plastic pollution in rivers and oceans if they consume it or become entangled in it. Wildlife that lives on land can also be harmed by plastic garbage in terrestrial areas.

4.1.9. Encroachment

The destruction of plants through encroachment has a significant impact on the ecosystem of Bangladesh. Many wild plants are threatened by encroachment and deforestation, which can result in the loss of traditional knowledge and practices. Encroachment can have significant negative impacts on plants, forests and plant diversity in Bangladesh, through fragmentation and destruction of habitats, loss of habitat integrity, soil erosion and degradation, water flow alteration, sedimentation, carbon sequestration, disruption of the delicate balance of ecosystems, alteration of ecosystem dynamics, and loss of various services that forests and forest ecosystems provide.

Loss of plant species due to encroachment in Bangladesh is affecting the genetic, species and community diversity of plants and reducing the overall richness of the ecosystem. Forest encroachment exacerbates the status of endangered and vulnerable species by destroying their habitats and increasing their risk of extinction.

4.1.10. Invasive species

Invasive species have become a significant ecological concern globally, causing severe damage to native ecosystems. In Bangladesh, the negative impacts of invasive species on plants have been a growing concern for conservationists and researchers. Invasive species are defined as non-native species that invade and colonize ecosystems outside their natural range, causing harm to native flora and fauna. Invasive species can affect the ecology of the invaded ecosystem by altering nutrient cycles, changing habitat structure, and causing the decline or loss of native species. In Bangladesh, invasive species have been identified as a significant threat to biodiversity and ecosystem services, especially in forest ecosystems.

One of the most invasive plant species in Bangladesh is the Mikania scandens. This plant was first introduced to Bangladesh as an ornamental plant and has now become a major threat to natural ecosystems. It has been shown to displace native plant species, alter nutrient cycles, and decrease biodiversity in forests.

Another invasive species that is causing harm to wild plants in Bangladesh's wet-land ecosystems is the water hyacinth, Eichhornia crassipes (Mart.) Solms. This aquatic plant was introduced to Bangladesh as a decorative plant, but it has now spread to natural water bodies and has become an ecological nightmare. The water hyacinth forms dense mats on water surfaces, reducing sunlight penetration and depleting oxygen levels in water, leading to the decline or loss of native aquatic species.

The impacts of invasive species on wild plants in forests in Bangladesh have far-reaching consequences for the environment, human health, and the economy. Invasive species can cause significant economic losses by reducing agricultural productivity, altering forest structure and function, and reducing water quality. Additionally, invasive species can also pose significant health risks by causing allergies, skin irritations, and respiratory problems.

The ongoing study on the Invasive Alien Species (IAS) of Plants in five Protected Areas (PAs) found a total of 44 plant species have initially been recorded from these five PAs as exotic species. Among them, 13 species from Himchari National Park (HNP), 13 species from Kaptai National Park (KNP), 13 species from Madhupur National Park (MNP), 10 species from Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary (RKWS), and 07 species from Sundarbans East Wildlife Sanctuary (SEWS) are considered as IAS and analyzed for (EICAT) criteria for identifying their environmental impacts on the native flora and fauna. However, the following seven species were found commonly to have Major (MR) environmental impacts on these 5 PAs (Table 8).

Table 8: Seven plant species demonstrate IAS characteristics as Major (MR) under EICAT Category

SN	Scientific name	Family	English Name	Local Name	Found in PAs
1	*Chromolaena odorata* (L.) R.M.King and H.Rob.	Asteraceae	Devil weed, Triffidweed, Siam Weed	Assamgach, Assamlata, Barashialmuti	HNP[2], MNP[2], EWS[2], RKWS[2], S KNP[2]
2	*Mikania scandens* (L.) Willd.	Asteraceae	Hempweed	Assamlota, Germany lota, Tofani lota	HNP[2], SEWS[4], KNP[2], MNP[2], RKWS[2]
3	*Mimosa pudica* L.	Mimosaceae	Shame plant, Sensitive plant	Lajjabati, Sorminda gach, Sensitive plant	HNP[4], MNP[4], RKWS[2], KNP[2]
4	*Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Raeusch.	Poaceae	Cogon grass	Sungrass, Chhan	HNP[2], RKWS[2], KNP[2], SEWS[4]
5	*Saccharum spontaneum* L.	Poaceae	Wild sugarcane, Fodder cane, Kans grass	Kansh	HNP[3], KNP[2], SEWS[4]
6	*Eichhornia crassipes* (Mart.) Solms in A. DC.	Pontederiaceae	Common water hyacinth	Kachuripana, Water hyacinth	HNP[5], SEWS[2], KNP[2], MNP[2]
7	*Lantana camara* L.	Verbenaceae	Lantana	Mogkanta, Nakphul, Lantana	HNP[2], MNP[3], RKWS[2], KNP[2]

EICAT categories of IAS of plants based on the impacts on local forest biodiversity: 2 = Major (MR), 3 = Moderate (MO), 4 = Minor (MN) and 5 = Minimal Concern (MC)

Moderate (MO): *Ageratum conyzoides* L. at HNP, MNP and RKWS, *Hyptis suaveolens* (L.) Poit. at KNP, and *Ipomoea carnea* subsp. *fistulosa* (Mart. & Choisy) D.F. Austin at KNP and MNP are found to have Moderate (MO) impact.

Minor (MN): *Hyptis suaveolens* (L.) Poit. at HNP and RKWS, *Senna occidentalis* Roxb. at KNP and MNP, *Senna tora* (L.) Roxb. at KNP, MNP and RKWS, *Synedrella nodiflora* (L.) Gaertn. at MNP, *Wedelia trilobata* (L.) A.S. Hitchc at MNP, and *Salvinia molesta* D.S. Mitchell at SEWS are found to have Minor (MN) impact.

Minimal Concern (MC): *Ageratum conyzoides* L. at SEWS, *Ipomoea carnea* subsp. *fistulosa* (Mart. & Choisy) D.F. Austin at HNP and RKWS, *Croton bonplandianus* Baill. HNP, KNP and MNP, *Senna tora* (L.) Roxb. at HNP, and *Acacia auriculiformis* at RKWS and MNP seem to have Minimal Concern (MC).

4.1.11. Agricultural expansion

Agricultural expansion is a major driver of deforestation, forest degradation, and plant diversity in Bangladesh. It has led to a decline in the diversity and abundance of wild plants. The conversion of forested areas into croplands has significant impacts on the wild plants as they are adapted to the unique ecological conditions of forests, and they cannot survive in the altered conditions of agricultural landscapes. In addition, the use of fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemicals in agriculture can pollute the soil, water, and air, and degrade the habitat of wild plants, that can ultimately lead to the decline of the genetic and species diversity of wild plants.

Agricultural practices are threatening plant diversity and degrading ecosystems, through land cover changes of natural habitats leading to the displacement and decline of species, simplifying landscapes and limiting the range of species that can thrive (Islam and Weil 2000). Agricultural practices are harming non-target species, including beneficial insects, pollinators, and soil microorganisms by intensive pesticide and chemical fertilizer use, decreasing the chance of adaptation of traditional and local varieties, reducing the resilience of plants to pests, diseases, and changing climatic conditions by losing genetic diversity, degradation of important habitats by wetland drainage, affecting aquatic plant diversity in rivers, lakes, and wetlands through causing water pollution by indiscriminate use of agrochemicals, enhancing habitat fragmentation soil quality degradation leading to the reduction of their ability to support diverse plant communities through unsustainable land management practices. Poorly managed irrigation practices can lead to waterlogging and salinity, making the soil unsuitable for many wild plant species and reducing plant diversity. The loss of wild plant species has significant implications for ecosystem services and plant diversity because they play a crucial role in providing habitat for wildlife, regulating the climate, and maintaining soil health. In addition, wild plants are a source of food, medicine, and other resources for local communities (Faruque *et al.* 2018).

4.1.12. Livestock grazing

Livestock grazing has significant impacts on the survival of wild plants. It can lead to overgrazing, soil erosion, and the destruction of vegetation cover, which can have adverse effects on the diversity of wild plants. Overgrazing can lead to the removal of large amounts of plant biomass, which can reduce the productivity of forests and lead to the loss of plant diversity. Livestock grazing can also lead to soil erosion, resulting in the loss of topsoil, which is rich in nutrients and organic matter, and can lead to reduced productivity and diversity of wild plants. It can also lead to the removal of leaves, stems, and branches of trees and shrubs, which can reduce the overall vegetation cover and lead to the loss of habitat for many species of wild plants. The removal of vegetation cover led to a decline in the populations of many species of wild plants. Livestock grazing can also lead to the introduction of invasive species, which led to the displacement of native species and the loss of plant diversity.

4.1.13. Plants disease

In Bangladesh, various plant diseases have significant impacts on plants. Plant diseases are reducing plant diversity, natural habitats which can result in various ecological problems. Crop diseases can undermine the income and livelihoods of farmers, particularly those who lack resources to combat the diseases effectively and as a consequence the farmers might be more dependent on forest resources. Disease outbreaks can diminish the genetic diversity of plants by reducing the variety of plant species. In natural ecosystems, diseases can have an impact on the structure and functioning of the ecosystem by affecting the health and population of plant groups. Pathogens can have a deleterious effect on native plant species, upsetting the balance of species in ecosystems and distorting natural environments. The spread of invasive plant species and their effects on native ecosystems can be hampered by certain diseases. Plant disease can cause changes in species composition that have an impact on plant diversity by impacting important plant species within ecosystems. It can affect young plants and tree seedlings, which can make reforestation and afforestation operations more difficult.

4.1.14. Natural Disasters

The variety of natural disasters, such as cyclones, floods, and landslides, can have a substantial impact on ecosystems and plant diversity. These catastrophes may alter habitats, disrupt ecosystems, and have a variety of negative effects on plant populations. Cyclones, floods, and landslides can lead to the destruction of habitats, particularly in low-lying coastal areas and riverine ecosystems that combined with other stressors from natural disasters can directly result in the loss of plant diversity as species struggle to survive or relocate to suitable habitats.

Species sensitive to environmental changes may experience population declines or possibly go extinct in the wake of natural disasters. Aquatic ecosystems and habitats, the plants occurring there may be impacted by soil erosion and sedimentation brought on by floods and cyclones. Floodwater can reduce water quality and harm aquatic life through introducing pollutants and toxins into water bodies. Natural catastrophes can give invasive species the chance to spread to new places where they can outcompete native species, disrupt the ecosystem dynamics, and affect the resources available to those species. Saline water may enter freshwater environments as a result of cyclones and storm surges, harming species that are accustomed to particular salt levels. Natural disasters can change the landscape, causing habitat fragmentation and ecosystem connectivity issues.

4.1.15. Poverty and population

In Bangladesh, 20.5% of the population lived below the national poverty line in 2019. The proportion of employed population below $1.90 purchasing power parity/day in 2022 was 2.7%. Poverty and huge populations can have significant impacts on plant diversity.

They often drive unsustainable resource use and environmental degradation, leading to negative consequences for ecosystems, species, and the overall health of the planet. In order to meet their basic requirements, poor people frequently rely on plant resources, which can result in habitat damage, species extinction, and ecosystem degradation through illicit logging, and unsustainable use of plants. Because of their lack of resources, local communities may clear land for farming, habitation, or the collecting of fuelwood. This causes habitat loss and fragmentation, which disturbs ecosystems and affects plant species.

Overexploitation of species by impoverished communities can result in the decline or even extinction of fragile species, as it reduces habitat availability, disturbs ecosystems, and releases carbon stored in the soil, and finally affects plant diversity. Poverty can contribute to illegal logging and the conversion of forests for agricultural purposes. In impoverished communities, poor waste management practises and water body contamination can result from a lack of resources and infrastructure in underdeveloped areas, which can have an adverse effect on aquatic habitats and species. The difficulties associated with poverty might diminish traditional ecological knowledge, resulting in a lack of comprehension about regional ecosystems.

4.1.16. Shifting cultivation

Shifting cultivation (Jhum), also known as slash-and-burn agriculture or swidden farming, cause the loss of native species and the disruption of ecosystems. Repetitive land clearing and cultivation of a small number of crops may diminish plant diversity. Through shifting cultivation traditional agroecosystems are transformed into more straightforward agricultural landscapes that decrease plant diversity. Frequent clearance and burning of plants hasten nutrient loss and soil erosion, lowering soil fertility and harming ecosystem health.

Slash-and-burn agriculture has the potential to upset the interactions between species and ecosystems, which could result in the loss or decline of keystone species that are essential to keeping ecosystems balanced. Invasive plant species are frequently able to colonies cleared land, outcompeting native vegetation and having a detrimental effect on the plant diversity of the area. Shifting cultivation can fragment natural landscapes into small patches of cleared and cultivated land, and thereby isolate species populations and impede migration and gene flow. The removal of vegetation can affect aquatic ecosystems and water quality by causing sedimentation in water bodies and increasing soil erosion.

4.1.17. Urbanisation and Infrastructure development

Urbanisation in Bangladesh, driven by population growth and rural-to-urban migration, has profound detrimental impacts on plant diversity and natural ecosystems. Urbanisation leads to the direct loss of habitat for plants, fragments natural areas into smaller patches, isolates plant populations and their dispersal patterns, replaces native plants with invasive species that thrive in disturbed environments, causes the decline or extinction of native species, generates pollution, including air pollutants and wastewater, which can negatively affect both terrestrial and aquatic plant diversity, facilitates the introduction and spread of non-native species, which can outcompete native species and disrupt local ecosystems, and reduces the capacity of ecosystems to provide services such as air purification, flood regulation, and climate regulation.

The improvement of Bangladesh's infrastructure may have detrimental effects on natural ecosystems and plant diversity. Habitat loss, habitat fragmentation, and disruption of natural processes are frequently side effects of the development of roads, buildings, dams, and other infrastructure. Infrastructure development results in the destruction of natural habitats, damages plant diversity hotspots with high levels of species variety and endemism, and leads to the extinction of other species that depend on these ecosystems as well as unique and irreplaceable species.

4.1.18. Lack of awareness and conservation efforts

In Bangladesh, awareness and conservation efforts have been recognized significant since a long time but still it faces challenges. There are still some issues that require more focus and action. The lack of widespread public awareness about the importance of plant diversity, ecosystems, and sustainable resource use, indirectly enhances the destruction and loss of plant diversity in Bangladesh through deforestation, habitat degradation, and overexploitation of natural resources.

In Bangladesh, awareness and conservation efforts have been recognized significant since a long time but still it faces challenges. There are still some issues that require more focus and action. The lack of widespread public awareness about the importance of plant diversity, ecosystems, and sustainable resource use, indirectly enhances the destruction and loss of plant diversity in Bangladesh through deforestation, habitat degradation, and overexploitation of natural resources.

For example, due to a lower or an inadequate level of awareness about conservation issues, continuous and rapid urbanization is going on in Bangladesh that has been creating an increased pressure on natural resources and ecosystems. Lack of adequate resources and supports, is also making it challenging to conduct large-scale awareness campaigns about the importance of plant diversity, ecosystems, and sustainable practices. Since many years, it has been difficult in this country to implement and enforce effective conservation policies and regulations due to lack of strong public support and awareness. Due to inadequate awareness, public disagreement or even their resistance is raised when trying to discourage or minimize their traditional practices (e.g., shifting cultivation, overexploitation of forest resources) that are detrimental to wild plants and their habitats or ecosystems, or the people do not show interest to introduce sustainable practices, such as reducing pollutants or adopting eco-friendly agricultural methods.

4.1.19. Plantations, monocultures and unplanned afforestation

Despite the fact that plantations are frequently created for commercial reasons, they can result in habitat modification, the extinction of local species, and the disturbance of biological processes. Plantations, especially monoculture plantations, have significantly affected Bangladesh plant diversity. Plant habitats are frequently cleared as part of plantations in order to make room for the cultivation of a single species, due to which ecosystems with a high level of plant diversity consequently suffer a direct loss. Natural ecosystems with diverse plant species, physical features, and biological interactions are lacking in plantations, due to which simplified environment are resulted that sustain fewer species. The breadth of ecosystem services offered by plantations is less than those in wild ecosystems. Plantations have the potential to interrupt migration patterns, isolate species' populations, and fragment remaining natural habitats, which can lessen genetic diversity. This may interfere with ecological processes as pollination, water management, and nutrient cycling. Plantations may aid in the spread of invasive species, which may displace native vegetation and disturb local ecologies.

Natural ecosystems frequently contain keystone species that are essential to preserving the structure and functionality of the ecosystem, and do not usually not exist in plantations, due to which plantations harm the ecosystem's general health. Plantations contain a small number of genetically similar individuals, which lowers genetic diversity. Depending on the type of plantation, water use and nutrient runoff have an impact on nearby water bodies, influencing water quality and aquatic habitats. Natural ecosystems are frequently cleared in order to establish monoculture plantations, that directly affect the habitats of local plant species.

Plantations that only grow one type of crop may not be able to supply the crucial ecosystem services that are typically offered by natural ecosystems. Large monocultures of a single species can result in genetic uniformity, which makes populations more vulnerable to maladies, pests, and environmental changes. Monoculture farms are dominated by one species, sometimes an exotic or non-native one. Reduced plant diversity may result from the displacement of locally adapted native plant species. Due to the absence of various root systems that assist stabilise soil, reduce erosion, and encourage nutrient cycling, monoculture plantations can cause soil deterioration. Monoculture plantations reduce the overall diversity of plants in the area by replacing diverse native ecosystems with a single species. Some monoculture plantations foster the spread of invasive species, which can displace native plants and disturb ecosystems. Large-scale monoculture plantations can alter migratory patterns, isolate species populations, and split natural ecosystems.

Repeated plantations of the same species can deplete particular nutrients from the soil, reducing soil fertility and altering the microbial populations in the soil. Intensive water consumption and the use of agrochemicals can have an impact on nearby water bodies, impacting water quality and aquatic ecosystems, depending on the type of plantation. When compared to varied ecosystems, monoculture plantations may be less adaptable to the effects of climate change, which could reduce their capacity to store carbon and slow down global warming. Plantations that only grow one type of crop are susceptible to diseases and pests that can quickly spread, causing significant damage and having an impact on the economy.

Monocultures and unplanned afforestation also pose significant threats to the diverse flora of Bangladesh. Monoculture farming, characterized by the cultivation of a single crop over extensive areas, often involves clearing natural habitats for commercial crops, leading to a reduction in plant diversity and ecosystem disruption. This practice can result in the decline of native flora, which are crucial for maintaining ecological balance. Similarly, unplanned afforestation efforts, while essential for mitigating deforestation and carbon sequestration, can inadvertently harm the environment when non-native or invasive species are introduced without considering the local ecosystem. Such actions can displace native plants, disrupt vital ecological relationships, and ultimately endanger the rich biodiversity of Bangladesh. Therefore, it is imperative to adopt thoughtful and ecologically sound approaches to both agriculture and afforestation to protect and preserve the country's valuable plant species.

Photo: Final Dissemination Workshop on National Red List of Plants

*Nypa fruticans*_LC

© Gazi Mosharof Hossain

*Munronia pinnata*_EN

NOTES ON CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

*Rhizophora mucronata*_NT

5. NOTES ON CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

An effective approach for the protection and sustainable management of plants and plant diversity necessitates a multifaceted, holistic strategy. This strategy should involve a coordinated, persistent effort that engages a wide array of stakeholders, ranging from governments and conservation organizations to local communities and individuals. To ensure the successful conservation and management of rare and threatened plants, it is imperative to take proactive measures, develop comprehensive strategies, and foster collaboration among all stakeholder groups. The following actions and strategies, which are often interrelated and interconnected, are advisable for the conservation and management of plants and plant diversity, particularly those that are rare and at risk.

1. Conducting surveys and research

Effective conservation and management strategies rely heavily on the collection of data through surveys and research. This data serves as the foundation for understanding, monitoring, and mitigating threats to ecosystems and species, with the ultimate goal of conserving and sustainably managing them. Thorough surveys and research are crucial for obtaining precise and comprehensive information about plant species, particularly those that are rare and endangered. This information includes details about their presence, distribution, specific locations, abundance, population sizes, age structures, long-term viability, as well as the quality and condition of their habitats and ecosystems.

Furthermore, these surveys and research efforts aim to evaluate and classify plant species according to the criteria outlined by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List. This classification helps in assessing the current status and tracking changes in various aspects of these species, such as their growth, mature populations, regeneration potential, reproductive success, community diversity, and the impacts of both human-induced and natural threats. Additionally, these endeavors assess the effectiveness of existing conservation and management measures and determine the need for further initiatives to ensure the continued preservation and well-being of these plant species and their habitats.

Surveys and research should encompass a range of activities, including analyzing the distribution of various stages in a plant's life cycle, monitoring flowering and fruiting patterns, identifying and developing potential solutions to mitigate the impacts of threats and disorders, and implementing effective adaptive management and conservation strategies. It's crucial to engage local communities and stakeholders in these efforts as needed. The data generated from these activities will serve as the empirical basis upon which further scientific research, conservation initiatives, and policy decisions can be built. To ensure the usefulness of the collected data, it is essential to manage, organize, and analyze it using up-to-date methods and software programs.

2. Plant diversity impact assessments

Given the substantial plant diversity, reliance on natural resources, and mounting threats to the country's ecosystems, Plant Diversity Impact Assessments (PDIAs) are crucial in Bangladesh. For plant diversity to be successfully conserved, detailed analyses of the possible effects of various threats must be conducted.

PDIAs help in the development of conservation measures to safeguard these priceless resources by identifying potential risks to plant variety and ecosystems, can evaluate how a development project or a change in land use can affect these sectors and the local community's way of life, ensure that development initiatives respect and consider customary practices, assist in identifying and protecting genetic resources, determine how land use and development affect flora, make sure that projects are sustainable, don't harm ecosystems, and don't reduce plant diversity. determine the ways in which preserving or enhancing plant diversity can increase ecosystem and community resilience, assess the probable introduction and spread of invasive plant species as a result of development initiatives, identify potential threats to the biodiversity and local ecosystems, sensibilize decision-makers, project developers, local communities, and the general public to the value of plant diversity and ecosystems. These assignments are essential to fulfill the country's commitments under CBD.

Photo: Final Dissemination Workshop on National Red List of Plants

3. Mitigating deforestation

In Bangladesh, the consequences of climate change should be mitigated, biodiversity should be conserved, and forest resources should be used sustainably, minimizing the extent of deforestation. Bangladesh's deforestation is fueled by a number of factors, including population growth, illegal logging, agricultural expansion, and infrastructure development. bolster law enforcement, reforestation and afforestation, forest monitoring and surveillance, protected area expansion, legal reforms, private sector involvement, public awareness and education, research and data collection, green finance and incentives, climate change adaptation, and international cooperation. Promote sustainable agriculture practises, sustainable logging practises, and forest certification. Instead of clearing large areas, it is advised to use selective logging techniques that focus on a few popular trees.

The active involvement of local people, the commercial sector, and civil society is necessary to reduce deforestation in Bangladesh. Combining these tactics into practise can lessen deforestation and advance the country's forests' sustainable management. A multi-stakeholder strategy involving government organisations is necessary. To reduce deforestation, it is necessary to combine conservation activities with sustainable land-use planning, community involvement, and policy measures. To preserve the nation's distinctive plant diversity and guarantee the long-term ecological health of its environment, cooperation among governmental organisations, nongovernmental organisations (NGOs), local communities, and international organisations is vital.

4. Enhancing habitat restoration and planned afforestation

Habitat restoration is essential for maintaining biodiversity, promoting ecosystem functions, and increasing the resilience of natural ecosystems. Effective habitat restoration initiatives aid in addressing these issues. The primary regions for habitat restoration in Bangladesh can be thought of as forest landscapes, coastal and marginal lands, wetlands, mangroves, rivers and estuaries, etc. Because of this, it is strongly advised to perform habitat restoration projects to restore degraded regions and provide alternative habitats for displaced species, as well as to restore native habitats and encourage the establishment of native plant species to increase ecosystem resilience. Bangladesh should promote community-based and climate-resilient rehabilitation. Governmental institutions, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), local communities, and international organisations must work together to restore habitat in Bangladesh. To increase air quality and ecosystem health, native tree species should be planted, and degraded areas should be restored. These initiatives must be driven by scientific principles and consider the distinctive ecological difficulties and opportunities that exist in various parts of the nation.

Planned and proper afforestation serves as a crucial measure for floral conservation by reestablishing native plant species and habitats, restoring biodiversity, preventing soil erosion, sequestering carbon, improving water resource management, enhancing genetic diversity, and promoting community awareness. When thoughtfully implemented, it not only safeguards and revitalizes plant populations but also fosters healthier ecosystems, making it an effective tool in the conservation of flora and the mitigation of environmental challenges.

5. Conservation and restoration of key ecosystems

Bangladesh boasts a rich tapestry of diverse ecosystems, including mangrove forests, wetlands, rivers, estuaries, urban environments, and coastal areas. Unfortunately, these ecosystems face a multitude of threats, including resource overexploitation, pollution, habitat degradation, and the impacts of climate change. It is crucial to safeguard and rehabilitate these vital ecosystems to uphold biodiversity, safeguard traditional ways of life, and mitigate the consequences of climate change. To achieve these goals, a comprehensive strategy is imperative—one that effectively balances the needs of local communities with the imperative of preserving and restoring ecosystems. This strategy should harmonize the demands of residents with the broader objectives of conservation and restoration in Bangladesh.

6. Ensuring efficient soil management

Effective soil management plays a pivotal role in the protection of plant diversity. Mitigating risks associated with soil and land degradation, soil erosion, and soil pollution can be achieved through the implementation of sound soil management practices in Bangladesh. It is essential to adopt adequate measures to ensure and enhance soil health, conserve soil, and reduce soil degradation, erosion, and pollution. Key strategies for achieving these objectives include promoting biodiversity and wetland conservation, integrating agroforestry, conducting soil testing, and managing fertilizers, practicing sustainable land use, minimizing soil erosion, implementing sustainable land use planning, maintaining riparian buffer zones, adopting sustainable agricultural practices, conducting research and monitoring activities, and establishing relevant laws and policies. Incorporating these soil management techniques into agriculture, forestry, and land use practices can significantly contribute to the conservation of plant diversity in Bangladesh. To effectively implement these measures and secure the long-term survival of the nation's diverse ecosystems, collaboration among government agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), local communities, and researchers is imperative.

7. Expanding and intensifying conservation efforts

In Bangladesh, conservation efforts have been considered to be very crucial to safeguard the country's rich biodiversity. In Bangladesh, both in situ conservation and ex situ conservation measures have been undertaken for preserving a significant part of its biodiversity.

As conservation initiatives, Bangladesh has built a network of 51 protected areas totaling 815,607 hectares. 13 biodiversity hotspots in Bangladesh have been declared Ecologically Critical Areas (ECAs) by the government, under the Environment Conservation Act. These PAs and ECAs represent a tiny part of the vegetation coverage of this country. Numerous anthropogenic interventions, monoculture plantation, and inadequate and weak management have negatively impacted the outcomes of most of the PAs and ECAs. Therefore, the PAs should be expanded, especially in the reserve forests, in the wetlands with biodiversity hotspots, and sufficient initiatives should be implemented to improve all PAs and ECAs, the effective management and control, and monitoring activities should be intensified with adequate technical and administrative support, the important key habitats and plant species, especially the rare and threatened plant species, should be managed and conserved effectively.

The preservation and restoration of natural habitats, which are still essential for the long-term survival of many species, cannot be substituted by ex situ conservation. The best method for protecting biodiversity frequently involves a mix of in situ and ex situ and conservation techniques. The expansion of PAs and ECAs in Bangladesh is crucial because it can aid in resolving several environmental and ecological issues related to the country's lack of plant diversity. It is important to intentionally increase the size of protected areas in Bangladesh, keeping in mind their ecological importance, biodiversity value, and community needs. The extension and efficient management of protected areas depend on cooperation between government organisations, non-governmental organisations, and local stakeholders.

8. Awareness and education

Raising awareness about the value of preserving natural habitats, forests, the diversity of plants, and wetlands, as well as the harmful effects of habitat loss and degradation, unsustainable agricultural practises such as shifting cultivation, encroachment, land conversion, deforestation, logging, overharvesting of forest and non-forest products, overgrazing, unsustainable use of fuel wood and forages derived from natural vegetation, and pollution etc. are essential elements in conserving plant diversity in Bangladesh. Increasing public support and involvement in conservation initiatives can be accomplished through raising awareness of and appreciation for plant diversity. It is essential to educate the people about the value of plants and ecosystems, the effects of climate change on them, the need to support sustainable practises, and the detrimental effects of deforestation and loss of plant diversity. Bangladesh should promote a culture of conservation and environmental stewardship among its citizens, increase public awareness of and education for plant diversity conservation, and contribute to sustainable development by putting the following strategies into practise:

(i) Issues related to plant diversity and conservation should be included in all levels of the national school curriculum;

(ii) To create and implement environmental education initiatives focused on plant diversity, ecosystem services, and conservation techniques in schools and institutions;

(iii) To participate in educational and awareness-raising initiatives about plant diversity that are customised to the local community's needs and cultural contexts;

(iv) To create and support youth organisations and nature groups that advance conservation and appreciation of plant diversity;

(v) To involve mass media to disseminate information about plant diversity, conservation success stories, and environmental issues. To inform and enlighten the public on issues pertaining to plant diversity, host open lectures, seminars, and workshops with specialists and conservationists in the field of plant diversity;

(vi) To raise knowledge of the significance of plant diversity, the dangers to it, and individual actions that can make a difference, national awareness programmes on the conservation of plant diversity should be launched;

(vii) Encourage the public to take part in citizen science initiatives that collect data on plant diversity;

(viii) By emphasising the cultural relevance of natural regions and species, (promote awareness of cultural and historical linkages to plant diversity;

(ix) To spread awareness about sustainable and environmentally friendly agricultural and forestry practices that support plant diversity and conservation of indigenous and local knowledge related to plant diversity;

(x) To encourage the public about the benefits of eco-friendly lifestyle and consumption and choices;

(xi) To develop and implement educational projects and programmes on plant diversity in collaboration with NGOs, conservation groups, and academic institutions;

(xii) To offer rewards and recognition to people and groups working to preserve plant diversity; keep track of the results of awareness-raising campaigns to determine how well they are working to preserve plant diversity; and more.

9. Implementing Other Area-based Conservation Measures (OECM) and IUCN Green List

Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) play a pivotal role in protecting flora and biodiversity alongside traditional protected areas. OECMs encompass a wide range of conservation strategies implemented in areas that may not meet the strict criteria of formal protected areas but still contribute significantly to the conservation of flora and ecosystems. Examples of OECMs include community-managed conservation areas, indigenous lands, privately owned reserves, and sustainably managed landscapes. These areas often promote a harmonious coexistence between human activities and nature, allowing for the preservation of native plant species and their habitats while also supporting sustainable livelihoods. By recognizing the value of OECMs and incorporating them into broader conservation efforts, we can enhance the protection of flora and ensure the long-term survival of plant species in a variety of landscapes and contexts.

The IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas serves as a global standard for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas in conserving floral species. Through a comprehensive set of criteria and indicators, it assesses the ability of protected areas to safeguard plant biodiversity, manage habitats sustainably, control invasive species, engage local communities, support scientific research and monitoring, and adapt to changing environmental conditions. By recognizing and promoting excellence in conservation practices, the Green List encourages protected areas to actively contribute to the protection, restoration, and sustainable management of floral species and their ecosystems.

10. Reforming and implementing legal measures

Bangladesh's laws on plant diversity protection encompass a wide range of topics. Developing policies that encourage and promote sustainable land use practises that increase plant diversity and implementing and enforcing laws and regulations into effect to conserve natural habitats should be regarded as crucial steps. Bangladesh's forest regulations are essential to maintaining biodiversity, safeguarding forest ecosystems, and fostering sustainable forest management. enforcement of laws and rules to stop the unlawful trade and harvesting of vulnerable plant species. The rules governing forests in Bangladesh have some flaws. Reforming the law completely, enforcing it more strictly, involving local populations, incorporating traditional knowledge, and coordinating plant diversity conservation regulations with other pertinent laws are all necessary.

Important forest laws and regulations in Bangladesh include the Forest Act of 1927, the Wildlife (Preservation) Act of 1974, Bangladesh Forest Act, 1978 and subsequent amendments, the Bangladesh Wildlife (Preservation) (Amendment) Act of 2012, the Forest (Amendment) Act of 2000, the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) Land Dispute Resolution Commission Act of 2001, the Environment Conservation Act of 1995, Environment Conservation Rules 1997, the Sundarbans Reserve Forest Rules of 2017, and the Forest Policy of 1994. Other legislative policies and approaches taken by the government include National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP); National Conservation Strategy (NCS); National Environment Management Action Plan (NEMAP); The Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act, 1995 and; Sustainable Environment Management Programme (SEMP) and the Nishorgo Support Project (NSP) for the co-management of protected areas. These laws, regulations, policies and approaches should all be adhered to strictly. To address evolving conservation requirements and concerns, these legislative initiatives may need to be updated and amended. All of these laws, regulations, policies and approaches must be effectively enforced to protect the plants, biodiversity and their habitats and ecosystems.

11. Sustainable Forest management

Sustainable Forest management is vital for preserving biodiversity, but Bangladesh faces numerous challenges in this regard, such as funding shortages, staffing issues, and insufficient technical support. To address these challenges and ensure the sustainable use of forest resources, Bangladesh needs to strengthen enforcement procedures, involve local communities in decision-making, employ sustainable harvesting methods, and invest in reforestation and afforestation projects. Public education and improved data collection and research are also essential for more effective conservation efforts. Collaboration between government bodies, non-governmental organizations, and international partners is key to resolving these issues and advancing sustainable forest management.

Sustainable forest management encompasses a wide range of strategies, including ecosystem-based adaptation, biodiversity assessments, habitat protection and restoration, selective logging, maintaining buffer zones and core areas, promoting non-timber forest products, fire management, community engagement, law enforcement, collaboration, forest certification, integrated land use planning, climate change mitigation, research, monitoring, and public awareness campaigns. This comprehensive approach balances ecological, economic, and social objectives and is crucial for safeguarding the planet's natural heritage for future generations.

12. Enhancing mangrove restoration and conservation

The preservation and restoration of mangrove forests are imperative because they support diverse habitats and act as natural barriers against salinity, helping to mitigate its encroachment. In Bangladesh, where the Sundarbans, a vast mangrove ecosystem, plays a critical role, the conservation and restoration of mangroves hold paramount importance. The Sundarbans, in particular, is essential for biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and coastal protection. In Bangladesh, addressing complex issues related to forest management, community-driven conservation, and the restoration and conservation of mangroves requires clear and efficient strategies. To achieve these goals and ensure the preservation of biodiversity, the mitigation of climate change, and the well-being of coastal communities, it is vital to implement multifaceted initiatives that involve collaboration among national governments, non-governmental organizations, local communities, and international partners.

13. Ensuring wetlands conservation

In Bangladesh, the protection of wetlands is of paramount importance for the sustainability of biodiversity, the ecological equilibrium of the nation, livelihood support, and mitigating the impacts of climate change. It is essential for multiple stakeholders to collaborate in a concerted effort, demonstrating a long-term commitment to the preservation and sustainable management of these critical ecosystems.

To safeguard the rich plant diversity within wetland ecosystems, a comprehensive approach is needed. This includes activities such as identifying and mapping wetlands, establishing effective legal safeguards, undertaking habitat restoration, managing water quality, practicing sustainable land use planning, implementing hydrological management measures, controlling invasive species, engaging local communities, adapting to climate change, raising public awareness and education, fostering international collaboration, and developing relevant policies and legislation. Adequate funding is also essential to support these endeavors.

14. Controlling and mitigating shifting cultivation

Shifting cultivation, also known as "Jhum," holds a deep-rooted history within the cultural traditions of indigenous communities. To effectively reduce the practice of shifting cultivation, it is essential to engage these indigenous communities in meaningful ways. This involves motivating them to adopt alternative and modern farming methods while respecting their cultural heritage. Collaboration on sustainable land management practices that harmonize cultural legacy with environmental conservation is imperative. This collaborative effort must be rooted in a genuine understanding of the needs and perspectives of indigenous populations. To strike a balance between the cultural importance of shifting cultivation and the imperative of safeguarding plant diversity and ecosystems, it is crucial to support alternative livelihoods, promote agroforestry, and implement community-based conservation initiatives. By doing so, we can ensure the preservation of both cultural traditions and the natural environment.

15. Adopting strategic planning

Addressing the multiple threats to Bangladesh's distinctive and diverse ecosystems including plants requires strategic planning for plant protection. Before beginning infrastructure projects, comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) should be carried out to identify potential effects on plant diversity and create mitigation plans. The following factors should be taken into consideration when adopting national strategic plans: biodiversity assessment, goal-setting, realistic threat identification, habitat and species conservation, sustainable land use planning, community engagement, capacity building, climate change adaptation, policy and legislation, public awareness and education, financial resources, adaptive management, research and monitoring, etc. A long-term commitment, collaboration, and the incorporation of biodiversity issues into more general development objectives are required to establish and carry out a strategic plan for biodiversity conservation in Bangladesh. Prioritising biodiversity protection while simultaneously appreciating its importance for sustainable development and human well-being is crucial for Bangladesh's numerous plant species and their distinctive habitats.

16. Control and management of invasive species

To safeguard local ecosystems, agriculture, and human livelihoods in Bangladesh, invasive species must be controlled and managed. Management of invasive species necessitates a concerted effort from government agencies, regional groups, non-governmental organisations, and academics. To reduce the effect of invasive species on Bangladesh's ecosystems and economy, it is crucial to strike a balance between control measures and environmental sustainability. Key techniques and tactics for managing invasive species populations include early detection, monitoring, legislation and regulation, risk assessment, quarantine measures, biosecurity, biological control, mechanical and chemical control, restoration and rehabilitation, capacity building, offering incentives to farmers and communities, and adaptive management, among others.

17. Quarantine and regulation

Sufficient measures to prevent the introduction of new invasive species through trade and travel should be effectively implemented. The cross-border movement of plants and plant materials should be regulated to help prevent the introduction and spreading of new diseases. All laws and regulations should be implemented and enforced to reduce air, water, and soil pollution from industrial, agricultural, and other sources.

18. Enhancing afforestation and reforestation

Native tree species must be planted to enhance ecosystem health and improve air quality, and degraded areas must be restored. In Bangladesh, afforestation and reforestation are essential tactics for halting deforestation, reducing climate change, preserving plant diversity, and fostering sustainable development.

In order to encourage afforestation and reforestation, the government of Bangladesh has launched a number of initiatives, such as the "Social Forestry Programme" which entails planting trees on both public and private lands, frequently with the help of local populations. Such initiatives must be maintained. In order to restore and increase its forest cover and promote sustainable land management techniques, the government continues to carry out a number of initiatives in partnership with regional groups and foreign partners. It is necessary to continue employing remote sensing technologies and satellite photography to monitor and assess the performance of afforestation and reforestation programmes in Bangladesh. To mitigate the impacts of saltwater intrusion and create habitats for both terrestrial and aquatic species, salt-tolerant vegetation should be planted around coastlines.

19. Promoting agroecological farming

To enhance the health of ecosystems, it is recommended to promote agroecological practices that prioritize plant and crop diversity while minimizing the use of chemical inputs. Encouraging the adoption of locally adapted crop varieties, implementing composting, embracing natural pest control methods, fostering fairness and social equity within agricultural systems, ensuring soil health, and optimizing water usage are all vital aspects of this approach.

Additionally, leveraging the knowledge and practices of local and indigenous communities, emphasizing ecological pest management, and reducing waste and pollution should be central to these efforts. In Bangladesh, there is a growing need to embrace agroecological agricultural methods as a sustainable and environmentally friendly strategy.

20. Community involvement in adaptation and conservation efforts

In order to adapt to changing environmental conditions and promote conservation, community involvement is crucial. By utilising their expertise, skills, and commitment, involving local stakeholders and communities in these efforts can produce better results. Local communities must be included in habitat preservation, forest management choices, sustainable resource use, the development and implementation of adaptation methods, and recognition of their needs, traditional knowledge, practises, and conservation roles. Being involved in the community is not a one-size-fits-all strategy; rather, it should be customised to the unique circumstances and requirements of each community. When done well, it may support sustainable development and the preservation of natural resources while boosting the resilience of ecosystems and communities.

Community involvement in adaptation and conservation efforts should consider a number of important factors, including local knowledge and expertise, ownership and accountability, cultural sensitivity, capacity building, collaborative planning, access to resources, partnerships, incentives and benefits, monitoring and evaluation, conflict resolution, adaptive management, communication and feedback, education and awareness, etc.

21. Adopting, revising, and implementing climate-resilient policies

To mitigate the effects of climate change, land use planning, forestry regulations, and agricultural practises must incorporate climate adaptation measures. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP), water resource management, coastal zone management, climate-resilient agriculture, healthcare and disaster preparedness, energy and infrastructure, community-based adaptation, research and knowledge sharing, financing and international cooperation, capacity building, climate education and awareness, regulatory framework, market access, and value chains should be among Bangladesh's key climate-resilient policy areas and strategies.

22. Launching climate adaptation initiatives

Bangladesh is vulnerable to climate change, which necessitates ongoing assessment, planning, and action. Bangladesh is also prone to sea-level rise, increased cyclone strength, frequent flooding, irregular rainfall, and temperature variations. Effective adaptation strategies are essential to preserve lives, safeguard livelihoods, and ensure communities' long-term resilience in the face of a changing climate given the nation's high population density and constrained resources. Early warning systems, climate-resilient infrastructure, flood and riverbank erosion management, adaptive agriculture, aquaculture, and fisheries, mangrove reforestation, community-based adaptation, healthcare readiness, climate-resilient urban planning National Adaptation Plan (NAP), research and knowledge sharing, international cooperation, capacity building, and financing are among the essential elements of climate adaptation in Bangladesh.

23. Disease monitoring and early detection

Early disease detection made possible by surveillance systems paves the way for prompt treatment. For controlling the spread of pathogens, reducing crop losses, and guaranteeing the security of food supplies, monitoring and early identification of plant diseases are essential. These can considerably lessen the negative effects of outbreaks on the economy and environment. In order to effectively safeguard agricultural and natural ecosystems, it is essential to integrate multiple monitoring techniques and stay up to date on new disease threats. Early detection enables prompt management plans and interventions. Scouting and visual inspection, the use of disease guides, sampling and diagnostic services, remote sensing, weather monitoring, trap crops, and indicator plants, biosecurity precautions, data collection and record-keeping, technology use, collaboration and information sharing, and routine surveys are all thought to be important steps and methods for monitoring and early detection of plant diseases and can therefore be used. Correct crop management techniques can improve plant health and lower vulnerability to disease.

24. Regular monitoring and surveillance

In forested areas, it is essential to implement sufficient monitoring and surveillance measures into place on a regular basis. For forest management, conservation, and protection as well as to identify and stop encroachment and illicit logging, among other things, monitoring and surveillance of forested areas are crucial operations. They aid in determining the ecosystems' state of health, spotting and stopping illicit activity like poaching and logging, and reducing the effects of natural disasters like wildfires. It is advised to monitor and keep an eye on forest areas using remote sensing and satellite imagery, geographic information systems (GIS), weather and climate monitoring, fire detection systems, illegal activity detection, community-based monitoring, machine learning, artificial intelligence, ranger patrols, and collaborative platforms. To ensure the sustainable management and protection of the valuable ecosystems, monitoring and surveillance will require a combination of various techniques and technologies, as well as cooperation among government organisations, conservation groups, and local populations.

Photo: Dissemination meeting on National Red List of Plants held at Bangladesh Forest Research Institute

25. Following CITES rules and regulations

Through the Red List process, IUCN Bangladesh has taken the initiative to assess 1000 plant species for the first time which includes assessments of the threat status of 38 Orchid species. Due to the demand for trade, some of these species might need further discussion and review for inclusion in the CITES list.

26. *In situ* conservation

In situ conservation refers to the preservation of plant species within their natural habitats. This approach aims to protect the plants in their native ecosystems and maintain the ecological processes that support their survival. In the context of plant conservation in Bangladesh, *in situ* conservation is a crucial strategy for safeguarding the country's unique plant diversity. Natural reserves, protected areas (i.e., national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and game reserves), world heritage sites and Ramsar sites etc. are part of in situ conservation initiatives of Bangladesh. The FRA-2005 reported that about 20.9% forests (out of 8.71 million ha) of the country are primarily managed for conservation purpose (FAO 2006).

Protected Areas (PAs): There are 53 protected areas in Bangladesh (BFD 2023).

Heritage site: Sundarbans Mangrove Forest (Mukul 2007). Ramsar site: Sundarbans and Tanguar Haor (Mukul 2007).

Ecologically Critical Area (ECA): Eight in number as per the declaration of Department of Environment (DoE). They are: Cox's Bazar-Teknaf Sea Beach, St Martin's Island, Sonadia Island, Hakaluki Haor, Taqnguar Haor, Marjat Baor, Gulshan Lake, Strip of 10 km. outside the Sundarbans Reserved Forest (Islam 2005, Kothari *et al.* 2000).

Eco-parks and Safari parks: Several Eco parks and two safari parks (i.e., Dulahazra Safari Park, Cox's bazar and Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Safari Park, Gazipur) with both *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation strategies applied.

27. *Ex situ* conservation

Ex situ conservation involves the conservation and preservation of plant species outside their natural habitats. This approach is especially important for species that are critically endangered, have restricted ranges, or face immediate threats in the wild. In the context of plant conservation in Bangladesh, ex-situ conservation plays a significant role in ensuring the survival of threatened plant species in complementing *in situ* efforts.

Botanical gardens: Mirpur botanical garden, Baldha garden (Mukul 2007).

Preservation plots: Five preservation plots at different hill forest and 27 plots in Sundarbans by BFRI (Bangladesh Forest Research Institute).

Clone Banks: Two clone banks (Hyako, Chattogram and Ukhia, Cox's Bazar). Seven tree species are preserved here (Mukul 2007).

BFRI Arboretum: One arboretum contains 27 bamboo species, one arboretum with a collection of 40 medicinal plants, one cane arboretum with 7 species, three arboreta with 56, 56 and 52 tree species (Mukul 2007).

Living Collections: Living collections involve maintaining living plants in containers or pots, often in greenhouses. These collections can represent diverse ecosystems and plant species, and they can also serve as sources for research, education, and potential future reintroduction. Different universities for instance Institute of Forestry and Environmental Sciences University of Chittagong has their green house facilities for seeds germination.

*Woodfordia fruticosa*_VU

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Status of Assessed Plant Species in Bangladesh (1-1000)
(Families are arranged in alphabetical)
Status Code: EW-Extinct in the Wild, EX-Extinct, CR-Critically Endangered, EN-Endangered, VU-Vulnerable, NT-Near Threatened, LC-Least Concern, DD-Data Deficient, NE-Not Evaluated

SN	Family	Species	Local name	English name	Red List Category	Assessor	Lead Assessor	Page
1	Achariaceae	*Gynocardia odorata*	Chalmogra, Chalmugra, Chalmoogra	Chaulmugra	DD	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	501
2	Achariaceae	*Homalium nepalense*	Shunmomukhi	Not known	EN	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	499
3	Achariaceae	*Homalium schlichii*	Dieng-soh-mera (Khasia)	Not known	DD	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	502
4	Achariaceae	*Hydnocarpus kurzii*	Chalmoogra, Chaulmugra, Balgach (Chakma)	Not known	CR	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	498
5	Achariaceae	*Hydnocarpus pentandrus*	Hiddigach	Not known	VU	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	500
6	Amaryllidaceae	*Crinum asiaticum*	Sukhdarshan, Bara Kanur, Goron, Gol Rashun	Poison Bulb, Giant Crinum Lily, Crinum Lily	LC	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	206
7	Annonaceae	*Alphonesea ventricosa*	Ram Kola, Ban Aata, (Bangla), Topolong (Marma)	Not known	VU	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	90
8	Annonaceae	*Alphonsea lutea*	Fonseti	Not known	EN	Rafiqul Haider	M. Atiqur Rahman	80
9	Annonaceae	*Cyathocalyx martabanicus*	Not known	Not known	DD	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	101
10	Annonaceae	*Dasymaschalon longiflorum* (Syn. *Desmos longiflorus*)	Kulla, Chougri Marich	Not known	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	97
11	Annonaceae	*Desmos chinensis*	Lata Chapa	Dwarf Ylang	LC	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	98
12	Annonaceae	*Desmos dunalii*	Not known	Not known	EN	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	81
13	Annonaceae	*Fissistigma bicolor*	Hed-bheduli	Not known	EN	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	82
14	Annonaceae	*Fissistigma polyanthum*	Not known	Not known	VU	Mohammad Mamun Reza	M. Atiqur Rahman	91
15	Annonaceae	*Fissistigma rubiginosum*	Not known	Not known	NT	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	96
16	Annonaceae	*Fissistigma verrucosum*	Jyrmisoh-ram-khloic, Khasi	Not known	EN	Mohammad Mamun Reza	M. Atiqur Rahman	83
17	Annonaceae	*Goniothalamus sesquipedalis*	Not known	Not known	VU	Mohammad Nazim Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	92
18	Annonaceae	*Miliusa globosa*	Tasbi, Bon Ponial, Kulumpahar	Not known	VU	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	93
19	Annonaceae	*Miliusa longiflora*	Kuchukao, Lombatasbi (Bangle) and Roktagota (Chakma)	Not known	VU	Pradip Kumar Dev	M. Atiqur Rahman	94
20	Annonaceae	*MIliusa tomentosa*	Gandhi-gajari, Bul-gajari	Not known	EN	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	84

SN	Family	Species	Local name	English name	Red List Category	Assessor	Lead Assessor	Page
21	Annonaceae	*Miliusa velutina*	Gandhi-gajari, Bul-gajari	Not known	LC	Mohammad Nazim Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	99
22	Annonaceae	*Mitrephora grandiflora*	Not known	Not known	DD	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	102
23	Annonaceae	*Mitrephora maingayi*	Not known	Not known	DD	Pradip Kumar Dev	M. Atiqur Rahman	103
24	Annonaceae	*Mitrephora tomentosa*	Not known	Not known	EN	Rafiqul Haider	M. Atiqur Rahman	85
25	Annonaceae	*Polyalthia jenkinsii*	Not known	Not known	EN	Rafiqul Haider	M. Atiqur Rahman	86
26	Annonaceae	*Polyalthia obliqua*	Arjan	Not known	DD	Rafiqul Haider	M. Atiqur Rahman	104
27	Annonaceae	*Polyalthia simiarum*	Boga-Kainla, Arjan, Chami	Not known	VU	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	95
28	Annonaceae	*Polyalthia suberosa*	Bara chali, Kukuriam, Murmuri	Not known	LC	M. Gias Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	100
29	Annonaceae	*Sageraea listeri*	Dhaman	Not known	EN	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	87
30	Annonaceae	*Trivalvaria argentea*	Not known	Not known	DD	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	105
31	Annonaceae	*Trivalvaria costata* (Syn. *Trivalvaria dubia*)	Not known	Not known	DD	Syedul Alam	M. Atiqur Rahman	106
32	Annonaceae	*Uvaria cordata*	Bagh-runga, Gagh-ranga	Not known	EN	Pradip Kumar Dev	M. Atiqur Rahman	88
33	Annonaceae	*Uvaria ferruginea*	Benkhejur	Not known	EN	Syedul Alam	M. Atiqur Rahman	89
34	Annonaceae	*Uvaria hirsuta*	Banor Kola	Not known	DD	Syedul Alam	M. Atiqur Rahman	107
35	Annonaceae	*Uvaria lurida* (Syn. *Uva concava*)	Not known	Not known	DD	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	108
36	Araceae	*Aglaonema hookerianum*	Horina Sak	Not known	LC	Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	155
37	Araceae	*Colocasia hassanii*	Tila Kochu	Bitter Taro	VU	M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	154
38	Arecaceae	*Calamus erectus*	Kadam Bet, Sitar Supari	Viagra plant	VU	Kazi Shakhawath Hossain and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	210
39	Arecaceae	*Calamus latifolius*	Korak Bet	Not known	VU	Kazi Shakhawath Hossain and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	211
40	Arecaceae	*Calamus longisetus*	Udum Bet	Not known	VU	Md. Aman Ullah	M. Oliur Rahman	212
41	Arecaceae	*Calamus melanochaetes* (Syn. *Daemonorops jenkinsiana*)	Golla, Golak, Gollah, Goara	Devil rattan, Major Jenkin's Rattan Palm	VU	Md. Golam Kibria	M. Oliur Rahman	213
42	Arecaceae	*Calamus tenuis*	Bet, Jali Bet, Sachi Bet	Rattan	LC	Kazi Shakhawath Hossain and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	218
43	Arecaceae	*Calamus viminalis*	Bet, Baro Bet, Kher Khiza Bet	Osier-like Rattan Palm, Bitter Rattan Palm	LC	Md. Aman Ullah	M. Oliur Rahman	219

SN	Family	Species	Local name	English name	Red List Category	Assessor	Lead Assessor	Page
44	Arecaceae	*Caryota mitis*	Ban Supari	Tufted Fishtail Palm, Clustered Fishtail Palm, Burmese Fishtail Palm	VU	Md. Golam Kibria	M. Oliur Rahman	214
45	Arecaceae	*Caryota urens*	Ban Khejur, Ban Supari, Chau, Chau Gota, Chau Supari, Chaur, Golsagu, Golmar	Fishtail Palm, Toddy Palm, Jaggary Palm, Wine Palm	LC	Md. Golam Kibria	M. Oliur Rahman	220
46	Arecaceae	*Corypha taliera*	Tali Palm	Tali Palm	EW	M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	208
47	Arecaceae	*Corypha utan* (Syn. *Corypha elata*)	Bajur batul, Batul	Gebang Palm, Cabbage Palm	DD	Md. Golam Kibria	M. Oliur Rahman	223
48	Arecaceae	*Licuala peltata*	Kurud, Chatapat, Kurujpat, Mathal Palm	Elegant Licuala, Peltate-leaved Licuala	VU	Md. Golam Kibria	M. Oliur Rahman	215
49	Arecaceae	*Licuala spinosa*	Mathal Palm	Mangrove fan Palm	VU	Md. Golam Kibria	M. Oliur Rahman	216
50	Arecaceae	*Nypa fruticans*	Golpata	Mangrove Palm, Nipa, Nipa Palm	LC	Md. Aman Ullah	M. Oliur Rahman	221
51	Arecaceae	*Phoenix acaulis*	Ban khejur, Khudi khejur, Khajur	Stemless date palm, Dwarf date palm	CR	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	209
52	Arecaceae	*Phoenix paludosa*	Hintal, Hital, Hantal, Hetal	Mangrove Date Palm	LC	Md. Golam Kibria	M. Oliur Rahman	222
53	Arecaceae	*Pinanga gracilis*	Ram Supari	Himalayan Pinanga Palm, Golden Palm	VU	Md. Golam Kibria	M. Oliur Rahman	217
54	Aristolochiaceae	*Aristolochia acuminata* (Syn. *Aristolochia tagala*)	Ishwarer Mul, Esong Ching	Indian Birthwort	LC	Sheikh Sunzid Ahmed	M. Oliur Rahman	59
55	Asparagaceae	*Asparagus racemosus*	Shatamuli, Satmuli, Shaktichara (Chakma)	Asparagus	LC	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	207
56	Begoniaceae	*Begonia annulata* (Syn. *Begonia barbata*)	Not known	Not known	VU	Pradip Kumar Dev	M. Atiqur Rahman	436
57	Begoniaceae	*Begonia roxburghii*	Not known	Not known	LC	Pradip Kumar Dev	M. Atiqur Rahman	438
58	Begoniaceae	*Begonia silhetensis*	Silhety kanchan	Not known	VU	Pradip Kumar Dev	M. Atiqur Rahman	437
59	Calophyllaceae	*Calophyllum inophyllum*	Kath Champa, Sultan Champa	Alexandrian Laurel, Borneo Mahogany	LC	Kazi Mohammad Mesbaul Alam	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	484
60	Calophyllaceae	*Garcinia xanthochymus*	Tamal, Jharamb, Dephal, Dem-gola	Mysore Gamboge	LC	Kazi Mohammad Mesbaul Alam	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	485
61	Calophyllaceae	*Mammea suriga*	Nagesar, Punnagach, Suringi	Not known	DD	Kazi Mohammad Mesbaul Alam	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	487

SN	Family	Species	Local name	English name	Red List Category	Assessor	Lead Assessor	Page
62	Calophyllaceae	*Mesua ferrea*	Nageshwar, Nagchampa	Ceylon ironwood, Nagas tree, Indian Rose Chestnut	LC	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	486
63	Cannabaceae	*Aphananthe cuspidata*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	349
64	Cannabaceae	*Celtis tetrandra*	Ahpna pata	Not known	EN	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	346
65	Cannabaceae	*Celtis timorensis*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	350
66	Cannabaceae	*Trema orientale*	Jiban, Jinal, Chikan, Banjiga	Indian Nettle Tree, Charcoal Tree	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	348
67	Cannabaceae	*Trema tomentosa*	Jiban, Jinal	Peach-leaf -poisonbush	VU	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	347
68	Cannabaceae	*Ulmus lanceifolia*	Thale	Not known	DD	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	351
69	Casuarinaceae	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	Jhau, Bilati jhau, Hari	Australian Pine, Ironwood, Beef wood	LC	Naimur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	434
70	Celastraceae	*Cassine glauca*	Butapata	Ceylon Teak	DD	Md. Akhter Hossain	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	447
71	Celastraceae	*Euonymus attenuatus*	Not known	Not known	VU	Md. Akhter Hossain	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	442
72	Celastraceae	*Euonymus bullatus*	Not known	Not known	DD	Md. Akhter Hossain	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	448
73	Celastraceae	*Euonymus glaber*	Not known	Not known	VU	Md. Akhter Hossain	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	443
74	Celastraceae	*Euonymus indicus*	Java-nima	Indian Spindle Tree	DD	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	449
75	Celastraceae	*Euonymus lucidus* (Syn. *Euonymus pendulus*)	Jhula-nima	Not known	DD	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	450
76	Celastraceae	*Euonymus theifolius*	Kalo Sitki, Vita Salpoti	Not known	DD	Maksuda Khatun and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	451
77	Celastraceae	*Lophopetalum wightianum*	Rakton, Ratan, Sutrong, Seradong	Not known	VU	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	444
78	Celastraceae	*Maytenus hookeri*	Not known	Not known	EN	Nahid Sultana and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	439
79	Celastraceae	*Microtropis discolor*	Ropicola	Not known	VU	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	445
80	Celastraceae	*Salacia chinensis*	Modhu-phal, Chotoboroi	Not known	LC	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	446

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81	Celastraceae	*Salacia fruticosa*	Not known	Not known	EN	Maksuda Khatun and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	440
82	Celastraceae	*Siphonodon celastrineus*	Not known	Not known	EN	Kazi Mohammad Mesbaul Alam	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	441
83	Centroplacaceae	*Bhesa robusta*	Bon Agar, Chapkoi, Dausa, Shal Kachra, Madhu-phal, Ujja gach	Not known	VU	Md. Akhter Hossain	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	494
84	Clusiaceae	*Calophyllum polyanthum*	Kamdeb, Chandua, Kiroli, Toilo	Poonspar Tree, Sirpoon Tree	NT	G.N. Tanjina Hasnat	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	478
85	Clusiaceae	*Garcinia anomala*	Thechu	Not known	DD	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	481
86	Clusiaceae	*Garcinia celebica*	Moiggyakao	Seashore Mangosteen, Beruas, Indian Berry	DD	G.N. Tanjina Hasnat	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	482
87	Clusiaceae	*Garcinia cowa*	Kau, Kao-gola, Cowa, Kao, Kawa	Cowa Fruit, Brindal Berry, Cowa Moangosteen	LC	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	480
88	Clusiaceae	*Garcinia gummi-gutta*	Not known	Malabar Tamarind	DD	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	483
89	Clusiaceae	*Garcinia lanceifolia*	Thisura, Thisuru, Cow	Not known	NT	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	479
90	Clusiaceae	*Garcinia morella*	Gutta- gam, Tamal	The Indian Gamboge Tree	EN	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	474
91	Clusiaceae	*Garcinia pedunculata*	Tikul, Tikur, Taikar	Mangosteen	EN	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	475
92	Clusiaceae	*Garcinia sopsopia*	Bubikao, Tirsu (Garo)	Not known	VU	Kazi Mohammad Mesbaul Alam	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	476
93	Clusiaceae	*Mesua floribunda*	Banspatti, Bolong, Kasu Korol, Karu Koral	Not known	VU	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	477
94	Cyatheaceae	*Gymnosphaera gigantea*	Gach Dhekia	Tree fern	EN	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	51
95	Cyatheaceae	*Sphaeropteris brunoniana*	Gach Dhekia	Tree fern	EN	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	52
96	Cycadaceae	*Cycas pectinata*	Cycas, Moiraj (in Sheerpur), Jam Sottor (in Shitkunda) Saicas; Moniraj-phul gach (Chak.), Midaya safai, Mruang-bra saphen (Mar.); Bardhoman gach (Tangch.)	Nepal Cycas	EN	Gazi Mosharof Hossain	Saleh Ahammad Khan	53

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97	Dichapetalaceae	*Dichapetalum gelonioides*	Moakura, Jadachuya	Not known	VU	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	497
98	Dilleniaceae	*Dillenia indica*	Chalta, Chalita, Ulugach, Dabrushi (Chakma), Kra Aning (Marma), Jhaipola (Tipra), Thabru, Dabru (Mogh)	Elephant apple	LC	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	241
99	Dilleniaceae	*Dillenia pentagyna*	Ajugi, Ajuli, Akush, Argoza, Akshi, Banchalta, Hargoza Karkota, and Hara (Chakma)	Dog Teak tree, Dillenia, Karmal	NT	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	239
100	Dilleniaceae	*Dillenia scabrella*	Hargoza, Akuchi, Akachi, Akashi, Hargera, Hill-ekushi (Beng.) (Sylhet), Agatchi-badura (Garo),	Not known	NT	Md. Abdul Halim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	240
101	Dilleniaceae	*Tetracera sarmentosa*	Chaila lata, Lata Chalita	Not known	VU	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	238
102	Elaeagnaceae	*Elaeagnus latifolia*	Amjam, Bon-jara, Guara, Loha boroi, Mirica, Tenga	Basterd oleaster	VU	Md. Akhter Hossain	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	337
103	Elaeocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus acuminatus*	Mina pat	Not known	DD	Md. Akhter Hossain	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	458
104	Elaeocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus angustifolius*	Rudraksha, Ludri, Dubichi (Chakma)	Bead Tree, Indian Oil-fruit	DD	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	459
105	Elaeocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus floribundus*	Jalpai, Belphoi	Indian Olive, Rugged-oil Fruit	LC	G.N. Tanjina Hasnat	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	456
106	Elaeocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus lanceaefolius*	Not known	Not known	DD	G.N. Tanjina Hasnat	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	460
107	Elaeocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus petiolatus*	Petipai	Broad-leaved Oil Fruit	VU	G.N. Tanjina Hasnat	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	452
108	Elaeocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus prunifolius*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	461
109	Elaeocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus rugosus*	Belfoi, Bolfoi, Belphoi, Garali	Not known	VU	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	453
110	Elaeocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus serratus*	Not known	Sri Lankan Olive, Ceylon Olive	VU	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	454
111	Elaeocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus tectorius*	Jalpai, Chekio	Olive	LC	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	457
112	Elaeocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus varunua*	Jalpai, Belphoi	Not known	NT	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	455
113	Euphorbiaceae	*Alchornea mollis*	Sayajoni	Not known	DD	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	538
114	Euphorbiaceae	*Alchornea tiliifolia*	Alkotil	Not known	EN	M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	512
115	Euphorbiaceae	*Balakata baccata* (Syn. *Sapium baccatum*)	Billa, Boloch, Bolos, Chhotomel, Kalabel, Kalagota, Koilan	Not known	NT	Mohammad Nazim Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	522

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116	Euphorbiaceae	*Claoxylon khasianum*	Not known	Not known	VU	Kazi Mohammad Mesbaul Alam	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	514
117	Euphorbiaceae	*Cleidiocarpon laurinum*	Not known	Not known	EN	Mohammad Nazim Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	513
118	Euphorbiaceae	*Cleidion javanicum*	Javanicapu	Not known	VU	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	515
119	Euphorbiaceae	*Cnesmone javanica*	Pahari Bichuti, Chott, Bangal Satta, Chagal Satta	Not known	LC	Maksuda Khatun and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	523
120	Euphorbiaceae	*Croton aromaticus*	Gandha Croton	Scented Croton	DD	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	539
121	Euphorbiaceae	*Croton caudatus*	Nan Bhantui, Sabarjala, Nan Bhantur, Nan Bhouter, Gograil, Supare	Climbing Croton.	LC	Momtaz Begum and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	524
122	Euphorbiaceae	*Croton chlorocalyx*	Lorok maricha, Nuni	Chlorocroton	DD	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	540
123	Euphorbiaceae	*Croton joufra*	Joufra, Ganga Maricha	Not known	VU	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	516
124	Euphorbiaceae	*Croton lissophyllus*	Keri Maricha	Not known	DD	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	541
125	Euphorbiaceae	*Croton persimilis* (Syn. *Croton roxburghii)*	Baragach, Baragachi, Chuka, Ada Gach, Putri	Not known	VU	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	517
126	Euphorbiaceae	*Croton tiglium*	Jamalguta, Jaipal, Jaiphal	Purging croton, Croton oil plant	LC	M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	525
127	Euphorbiaceae	*Endospermu chinense*	Chinese Paroma	Not known	VU	Mohammad Nazim Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	518
128	Euphorbiaceae	*Excoecaria agallocha*	Gewa , Goma, Gengwa, Geneo, Geo-gheria, Genwo	Blinding tree, River Poison, Blind Your Eye, Milky Mangrove	LC	Mohammad Nazim Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	526
129	Euphorbiaceae	*Excoecaria oppositifolia*	Chhoto gewa	Not known	DD	Mohammad Nazim Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	542
130	Euphorbiaceae	*Falconeria insigne* (Syn. *Sapium insigne*)	Belua, Goma, Latmel, Marulia, Pahari Gew	Not known	VU	Mohammad Nazim Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	519
131	Euphorbiaceae	*Homonoia riparia*	Jamynerei (Khasia)	Not known	VU	Mohammad Nazim Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	520
132	Euphorbiaceae	*Macaranga denticulata*	Bura, Burakochi, Jagra, Jhakura	Not known	LC	Mohammad Nazim Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	527
133	Euphorbiaceae	*Macaranga indica*	Not known	Not known	LC	Mohammad Nazim Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	528
134	Euphorbiaceae	*Macaranga peltata*	Not known	Not known	LC	Mohammad Nazim Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	529
135	Euphorbiaceae	*Mallotus nudiflorus* (Syn. *Trewia nudiflora*)	Latim, Pitali, Lattu, Medda, Bhatam, Bhetul, Meragota, Pithapura	Pitalu, Laddu	LC	Mohammed Salauddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	530
136	Euphorbiaceae	*Mallotus philippensis*	Kamala Kishur, Pung-tung, Kamela, Punnag (Chakma); Rohini (Chakma), Salakjara (Chakma), Nikhrow (Marma), Mounoajaya (Tanchangya)	Monkey Face Tree, Kamela Tree, Red Berry	LC	Mohammad Nazim Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	531

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137	Euphorbiaceae	*Mallotus repandus*	Gunti, Jhante	Not known	LC	Mohammad Nazim Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	532
138	Euphorbiaceae	*Mallotus roxburghianus*	Chhotabura, Guli, Nimputeli	Not known	LC	Mohammad Nazim Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	533
139	Euphorbiaceae	*Mallotus tetracoccus*	Kumaribura, Moinbura, Madri, Dabdub	Not known	LC	Mohammad Nazim Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	534
140	Euphorbiaceae	*Ostodes paniculata*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mohammed Salauddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	543
141	Euphorbiaceae	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Amloki, Amla, Ambolati, Amloti (Chakma)	Emblic Myrobalan, Indian Gooseberry	LC	Mohammed Salauddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	535
142	Euphorbiaceae	*Sapium eugeniaefolium*	Not known	Not known	DD	Pradip Kumar Dev	M. Atiqur Rahman	544
143	Euphorbiaceae	*Sapium sebiferum*	Momchina	Chinese Tallow Tree	VU	Pradip Kumar Dev	M. Atiqur Rahman	521
144	Euphorbiaceae	*Shirakiopsis indica* (Syn. *Sapium indicum*)	Hurnabatul, Harua, Baramel, Batley, Batul, Hura, Hurmui, Ormai	Mock-willow	LC	Mohammad Nazim Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	536
145	Euphorbiaceae	*Sumbaviopsis albicans*	Shet Garjan	Not known	DD	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	545
146	Euphorbiaceae	*Suregada lanceolata*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	546
147	Euphorbiaceae	*Suregada multiflora*	Ban-naranga, Ban-naringa, Maricha, Samloksree	Not known	LC	Pradip Kumar Dev	M. Atiqur Rahman	537
148	Fabaceae	*Abrus precatorius*	Kunch, Ratti, Kaich	Bead vine, Indian Liquorice, Rosary Pea	LC	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	285
149	Fabaceae	*Acacia catechu*	Khair, Khair Babul, Kala Coi	Black cutch, Catechu, Cutch tree	LC	Md. Akhter Hossain	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	286
150	Fabaceae	*Acacia nilotica* subsp. *indica*	Babla, Kikra	Blac Babool, Babul Tree, Indian Gum Arabica	LC	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	287
151	Fabaceae	*Acacia tomentosa*	Maranthi, Anjar, Salsaibabla	Not known	EN	Md. Akhter Hossain	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	250
152	Fabaceae	*Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*	Pink Cedar, Red Cedar	Mandania	DD	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	320
153	Fabaceae	*Aganope heptaphylla*	Pan nata	Not known	VU	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	266
154	Fabaceae	*Albizia amara*	Not known	Oil cake tree, Bitter Albizia	DD	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	321
155	Fabaceae	*Albizia chinensis*	Chakua koroi, Tetuyakoroi, Tarli	Chinese Albizia, Silk tree	LC	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	288
156	Fabaceae	*Albizia lebbeck*	Kalakoroi, Kalikoroi, Siris	Rain tree, Siris tree, Black siris	LC	Kazi Mohammad Mesbaul Alam	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	289
157	Fabaceae	*Albizia lucidor*	Sil-koroi, Motor-koroi, Chaki, Ashin, Mocha	Not known	LC	Kazi Mohammad Mesbaul Alam	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	290
158	Fabaceae	*Albizia odoratissima*	Chikunda, Kalo Koroi, Tetuya Koroi, Kakur Siris, Kalo Siris, Kaukha Koroi	Fragrant Black Siris, Ceylon Rosewood	LC	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	291

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159	Fabaceae	*Albizia procera*	Koroi, Sada Koroi, Sil Koroi	White Siris	LC	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	292
160	Fabaceae	*Alysicarpus ovalifolius*	Aliva, Eprang (Chakma)	Alyce Clover	EN	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	251
161	Fabaceae	*Alysicarpus rugosus*	Alisigo	Not known	VU	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	267
162	Fabaceae	*Archidendron clypearia* (Syn. *Pithecellobium angulatum*)	Jigra, Kuramara	Greater Grasshopper Tree (Aman)	LC	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	293
163	Fabaceae	*Archidendron jiringa*	Kura Jiri	Jering	EX	Md. Aman Ullah and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	249
164	Fabaceae	*Bauhinia acuminata*	Shada kanchon, Kanchan, Kanchan-Kadam	White Bauhinia, Mountain Erony	LC	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	294
165	Fabaceae	*Bauhinia purpurea*	Devakanchan, Koiarl, Karalli, Kadwari, Gandi, Kanchan, Raktakanchan	Purple Bauhinia, Tree Bean	LC	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	295
166	Fabaceae	*Bauhinia racemosa*	Banarj, Banraji, Jhinjera, Kanchal, Kosundra, Kanchan	Not known	EN	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	252
167	Fabaceae	*Bauhinia retusa*	Kural, Kairal	Not known	DD	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	322
168	Fabaceae	*Bauhinia scandens*	Nagpat, Gendi-lata	The Snake Climber	LC	Syedul Alam	M. Atiqur Rahman	296
169	Fabaceae	*Bauhinia tomentosa*	Banchapa, Holde Kanchan, Shorna Kanchan	Bell Bauhinia, Yellow Bauhinia	EN	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	253
170	Fabaceae	*Bauhinia variegata*	Rakta Kanchon, Lalkanchan, Vaga-kanchan	Came's Foot, Mountain Evony, Variegated bauhinia	VU	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	268
171	Fabaceae	*Bauhinia wallichii*	Ganda Gilla, Makhori Ghila (bangle), Krongkhik (Marma)	Not known	EN	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	254
172	Fabaceae	*Brachypterum scandens* (Syn. *Derris scandens*)	mkurchi, Kali lata, Kamiria lata, Kali-lata	Hog Creeper	LC	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	297
173	Fabaceae	*Butea monosperma*	Palash, Kingshuk, Dhak, Dhak briksha, Kinaka, Todium (Rakh), Jadob (Hajong), Toang tua par (Lusai)	Bengle Kino Tree, Flame of the forest, Parrot tree	LC	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	298
174	Fabaceae	*Caesalpinia bonduc*	Nata, Jhagragota, Lalkanta	The Fever Nut, Physic Nut	LC	Syedul Alam	M. Atiqur Rahman	299
175	Fabaceae	*Caesalpinia coriaria*	Not known	The Divi-divi, American Sumach	VU	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	269
176	Fabaceae	*Caesalpinia crista*	Nata, Let-Kanta	Not known	VU	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	270
177	Fabaceae	*Caesalpinia cucullata* (Syn. *Mezoneuron cucullatum*)	Bogaserra-Kanta, Kuchai-lot	Not known	LC	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	300

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178	Fabaceae	*Caesalpinia decapetala*	Kander, Relan	Mysore Thorn	NT	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	282
179	Fabaceae	*Caesalpinia sappan*	Bukkum (Bangla), Teri (Santal)	Bakam wood, Brazil wood, Buckum, Redwood	EN	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	255
180	Fabaceae	*Caesalpinia tortuosa*	Not known	Not known	DD	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	323
181	Fabaceae	*Calliandra umbrosa*	Choto Betmara, Choto Bormala	Not known	NT	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	283
182	Fabaceae	*Cassaia javanica* (Syn. *Cassia nodosa*)	Ban sonalu, Bander-lotya, Lofatha, Bander-lati, Lal- sonalu, Sonaru	Pink cassia, Pink-mohur	LC	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	302
183	Fabaceae	*Cassia fistula*	Sonalu, Bandar lathi	Indian Laburnum, Golden Shower	LC	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	301
184	Fabaceae	*Cassia grandis*	Brazilian Sonalu, Pingal Sonalu	Not known	DD	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	324
185	Fabaceae	*Crotalaria pallida*	Ban atashi, Ghantakarna, Janglisan	Moreton Island Rattlepod, Smooth Rattlepod	LC	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	303
186	Fabaceae	*Cynometra iripa*	Karenga, Shinger, Shingra	Cynometra	EN	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	256
187	Fabaceae	*Cynometra ramiflora*	Sinra, Singra, Seeri, Shigar, Shinguri	Cynometra	LC	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	304
188	Fabaceae	*Dalbergia assamica*	Sitshal, Sweta Sal, Sada Sal	Not known	DD	Ahmed Saqee	M. Oliur Rahman	325
189	Fabaceae	*Dalbergia candenatensis*	Chanda-lata, Chand lata	Not known	LC	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	305
190	Fabaceae	*Dalbergia confertiflora*	Toloar Sheem	Wild Sword Bean	EN	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	257
191	Fabaceae	*Dalbergia horrida*	Anantakanta, Chulia-kanta	Not known	LC	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	284
192	Fabaceae	*Dalbergia ovata*	Ketukini, Madama	Climbing Flat Bean	EN	Ahmed Saqee	M. Oliur Rahman	258
193	Fabaceae	*Dalbergia reniformis*	Koroch, Kures	Not known	VU	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	271
194	Fabaceae	*Dalbergia rimosa*	Kawa Gurum, Gojai Lata	Not known	VU	Ahmed Saqee	M. Oliur Rahman	272
195	Fabaceae	*Dalbergia sericea*	Rebinea	Silky Dalbergia	EN	Ahmed Saqee	M. Oliur Rahman	259
196	Fabaceae	*Dalbergia stipulacea*	Dadbar, Dadbari	Rosewood, East Himalayan Dalbergia	LC	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	306
197	Fabaceae	*Dalbergia velutina*	Sabanphul	Not known	VU	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	273
198	Fabaceae	*Dalhousiea bracteata*	Gupuri	Not known	EN	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	260
199	Fabaceae	*Dendrolobium triangulare*	Bir Jarwar	Triangular Horse Bush	VU	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	274
200	Fabaceae	*Derris trifoliata*	Felia lota, Gila lata, Goalia lata	Common Derris, Three-leaf derris	LC	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	307
201	Fabaceae	*Entada phaseoloides*	Gila, Gila lata	Box Bean, St. Thomas' Bean	VU	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	275

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202	Fabaceae	*Entada rheedei*	Gila, Gilagach, Pangra	Sea Bean, Matchbox Bean, Lady Nut, Sword Bean West Indian Filbert, Giant Rattle	LC	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	308
203	Fabaceae	*Erythrina fusca*	Kanta Mandar, Panya Mandar, Jadab, Hari Kakra Patiya Mandar	Erythrina, Cape Kaffirboom	LC	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	309
204	Fabaceae	*Erythrina stricta*	Mandar, Teliamandar	Coral tree	LC	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	310
205	Fabaceae	*Erythrina suberosa*	Madar, Mandar	Corky Coral Tree	EN	Ahmed Saqee	M. Oliur Rahman	261
206	Fabaceae	*Erythrina variegata*	Bichitra mandar, Bol-mandal, Mandar	Easter Flower, Indian coral tree	LC	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	311
207	Fabaceae	*Flemingia macrophylla*	Bara Salpan	Not known	LC	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	312
208	Fabaceae	*Flemingia stricta*	Charchara	Erect Flemingia	LC	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	313
209	Fabaceae	*Indigofera zollingeriana*	Ban nil, Ban neel, Gerina nil	Zollinger's indigo, Lanyu indigo	VU	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	276
210	Fabaceae	*Intsia bijuga* var. *bijuga*	Bhaela, Bharal, Boila, Hinga	Not known	EN	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	262
211	Fabaceae	*Intsia bijuga* var. *retusa*	Hinga, Mondal	Not known	EN	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	263
212	Fabaceae	*Maniltoa polyandra*	Ping, Pang	Not known	EN	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	264
213	Fabaceae	*Millettia piscidia*	Mohal, Mohal Malati	Not known	DD	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	326
214	Fabaceae	*Millettia pulchra*	Phulka Milati	Not known	DD	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	327
215	Fabaceae	*Mucuna bracteata*	Wakmi	Not known	VU	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	277
216	Fabaceae	*Mucuna monosperma*	Soas Guri	Negro Bean	VU	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	278
217	Fabaceae	*Neustanthus phaseoloides* (Syn. *Pueraria phaseoloides*)	Kata mugi kunch, Mugi kunch, Shimia	Tropical Kudzu	LC	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	314
218	Fabaceae	*Ormosia robusta*	Ormosia, Gora Choka Sim	Robust Bead Tree, Horse Eyed Bean	VU	Ahmed Saqee	M. Oliur Rahman	279
219	Fabaceae	*Parkia timoriana*	Sapota, Kuki Tetoi, Kuki Tentul	Tree Bean	VU	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	280
220	Fabaceae	*Parkinsonia aculeata*	Belatibabla, Belati Kikar, Nabina	Jarusalem thorn	DD	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	328
221	Fabaceae	*Piliostigma malabaricum* (Syn. *Bauhinia malabarica*)	Karmi, Amli, Amlosa, Ban-kanchan, Nanki, Jhanki	Malabar bauhinia	VU	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	281
222	Fabaceae	*Pongamia pinnata*	Karanja, Karach, Kaamz	Indian Beach, Mullikulam Tree, Pongam, Pongam Oil Tree	LC	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	315

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223	Fabaceae	*Pterocarpus marsupium*	Brijmal, Bira Sal, Pitsal	Gum Kino, Indian Kino Tree	DD	Shukla Rani Basak	Saleh Ahammad Khan	329
224	Fabaceae	*Saraca asoca*	Ashok (Bangla), Pillangmoma, Pingal (Chakma), Parjok (Marma)	Ashoka Tree	LC	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	316
225	Fabaceae	*Saraca indica*	Ashok, Ashoka	Ashoka Tree, Yellow Saraca	LC	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	317
226	Fabaceae	*Senna timorensis*	Not known	Limestone cassia	EN	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	265
227	Fabaceae	*Spatholobus parviflorus*	Goalia lata, Sal lata, Pan lata, Polashya lata	Palas climber	LC	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	318
228	Fabaceae	*Uraria crinita*	Bilai lengur, Diangleja	Not known	LC	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	319
229	Fagaceae	*Castanopsis armata*	Ban Sooa Batna, Kanta Batna, Kanta Lal Batna, Dien-siar (Khasia)	Not known	VU	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	416
230	Fagaceae	*Castanopsis castanicarpa*	Huria Batna, Lumba-Kanta-Batna	Not known	VU	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	417
231	Fagaceae	*Castanopsis indica*	Sada Batna, Batna, Silbatna	Indian Chest Nut	LC	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	425
232	Fagaceae	*Castanopsis lancifolia*	Jatbatna, Singra, Shakma, Katalal batna	Not known	VU	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	418
233	Fagaceae	*Castanopsis purpurella*	Bara Katu, Kata-Shingra	Red Chinkapin, Chinese Evergreen Chinkapin	DD	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	428
234	Fagaceae	*Castanopsis tribuloides*	Batna, Sil- batna	Not known	LC	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	426
235	Fagaceae	*Lithocarpus acuminatus*	Dholi Batna, Kala Batna	Indian Batna	NT	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	423
236	Fagaceae	*Lithocarpus elegans*	Booro-batna, Goorja-batna, Klai-batna	Not known	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	427
237	Fagaceae	*Lithocarpus fenestratus*	Kala-chukma	Not known	VU	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	419
238	Fagaceae	*Lithocarpus lappaceus*	Ooloo-chukma	Not known	EN	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	413
239	Fagaceae	*Lithocarpus pachyphyllus*	Gurja Batna, Kanta Singra	Thick Leaved Oak	VU	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	420
240	Fagaceae	*Lithocarpus polystachyus*	Batna, Dholi-batna, Rai-batna	Not known	VU	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	421
241	Fagaceae	*Lithocarpus thomsonii*	Dholi-batna, Rai Batna, Bansua Batna	Not known	DD	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	429
242	Fagaceae	*Lithocarpus obscurus*	Bara Batna	Not known	VU	Md. Alamgir	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	422
243	Fagaceae	*Quercus gomeziana*	Dhoila Batna, Goorja Batna	Not known	NT	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	424

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244	Fagaceae	*Quercus mespilifolia*	Oak Batna	Oak Tree, Ring-cupped oaks	DD	Md. Helal Uddin Chowdhury	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	430
245	Fagaceae	*Quercus oxyodon* (Syn. *Cyclobalanopsis oxyodon*)	Batna	Ring-cupped oaks	EN	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	414
246	Fagaceae	Quercus semiserrata	Goorja-batna, Rai-batna, Sil-batna	Oak Tree	EN	Md. Alamgir	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	415
247	Flagellariaceae	*Flagellaria indica*	Banchanda, Harchara	Whip Vine	LC	Sheikh Sunzid Ahmed	M. Oliur Rahman	226
248	Gnetaceae	*Gnetum oblongum*	Pobang gota (Chakma)	Oblong-seeded Gnetum	VU	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	55
249	Hypericaceae	*Cratoxylum sumatranum* subsp. *neriifolium*	Beria, Nerikath, Saitpara	Not known	VU	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	488
250	Ixonanthaceae	*Ixonanthes khasiana*	Selbel (Garo)	Not known	DD	Pradip Kumar Dev	M. Atiqur Rahman	547
251	Juglandaceae	*Engelhardia roxburghiana*	Jhumka Bhadi, Lal Banak, Lewa, Rudek (Garo)	Golden Malay Beam	VU	Shukla Rani Basak	Saleh Ahammad Khan	432
252	Juglandaceae	*Engelhardia spicata*	Barna bhadi, Kajkera, Daad, Dhala rata, Chorkata lej, Jhumka bhadi, jalla Bolas, Bolash, Bolsne, Kichrobhadi, Kaimula, Kajke-ra bhadi, Kaichra-bhadi, Kaimula (Sylh.), Lohabhadi, Lal banak; Sak-da-pro (Marma)	Golden Malay bean, Great Malay beam	LC	Shukla Rani Basak	Saleh Ahammad Khan	433
253	Lauraceae	*Actinodaphne angustifolia*	Modanmosta, Tejmatan, Satpaita (Tripura), Shigroshik (Chakma), Sirong khiyoung (Marma)	Not known	LC	Maysha Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	131
254	Lauraceae	*Actinodaphne obovata*	Kolapata (Sylh.), Diend-lakrao, Kulapata, Madanmosto, Baro- Sigirasik, Sigirasik (Chak.)	Not known	VU	Maysha Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	117
255	Lauraceae	*Alseodaphne petiolaris*	Alasittopet, Jangli badam	Not known	EN	Maysha Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	109
256	Lauraceae	*Beilschmiedia assamica*	Naga-sutrong, Kawaladi Jam	Not known	VU	Saleh Ahammad Khan	Saleh Ahammad Khan	118
257	Lauraceae	*Beilschmiedia roxburghiana*	Serai-guti (Sylhet), Noga rox	Not known	VU	Maysha Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	119

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258	Lauraceae	*Beilschmiedia sikkimensis*	Not known	Not known	DD	Maysha Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	134
259	Lauraceae	*Belischmiedia lucidula*	Not known	Not known	DD	Maysha Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	135
260	Lauraceae	*Cinnamomum bejolghota*	Kinton, Ram Tej-pata, Bijolgota, Chegar-oi bang; Jatforoa, Kinton, Korphul, Kniroa, Krowai (M), Gackorphul (Chakma)	Not known	VU	Maysha Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	120
261	Lauraceae	*Cinnamomum dubium*	Not known	Not known	DD	Shaikh Bokhtear Uddin	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	136
262	Lauraceae	*Cinnamomum glanduliferum*	Shum tejbahu	Not known	DD	Maysha Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	137
263	Lauraceae	*Cinnamomum glaucescens*	Gam salu (Garo), Gandari, Gonroi, Gondrol, Gunori, Gundoroi, Kosturi, Tezbohul, Tez bohal	Cinnamon Berry	VU	Maysha Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	121
264	Lauraceae	*Cinnamomum iners*	Tez-bohu, Kosturi, Karuyea	Wild Cinnamon	VU	Maysha Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	122
265	Lauraceae	*Cryptocanya amygdalina*	Bhuiya Gach, Sutrong	Not known	NT	Maysha Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	127
266	Lauraceae	*Cryptocarya andamanica*	Andaman badam	Not known	EN	Maysha Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	110
267	Lauraceae	*Cryptocarya calderi*	Not known	Not known	EN	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	111
268	Lauraceae	*Dehaasia kurzii*	Baghranga, Modonmosto; Baro bakraj, Sikirasik (Chakma); Shibpesey (Marma)	Not known	NT	Saleh Ahammad Khan	Saleh Ahammad Khan	128
269	Lauraceae	*Dehaasia rangamattiensis*	Not known	Not known	DD	Saleh Ahammad Khan	Saleh Ahammad Khan	138
270	Lauraceae	*Endiandra firma*	Endiandra	Not known	DD	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	139
271	Lauraceae	*Lindera latifolia*	Shka, Shiori	Not known	DD	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	140
272	Lauraceae	*Lindera melastomacea*	Not known	Not known	DD	Shukla Rani Basak	Saleh Ahammad Khan	141
273	Lauraceae	*Lindera nacusua*	Not known	Not known	DD	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	142
274	Lauraceae	*Lindera reticulata*	Jala Shikori	Not known	DD	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	143
275	Lauraceae	*Litsea clarkei*	Khoi fota	Not known	DD	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	144
276	Lauraceae	*Litsea cubeba*	Not known	Litsea	DD	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	145
277	Lauraceae	*Litsea glutinosa*	Piputli, Kharajora, Pipul-jongi	Common tallow laurel, Indian laurel	LC	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	132
278	Lauraceae	*Litsea grandis*	Not known	Not known	EN	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	112
279	Lauraceae	*Litsea laeta*	Bon hoalu	Not known	EN	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	113
280	Lauraceae	*Litsea lancifolia*	Judijayalla (Chakma)	Lanceleaf Litsea	VU	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	123
281	Lauraceae	*Litsea ligustrina* (Syn. *Litsea deccanensis*)	Not known	Not known	DD	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	146

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282	Lauraceae	*Litsea monopetala*	Akoroma, Bara kukurchita	Common grey mango laurel	LC	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	133
283	Lauraceae	*Litsea nitida*	Not known	Not known	DD	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	147
284	Lauraceae	*Litsea panamonja*	Not known	Not known	VU	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	124
285	Lauraceae	*Litsea salicifolia*	Bara shiyalbuka, Pania mula, Digloti	Not known	NT	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	129
286	Lauraceae	*Litsea semecarpifolia*	Not known	Not known	DD	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	148
287	Lauraceae	*Litsea umbellata*	Not known	Not known	DD	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	149
288	Lauraceae	*Machilus declinata*	Pahari sarpagota	Not known	DD	Shaikh Bokhtear Uddin	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	150
289	Lauraceae	*Machilus gamblei*	Ishashak, Nala-amsi, Som, Sum	Not known	VU	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	125
290	Lauraceae	*Machilus glaucescens*	Villa shak, sigri shak	Not known	EN	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	114
291	Lauraceae	*Machilus odoratissima* (Syn. *odoratissima*)	Gandhomajil	Fragrant Bay Tree	DD	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	151
292	Lauraceae	*Neolitsea cassia* (Syn. *Cinnamomum cassia*)	Chaya Nayachita	Grey Bollywood	VU	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	126
293	Lauraceae	*Persea owdeni*	Jatisundi, Maricha Sundi, Tilsundi (Cachar, Sylhet)	Not known	DD	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	152
294	Lauraceae	*Phoebe attenuata*	Bon Sura, Bonsum	Not known	DD	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	153
295	Lauraceae	*Phoebe cathia* (Syn. *Phoebe paniculata*)	Changri, Tuang kahynn (Chakma)	Not known	EN	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	115
296	Lauraceae	*Phoebe lanceolata*	Changri, Chaongri, Dulia, Ban segun (Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts), Ungdru naingsa, Shonkori gach (Chakma), Modon mattan gach, Modon matto gach (Marma)	Not known	NT	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	130
297	Lauraceae	*Phoebe pallida*	Dulia, Menda	Orange berry, Rum berry	EN	Shukla Rani Basak	Saleh Ahammad Khan	116
298	Magnoliaceae	*Magnolia champaca* (Syn. *Michelia champaca*)	Champa, Champak, Sampar, Swarnachapa	Fragrant Champaca, Golden Champa, Golden champak	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	74
299	Magnoliaceae	*Magnolia griffithii*	Not known	Not known	EX	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	70
300	Magnoliaceae	*Magnolia hodgsonii*	Dieng-soh-pydem (Khasia), Taluma	Not known	VU	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	71

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301	Magnoliaceae	*Magnolia kingii* (Syn. *Michelia glabra*)	Not known	Not known	DD	Khandakar Kamrul Islam	M. Atiqur Rahman	75
302	Magnoliaceae	*Magnolia mannii* (Syn. *Michelia mannii*)	Not known	Not known	DD	Khandakar Kamrul Islam	M. Atiqur Rahman	76
303	Magnoliaceae	*Magnolia montana* (Syn. *Michelia montana*)	Pahari champa, Sundi champa	Not known	DD	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	77
304	Magnoliaceae	*Magnolia oblonga* (Syn. *Michelia oblonga*)	Sopa, Sundi	Not known	DD	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	78
305	Magnoliaceae	*Magnolia panduana* (Syn *Michelia panduana*)	Not known	Not known	DD	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	79
306	Magnoliaceae	*Magnolia pterocarpa*	Dulichampa, Duli-Chapa, Dulia Champa	Wild magnolia	VU	Pradip Kumar Dev	M. Atiqur Rahman	72
307	Magnoliaceae	*Magnolia baillonii* (Syn. *Michelia baillonii*)	Bol miring (Garo)	Not known	VU	Pradip Kumar Dev	M. Atiqur Rahman	73
308	Malpighiaceae	*Aspidopterys tomentosa*	Not known	Not known	DD	Md. Helal Uddin Chowdhury	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	495
309	Malpighiaceae	*Hiptage candicans*	Hiddula	Not known	DD	Nahid Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	496
310	Menispermaceae	*Tinospora sinensis*	Padma Gulancha, China Gulancha	Chinese Tinospora	LC	Sumona Afroz and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	230
311	Moraceae	*Artocarpus chama*	Chapalish, Chambal, Chambul, Cham, Kathalichum, Chama (Koch), Soh-chawn (Khasia)	Monkey Jack	LC	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	369
312	Moraceae	*Artocarpus lacucha*	Dewa, Dewphal, Dewa-cham, Bonkanthal	Monkey Jack	VU	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	353
313	Moraceae	*Ficus altissima*	Bat, Kathal Bat, Prab	Council Tree, False banyan Tree, Lofty Fig	VU	Md. Aman Ullah	M. Oliur Rahman	354
314	Moraceae	*Ficus ampelas*	Am bot	Not known	LC	Md. Akhter Hossain	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	370
315	Moraceae	*Ficus auriculata*	Baradumur, Sapai	Australian Fig, Roxburgh Fig, Elephant Ear Fig, Eve's Apron	NT	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	366
316	Moraceae	*Ficus benghalensis*	Bot, Jhuribot, Krishnobot	Banyan tree	LC	Md. Akhter Hossain	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	371
317	Moraceae	*Ficus benjamina*	Pakur, Jiri Bot, Kamrup, Swarnarani	Weeping Fig, Yellow Fig, Java Fig, Swam-fig	LC	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	372
318	Moraceae	*Ficus concinna*	Khanda Dumur	Not known	DD	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	385
319	Moraceae	*Ficus conglobata*	Bata Dumur	Not known	VU	Md. Aman Ullah	M. Oliur Rahman	355
320	Moraceae	*Ficus curtipes*	Ghama-dumur, Swet-bot	Not known	DD	Md. Akhter Hossain	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	386

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321	Moraceae	*Ficus cyrtophylla*	Not known	Not known	DD	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	387
322	Moraceae	*Ficus drupacea*	Badami-dumur	Brown-woolly Fig, Wild Banyan Tree	DD	Md. Akhter Hossain	Mohammad	388
323	Moraceae	*Ficus erecta*	Balla Dumur	Japanese Fig	VU	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	356
324	Moraceae	*Ficus fistulosa*	Fapa Dumur	Common Yellow Stem Fig	VU	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	357
325	Moraceae	*Ficus fulva*	Holde Dumur	Stinging Fig.	DD	Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	389
326	Moraceae	*Ficus gasparriniana*	Gasper Dumur	Not known	DD	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	390
327	Moraceae	*Ficus geniculata*	Baragular, Dana Bot	Dotted Fig	VU	Naimur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	358
328	Moraceae	*Ficus glaberrima*	Kakri	Strangling Fig	VU	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	359
329	Moraceae	*Ficus hederacea*	Dumur, Parkath	Climbing fig	NT	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	367
330	Moraceae	*Ficus heterophylla*	Lata Bot, Ghati Shaora, Bala Dumur	Not known	LC	Sumona Afroz and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	373
331	Moraceae	*Ficus heteropleura*	Valet Paraboha, Ludi sharbo (Chakma)	Not known	LC	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	374
332	Moraceae	*Ficus hirta*	Dangra, Khandadumur, Pakur, Khuskadumur	Not known	VU	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	362
333	Moraceae	*Ficus hirta* subsp. *roxburgii*	Khanda Dumur	Not known	DD	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	391
334	Moraceae	*Ficus hispida*	Kakdumur, Dumur, Dungri, Khoska dumur, Debeda Sara Gach (Chakma), Jeemuia (Marma)	Hairy Fig, Fig tree	LC	Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	375
335	Moraceae	*Ficus ischnopoda*	Py-dumur	Not known	VU	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	360
336	Moraceae	*Ficus laevis*	Luta-Doomoor	Not known	DD	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	392
337	Moraceae	*Ficus lamponga*	Dumur, Jir	Not known	LC	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	376
338	Moraceae	*Ficus maclellandii*	Not known	Narrow Leaf Fig	DD	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	393
339	Moraceae	*Ficus microcarpa*	Kamrup, Jir	Chinese Banyan, Laurel Fig	NT	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	368
340	Moraceae	*Ficus mollis*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	394
341	Moraceae	*Ficus nervosa*	Panidumur	Mountain Fig, Veined Fig	LC	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	377
342	Moraceae	*Ficus prostrata*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	395

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343	Moraceae	*Ficus racemosa*	Jaga Dumur, Jaya Dumur, Jaggya Dumur	Cluster Fig, Red River Fig	LC	Md. Aman Ullah	M. Oliur Rahman	378
344	Moraceae	*Ficus religiosa*	Bodhibrikkha, Bodhidrome, Asswath	Sacred Fig	LC	Md. Aman Ullah	M. Oliur Rahman	379
345	Moraceae	*Ficus rumphii*	Hijulia, Gaya Assawath, Nandi Brikh	Golden Rumph's Fig	LC	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	380
346	Moraceae	*Ficus sagittata*	Not known	Trailing Fig	VU	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	361
347	Moraceae	*Ficus sarmentosa*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	396
348	Moraceae	*Ficus semicordata*	Jaga Dumur, Sadimadi, Jaya Dumur	The Drooping Fig	LC	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	381
349	Moraceae	*Ficus sinuata*	Paraboha	Not known	VU	Sumona Afroz and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	363
350	Moraceae	*Ficus subincisa*	Panidumur	Not known	DD	Sumona Afroz and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	397
351	Moraceae	*Ficus subulata*	Not known	Not known	EN	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	352
352	Moraceae	*Ficus tinctoria* subsp. *gibbosa*	Not known	Humped Fig-tree	LC	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	382
353	Moraceae	*Ficus trichocarpa*	Lata Bot	Not known	DD	Sumona Afroz and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	398
354	Moraceae	*Ficus variegata*	Not known	Common Red Stem-fig	VU	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	364
355	Moraceae	*Ficus virens*	Pakur	White Fig	LC	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	383
356	Moraceae	*Ficus virgata*	Not known	Fig, Figwood	DD	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	399
357	Moraceae	*Maclura fruticosa*	Fruti Maclure	Not known	VU	M. Oliur Rahman and Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	365
358	Moraceae	*Morus macroura*	Not known	Himalayan Mulberry	DD	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	400
359	Moraceae	*Sorocea guilleminiana* (Syn. *Balanostreblus ilicifolius*)	Pahari Sheora, Kata Sheora	Not known	DD	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	401
360	Moraceae	*Streblus asper*	Dadmordon, Ashsewra, Matkila	Tooth-brush Plant	LC	M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	384
361	Moraceae	*Streblus ilicifolius*	Not known	Jungle Holly	DD	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	402
362	Myricaceae	*Myrica nagi*	Suphee, Kaiphal, Satsarila (Bengal)	Box myrtle	EX	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	431
363	Myristicaceae	*Horsfieldia amygdalina*	Holdu Barella	Not known	VU	M. Gias Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	61
364	Myristicaceae	*Horsfieldia glabra*	Harina gula	Not known	VU	Khandakar Kamrul Islam	M. Atiqur Rahman	62
365	Myristicaceae	*Horsfieldia kingii*	Not known	Not known	DD	Khandakar Kamrul Islam	M. Atiqur Rahman	67
366	Myristicaceae	*Knema angustifolia*	Mota-pasuti	Not known	NT	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	65

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367	Myristicaceae	*Knema attenuata*	Not known	Not known	DD	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	68
368	Myristicaceae	*Knema bengalensis*	Khude barala	Not known	EN	M. Atiqur Rahman	M. Atiqur Rahman	60
369	Myristicaceae	*Knema erratica*	Not known	Not known	VU	Shukla Rani Basak	Saleh Ahammad Khan	63
370	Myristicaceae	*Knema lenta* (Syn. *Myristica corticosa*)	Not known	Not known	DD	M. Gias Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	69
371	Myristicaceae	*Knema linifolia*	Am-barela, Am-beyla, Lau-barela, Ras-barela, Amboala	Not known	NT	M. Gias Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	66
372	Myristicaceae	*Knema tenuinervia*	Not known	Not known	VU	M. Gias Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	64
373	Ochnaceae	*Ochna integerrima*	Champabala	Yellow Mai flower, Vietnamese Mickey Mouse Plant	VU	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	472
374	Ochnaceae	*Ochna jabotapita* (Syn. *Ochana squarrosa*)	Kanak Champa, Loamor, Ote champa, Ramdhan Champa, Sheuri, Khimdabeng (Garo)	Golden Champak, Mickey Mouse Plant	NT	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	473
375	Orchidaceae	*Acampe ochracea*	Kampera	Yellow Acampa	LC	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	183
376	Orchidaceae	*Acampe praemorsa*	Kandori phol, Rashna, Nauban	Small Worty Acampe	LC	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	184
377	Orchidaceae	*Acampe praemorsa* var. *longepedunculata* (Syn. *Acampe rigida*)	Acamperigi, Boro acampe orchid	Not known	EN	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	159
378	Orchidaceae	*Aerides multiflora*	Haldio-algusi, Bahuphul	Multi-flowered Aeride	NT	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	180
379	Orchidaceae	*Aerides odorata*	Sukhful	Not known	LC	Mohammad Mamun Reza	M. Atiqur Rahman	185
380	Orchidaceae	*Apostasia nuda*	Syanude	Not known	VU	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	168
381	Orchidaceae	*Brachycorythis helferi*	Helfer orchid	Helfer's Brachycorythis	VU	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	169
382	Orchidaceae	*Bulbophyllum orientale*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	195
383	Orchidaceae	*Bulbophyllum clandestinum*	Not known	Not known	EN	Mohammad Mamun Reza	M. Atiqur Rahman	160
384	Orchidaceae	*Bulbophyllum lilacinum*	Bulbolia	Not known	NT	Md. Abdur Rahim	M. Atiqur Rahman	181
385	Orchidaceae	*Bulbophyllum oblongum* (Syn. *Trias oblonga*)	Lamba trias orchid, Trias orchid	Not known	CR	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	157
386	Orchidaceae	*Bulbophyllum roxburghii*	Bulborox	Not known	CR	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	158
387	Orchidaceae	*Bulbophyllum sterile* (Syn. *Bulbophyllum neilgherrense*)	Not known	Not known	DD	Md. Abdur Rahim	M. Atiqur Rahman	196

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388	Orchidaceae	*Cleisostoma filiforme*	Filiforma	Not known	DD	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	197
389	Orchidaceae	*Cleisostoma subulatum*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	198
390	Orchidaceae	*Cymbidium aloifolium*	Churi	Not known	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	186
391	Orchidaceae	*Dendrobium anceps*	Ansirum	Not known	VU	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	170
392	Orchidaceae	*Dendrobium aphyllum*	Fasia Mach (Chakma), Fasiariam	Not known	LC	Syedul Alam	M. Atiqur Rahman	187
393	Orchidaceae	*Dendrobium chrysotoxum*	Toxurium	Fried Egg Orchid	DD	M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	199
394	Orchidaceae	*Dendrobium crepidatum*	Datarum Dendrobium	Shoe-Lip	EN	Sheikh Sunzid Ahmed and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	161
395	Orchidaceae	*Dendrobium densiflorum*	Ghanaphulirum	Pineapple Orchid	DD	Sheikh Sunzid Ahmed and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	200
396	Orchidaceae	*Dendrobium farmeri*	Farmarium Dendrobium	Farmer's	EN	Sheikh Sunzid Ahmed	M. Oliur Rahman	162
397	Orchidaceae	*Dendrobium fimbriatum*	Not known	Not known	VU	Pradip Kumar Dev	M. Atiqur Rahman	171
398	Orchidaceae	*Dendrobium lindleyi*	Linrium Dendrobium	Lindley's	VU	Sheikh Sunzid Ahmed	M. Oliur Rahman	172
399	Orchidaceae	*Dendrobium macrostachyum*	Macrosium	Fringed Tree Orchid	EN	Sheikh Sunzid Ahmed	M. Oliur Rahman	163
400	Orchidaceae	*Luisia brachystachys*	Bara luci	Not known	LC	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	188
401	Orchidaceae	*Luisia tristis*	Lanka luci	Not known	LC	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	189
402	Orchidaceae	*Micropera obtusa*	Konepera orchid, Dismal orchids	The Obtuse Micropera	EN	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	164
403	Orchidaceae	*Micropera rostratum*	Thutipera orchid	Not known	VU	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	173
404	Orchidaceae	*Oberonia falconeri*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mohammad Nazim Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	201
405	Orchidaceae	*Oberonia gammiei*	Oberonia	Not known	VU	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	174
406	Orchidaceae	*Oberonia mucronata*	Nataroni orchid	Not known	VU	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	175
407	Orchidaceae	*Oberonia rufilabris*	Not known	Not known	EN	Md. Mahmudul Hasan	M. Atiqur Rahman	165
408	Orchidaceae	*Papilionanthe teres*	Projapoti orchid, Paphoteri orchid	Cylindrical vanda	LC	Khandakar Kamrul Islam	M. Atiqur Rahman	190
409	Orchidaceae	*Pelatantheria insectifera*	Pelafera orchid, Pilatan orchid	Not known	VU	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	176
410	Orchidaceae	*Peristylus constrictus*	Bhuinora (Tanchinga); Samuinda (Marma)	Not known	LC	Rafiqul Haider	M. Atiqur Rahman	191
411	Orchidaceae	*Peristylus goodyeroides*	Not known	Not known	VU	Rafiqul Haider	M. Atiqur Rahman	177

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412	Orchidaceae	*Phalaenopsis deliciosa*	Shukhmukho Orchid, Projapati Orchid	Butterfly Orchid	VU	Sheikh Sunzid Ahmed	M. Oliur Rahman	178
413	Orchidaceae	*Pomatocalpa decipiens*	Deshikalpa	Not known	EN	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	166
414	Orchidaceae	*Pomatocalpa undulatum*	Dulakalpa orchid	Not known	DD	Mohammad Mamun Reza	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	202
415	Orchidaceae	*Rhynchostylis retusa*	Rasna, Shial leza Orchid	Foxtail Orchid	LC	Sheikh Sunzid Ahmed and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	192
416	Orchidaceae	*Robiquetia succisa*	Suchrobik Orchid	Not known	DD	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	203
417	Orchidaceae	*Thrixspermum centipeda*	Tripada Orchid	Not known	VU	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	179
418	Orchidaceae	*Thrixspermum trichoglottis*	Tritti Orchid	Not known	EN	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	167
419	Orchidaceae	*Trichoglottis lorata*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mohammad Mamun Reza	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	204
420	Orchidaceae	*Trichoglottis ramosa* (Syn. *Staurochilus ramosus*)	Torochi Orchid	Not known	NT	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	182
421	Orchidaceae	*Vanda tessellata*	Rasna	Grey orchid	LC	Khandakar Kamrul Islam	M. Atiqur Rahman	193
422	Orchidaceae	*Vanilla havilandii*	Not known	Not known	DD	Rafiqul Haider	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	205
423	Orchidaceae	*Zeuxine strateumatica*	Swethuli, Swetguli	Not known	LC	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	194
424	Pandanaceae	*Benstonea foetida* (Syn. *Pandanus foetidus*)	Keya Kanta, Kaiki Kanta	Not known	LC	Md. Aman Ullah	M. Oliur Rahman	156
425	Peraceae	*Chaetocarpus castanocarpus*	Dhala Kakra, Castenea, Bul Kakra, Bul Kukru, Sumsumi, Athialla Gach, Atali, Arela,	Not known	LC	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	511
426	Phyllanthaceae	*Antidesma montanum* var. *salicinum*	Salishialbuka	Not known	VU	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	550
427	Phyllanthaceae	*Aporosa microstachya*	Singha Gasch	Maingay's Tree	EN	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	548
428	Phyllanthaceae	*Sauropus androgynus*	Mitha Patri, Mitha Patro	Sweet Leaf Bush	EN	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	549
429	Pinaceae	*Pinus kesiya*	Saral gach, Saral Benguet Pine, Khasi Pine, Luzon Pine	Khasia Pine,	VU	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	54
430	Piperaceae	*Piper longum*	Pipul, Pipla, Pipul Marich	Long Pepper	LC	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	58
431	Piperaceae	*Piper retrofractum*	Choi, Chab, Darm	Javanese Long Pepper	NT	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	57
432	Poaceae	*Bambusa burmanica*	Mitinga Bans, Mirtinga Bans	Burmanica Bamboo	VU	Kazi Shakhawath Hossain	M. Oliur Rahman	227
433	Poaceae	*Melocanna baccifera*	Muli, Paiyya, Nali, Nail, Eguzzabanz (Chakma), Kaiang *Waah*	Berry Bamboo	LC	Kazi Shakhawath Hossain	M. Oliur Rahman	229

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434	Poaceae	*Schizostachyum dullooa*	Dolu Bans, Dollo Bans, Bajail Bans	Dolu Bamboo	VU	Kazi Shakhawath Hossain	M. Oliur Rahman	228
435	Podocarpaceae	*Podocarpus neriifolius*	Banspata, Raja-gach, Jinari, Bao-patta	Brown Pine, Oleander Podocarpus, Mountain Teck	CR	Gazi Mosharof Hossain	Saleh Ahammad Khan	56
436	Polygalaceae	*Xanthophyllum flavescens*	Ajensak, Gandi, Hansak	Not known	VU	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	330
437	Polygalaceae	*Xanthophyllum virens*	Viren shak	Not known	DD	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	331
438	Proteaceae	*Helicia excelsa*	Baka Pakan	Not known	EN	Kazi Mohammad	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid Mesbaul Alam	235
439	Proteaceae	*Helicia nilagirica*	Khara pakan	Not known	DD	Kazi Mohammad	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid Mesbaul Alam	236
440	Proteaceae	*Helicia robusta*	Baro Pakan, Joweea	Not known	DD	Kazi Mohammad	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid Mesbaul Alam	237
441	Putranjivaceae	*Drypetes assamica*	Ban Bokul	Not known	VU	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	490
442	Putranjivaceae	*Drypetes eglandulosa*	Bon Jam	Not known	DD	Kazi Mohammad	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid Mesbaul Alam	492
443	Putranjivaceae	*Drypetes subsessilis*	Ban Bakol	Not known	DD	Kazi Mohammad	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid Mesbaul Alam	493
444	Putranjivaceae	*Drypetes venusta* (Syn. *Hemicyclia venusta*)	Not known	Not known	EX	Pradip Kumar Dev	M. Atiqur Rahman	489
445	Putranjivaceae	*Putranjiva roxburghii*	Jiaputa, Ghuni fol, Ghurnifal, Putranjiva	Not known	VU	Pradip Kumar Dev	M. Atiqur Rahman	491
446	Ranunculaceae	*Clematis zeylanica* (Syn. *Naravelia zeylanica*)	Chagul bati, Murcha	Ceylon Clematis, Ceylon naravelia	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	231
447	Rhamnaceae	*Colubrina javanica*	Bon boroi, Jongli boroi	Latherleaf, Asian snakewood	DD	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	344
448	Rhamnaceae	*Gouania tiliaefolia*	Harjengota	Not known	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	340
449	Rhamnaceae	*Hovenia dulcis*	Not known	Japanese resin tree, Chetia-bola	DD	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	345
450	Rhamnaceae	*Zisiphus mauritiana* (Syn. *Ziziphus jujuba*)	Kul, Boroi, Bagri, Gram boroi	Chinese date, Indian Cherry, Jujube	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	341
451	Rhamnaceae	*Ziziphus glabrata*	Jangli-Kul, Pahari boroi, Rata boroi	Jagged Jujuba	VU	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	339
452	Rhamnaceae	*Ziziphus oenoplia*	Anor, Jangal Kul, Bon Boroi, Gotboroi	Indian Jujube, Green palm, Jackal jujube	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	342
453	Rhamnaceae	*Ziziphus xylopyrus*	Anigota, Jangli Boroi	Not known	EN	Sumona Afroz and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	338
454	Rhamnaceae	*Zizipus rugosa*	Jangli Boroi, Bon boroi,Anai, Anoi gota, Bhat boroi	Not known	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	343

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455	Rhizophoraceae	*Bruguiera cylindrica*	Tushia, Tunsha, Rohini	Not known	DD	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	469
456	Rhizophoraceae	*Bruguiera gymnorhiza*	Lalnatinga, Kakra, Natanga	Black Mangrove, Burma Mangrove	NT	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	462
457	Rhizophoraceae	*Bruguiera parviflora*	Dulia, Natinga, Rohinia	Not known	DD	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	470
458	Rhizophoraceae	*Bruguiera sexangula*	Banduri, Rohinia, Kankra	Oriental Mangrove	LC	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	466
459	Rhizophoraceae	*Carallia brachiata*	Kierpa, Kemalgach, Farui (Chakma), Lotkao (Marma)	Billabong-tree, Corkybark, Freshwater Mangrove	LC	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	467
460	Rhizophoraceae	*Ceriops decandra*	Goran, Moth Goran, Guttia, Guttya, Jumti Goran	Flat-leaved spurred mangrove	LC	Gazi Mosharof Hossain	Saleh Ahammad Khan	468
461	Rhizophoraceae	*Ceriops tagal*	Mot Goran, Math Goran, Gattia	Yellow mangrove, Spurred mangrove	DD	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	471
462	Rhizophoraceae	*Kandelia candel*	Bhatkathi, Gaytta, *Goria, Guria, Guttya Rohinia,*	Narrow-Leaved Kandelia, Dichotomous-cymed mangrove	NT	Mohammad	Saleh Ahammad Khan Sayedur Rahman	463
463	Rhizophoraceae	*Rhizophora apiculata*	Bhora, Hawa, Jhana, Khamo	Mangrove	NT	Gazi Mosharof Hossain	Saleh Ahammad Khan	464
464	Rhizophoraceae	*Rhizophora mucronata*	Bhara, Bhora, Garjan, Jhana, Hawa, Khamo, Khamu	Asiatic Mangrove, Loop-root Mangrove, Red Mangrove, True Mangrove	NT	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	465
465	Rosaceae	*Photinia integrifolia*	Not known	Himalayan Chockberry	DD	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	334
466	Rosaceae	*Pourthiaea arguta*	Not known	Not known	DD	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	335
467	Rosaceae	*Prunus ceylanica*	Guti Badam, Joggya gola	Ceylon Cherry	VU	Shukla Rani Basak	Saleh Ahammad Khan	332
468	Rosaceae	*Rhaphiolepis bengalensis* (Syn. *Eriobotrya bengalensis*)	Borbitchi, Larubana	Fragrant Bay Tree	DD	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	336
469	Rosaceae	*Rosa clinophylla*	Ban Golap, Jol Golap	Not known	VU	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	333
470	Sabiaceae	*Meliosma dilleniifolia*	Not known	Not known	DD	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	234
471	Sabiaceae	*Meliosma pinnata*	Bativa, Attalia, Adalipun	Not known	NT	Shayla Sharmin Setu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	233
472	Sabiaceae	*Sabia limoniacea*	Limo soobja	Not known	VU	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	232

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473	Salicaceae	*Casearia kurzii*	Shokshi-maring, Boldujagreng (Garo)	Not known	DD	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	509
474	Salicaceae	*Casearia tomentosa*	Maun, Chilla, Bhari	Toothed Leaf Chilla	EN	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	503
475	Salicaceae	*Casearia vareca*	Bon Jhalukia, Ban Jhalukia, Gandhavera	East-Himalayan Casearia	VU	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	504
476	Salicaceae	*Flacourtia indica*	Beuchi, Baicha, Katai, Tamba	Governor's Plum, Madagascar Plum	LC	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	507
477	Salicaceae	*Flacourtia jangomas*	Lukluki, Paniamla, Paniala	Coffee Plum, Indian cherry, Indian plum	LC	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	508
478	Salicaceae	*Homalium ceylanicum*	Liyan	Not known	VU	Md. Helal Uddin Chowdhury	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	505
479	Salicaceae	*Salix tetrasperma*	Bias, Pania-hijal, Jikol, Pani-juma, Baishi	Indian Willow	VU	Rafiqul Haider	M. Atiqur Rahman	506
480	Salicaceae	*Scolopia kermodei*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	510
481	Tetramelaceae	*Tetrameles nudiflora*	Chandul, Taru, Torirol, Bua (Chakma)	Tetrameles	LC	Mohammed Salauddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	435
482	Urticaceae	*Boehmeria aspera*	Boras	Not known	EN	Naimur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	403
483	Urticaceae	*Boehmeria glomerulifera*	Jangaley shak, Monjungbura, Borthurthuri	Malabar tree nettle	LC	Naimur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	409
484	Urticaceae	*Boehmeria manipurensis*	Mariamani	Not known	VU	Naimur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	405
485	Urticaceae	*Boehmeria penduliflora*	Mariapandu	Not known	VU	Naimur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	406
486	Urticaceae	*Debregeasia longifolia*	Debrifoli	Orange Wild Rhea	VU	Naimur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	407
487	Urticaceae	*Debregeasia wallichiana*	Not known	Not known	VU	Naimur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	408
488	Urticaceae	*Dendrocnide sinuata*	Chutra pata, Banal dandi, Sutra	Devil nettle, Elephant nettle, Fever nettle	LC	Naimur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	410
489	Urticaceae	*Oreocnide integrifolia*	Ban Katkora, Ban Rhea, Horhuta, Horuta	Wild rhea	LC	Naimur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	411
490	Urticaceae	*Phenax mexicanus*	Phenacus	Ghostweed	EN	Naimur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	404
491	Urticaceae	*Sarcochlamys pulcherrima*	Brihoti, Jangalya Shak, Kurrer Thang, Maricha	Dogal tree	LC	Naimur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	412
492	Vitaceae	*Ampelocissus latifolia* (Syn. *Vitis latifolia*)	Gowali lata, Govila, Panibel, Peribel, Ban Angur	Jungle Grape Vine	LC	Sumona Afroz and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	245

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493	Vitaceae	*Ampelopsis rubifolia*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	248
494	Vitaceae	*Cissus javanica* (Syn. *Cissus javana*)	Bichitralata, Bahari vhatialata	Rex begonia vine, Climbing-begonia	NT	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	243
495	Vitaceae	*Cissus rependa*	Ana mah (Marma)	Not known	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	246
496	Vitaceae	*Leea aequata*	Kak Jangha, Parabat Padi	Not known	NT	Nahid Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	244
497	Vitaceae	*Leea guineensis* (Syn. *Leea acuminata*)	Phuparia	Not known	VU	Shaila Islam Satu	M. Oliur Rahman	242
498	Vitaceae	*Leea indica*	Kukur Jhiwa, Kukura, Hashkukra (Chakma), Kuduri (Marma), Kura Boksara (Tanchyanga)	Bandicoot Berry	LC	Shaila Islam Satu	M. Oliur Rahman	247
499	Zingiberaceae	*Alpinia calcarata*	Not known	Not known	VU	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	224
500	Zingiberaceae	*Curcuma amada*	Am ada	Mango zinger	DD	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	225

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501	Acanthaceae	Acanthus ilicifolius	Harkuch Kanta, Harkuch, Hargoza	Holly-leaved Acanthus, Holy Mangrove	LC	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	500
502	Acanthaceae	*Acanthus volubilis*	Lata Harkuch Kanta,	Sea Holly Mangrove	VU	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	498
503	Acanthaceae	*Avicennia marina*	Lata Harkoch Kanta, Sada Baen, Dhulia Baen, Duli Baen, Sua Baen, Kanak Baen, Bara Baen, Maricha Baen	Gray Mangrove,	LC	Shaila Islam Satu	M. Oliur Rahman	501
504	Acanthaceae	*Avicennia officinalis*	Baen, Bina, Kala Baen, Tubar, Dulia Baen, Bol Bean, Dola Baen, Tenya Baen, Bani	White Mangrove Indian Mangrove	LC	Shaila Islam Satu	M. Oliur Rahman	502
505	Acanthaceae	*Strobilanthes rufescens*	Rafibila	Not known	VU	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	499
506	Actinidiaceae	*Saurauia armata*	Not known	Not known	DD	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	367
507	Actinidiaceae	*Saurauia punduana*	Not known	Not known	DD	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	368
508	Actinidiaceae	*Saurauia roxburghii*	Dalup	Not known	LC	Mohammad Mamun Reza	M. Atiqur Rahman	366
509	Anacardiaceae	*Anacardium occidentale*	Kaju, Kaju Badam, Hijli Badam	Cashew Nut, Goa Almond	LC	Nahid Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	173
510	Anacardiaceae	*Bouea oppositifolia*	Bhallam, Mailaam, Miriam, Ban Aam, Uri Aam	Burmese Plum, Plum-mango, Mariantree, Rumenia	VU	M. Atiqur Rahman	M. Atiqur Rahman	165
511	Anacardiaceae	*Buchanania cochinchinensis*	Pial, Piyala, Piyar, Nala-amshi	Cuddapah-almond	VU	M. Gias Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	166
512	Anacardiaceae	*Buchanania lancefolia*	Uriam, Barela, Chikki, Chivit, Sivit	Cheerojee-oil Plant	VU	M. Gias Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	167
513	Anacardiaceae	*Drimycarpus racemosus*	Kodi-barela, Iau-barela, Amjour, Anjour (Sylhet), Nala-amshi (Chittagong), Aam surati (Chakma), Ozan sinha gach (Chakma), Sangaipre (Mogh, Marma), Bol thekachu, Khali (Garo)	Tebur, Telsur	LC	M. Atiqur Rahman	M. Atiqur Rahman	174
514	Anacardiaceae	*Gluta elegans*	Kabita, Kattula	Not known	VU	Mohammed Salauddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	168
515	Anacardiaceae	*Holigarna caustica*	Barola, Coaltarbarela, Aamberella (Chakma), Alom-chatra (Tripura), Preng (Murang)	Not known	NT	Mohammed Salauddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	171
516	Anacardiaceae	*Lannea coromandelica*	Bhadi, Jialbhadi, Kamila, Jial, Mandar, Jigor, Giga, Kafila, Jiyal, Mam (Murang)	Wodier	LC	Mohammad Nazim Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	175
517	Anacardiaceae	*Mangifera laurina* (Syn. *Mangifera longipes*)	Jangli Aam	Wild Mango	LC	M. Atiqur Rahman	M. Atiqur Rahman	176
518	Anacardiaceae	*Mangifera sylvatica*	Uri Aam, Jangli Aam (Bangla), Kosh Aam (Chattogram), Laksmi Aam (Sylhet), Garey Aam (Chakma), Gosara (Magh)	Wild Mango, Forest Mango, Himalayan Mango, Pickling Mango	LC	M. Atiqur Rahman	M. Atiqur Rahman	177

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519	Anacardiaceae	*Nothopegia acuminata*	Not known	Not known	DD	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	180
520	Anacardiaceae	*Rhus khaisana*	Kakrisingha, Kakra-shringi	Not known	DD	M. Atiqur Rahman	M. Atiqur Rahman	181
521	Anacardiaceae	*Rhus succedanea*	Kakrasingha, Kakrasingi	Not known	VU	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	169
522	Anacardiaceae	*Semecarpus acuminata*	Not known	Not known	EN	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	162
523	Anacardiaceae	*Semecarpus albescens*	Not known	Not known	DD	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	182
524	Anacardiaceae	*Semecarpus anacardium*	Bela, Bhehela, Beda, Bhelatuku	Marking Nut Tree, Oriental Cashew Nut, Varnish Tree	VU	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	170
525	Anacardiaceae	*Semecarpus heterophylla*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	183
526	Anacardiaceae	*Semecarpus nigroviridis*	Kattula	Marking Nut Tree	EN	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	163
527	Anacardiaceae	*Semecarpus subpanderiformis*	Bhalao, Bhela, Beula, Hijal	Not known	EN	Rafiqul Haider	M. Atiqur Rahman	164
528	Anacardiaceae	*Spondias pinnata*	Amra, Deshi-amra, Amragula (Chakma)	Hog Plum	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	178
529	Anacardiaceae	*Swintonia floribunda*	Civit, Am-chundul (Bangla), Moilam-chibuk, Am-Barola (Chattogram), Sibika (Chakma), Sambung, Sanginphroo, Sangrin (Magh)	Not known	NT	M. Atiqur Rahman	M. Atiqur Rahman	172
530	Anacardiaceae	*Pegia nitida* (Syn. *Tapiria hirsuta*)	Not known	Not known	LC	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	179
531	Ancistrocladaceae	*Ancistrocladus tectorius* (Syn. *Ancistrocladus extensus*)	Borshi Gach	Not known	EN	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	312
532	Apocynaceae	*Aganosma marginata* (Syn. *Amphineurion marginatum*)	Bara- Kaoringia, Chhoto Kuruz	Not known	NT	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	460
533	Apocynaceae	*Alstonia neriifolia*	Chhatim, Chaitan	Not known	EN	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	451
534	Apocynaceae	*Alstonia scholaris*	Chhatim, Chaitan, Chaitani, chaittan	Devil's Tree	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	462
535	Apocynaceae	*Anodendron paniculata* (Syn. *Anodendron parviflorum)*	Dul, Pani Dul	Not known	VU	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	454
536	Apocynaceae	*Beaumontia grandiflora*	Not known	Not known	EN	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	452
537	Apocynaceae	*Calotropis gigantea*	Akand, Akkan Gach, Madar	Crown Flower	LC	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	463
538	Apocynaceae	*Calotropis procera*	Akand	Auricula Tree	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	464
539	Apocynaceae	*Cerbera odollam*	Dabur, Dakur	Suicide Tree, Grey Milkwood, Sea Mango	VU	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	455
540	Apocynaceae	*Chonemorpha assamensis*	Not known	Not known	EN	Mohammed Salauddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	453
541	Apocynaceae	*Chonemorpha fragrans*	Gar Badero	Frangipani Vine	VU	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	456
542	Apocynaceae	*Chonemorpha verrucosa*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mohammed Salauddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	468
543	Apocynaceae	*Holarrhena pubescens* (Syn. *Holarrhena antidysenterica*)	Kurchi, Kuruj, Karach, Karas	Conessi Tree, Bitter Oleander, Kurchi Tree	LC	Md. Akhter Hossain	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	465
544	Apocynaceae	*Melodinus cochinchinensis*	Sandul kon, Lata Am	Not known	VU	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	457
545	Apocynaceae	*Sarcolobus carinatus*	Baoli Lata, Baon Lata, Bandali Lata	Not known	NT	M. Gias Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	461
546	Apocynaceae	*Strophanthus wallichii*	Not known	Not known	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	466

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547	Apocynaceae	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Tagar, Chandni, Bara-katwadar, Chhota-katwadar, Dudh Phul, Rupatola	Moon Beam, Wax Flower	LC	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	467
548	Apocynaceae	*Wrightia arborea*	Dudhi, Dudh koraiya (Bangle), Bol matra (Garo)	Not known	VU	Mohammed Salauddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	458
549	Apocynaceae	*Wrightia coccinea*	Dudhi, Pallam, Palong	Not known	VU	Mohammed Salauddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	459
550	Aquifoliaceae	*Ilex glomerata*	Not known	Not known	DD	Shaikh Bokhtear Uddin	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	538
551	Aquifoliaceae	*Ilex godajam*	Jangligewa, Raktim, Goja, Puinajam, Lud Gorba	Not known	NT	Shaikh Bokhtear Uddin	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	537
552	Aquifoliaceae	*Ilex triflora*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	539
553	Aquifoliaceae	*Ilex venulosa*	Not known	Not known	DD	Samarukh Sabab	Saleh Ahammad Khan	540
554	Aquifoliaceae	*Illex umbellulata*	Satagoza, Satagoza (Garo), Bol-thaijong (Garo), Bol-mickcicbank (Khumi), Eieng-jali (Khumi)	Not known	EN	Shayla Sharmin Shetu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	536
555	Araliaceae	*Aralia foliolosa*	Arali, Aralia	Not known	DD	Mohammad Omar Faroque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	549
556	Araliaceae	*Brassaiopsis hainla*	Heynekurila (Bangla), Jarua papey (Chakma), Kharain (Tanchynga)	Chuletro Tree	DD	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	550
557	Araliaceae	*Brassiopsis glomerulata*	Kurila, Kuria (Chakma), Gang Chera (Chakma), Kharain (Marma)	Not known	VU	Mohammad Omar Faroque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	543
558	Araliaceae	*Heteropanax fragrans*	Guti Suna, Gutisoma, Keseru	Fragrant Aralia	VU	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	544
559	Araliaceae	*Macropanax dispermus*	Pani-Kesuri	Large Paw Tree	VU	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	545
560	Araliaceae	*Macropanax undulatus*	Dula-Kesuri	Not known	VU	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	546
561	Araliaceae	*Schefflera elliptica*	Nerikath, Dhaina Kath, Jeng Jil	Not known	LC	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	547
562	Araliaceae	*Trevesia palmata*	Vombal (Bangla), Kawhtebel (Bangla), Aragoja (Bangla), Jarobbohogoeya (Chakma), Chekara (Khumi), Preka (Marma)	Snowflake Plant	LC	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	548
563	Asteraceae	*Monosis volkameriifolia* (Syn. *Vernonia volkameriifolia*)	Volka Vernon	Not known	VU	Shayla Sharmin Shetu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	541
564	Asteraceae	*Strobocalyx arborea* (Syn. *Vernonia arborea*)	Pani Kossom, Baro Vernon	Not known	VU	Shayla Sharmin Shetu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	542
565	Bignoniaceae	*Dolichandrone spathacea*	Shamsi Chandone, Samudrashingi, Somudro Parul, Pania Kapula	Mangrove Trumpet Tree, Tui	VU	Mahbuba Sultana	Saleh Ahammad Khan	503
566	Bignoniaceae	*Fernandoa adenophylla*	Barapata, Dakrum, Kaowathuti, Hoidda-Asshola, Kussa- Fana, Bon Sal, Bon Segun, Chilana, Jongli Solti, Koira Aswal, Paichan, Pahari Hijal, Sil Parul, Tasiapa (Marma)	Not known	LC	Mahbuba Sultana	Saleh Ahammad Khan	505
567	Bignoniaceae	*Oroxylum indicum*	Sona, Nasona, Patti, Sonapata, Dinga, Tanak	Midnight Horror, Broken Bones Plant, Indian Trumpet Flower	LC	Nahid Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	506
568	Bignoniaceae	*Pajanelia longifolia*	Monkhana, Boilya, Hona, Kuwarnoa, Bak-long	Dagger Tree, Tender Wild Jack	VU	Mahbuba Sultana	Saleh Ahammad Khan	504

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569	Bignoniaceae	*Stereospermum chelonoides*	Parul, Kam Sonalu, Batsil	Trumpet Flower, Yellow Snake Tree	LC	Nahid Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	507
570	Bignoniaceae	*Stereospermum tetragonum* (Syn. *Stereospermum colais*)	Dharmara, Sekwai (Chakma), Chain-cha (Marma), Bolzal (Garo)	Yellow Snake Tree	LC	Mahbuba Sultana	Saleh Ahammad Khan	508
571	Bixaceae	*Bixa orellana*	Doigota, Doirong, Belati Haldi, Latkan and Rawang-Kung (Lushai), Cowabupang (Tipra), Paharilotka, Japran, Jafran, Bonholud, Powassi, Ranggula, Ronjak-phang (Mandi/Garo), Shinduribij, Sinthar Gach, Utkana	Achiote, Achiote Rojo, Achiote Amarillo, Onoto, Annato Tree, Annatto, Arnatto Dye Plant, Lipstick Plant	NT	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	289
572	Boraginaceae	*Cordia dichotoma*	Bahanari, Boula, Bohul, Boula, Pichla-gota, Bohari, Lash-kara, Lagora, Lashora, Kalahuza, Ball phall, Boari, Bahubara, Bahuduri, Brubohanari, Laora, Sepasta, Bongol gass & Mouno-nonney (Chakma), Mekthing and Muk (Lushai), Chaine (Mogh), Sagra bawn (Rakhaing)	Indian cherry, Sebestan Plum, Soap Berry, Clammy Cherry, Assyrian Plum, Fragrant Manjack	LC	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	476
573	Boraginaceae	*Cordia fragrantissima*	Kaladuti, Kawatuti, Mahidal (Bangla)	Not known	VU	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	470
574	Boraginaceae	*Cordia grandis*	Kotra, Kam, Kalauja	Not known	EN	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	469
575	Boraginaceae	*Cordia macleodii*	Not known	Not known	DD	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	478
576	Boraginaceae	*Cordia myxa*	Lasura	Sebesten Plum, Sapistan, Clammy Cherry, Indian Cherry, Assyrian Plum	VU	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	471
577	Boraginaceae	*Cordia octandra* (Syn. *Cordia serrata)*	Koratsura	Not known	VU	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	472
578	Boraginaceae	*Cordia subcordata*	Not known	Beach Cordia, Ironwood, Island Walnut, Kkerosene Wood, Kou Tree, Sea Trumpet	DD	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	479
579	Boraginaceae	*Ehretia acuminata* (Syn. *Ehretia serrata*)	Kulaza, Kaoloaza, Kala-aja, Kalo-huja, Kalohuza, Kat-goa	Heliotrope Tree	NT	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	474
580	Boraginaceae	*Ehretia aquatica* (Syn. *Rotula aquatica*)	Pan Ghurni	Not known	NT	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	475
581	Boraginaceae	*Ehretia laevis*	Not known	Ovate-leaved Ivory Wood	DD	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	480
582	Boraginaceae	*Ehretia silvana*	Not known	Not known	DD	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	481
583	Boraginaceae	*Tournefortia montana* (Syn. *Tournefortia roxburghii*)	Shamshog, Roxyturni	Not known	LC	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	477
584	Boraginaceae	*Tournefortia viridiflora*	Shamshog, Tiaturni	Not known	VU	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	473
585	Burseraceae	*Canarium bengalense*	Dhuna-rata, Borsam Phol (Garo)	East Indian Copal	EN	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	156
586	Burseraceae	*Canarium resiniferum*	Beri-rata, Dhunia-rata, Pairag, Dhup	Black Dhup, Raal, Raaldhup, Black Dammar	EN	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	157
587	Burseraceae	*Commiphora madagascariensis*	Kankan Dhup, Gugala	Arabian Myrrh, Abyssinian Myrrh	DD	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	160
588	Burseraceae	*Garuga floribunda* var. *gamblei*	Jongli Jiga	Garuga	DD	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	161
589	Burseraceae	*Garuga pinnata*	Pahari Jiga, Bhadi, Dabdubi, Jeolbhadi, Nilbhadi, Silbhadi, Kharapata, Ghogar, Kapila, Nilbhangi, Kharpat, Lalmoyna, Kharpata, Jum, Katrang bhadi, Bon Kapila, Moroung-shishu (Mogh), Chidampha (Garo)	Grey Downy Balsam	LC	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	158

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590	Burseraceae	*Protium serratum*	Chitrica, Neul, Neur, Hazna, Gutgutya	Indian Red Pear	LC	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	159
591	Capparaceae	*Capparis cantoniensis*	Not known	Not known	DD	Nahid Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	301
592	Capparaceae	*Capparis olacifolia*	Fola Kalia	Olax-Leaf Caper	DD	Nahid Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	302
593	Capparaceae	*Capparis sepiaria*	Kanta Gurkamai, Kalikara, Kalia Khara	Indian Caper	DD	Nahid Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	303
594	Capparaceae	*Capparis zeylanica*	Ashari Lata	Ceylon Caper, Indian Caper	LC	Shukla Rani Basak	Saleh Ahammad Khan	299
595	Capparaceae	*Crateva magna* (Syn. *Crateva religiosa*)	Barun, Baruna, Ladum, Berun Gach, Borna Shak (Chakma), Kaing Thak (Marma)	Three Leaved Caper	LC	Nahid Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	300
596	Combretaceae	*Terminalia phillyreifolia* (Syn. *Anogeissus acuminata*)	Chakwa, Heuri, Itchri, Tarum (Murang)	Buttontree	LC	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	96
597	Combretaceae	*Combretum apetalum*	Not known	Not known	VU	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	90
598	Combretaceae	*Combretum roxburghii* (Syn. *Combretum decandrum*)	Kali Gumichi, Sada Guicha	Not known	LC	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	97
599	Combretaceae	*Combretum griffithii*	Not known	Not known	VU	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	91
600	Combretaceae	*Combretum latifolium*	Bau lata, Ban lata, Cow lata, Ludi-nirbis (Chakma)	Large-leaved Climbing Bushwillow	VU	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	92
601	Combretaceae	*Getonia floribunda*	Ban-suraj, Gecholata, Goichalata	Paper-flower Climber, Water Bottle Plant	LC	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	98
602	Combretaceae	*Lumnitzera racemosa*	Kirpa/Cirpa, Kripa, Keirpa	Black Mangrove, White-Flowered Black Mangrove	NT	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	95
603	Combretaceae	*Terminalia arjuna*	Arjun, Arjuna, Kahu, Arjun Gach (Chakma)	Arjun, Arjuna Myrobalan, White Murdah	LC	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	99
604	Combretaceae	*Terminalia bellirica*	Bohera, Boyra, Boragach, Akkha, Bara sara, Bora gulo (Chakma), Chachingti, Kasingsi (Marma), Dedao-wang (Tripura)	Belleric Myrobalan, Bastard Myrobalan	LC	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	100
605	Combretaceae	*Terminalia catappa*	Deshi Badam, Kath Badam	Indian Almond, Beach Almond	LC	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	101
606	Combretaceae	*Terminalia chebula*	Haritaki, Golharitaki, Hatiyal, Harra, Bakhsu, Bokhla (Tripura), Artak (Garo), Hala goch, Horttail, Oittal (Chakma), Ajubang (Ma), Kaho (Mo), Sum-Muui (Marma),	Chebulic Myrobalan, Gallnut, Black Myrobalan, Ink Nut	LC	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	102
607	Combretaceae	*Terminalia citrina*	Haritaki, Hatiyal, Harra, Bakhsu, Bokhla(Tripura)	Chebulic Myrobalam, Black Myrobalam	VU	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	93
608	Combretaceae	*Terminalia elliptica* (Syn. *Terminalia alata*)	Asal, Asna, Hasna, Piasal, Saj, Sai	Indian-laurel, Silver Grey Wood, White Chuglam	VU	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	94
609	Combretaceae	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	Hasna, Jhanta, Jhalna, Kala Amrot Panisai	East Indian Almond	EN	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	89
610	Convolvulaceae	*Argyreia capitiformis*	Kukurchita (Bangla), Chung chunga vogpata (Tanchangya)	Flower-head Morning Glory	LC	Mohammad Mamun Reza	M. Atiqur Rahman	483
611	Convolvulaceae	*Erycibe peguensis*	Kuramari Lata, Kari Lota	Not known	VU	Mohammad Mamun Reza	M. Atiqur Rahman	482
612	Cornaceae	*Alangium barbatum*	Shal Bilulum, Aimabatam	Bread Alangium	DD	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	315
613	Cornaceae	*Alangium chinense*	China Marleza, Marleza Gachh	Chinese Alangium, Marlea	VU	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	316
614	Cornaceae	*Alangium salviifolium*	Ankora, Akorkanta, Aishta Phal, Kaua Phal, Aikha	Sage-leaved Alangium	NT	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	317
615	Crypteroniaceae	*Crypteronia paniculata*	Goru-mara, Nishamba	Bakar Firewood	VU	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	154

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616	Dipterocarpaceae	*Anisoptera scaphula*	Boilam, Boilsur, Sada Boilam	Mascal Wood Tree	VU	Sheikh Sunzid Ahmed	M. Oliur Rahman	291
617	Dipterocarpaceae	*Dipterocarpus alatus*	Dholi Garjan, Sil Garjan, Mashkalya Garjan, Para Garjan	The Resin Tree	LC	Sheikh Sunzid Ahmed and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	293
618	Dipterocarpaceae	*Dipterocarpus costatus*	Telia Garjan, Keshi Garjan, Kopi Garjan, Guti Garjan, Sada Garjan, Chikunia	Not known	LC	Sheikh Sunzid Ahmed and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	294
619	Dipterocarpaceae	*Dipterocarpus gracilis*	Dholi Garjan, Dhuli Garjan, Sil Garjan, Arjan, Chali Garjan	Not known	VU	Sheikh Sunzid Ahmed and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	292
620	Dipterocarpaceae	*Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*	Kata Garjan, Var-Lawing	Not known	DD	Sheikh Sunzid Ahmed and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	298
621	Dipterocarpaceae	*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*	Kali Garjan, Teli Garjan, Kala Garjan	Gurjan Balsam	LC	Sheikh Sunzid Ahmed and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	295
622	Dipterocarpaceae	*Hopea odorata*	Telsur, Tersol, Tersdol, Mong Kin (Murong)	Rock Dammar	LC	Sheikh Sunzid Ahmed	M. Oliur Rahman	296
623	Dipterocarpaceae	*Shorea robusta*	Gazari, Sal, Borsal (Garo), Borsal Phang (Mandi)	Sal Tree, Indian Dammar	LC	Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	297
624	Dipterocarpaceae	*Vatica lanceifolia*	Lechua Garjan, Sutagula	Chooa Oil Tree	EN	Sheikh Sunzid Ahmed	M. Oliur Rahman	290
625	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros albiflora*	Pechi Gab	Not known	DD	Shayla Sharmin Shetu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	336
626	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros ferrea* (Syn. *Diospyros vera*)	Angaru	Black-Bark Persimmon, Black Ebony, Persimmon	DD	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	337
627	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros lanceifolia*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	338
628	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros lanceolata*	Not known	Not known	DD	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	339
629	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros malabarica* (Syn. *Diospyros embryopteris*)	Gaab	Indian Persimmon	LC	Md. Helal Uddin Chowdhury	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	334
630	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros montana*	Bon Gab, Tamal, Mohesh Kanda	Mottled Ebony, Mountain Persimon	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	335
631	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros nigricans*	Lohamori Gab, Khalta	Not known	VU	Md. Akhter Hossain	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	330
632	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros paniculata*	Not known	Panicled Ebony	DD	Shukla Rani Basak	Saleh Ahammad Khan	340
633	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros pilosiuscula*	Hatipata, Khalda, Khalta Gab, Titkin, Gab Gola	Not known	VU	Md. Akhter Hossain	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	331
634	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros ramiflora*	Urigab	Not known	VU	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	332
635	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros stricta*	Khalda, Khalta	Not known	DD	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	341
636	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros toposia*	Gulal, Gab-gulal, Kalakhura (Sylhet), Katgula (Chittagong and trade), Toposi, Bal-gisim (Garo)	Not known	VU	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	333
637	Gentianaceae	*Fagraea ceilanica*	Lang Soma, Lang Moma	Perfume Tree	VU	Khandakar Kamrul Islam	M. Atiqur Rahman	448
638	Gesneriaceae	*Aeschynanthus parasiticus*	Puspa Latika, Alokjhar	Not known	EN	Maksuda Khatun and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	496
639	Icacinaceae	*Natsiatum herpeticum*	Swarpa Nata	Not known	LC	Nahid Sultana and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	369
640	Lamiaceae	*Callicarpa arborea*	Bormala, Khoja, Makanchi, Dhalahuza	Not known	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	515
641	Lamiaceae	*Callicarpa longifolia*	Not known	Not known	LC	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	516

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642	Lamiaceae	*Callicarpa macrophylla*	Boro Bormala,Mehera, Aplotan, Khoja, Fuluja	Not known	LC	Md. Mahmudul Hasan	M. Atiqur Rahman	517
643	Lamiaceae	*Callicarpa nudiflora*	Not known	Not known	DD	M. Gias Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	525
644	Lamiaceae	*Callicarpa tomentosa*	Dhalahuza, Koja Khoja	Not known	DD	M. Gias Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	526
645	Lamiaceae	*Callicarpa vestita*	Kom-arsol	Not known	DD	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	527
646	Lamiaceae	*Gmelina arborea*	Gamar, Gamari	Beechwood, Gmelina, Kashmir Tree, Snapdragon Tree, Comb Teak, White teak	LC	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	518
647	Lamiaceae	*Premna bengalensis*	Dunil, Pakirhara, Aholauja, Phongta, Koya-jarul, Pakhir-har	Not known	NT	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	513
648	Lamiaceae	*Premna bracteata*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	528
649	Lamiaceae	*Premna esculenta*	Lalana, Lalong	Not known	LC	Md. Mahmudul Hasan	M. Atiqur Rahman	519
650	Lamiaceae	*Premna longifolia*	Lamba Lalana, Gohora	Not known	EN	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	510
651	Lamiaceae	*Premna micrantha*	Choto lalana, Masuma, Shalock Chara	Not known	DD	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	529
652	Lamiaceae	*Premna mollissima* (Syn. *Premna flavescens*)	Halde Lalana	Dusky Fire Brand Teak	DD	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	530
653	Lamiaceae	*Premna racemosa*	Sima Lalana	Not known	DD	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	531
654	Lamiaceae	*Premna scandens*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	532
655	Lamiaceae	*Premna serratifolia* (Syn. *Premna obtusifolia*)	Bhutfirari, Ganiari	Not known	NT	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	514
656	Lamiaceae	*Vitex altissima*	Anhui, Monwal	Not known	VU	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	512
657	Lamiaceae	*Vitex canescens*	Bhatkur	Not known	DD	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	533
658	Lamiaceae	*Vitex glabrata*	Ashal, Batri, Goda, Horina	Smooth Chaster Tree	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	520
659	Lamiaceae	*Vitex limonifolia*	Not known	Not known	EN	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	511
660	Lamiaceae	*Vitex negundo*	Bara-nishinda, Nishinda	Indian Privet, Chines Chaster Tree	LC	Md. Mahmudul Hasan	M. Atiqur Rahman	521
661	Lamiaceae	*Vitex peduncularis*	Arsol, Awal, Baruna	Not known	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	522
662	Lamiaceae	*Vitex pinnata*	Not known	Not known	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	523
663	Lamiaceae	*Vitex quinata*	Bhathur	Not known	DD	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	534
664	Lamiaceae	*Vitex trifolia*	Chhoto-nishenda, Kowa-niuda	Indian Three-leaf Vitex	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	524
665	Lecythidaceae	*Barringtonia acutangula*	Hijal (Bangla), Kumia (Rakhaing), Key-bawn (Rakhaing)	Indian Oak	LC	Naimur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	320
666	Lecythidaceae	*Barringtonia racemosa*	Dudphal, Kumb, Kumba, Kunda, Samudraphal	Bottle-brush Oak, Indian Oak	VU	Naimur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	318

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667	Lecythidaceae	*Careya arborea*	Bidi Pata, Kamb, Kumbhi, Kumbi, Kumhi	Slow-match Tree, Wild Guava	VU	Naimur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	319
668	Loganiaceae	*Gardneria ovata*	Golpapra	Oval Leaf Gardneria	EN	Khandakar Kamrul Islam	M. Atiqur Rahman	449
669	Loganiaceae	*Strychnos lucida* (Syn. *Strychnos wallichiana*)	China Kochila, Kuchilata, Kochila	Strychninebush	VU	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	450
670	Lythraceae	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Bandarhula, Bandarmula, Ramdalu	Duabanga	LC	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	108
671	Lythraceae	*Lagerstroemia parviflora*	Ban Jarul	Small Flowered Crape Myrtle, Queen Crepe Myrtle	VU	Ahmed Saqee	M. Oliur Rahman	105
672	Lythraceae	*Lagerstroemia parviflora* var. *benghalensis*	Bangla Jarul, Sidha	Not known	VU	Ahmed Saqee	M. Oliur Rahman	106
673	Lythraceae	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	Pannya Jarul, Kanta Jarul	Pride of India	LC	Ahmed Saqee	M. Oliur Rahman	109
674	Lythraceae	*Lagerstroemia tomentosa*	Pannya Jarul, Uli Jarul	White Crape Myrtle	EN	Ahmed Saqee	M. Oliur Rahman	103
675	Lythraceae	*Sonneratia alba*	Keora, Kerba, Nona Apel, Nona Keora, Sadachak Keora	Mangrove Apple, Red-brown Mangrove, Sweet-Scented Apple Mangrove	EN	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	104
676	Lythraceae	*Sonneratia apetala*	Kewra, Kebra	Sonneratia Mangrove, Mangrove Apple	LC	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	110
677	Lythraceae	*Sonneratia caseolaris*	Ora, Orali, Orcha, Shoila, Choila, Parphi	Mangrove Apple, Crabapple Mangrove	LC	Gazi Mosharof Hossain	Saleh Ahammad Khan	111
678	Lythraceae	*Sonneratia griffithii*	Lemchi, Tamu, Tapu	Not known	DD	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	112
679	Lythraceae	*Woodfordia fruticosa*	Dhaiphul, Dainphul, Dhai, Dhas Dhani, Rangkat	Fire Flame Bush	VU	Momtaz Begum and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	107
680	Malvaceae	*Abelmoschus moschatus*	Bannoderos, Mushak Dana	Musk Mallow, Musk Okra	LC	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	266
681	Malvaceae	*Abroma augusta*	Ulatkambal, Tambol	Devil's Cotton	LC	Sheikh Sunzid Ahmed	M. Oliur Rahman	267
682	Malvaceae	*Ayenia grandifolia*	Grandilata	Climbing Byttneria	VU	Momtaz Begum and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	251
683	Malvaceae	*Azana lampas* (Syn. *Thespesia lampas*)	Ban Karpas	Callose	LC	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	268
684	Malvaceae	*Berrya cordifolia*	Chavandalai, Saraladevadaru	Trincomalle Wood, Halmilla Wood	EN	Shayla Sharmin Shetu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	243
685	Malvaceae	*Bombax ceiba*	Simul, Tula Gach, Pakra, Raktasimul, Simultula, Shimu, Lal Simul, Tula, Tulagach, Adaldari (Saotal), Lapang (Marma). Man-chow (Mandi/Garo), Pang-sing (Mu), Lapaipang (Chakma), Pong-Chawng-Kung (Lu), Bochu (Tripura), Chapang (Khasia)	Malabar Silk-cotton Tree, Red Silk-cotton, Red Cotton Tree, Kapok Tree, Bombax, Red Silk Cotton Tree, Indian Kapok, Silk Cotton, Silk Cotton Tree, Red Cotton Tree, Malabar Semu	LC	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	269
686	Malvaceae	*Bombax insigne*	Ban Simul, Tula-gach, Pahari Simul, Varotiosimul, Hora, Toirol, Bon Tula, Simain gach (Chakma), Lapeng-pang (Marma), Bhuchokh (Tripura)	White Silk Cotton Tree, Showy Silk Cotton Tree	LC	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	270
687	Malvaceae	*Brownlowia elata*	Machjut, Moos, Mus, Mass, Masjot, Masgach (Chakma), Mos Gach (Tangchi)	Elatus, Burmese Grape	VU	Samarukh Sabab	Saleh Ahammad Khan	252
688	Malvaceae	*Brownlowia tersa*	Lata Sundari	Not known	LC	Shayla Sharmin Shetu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	271
689	Malvaceae	*Byttneria pilosa*	Harjora Lata, Jumi, Harbanga Lata	Not known	LC	Mahbuba Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	272
690	Malvaceae	*Colona flagrocarpa*	Not known	Not known	VU	Shayla Sharmin Shetu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	253

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691	Malvaceae	*Firmiana colorata*	Naichicha Udal, Ujal, Krasangban (Magh), Bol Ajun (Garo)	Coloured Sterculia	NT	Mahbuba Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	261
692	Malvaceae	*Grewia abutilifolia*	Koeri, Kowri	Mallow-Leaved Crossberry	VU	Md. Abdul Halim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	254
693	Malvaceae	*Grewia arborea*	Kulo, Bakafalsha	Not known	DD	Md. Abdul Halim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	281
694	Malvaceae	*Grewia asiatica*	Phalsa, Pholsa, Folsa, Falsa, Sakri, Pisla, Pesondi, Datoi, Phepsia, Kapaia, Kapaija, Phuldamar, Naris, Deogola, Shukri, Dhamani, Tara Fru (Marma)	Falsa/Phalsa, Pholsa	LC	Md. Abdul Halim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	273
695	Malvaceae	*Grewia denticulata*	Dhamni	Not known	DD	Shayla Sharmin Shetu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	282
696	Malvaceae	*Grewia multiflora*	Fulibicha, Khulla Damor, Naricha, Pani Cherra, Pichandi	Two-lobed Crossberry, Serrulate-leaved grewia	LC	Md. Abdul Halim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	274
697	Malvaceae	*Grewia nervosa* (Syn. *Grewia glandulosa*)	Pichandi, Asar, Achargula, Patka, Phattasi	Shiral	LC	Shaikh Bokhtear Uddin	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	275
698	Malvaceae	*Grewia picta*	Dhaman, Dhamni	Dhamni	VU	Md. Abdul Halim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	255
699	Malvaceae	*Grewia rothii*	Phulu, Kulo, Kulu	Not known	VU	Shayla Sharmin Shetu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	256
700	Malvaceae	*Grewia sclerophylla*	Phalsa	Not known	DD	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	283
701	Malvaceae	*Grewia tiliifolia*	Dhaman, Assar, Pholsa, Dhamin	Linder Leaf	VU	Md. Abdul Halim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	257
702	Malvaceae	*Grewia villosa*	Banta, Banta Bicha	Mallow Raisin	DD	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	284
703	Malvaceae	*Guazuma ulmifolia*	Nepali tunth, Juma	Bastard Ceder	DD	Mahbuba Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	285
704	Malvaceae	*Helicteres isora*	Alkomra, Pichrangi, Mura, Atmora, Janka Phal	Indian Screw Tree	EN	Sheikh Sunzid Ahmed	M. Oliur Rahman	244
705	Malvaceae	*Heritiera fomes*	Sundori, Sonduri, Sundri, Sundar	Sundri	NT	Mahbuba Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	262
706	Malvaceae	*Heritiera littoralis*	Aina, Pondura, Sundri, Sundar	Looking-glass Mangrove, Looking-glass Tree	DD	Mahbuba Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	286
707	Malvaceae	*Heritiera papilio*	Boroi, Papilio Sundori	Sundri	EN	Mahbuba Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	245
708	Malvaceae	*Hibiscus fragrans*	Judijaylla, Kinurlur, Gandha Joba, Pichola-lata	Fragrant Hibiscus	VU	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	258
709	Malvaceae	*Hibiscus macrophyllus*	Kashipala, Khashia udal, Chamia (Sylhet), Tetwan (Magh), Mao-marli (Garo)	The Large leaves Rose Mallow, Bristly Tree-hibiscus	VU	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	259
710	Malvaceae	*Kleinhovia hospita*	Bola, Bholla	Bataria Teak, Common Sterculia, Guest Tree	DD	Mahbuba Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	287
711	Malvaceae	*Pterospermum acerifolium*	Kat Champa, Kanak Champa, Muchani Pata, Muskanda, Muchakunda	Bayur Tree, Mapple-Leaved Bayur Tree, Torch Tree, Dinner Plate Tree, Maple-leaved Lancewood	LC	Mahbuba Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	276
712	Malvaceae	*Pterospermum lanceifolium*	Bankula	Not known	EN	Mahbuba Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	246
713	Malvaceae	*Pterospermum semisagittatum*	Ban Asar, Asswar, Laona Assar, Lana Assar, Bara Assar, Dikranga Asar, Ramtana (Chakma), Nwaleinbang (Mag)	Not known	LC	Mahbuba Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	277
714	Malvaceae	*Pterygota alata*	Buddha Narikel, Kashmiri Badam, Narikeli, Pagla Gach	Buddha's Coconut Tree	NT	Sheikh Sunzid Ahmed	M. Oliur Rahman	263
715	Malvaceae	*Scaphium scaphigerum*	Shaogan, Shampan, Pogan, Sugan	Malva Nut	VU	Sheikh Sunzid Ahmed	M. Oliur Rahman	260
716	Malvaceae	*Sterculia balanghas*	Balan Udal	Not known	EN	Mahbuba Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	247
717	Malvaceae	*Sterculia foetida*	Jongli Badam, Udal Badam	Poon Tree, Wild Almond Tree	NT	Mahbuba Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	264

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718	Malvaceae	*Sterculia guttata*	Raiphal, Bansal	Spotted Sterculia	EN	Mahbuba Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	248
719	Malvaceae	*Sterculia lanceolata* var.*coccinea* (Syn. *Sterculia hamiltonii*)	Nak-chepeta, Toni Udal, Puli Pitha, Siduri Phal Gach	Scarlet Shower	LC	Mahbuba Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	278
720	Malvaceae	*Sterculia parviflora*	Parvi Udal, Bhui Udal	Bataria Teak, Guest Tree	DD	Mahbuba Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	288
721	Malvaceae	*Sterculia urens* (Syn. *Firmiana simplex*)	Buli Udal, Teudal Udal Gach (Chakma), Ural Gach (Marma)	Chinese Parasol Tree, Indian Ghost Tree, Gum Tree	EN	Mahbuba Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	249
722	Malvaceae	*Sterculia versicolor*	Ranga Udal	Not known	EN	M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	250
723	Malvaceae	*Sterculia villosa*	Udal, Ujal, Chnadul, Naichini Udal, Fashya Udal, Lambuk (Tripura), Sambeing (Marma), Langowi (Khasia), Umak (Garo) and Tiasing (Murong)	Hairy Sterculia, Elephant Rope Tree	LC	Mahbuba Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	279
724	Malvaceae	*Talipariti tiliaceum* (Syn. *Hibiscus tiliaceus*)	Bolai, Bolla, Bhola, Belapata, Ban karpas,Bula, Bias, Chelwa, Chewla	Coast Cottonwood, Mahoe, Sea Hibiscus	LC	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	280
725	Malvaceae	*Thespesia populnea*	Parash, Dambula, Dum gola	Indian Tulip Tree, False Rosewood, Umbrella Tree	NT	Shayla Sharmin Shetu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	265
726	Melastomataceae	*Memecylon celastrinum*	Sila Anjan	Not known	DD	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	151
727	Melastomataceae	*Memecylon cerasiforme*	Siraf Anjan	Not known	EN	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	147
728	Melastomataceae	*Memecylon edule*	Anjan, Bombayanjan, Muralia baen	Not known	EN	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	148
729	Melastomataceae	*Memecylon ovatum*	Gola Anjan	Not known	EX	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	146
730	Melastomataceae	*Memecylon pauciflorum*	Pansi Anjan	Not known	DD	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	152
731	Melastomataceae	*Memecylon plebejum* (Syn. *Memecylon plebejum* var. *silhetense*)	Not known	Not known	DD	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	153
732	Melastomataceae	*Osbeckia aspericaulis*	Hijgi Gach, Mogha Putting	Not known	VU	Nahid Sultana	M. Oliur Rahman	150
733	Melastomataceae	*Oxyspora paniculata*	Luri Putti	Bristletips	EN	Nahid Sultana and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	149
734	Meliaceae	*Aglaia chittagonga*	Thitpasing, Chittagonga Amoor	Not known	VU	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	224
735	Meliaceae	*Aglaia cucullata*	Amoor, Latmi, Amur	Pacific Maple	LC	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	231
736	Meliaceae	*Aglaia edulis*	Not known	Not known	EN	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	219
737	Meliaceae	*Aglaia odoratissima*	Boron	Not known	DD	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	236
738	Meliaceae	*Aglaia perviridis*	Sabuj Amoor	Not known	EN	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	220
739	Meliaceae	*Aglaia spectabilis*	Sundar amoor	Not known	EN	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	221
740	Meliaceae	*Aphanamixis polystachya*	Baiddiraj, Pitraj, Bajor, Pitti, Royna, Tiktaraj, Titra	Rohituka Tree, Pithraj Tree	LC	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	232
741	Meliaceae	*Chisocheton cumingianus*	Kachachiso, Kalikora	Not known	VU	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	225
742	Meliaceae	*Chisocheton dysoxylifolius*	Daisochisos, Chetophuli	Not known	EN	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	222
743	Meliaceae	*Chukrasia tabularis*	Chickrassi, Damara, Chabarassy (Chakma)	Chittagong Wood, Indian Mahogany	NT	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	228

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744	Meliaceae	*Cipadessa baccifera*	Cipbeki	Not known	DD	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	237
745	Meliaceae	*Dysoxylum binectariferum* (Syn. *Dysoxylum gotadhora*)	Bandar ratal, Bara Rata, Hota	Not known	VU	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	226
746	Meliaceae	*Dysoxylum excelsum* (Syn. *Prasoxylon excelsum)*	Dingori, Pitraz, Rata	Not known	VU	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	227
747	Meliaceae	*Dysoxylum grande*	Pitraj, Rata	Not known	DD	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	238
748	Meliaceae	*Dysoxylum mollissimum* (Syn. *Didymocheton mollissimus*)	Chota Rata, Pitraj, Raunipoma, Rauri poma	Not known	DD	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	239
749	Meliaceae	*Heynea trijuga*	Kapiakushi, Cheneji, Gutgutia, Betmara	Not known	DD	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	240
750	Meliaceae	*Melia azedarach*	Golanim, Mahanim	Persian Lilac, Pride of China	LC	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	233
751	Meliaceae	*Munronia pinnata*	Munronia	Not known	EN	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	223
752	Meliaceae	*Soymida febrifuga*	Rohina, Rohan, Rohra	Bastard Cedar, indian Red Wood, Indian Mahogany	DD	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	241
753	Meliaceae	*Toona ciliata*	Toon, Kuma, Paina, Puma, Sakdo pang (Marma)	Indian Mahogany, Toon, Australian Red Cedar	LC	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	234
754	Meliaceae	*Toona sureni*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	242
755	Meliaceae	*Walsura robusta*	Adalipura, Ataligula, Bonlichi	Not known	NT	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	229
756	Meliaceae	*Xylocarpus granatum*	Dhundal, Tutul, Sutar	Apple Mangrove	NT	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	230
757	Meliaceae	*Xylocarpus moluccensis*	Possur	Not known	NT	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	235
758	Myrtaceae	*Eugenia roxburghii* (Syn. *Eugenia bracteata*)	Hidjli Menadi	Roxburgh's Cherry	DD	Naimur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	131
759	Myrtaceae	*Psidium guineense* (Syn. *Psidium araca*)	Tock Piyara	Sour Guava	VU	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	118
760	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium amplexicaule*	Not known	Not known	DD	Sheikh Sunzid Ahmed	M. Oliur Rahman	132
761	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium antisepticum*	Septijam, Grata Jam	Shore Eugenia	DD	Md. Aman Ullah	M. Oliur Rahman	133
762	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium aqueum*	Jambo, Pani Jam, Pita Jam	Water Apple, Water Cherry, Water Ros-apple	VU	Md. Aman Ullah	M. Oliur Rahman	119
763	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium balsameum*	Buti Jam, Khudi Jam	Not known	VU	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	120
764	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium circumscissum*	Atena Jam	Not known	DD	Md. Aman Ullah	M. Oliur Rahman	134
765	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium claviflorum*	Khorula Jam, Nali Jam, Lamba Nali Jam, Putti Jam, Kala Jam	Grey Satinash, Trumpet Satinash, Trumpet Euginea	VU	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	121
766	Myrtaceae	*syzygium cymosum*	Khoi Jam, Khudi Jam, Khuri Jam, Jonki Jam	Not known	VU	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	122
767	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium diospyrifolium*	Gab Jam	Not known	DD	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	135
768	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium formosum*	Paniya Jam, Phul Jam	Not known	VU	Md. Aman Ullah	M. Oliur Rahman	123
769	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium fruticosum*	Bonjam, Kakjam, PhutijamPutijam, Nalijam, Titijam, Khudijam, Lohakora	Not known	LC	Md. Aman Ullah	M. Oliur Rahman	129
770	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium grande*	Dhaki Jam	Sea Apple Tree	LC	Md. Aman Ullah	M. Oliur Rahman	130
771	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium inophyllum*	Not known	Not known	DD	Md. Aman Ullah	M. Oliur Rahman	136
772	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium khasianum*	Khasia Jam	Not known	DD	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	137
773	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium lanceolarium*	Not known	Not known	DD	Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	138
774	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium laurifolium*	Lurijam	Not known	DD	Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	139

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775	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium megacarpum*	Bon Jam, Chalta Jam	Not known	NT	Md. Aman Ullah	M. Oliur Rahman	128
776	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium nervosum*	Boti Jam, Dapha Jam, Goda Jam, Nada Jam	Daly River Satin-ash	VU	Md. Aman Ullah	M. Oliur Rahman	124
777	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium oblatum*	Golajam, Gulam, Khayejam	Grey Satinash	EN	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	115
778	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium polypetalum*	Dola Jam	Not known	VU	Md. Aman Ullah	M. Oliur Rahman	125
779	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium praecox*	Kharkhara Jam, Poora Jam, Para Jam	Not known	EN	Md. Aman Ullah	M. Oliur Rahman	116
780	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium praetermissum*	Not known	Not known	DD	Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	140
781	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium ramoisissimum*	Khor Jam	Not known	VU	Md. Aman Ullah	M. Oliur Rahman	126
782	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium reticulatum*	Jali Jamrul	Not known	DD	Shaila Islam Satu	M. Oliur Rahman	141
783	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium rubens*	Lali Jamrul	Not known	DD	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	142
784	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium salignum*	Not known	Not known	DD	Md. Aman Ullah	M. Oliur Rahman	143
785	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium syzygioides*	Kharijam, Jonaijam, Khudijam, Khayerjam	Not known	VU	Naimur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	127
786	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium tetragonum*	Gonojam, Charijam	Not known	EN	Naimur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	117
787	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium thumra*	Thurma Jam	Not known	EX	Maksuda Khatun and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	113
788	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium venustum*	Not known	Not known	EX	M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	114
789	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium zeylanicum*	Not known	Not known	DD	Sheikh Sunzid Ahmed	M. Oliur Rahman	145
790	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium schmidii* (Syn. *Eugenia cuneata*)	Not known	Not known	DD	Md. Aman Ullah	M. Oliur Rahman	144
791	Nyssaceae	*Mastixia macrophylla*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mohammed Salauddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	313
792	Nyssaceae	*Nyssa javanica*	Malati, Malatilata, Pani Kadam	Not known	DD	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	314
793	Olacaceae	*Olax acuminata*	Capsule Gach	Not known	NT	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	304
794	Olacaceae	*Olax scandens*	Kokoaru, Kokoadu	Parrot Olax, Sprawling Olax	DD	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	305
795	Oleaceae	*Chionanthus mala-elengi* subsp. *terniflorus*	Malaguruga	Not known	DD	Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	489
796	Oleaceae	*Chionanthus ramiflorus*	Silphoi, Ram Gugura	Northern Olive, Fringe Tree	DD	Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	490
797	Oleaceae	*Fraxinus floribunda*	Not known	East Indian Ash, Himalayan Manna Ash	DD	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	491
798	Oleaceae	*Fraxinus griffithii*	Not known	Emerald Wave Griffith Ash	DD	Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	492
799	Oleaceae	*Jasminum auriculatum*	Jui, Juthi	Jasmine	VU	Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	484
800	Oleaceae	*Jasminum coarctatum*	Chapa Jasmine	Not known	VU	Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	485
801	Oleaceae	*Ligustrum confusum*	Ligufus	Not known	DD	Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	493
802	Oleaceae	*Ligustrum robustum*	Ligubus	Ceylon Privet, Sri Lankar Privet	DD	Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	494
803	Oleaceae	*Myxopyrum smilacifolium*	Chiknabizi, Panta Lata	Not known	NT	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	488
804	Oleaceae	*Olea dioica*	Kaw, Atajam	Red Sandal Tree	VU	Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	486
805	Oleaceae	*Olea gamblei*	Oligum	Not known	DD	Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	495
806	Oleaceae	*Olea salicifolia*	Not known	Not known	VU	Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	487
807	Opiliaceae	*Lepionurus sylvestris*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	306
808	Pentaphylacaceae	*Eurya acuminata*	Lapet, Sagoler Bori	Not known	LC	M. Gias Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	321

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809	Pentaphylacaceae	*Eurya trichocarpa*	Not known	Not known	DD	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	322
810	Pentaphylacaceae	*Ternstroemia wallichiana*	Miachi	Not known	DD	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	323
811	Phyllanthaceae	*Glochidion zeylanicum* var. *tomentosum* (Syn. *Glochidion hirsutum*)	Lom Kachua	Thick-leaved Abacus Plant	VU	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	60
812	Phyllanthaceae	*Actephila excelsa*	Achamasi, Saita Lophang (Chakma)	Nilgiri Actephila	LC	M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	63
813	Phyllanthaceae	*Antidesma acidum*	Multa, Amuir, Ban Kuruncha	Indian Laurel	LC	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	64
814	Phyllanthaceae	*Antidesma bunius*	Ban shialbuka, Elna, Elena, Bara shiyalbuka	Bignay	LC	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	65
815	Phyllanthaceae	*Antidesma ghaesembilla*	Khudijam, Timtoa, Sapang Seye	Black Currant Tree	LC	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	66
816	Phyllanthaceae	*Antidesma khasianum*	Khasia Jam	Khasia Antidesma	DD	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	80
817	Phyllanthaceae	*Antidesma montanum*	Shialbuka	Not known	LC	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	67
818	Phyllanthaceae	*Antidesma nigricans*	Kali Shalishialbuka	Not known	DD	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	81
819	Phyllanthaceae	*Antidesma velutinosum*	Pashmi Sal Shialbuka	Not known	DD	Maksuda Khatun and M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	82
820	Phyllanthaceae	*Antidesma velutinum*	Reshmi Shialbuka, Ikmoi Bang (Chakma), Crokhidung (Marma)	Not known	LC	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	68
821	Phyllanthaceae	*Aporosa aurea*	Kokra, Kechuan, Gang pre-joang (Chakma)	Not known	NT	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	61
822	Phyllanthaceae	*Aporosa octandra*	Pata Kharolla, Kashua, Kokra	Common Aporosa	LC	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	69
823	Phyllanthaceae	*Aporosa wallichii*	Kokra, Castoma	Not known	LC	Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	70
824	Phyllanthaceae	*Baccaurea ptychopyxis*	Latka Pixi	Not known	DD	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	83
825	Phyllanthaceae	*Baccaurea ramiflora*	Latkan, Latka, Dubi, Kangragula, Boi, Notkon, Harpata, Vaccum, Natuk, Bhubi	Burmese Grape	NT	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	62
826	Phyllanthaceae	*Bischofia javanica*	Kainjal, Kainjhal Bhadi, Kechra, Kanjabai, Khengra, Kehra Bhadi, Fatakphal, Ujeng Gach (Chakma), Thickry (Garo)	Java Cedar, Javanese Bishop Wood, West Indian Cedar	LC	M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	71
827	Phyllanthaceae	*Breynia vitis-idaea*	Kalo Sitki, Vita Salpoti	Not known	LC	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	72
828	Phyllanthaceae	*Bridelia assamica*	Kantakushi, Barohaita, Assami Kantakushi	Not known	VU	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	51
829	Phyllanthaceae	*Bridelia glauca* (Syn. *Bridelia pubescens*)	Not known	Not known	VU	Kazi Mohammad Mesbaul Alam	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	52
830	Phyllanthaceae	*Bridelia retusa*	Kanta Kusui, Kamkui, Lantakuri, Khaja, Kosoi, Hamussa Gach, Mach Chok Bichi Gach, Khasi (Garo), Heja (Mandi), Tipak (Chakma), Fai Mong (Marma), Kongkoi (Tanchangya)	Spinous Kino Tree	LC	M. Oliur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	73
831	Phyllanthaceae	*Bridelia stipularis*	Pat khowi, Chong mui khang, Hujum-gula lodi, Koch kusum (Chakma)	Climbing Bridelia	LC	Maksuda Khatun	M. Oliur Rahman	74
832	Phyllanthaceae	*Bridelia tomentosa*	Khoi, Serai, Sitki, Patkhoi, Potkhoi, Shirai	Pop-gun Seed	LC	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	75
833	Phyllanthaceae	*Bridelia verrucosa*	Not known	Not known	VU	Sumona Afroz	M. Oliur Rahman	53
834	Phyllanthaceae	*Cleistanthus oblongifolius*	Bish Phal	Not known	DD	Momtaz Begum	M. Oliur Rahman	84
835	Phyllanthaceae	*Flueggea leucopyrus*	Lukochaora	Bushweed	VU	Mohammad Omar Faroque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	54

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836	Phyllanthaceae	*Flueggea virosa*	Chitka Iota, Khaukra, Shikori, Shikori, Sitka, Sitki	Common Bushweed	LC	Mohammad Omar Faroque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	76
837	Phyllanthaceae	*Glochidion assamicum* (Syn. *Glochidion ellipticum*)	Baka kachua, Assami Kach	Bhoma	LC	Md. Akhter Hossain	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	77
838	Phyllanthaceae	*Glochidion heyneanum* (Syn. *Glochidion velutinum*)	Matachhar	Not known	VU	Pradip Kumar Dev	M. Atiqur Rahman	55
839	Phyllanthaceae	*Glochidion lanceolarium*	Anguti, Bhauri, Pinnaturi Payatore, Lomba, Kakra, Kechchuan, Kechchua	Large-leaved Abacus Plant	LC	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	78
840	Phyllanthaceae	*Glochidion multiloculare*	Koishtuma, Koitumi kechua, Aniatori, Keonra, Paniatori, Pannyaturi	Not known	LC	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	79
841	Phyllanthaceae	*Glochidion oblatum*	Dima Kachua	Not known	VU	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	56
842	Phyllanthaceae	*Glochidion sphaerogynum* (Syn. *Glochidion fagifolium*)	Kai angla, Kaimula, Kaiyengla, Kachua	Not known	VU	Md. Akhter Hossain	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	57
843	Phyllanthaceae	*Glochidion thomsonii*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mohammad Nazim Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	85
844	Phyllanthaceae	*Glochidion zeylanicum*	Not known	Hong Kong Abacus Plant, Sri Lanka Glochidion	VU	Pradip Kumar Dev	M. Atiqur Rahman	58
845	Phyllanthaceae	*Glochidion zeylanicum var. arborescens* (Syn. *Glochidion arborescens*)	Baro Kachua	Not known	VU	Mohammad Omar Faroque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	59
846	Phyllanthaceae	*Margaritaria indica*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mohammad Nazim Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	86
847	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus columnaris*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mohammad Nazim Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	87
848	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus roxburghii* (Syn. *Phyllanthus tetrandrus*)	Not known	Not known	DD	Pradip Kumar Dev	M. Atiqur Rahman	88
849	Plumbaginaceae	*Aegialitis rotundifolia*	Dhalchaka, Nunia, Nuniagach	Club Mangrove	VU	Shayla Sharmin Shetu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	311
850	Primulaceae	*Aegiceras corniculata*	Halsi, Khalsi, Koilsha, Kasalong	Not known	VU	Rafiqul Haider	M. Atiqur Rahman	343
851	Primulaceae	*Ardisia colorata*	Seea barela, Shuza Gachh, Choto Amberela, Bangla Oak	Shoe Button	LC	Rafiqul Haider	M. Atiqur Rahman	351
852	Primulaceae	*Ardisia elliptica*	Sayatika	Shoe Button	EN	Khandakar Kamrul Islam	M. Atiqur Rahman	342
853	Primulaceae	*Ardisia icara*	Paysa changne, Vet	Not known	VU	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	344
854	Primulaceae	*Ardisia khasiana*	Khairayao	Not known	VU	Khandakar Kamrul Islam	M. Atiqur Rahman	345
855	Primulaceae	*Ardisia paniculata*	Siaberela, Nagaisum (Bom)	Not known	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	352
856	Primulaceae	*Ardisia solanacea*	Bon Jam, Hargila, Chowk Ultani	Not known	LC	Fatema Jannat	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	353
857	Primulaceae	*Ardisia thomsonii*	Not known	Not known	DD	Shukla Rani Basak	Saleh Ahammad Khan	355
858	Primulaceae	*Ardisia thyrsiflora* (Syn. *Ardisia floribunda*)	Bhau Jawa	Not known	DD	Rafiqul Haider	M. Atiqur Rahman	356
859	Primulaceae	*Embelia robusta*	Bhai birrung, Boro bela	Not known	VU	Fatema Jannat	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	346
860	Primulaceae	*Maesa bengalensis*	Not known	Not known	VU	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	347
861	Primulaceae	*Maesa chisia*	Bilouni, Gangu-loda	Not known	VU	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	348
862	Primulaceae	*Maesa indica*	Sesu, Sirkhi, Ramjani	Not known	NT	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	350

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863	Primulaceae	*Maesa paniculata*	Kulijoni	Not known	VU	Rafiqul Haider	M. Atiqur Rahman	349
864	Primulaceae	*Maesa ramentacea*	Lechhye, Shibeng (Chakma), Boljakhandok (Garo), Seketia (Khasia)	Not known	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	354
865	Primulaceae	*Myrsine wightiana* (Syn. *Rapanea wrigtiana*)	Not known	Not known	DD	Shayla Sharmin Shetu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	357
866	Rubiaceae	*Adina trichotoma* (Syn. *Metadina trichotoma*)	Kumiari, Lohamuri, (Bangla), Kechogach, Ketgulo gach, Sanishil gach (Chakma), Panng kha gach (Marma), Togondoi (Tripura)	Not known	LC	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	410
867	Rubiaceae	*Aidia micrantha*	Not known	Not known	EN	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	370
868	Rubiaceae	*Aidia oppositifolia*	Haddi gach, Rapta	Not known	LC	M. Gias Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	411
869	Rubiaceae	*Aidia psuedospicata*	Aida Kata	Not known	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	412
870	Rubiaceae	*Benkara fasciculata* (Syn. *Fagerlindia fasciculata*)	Not known	Not known	EN	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	371
871	Rubiaceae	*Benkara malabarica*	Adalya Phul	Not known	DD	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	429
872	Rubiaceae	*Canthium glabrum*	Not known	Not known	EN	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	372
873	Rubiaceae	*Canthium horridum*	Not known	Not known	VU	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	386
874	Rubiaceae	*Catunaregam longispina*	Mayna Kanta, Monphal Kanta, Maidalu, Kankra Jat	Longispinus	VU	Shayla Sharmin Shetu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	387
875	Rubiaceae	*Cephalanthus occidentalis*	Not known	Not known	DD	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	430
876	Rubiaceae	*Cephalanthus tetrandra*	Shwet kudum, Nakphulla, Mistikadam	Not known	EN	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	373
877	Rubiaceae	*Ceriscoides campanulata*	Boilem	Not known	VU	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	388
878	Rubiaceae	*Ceriscoides turgida*	Velong	Mountain Gardenia	EN	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	374
879	Rubiaceae	*Discospermum abnorme*	Pakhir-har, Pakhari Hara (Bangla), Chowrasing (Chakma)	Not known	VU	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	389
880	Rubiaceae	*Discospermum sphaerocarpum*	Not known	Not known	DD	Shayla Sharmin Shetu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	431
881	Rubiaceae	*Gardenia coronaria*	Bankamal, Bela, Botta, Painna Phul, Rangkhai Phul, Kannary	Not known	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	413
882	Rubiaceae	*Gardenia latifolia*	Bor Sudma (Chakma)	Not known	EN	Mohammed Salauddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	375
883	Rubiaceae	*Gardenia resinifera*	Dikamali	Not known	EN	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	376
884	Rubiaceae	*Guettarda speciosa*	Not known	Not known	EN	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	377
885	Rubiaceae	*Haldina cordifolia*	Haldu, Kaikka, Rangkat, Dakaom, Bangka, Kalakadam, Mala, Dhakudom (Bangla),Lec-fu-bak (Magh)	Not known	LC	Mohammed Salauddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	414
886	Rubiaceae	*Hymenodictyon flaccidum*	Damkadam	Not known	EN	Mohammed Salauddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	378
887	Rubiaceae	*Hymenodictyon orixense*	Gomria Gamar, Bhutum, Bhuikadam, Khana, Puti Kadam, Sinrij, Sri Kadam (Bangla), Pattyo mormoijja (Chakma), Khujeya (Marma), Delagamari (Tanchangya)	Not known	LC	M. Gias Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	415
888	Rubiaceae	*Hyptianthera stricta*	Thai Seing (Murang)	Not known	LC	M. Gias Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	416
889	Rubiaceae	*Ixora acuminata*	Nata Rangan	Not known	LC	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	417
890	Rubiaceae	*Ixora balakrishnanii*	Bhantijara Phul (Chakma)	Not known	VU	Mohammed Salauddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	390

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891	Rubiaceae	*Ixora brachiata*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mohammed Salauddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	432
892	Rubiaceae	*Ixora cuneifolia*	Beophul, Kesuagach (Bangla), Kamuchui, Maleng Gach (Chakma)	Not known	LC	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	418
893	Rubiaceae	*Ixora pavetta*	Gandhal Rangan, Sweet Rangan	Torch Tree	LC	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	419
894	Rubiaceae	*Ixora polyantha*	Chuang-giri	Many Flowered Ixora	VU	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	391
895	Rubiaceae	*Ixora spectabilis*	Kumaike (Tripura)	Not known	NT	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	404
896	Rubiaceae	*Ixora sub-sessilis*	Pool tree, Kondor, Rengchan, Homeyoma Sing (Murong)	Not known	VU	Mohammed Salauddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	392
897	Rubiaceae	*Ixora tigriomustax*	Bisku Phul (Bangla), Kea Maclain (Chakma)	Not known	DD	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	M. Atiqur Rahman	433
898	Rubiaceae	*Ixora undulata*	Palkajui, Paluka Jooi, Dikrangasalla (Chakma), Chailaki, Kamuchi (Marma)	Not known	VU	Mohammed Salauddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	393
899	Rubiaceae	*Luculia pinceana*	Not known	Not known	DD	Shayla Sharmin Shetu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	434
900	Rubiaceae	*Meyna spinosa*	Maina, Mainakata, Moyena, Muyna (Bangla), Choaing Laksey (Marma)	Not known	LC	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	420
901	Rubiaceae	*Mitragyna diversifolia*	Phul-kadam, Ban Champa, Lawa	Not known	VU	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	394
902	Rubiaceae	*Mitragyna parvifolia*	Keli Kadam, Phuti Kadam, Gulikadam, Dharakadam	Not known	VU	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	395
903	Rubiaceae	*Mitragyna rotundifolia*	Dakurum, Paukh (Mogh), Dakkumui (Murang)	Not known	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	421
904	Rubiaceae	*Morinda angustifolia*	Banamali, Bansak, Baroful, Shalimaricha, Kobabena (Chakma), Bot Tita (Tripura)	Not known	LC	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	422
905	Rubiaceae	*Morinda citrifolia*	Kumkoi, Thinba, Thaingbang (Mog)	Not known	LC	M. Gias Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	423
906	Rubiaceae	*Morinda pubescens*	Ach (Bangla), Khujai (Chakma)	Not known	EN	M. Gias Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	379
907	Rubiaceae	*Mycetia malayana*	Not known	Not known	NT	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	405
908	Rubiaceae	*Mycetia mukerjiana*	Not known	Not known	DD	Shayla Sharmin Shetu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	435
909	Rubiaceae	*Nauclea orientalis*	Not known	Not known	VU	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	396
910	Rubiaceae	*Neolamarckia cadamba*	Kadam, Bul-kadam (Bangla), Kadamphul (Chakma), Kodom gach (Tripura)	Burflower-tree, Laran, Leichhardt pine, Kadam, Cadamba	LC	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	424
911	Rubiaceae	*Neonauclea sessilifolia*	Kom, Kum (Bangla), Kam gaas (Chakma), Rengchan (Murong name)	Not known	NT	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	406
912	Rubiaceae	*Nostolachma khasiana*	Not known	Not known	DD	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	436
913	Rubiaceae	*Pavetta breviflora*	Not known	Not known	EN	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	380
914	Rubiaceae	*Pavetta indica*	Bana Mali, Bisophal, Falda, Kalda, Sudra man	Not known	LC	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	425
915	Rubiaceae	*Pavetta polyantha*	Banaful, Polinakli, Kayamuchi (Magh)	Not known	VU	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	397
916	Rubiaceae	*Pavetta tomentosa*	Jooi, Bishphal, Faida, Chiujokach (Marma)	Not known	EN	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	381
917	Rubiaceae	*Prismatomeris tetrandra*	Champhata, Chinatita, Katmali	Not known	VU	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	398
918	Rubiaceae	*Psychotria adenophylla*	Bara Bhutta, Lipikek, Baro sudma, Chikon sudama, Suing baingla (Chakma), Mosak Bhupan (Tipra), Kala Sama Gach (Tipra)	Not known	LC	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	426

SN	Family	Species	Local name	English name	Red List Category	Assessor	Lead Assessor	Page
919	Rubiaceae	*Psychotria symplocifolia*	Not known	Not known	DD	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	437
920	Rubiaceae	*Psydrax dicoccos*	Not known	Not known	DD	Sujit Chandra Das	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	438
921	Rubiaceae	*Psydrax umbellatus*	Not known	Not known	DD	Shayla Sharmin Shetu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	439
922	Rubiaceae	*Saprosma ternatum*	Karpul Gachh	Not known	VU	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	399
923	Rubiaceae	*Tamilnadia uliginosa*	Piralu, Pedalu	Devine Jasmine	NT	Sujit Chandra Das	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	407
924	Rubiaceae	*Tarenna asiatica*	Not known	Not known	EN	Rafiqul Haider	M. Atiqur Rahman	382
925	Rubiaceae	*Tarenna campaniflora*	Kakra, Gachkala	Not known	NT	Sujit Chandra Das	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	408
926	Rubiaceae	*Tarenna disperma*	Kantej	Not known	DD	Sujit Chandra Das	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	440
927	Rubiaceae	*Tarenna helferi*	Rachi Pouchi (Marma)	Not known	EN	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	383
928	Rubiaceae	*Tarenna odorata*	Patugrooja	Not known	EN	Sujit Chandra Das	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	384
929	Rubiaceae	*Tarenna scandens*	Guja-kuta, Gujer-kota	Not known	DD	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	M. Atiqur Rahman	441
930	Rubiaceae	*Tarenna stellulata*	Not known	Not known	DD	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	442
931	Rubiaceae	*Uncaria macrophylla*	Not known	Not known	VU	Md. Abdur Rahman	M. Atiqur Rahman	400
932	Rubiaceae	*Uncaria sessilifructus*	Vailful Lata	Not known	NT	Md. Abdur Rahman	M. Atiqur Rahman	409
933	Rubiaceae	*Vangueria madagascariensis*	Bilati Tentul	Spanish Tamarind	VU	Mizanur Rahman	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	401
934	Rubiaceae	*Wendlandia amocana*	Pahari Sundari	Not known	EN	Mizanur Rahman	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	385
935	Rubiaceae	*Wendlandia budleioides* (Syn. *Wendlandia grandis*)	Bhamos, Grak Sal	Not known	DD	Fatema Jannat	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	443
936	Rubiaceae	*Wendlandia glabrata*	Bon Kafashi	Not known	LC	Mizanur Rahman	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	427
937	Rubiaceae	*Wendlandia heynei*	Not known	Not known	DD	Mizanur Rahman	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	444
938	Rubiaceae	*Wendlandia paniculata*	Lodiannol (Chakma)	Not known	DD	Mizanur Rahman	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	445
939	Rubiaceae	*Wendlandia scabra*	Not known	Not known	DD	Md. Alamgir	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	446
940	Rubiaceae	*Wendlandia tinctoria*	Tulaload,Tula Lodh,Borganchi	Not known	LC	Mahmuda Sultana	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	428
941	Rubiaceae	*Wendlandia tinctoria* subsp. *Orientalis*	Rong Gittaia	Not known	VU	Sujit Chandra Das	M. Atiqur Rahman	402
942	Rubiaceae	*Wendlandia tinctoria* var. *callitricha*	Not known	Not known	VU	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	403
943	Rubiaceae	*Wendlandia wallichii*	Not known	Not known	DD	Fatema Jannat	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	447
944	Rutaceae	*Acronychia pedunculata*	Ban-jamir (Chattogram), Jair gola, Muttanari (Manipuri)	Claw Flowered Laurel, Laka Wood	NT	Md. Abdul Halim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	205
945	Rutaceae	*Aegle marmelos*	Bel, Bel Gach, Uraik Fang (Chakma)	Bel Fruit, Wood Apple	LC	Shayla Sharmin Shetu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	207

SN	Family	Species	Local name	English name	Red List Category	Assessor	Lead Assessor	Page
946	Rutaceae	*Atalantia monophylla*	Ban Kamola	Indian Atalantia	VU	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	202
947	Rutaceae	*Clausena excavata*	Dulia Morichaa, Dhulia Maricha, Maricha, Pan Karpur, Pan Mauri, Moricha Gola (Chakma)	Pink Lime-Berry	VU	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	203
948	Rutaceae	*Clausena heptaphylla*	Panbilash, Panmashla, Moricha, Panbahar, Pan Parag, Chro Kho Dung, Sadiurissa (Marma), Crong Khodung (Chakma)	Clausena	LC	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	208
949	Rutaceae	*Clausena lansium*	Not known	Not known	DD	Shaikh Bokhtear Uddin	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	214
950	Rutaceae	*Glycosmis cyanocarpa*	Hatichuka, Hati-pitha	Not known	VU	Md. Abdur Rahim	Saleh Ahammad Khan	204
951	Rutaceae	*Glycosmis mauritiana*	Muri-majan, Ash-sheora	Orange Berry, Rum Berry, Gin Berry	LC	Shukla Rani Basak	Saleh Ahammad Khan	209
952	Rutaceae	*Glycosmis pentaphylla*	Aidali, Ash Sheora, Ban Jamir	Gin Berry, Orangeberry	LC	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	210
953	Rutaceae	*Merope angulata*	Bon-lebu	Not known	DD	Md. Alamgir	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	215
954	Rutaceae	*Micromelum minutum*	Koroiphula, Dulia	Lime Berry	LC	Md. Alamgir	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	211
955	Rutaceae	*Murraya koenigii* (Syn. *Bergera koenigii*)	Bar Sunga, Currypata	Curry Leaf, Curry Tree	LC	Md. Alamgir	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	212
956	Rutaceae	*Paramignya scandens*	Bannebu, Karipa	Not known	NT	Md. Alamgir	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	206
957	Rutaceae	*Tetradium glabrifolium*	Ban Neem, Machalipoma	Not known	DD	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	216
958	Rutaceae	*Triphasia trifolia*	Cheeninarangi	Lime Berry	EN	Md. Helal Uddin Chowdhury	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	201
959	Rutaceae	*Zanthoxylum ovalifolium*	Not known	Not known	DD	Md. Helal Uddin Chowdhury	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	217
960	Rutaceae	*Zanthoxylum rhetsa*	Tambol, Bajna	Indian Ivy-rue	LC	Md. Helal Uddin Chowdhury	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	213
961	Sapindaceae	*Allophylus cobbe*	Not known	Not known	LC	Fatema Jannat	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	196
962	Sapindaceae	*Allophylus serratus*	Chita, Rakta Chita, Aita Chita	Not known	VU	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	186
963	Sapindaceae	*Allophylus subfalcatus*	Not known	Not known	VU	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	187
964	Sapindaceae	*Allophylus subfalcatus* var. *distachyus* (Syn. *Allophylus distachys*)	Not known	Not known	EN	Sifat Ferdousi Shawn	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	184
965	Sapindaceae	*Allophylus villosus*	Chita, Rakta Chita, Aita Chita	Not known	NT	Rafiqul Haider	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	194
966	Sapindaceae	*Dimocarpus longan*	Kathlichu	Dragon's Eye, Eyeball Tree	VU	Md. Helal Uddin Chowdhury	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	188
967	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea viscosa*	Paniaphul	Not known	VU	Md. Helal Uddin Chowdhury	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	189
968	Sapindaceae	*Harpullia arborea*	Puli Pitha Gach	Not known	EN	Mohammad Enamur Rashid	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	185

SN	Family	Species	Local name	English name	Red List Category	Assessor	Lead Assessor	Page
969	Sapindaceae	*Harpullia cupanioides*	Juribisi, Herpulli	Not known	VU	Kazi Mohammad Mesbaul Alam	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	190
970	Sapindaceae	*Lepisanthes andamanica*	Chagaler Bori	Not known	DD	Kazi Mohammad Mesbaul Alam	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	199
971	Sapindaceae	*Lepisanthes rubiginosa*	Baraharina, Chagalguti, Chagaler Bori	Rusty Sapindus	LC	Kazi Mohammad Mesbaul Alam	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	197
972	Sapindaceae	*Lepisanthes senegalensis*	Gotaharina, Danura, Kawajhihi	Not known	LC	Md. Akhter Hossain	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	198
973	Sapindaceae	*Lepisanthes tetraphylla*	Chareiharina, Harina	Not known	NT	Kazi Mohammad Mesbaul Alam	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	195
974	Sapindaceae	*Mischocarpus pentapetalous*	Jugga Harina, Khoro Gach	Not known	VU	Kazi Mohammad Mesbaul Alam	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	191
975	Sapindaceae	*Schleichera oleosa*	Kusum, Kausum	Ceylon Oak, Macassar-Oil Tree	VU	G. N. Tanjina Hasnat	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	192
976	Sapindaceae	*Xerospermum laevigatum*	Bon Lichu	Not known	VU	G. N. Tanjina Hasnat	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	193
977	Sapindaceae	*Xerospermum noronhianum*	Noron Lichu	Not known	DD	G. N. Tanjina Hasnat	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	200
978	Sapotaceae	*Madhuca longifolia*	Jal Mahua, Mohula, Moul, Matkom	Honey Tree, Butter Tree, The Mahua Tree	LC	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	327
979	Sapotaceae	*Manilkara hexandra*	Khirni, Khir Khejur	Ceylon Iron Wood, Milk Tree	VU	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	324
980	Sapotaceae	*Mimusops elengi*	Bokul, Bigel	Indian Medlar, Bullet Wood	LC	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	328
981	Sapotaceae	*Palaquium polyanthum*	Dudha, Dudhi, Tali	Palaquium	VU	Kazi Mohammad Mesbaul Alam	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	325
982	Sapotaceae	*Planchonella obovata*	Not known	Northern Yellow Boxwood, Yellow Teak, Black Ash	VU	Shayla Sharmin Shetu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	326
983	Symplocaceae	*Symplocos acuminata*	Bhuri, Bhongri, China Bhouri	Not known	VU	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	360
984	Symplocaceae	*Symplocos macrophylla*	Barobhauri	Not known	VU	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	361
985	Sapotaceae	*Xantolis assamica*	Not known	Not known	DD	Shayla Sharmin Shetu	Saleh Ahammad Khan	329
986	Schoepfiaceae	*Schoepfia fragrans*	Schifsukh	Not known	DD	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	307
987	Scropulariaceae	*Buddleja macrostachya*	Not known	Long Spiked Butterfly Bush	DD	Shukla Rani Basak	Saleh Ahammad Khan	497
988	Simaroubaceae	*Picrasma javanica*	Gachnirbis, Nilghanta Nimtita, Tita-shashi Nirbish	Not known	VU	Rafiqul Haider	M. Atiqur Rahman	218
989	Staphyleaceae	*Turpinia pomifera* (Syn. *Turpinia nepalensis*)	Bhola, Janokijam, Kalabott	Not known	VU	Pradip Kumar Dev	M. Atiqur Rahman	155
990	Stemonuraceae	*Gomphandra tetrandra*	Gomphan	Not known	LC	Naimur Rahman	M. Oliur Rahman	535
991	Styracaceae	*Styrax serrulatus*	Ban Jambura, Fulkat, Kanchani	Silver Bell Tree	VU	Pradip Kumar Dev	M. Atiqur Rahman	365
992	Symplocaceae	*Symplocos pyrifolia*	Piribhauri	Not known	DD	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	363
993	Symplocaceae	*Symplocos racemosa*	Lodh, Lodhra, Ouia Darmatar	Sweet Leaf, Lodh Tree	VU	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	362

SN	Family	Species	Local name	English name	Red List Category	Assessor	Lead Assessor	Page
994	Symplocaceae	*Symplocos sumuntia*	Sumonbhauri	Not known	DD	Mohammad Amdadul Hoque	Mohammad Harun-ur-Rashid	364
995	Tamaricaceae	*Tamarix dioica*	Bannya Jhau, Jhau, Lalijhau, Uruaia	Jhau, Saltcedar	EN	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Saleh Ahammad Khan	308
996	Tamaricaceae	*Tamarix gallica*	Jhau, Bonjhau	French Tamarisk, French Tree, Salt-Cedar	VU	A.K.M. Kamrul Haque	Saleh Ahammad Khan	309
997	Tamaricaceae	*Tamarix indica*	Jhau, Nona-jhau	Manna	NT	Mohammad Sayedur Rahman	Saleh Ahammad Khan	310
998	Theaceae	*Camellia caudata*	Phulkat	Not known	EN	M. Gias Uddin	M. Atiqur Rahman	358
999	Theaceae	*Schima wallichii*	Makrisal, Chilauni, Kanak, Mon Champa (CHT), Bonak (Sylhet), Makra	Not known	LC	Fatema Jannat	M. Atiqur Rahman	359
1000	Verbenaceae	*Clerodendrum bracteatum*	Not known	Bracted Glory Bower	DD	Shukla Rani Basak	Saleh Ahammad Khan	509

Appendix II: Sample Assessment Sheet
Name of Species:
Species ID:
Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family

Scientific Name:	
Species Authority:	
English Name:	
Local Name/s:	
Synonym/s:	
Taxonomic Notes:	
Assessment Information	
Red List Category & Criteria (Status):	
Justification:	
Level of Assessment	
Date Assessed	
Histor	
Geographic Range	
Global Range	
Global Status	
Global Population	
Local Range Description	
Presence in Protected Areas	
Extent of Occurrence (EOO)	
Area of Occupancy (AOO)	
Range Map	

Population	
Generation Time (Length)	
Total Population	
No. of Sub-population	
Trend	
Habitat and Ecology	
Habit	
Habitat	

Niche	
Elevation	

Threats	
Habitat Destruction	
Encroachment	
Poaching	
Pollution	
Climate Change	
Invasive Species	
Agricultural Expansion	
Uses	

Conservation Actions	
CITES	
Other 1	

Recommendations	
Research	
Management	
Other 1	
Other 2	
Other 3	

Sources/References

Citation (To be Filled up by Lead Assessor)

Name of the Contributors	
Assessor:	
Associate Assessor/s:	
Reviewer/s:	
Facilitator	

Signature of the Assessor

Signature of the Lead Assessor

Appendix III: Technical Terms

Population and Population Size (Criteria A, C and D)

The term 'population' is used in a specific sense in the Red List Criteria that is different to its common biological usage. Population is here defined as the total number of individuals of the taxon. For functional reasons, primarily owing to differences between life forms, population size is measured as numbers of mature individuals only. In the case of taxa obligately dependent on other taxa for all or part of their life cycles, biologically appropriate values for the host taxon should be used.

Subpopulations (Criteria B and C)

Subpopulations are defined as geographically or otherwise distinct groups in the population between which there is little demographic or genetic exchange (typically one successful migrant individual or gamete per year or less).

Mature individuals (Criteria A, B, C and D)

The number of mature individuals is the number of individuals known, estimated or inferred to be capable of reproduction. When estimating this quantity, the following points should be borne in mind:

- Mature individuals that will never produce new recruits should not be counted (e.g., densities are too low for fertilization).
- In the case of populations with biased adult or breeding sex ratios, it is appropriate to use lower estimates for the number of mature individuals, which take this into account.
- Where the population size fluctuates, use a lower estimate. In most cases this will be much less than the mean.
- Reproducing units within a clone should be counted as individuals, except where such units are unable to survive alone (e.g., corals).
- In the case of taxa that naturally lose all or a subset of mature individuals at some point in their life cycle, the estimate should be made at the appropriate time, when mature individuals are available for breeding.
- Re-introduced individuals must have produced viable offspring before they are counted as mature individuals.

Generation (Criteria A, C and E)

Generation length is the average age of parents of the current cohort (i.e. newborn individuals in the population). Generation length therefore reflects the turnover rate of breeding individuals in a population. Generation length is greater than the age at first breeding and less than the age of the oldest breeding individual, except in taxa that breed only once. Where generation length varies under threat, the more natural, i.e. pre-disturbance, generation length should be used.

Reduction (Criterion A)

A reduction is a decline in the number of mature individuals of at least the amount (%) stated under the criterion over the time period (years) specified, although the decline need not be continuing. A reduction should not be interpreted as part of a fluctuation unless there is good evidence for this. The downward phase of a fluctuation will not normally count as a reduction.

Continuing decline (Criteria B and C)

A continuing decline is a recent, current or projected future decline (which may be smooth, irregular or sporadic) which is liable to continue unless remedial measures are taken. Fluctuations will not normally count as continuing declines, but an observed decline should not be considered as a fluctuation unless there is evidence for this.

Extreme fluctuations (Criteria B and C)

Extreme fluctuations can be said to occur in a number of taxa when population size or distribution area varies widely, rapidly and frequently, typically with a variation greater than one order of magnitude (i.e. a tenfold increase or decrease).

Severely fragmented (Criterion B)

The phrase 'severely fragmented' refers to the situation in which increased extinction risk to the taxon results from the fact that most of its individuals are found in small and relatively isolated subpopulations (in certain circumstances this may be inferred from habitat information). These small subpopulations may go extinct, with a reduced probability of recolonization.

Extent of occurrence (Criteria A and B)
Extent of occurrence is defined as the area contained within the shortest continuous imaginary boundary which can be drawn to encompass all the known, inferred or projected sites of present occurrence of a taxon, excluding cases of vagrancy. This measure may exclude discontinuities or disjunctions within the overall distributions of taxa (e.g. large areas of obviously unsuitable habitat) (but see 'area of occupancy' below). Extent of occurrence can often be measured by a minimum convex polygon (the smallest polygon in which no internal angle exceeds 180 degrees and which contains all the sites of occurrence).

Area of occupancy (Criteria A, B and D)
Area of occupancy is defined as the area within its 'extent of occurrence' (see point 9 above) which is occupied by a taxon, excluding cases of vagrancy. The measure reflects the fact that a taxon will not usually occur throughout the area of its extent of occurrence, which may contain unsuitable or unoccupied habitats. In some cases (e.g. irreplaceable colonial nesting sites, crucial feeding sites for migratory taxa) the area of occupancy is the smallest area essential at any stage to the survival of existing populations of a taxon. The size of the area of occupancy will be a function of the scale at which it is measured, and should be at a scale appropriate to relevant biological aspects of the taxon, the nature of threats and the available data. To avoid inconsistencies and bias in assessments caused by estimating area of occupancy at different scales, it may be necessary to standardize estimates by applying a scale-correction factor. It is difficult to give strict guidance on how standardization should be done because different types of taxa have different scale-area relationships.

Location (Criteria B and D)
The term 'location' defines a geographically or ecologically distinct area in which a single threatening event can rapidly affect all individuals of the taxon present. The size of the location depends on the area covered by the threatening event and may include part of one or many subpopulations. Where a taxon is affected by more than one threatening event, location should be defined by considering the most serious plausible threat.

Quantitative analysis (Criterion E)
A quantitative analysis is defined here as any form of analysis which estimates the extinction probability of a taxon based on known life history, habitat requirements, threats and any specified management options. Population viability analysis (PVA) is one such technique. Quantitative analyses should make full use of all relevant available data. In a situation in which there is limited information, such data as are available can be used to provide an estimate of extinction risk (for instance, estimating the impact of stochastic events on habitat). In presenting the results of quantitative analyses, the assumptions (which must be appropriate and defensible), the data used and the uncertainty in the data or quantitative model must be documented.

Benign introduction
An attempt to establish a taxon, for the purpose of conservation, outside its recorded distribution but within an appropriate habitat and ecogeographical area; a feasible conservation tool only when there is no remaining area left within a taxon's historic range (IUCN 1998).

Breeding population
A (sub) population that reproduces within the region, whether this involves the entire reproductive cycle or any essential part of it.

Conspecific population
Populations of the same species; here applied to any taxonomic unit at or below the species level.

Downlisting and uplisting
The process for adjusting the Red List Category of a regional population according to a decreased or increased risk of extinction; downlisting refers to a reduced extinction risk and uplisting to an increased extinction risk.

Endemic taxon
A taxon naturally found in any specific area and nowhere else; this is a relative term in that a taxon can be endemic to a small island, to a country, or to a continent.

Global population
Total number of individuals of a taxon (see Population).

Metapopulation
A collection of subpopulations of a taxon, each occupying a suitable patch of habitat in a landscape of otherwise unsuitable habitat. The survival of the metapopulation is dependent on the rate of local extinctions of occupied patches and the rate of (re-) colonization of empty patches (Levins 1969, Hanski 1999).

Natural range
Range of a taxon, excluding any portion that is the result of an introduction to a region or neighbouring region. The delimitation between wild and introduced populations within a region may be based on a pre-set year or event, but this decision is left to the regional Red List authority.

Population
This term is used in a specific sense in the IUCN Red List Criteria (IUCN 2001, 2012), different from its common biological usage. Population is defined as the total number of individuals of the taxon. Within the context of a regional assessment, it may be advisable to use the term global population for this. In the Guidelines the term population is used for convenience, when reference is made to a group of individuals of a given taxon that may or may not interchange propagules with other such entities (see Regional population and Subpopulations).

Propagule
A living entity capable of dispersal and of producing a new mature individual (e.g. a spore, seed, fruit, egg, larva, or part of or an entire individual). Gametes and pollen are not considered propagules in this context.

Region
A sub global geographical area, such as a continent, country, state, or province.

Regional assessment
Process for determining the relative extinction risk of a regional population according to the Guidelines.

Regional population
The portion of the global population within the area being studied, which may comprise one or more subpopulations.

Subpopulations
Geographically or otherwise distinct groups in the (global) population between which there is little demographic or genetic exchange (typically one successful migrant individual or gamete per year or less; IUCN 2001, 2012); a subpopulation may or may not be restricted to a region.

Taxon
A species or infra specific entity whose extinction risk is being assessed.

Vagrant
A taxon that is currently found only occasionally within the boundaries of a region (see Visitor). Visitor (also, visiting taxon) A taxon that does not reproduce within a region but regularly occurs within its boundaries either now or during some period of the last century. Regions have several options on how to decide the boundaries between visitors and vagrants, e.g. using a preset percentage of the global population found in the region or predictability of occurrence.

Wild population
A population within its natural range in which the individuals are the result of natural reproduction (i.e. not the result of human mediated release or translocation); if a population is the result of a benign introduction that is now or has previously been successful (i.e. self-sustaining), the population is considered wild.

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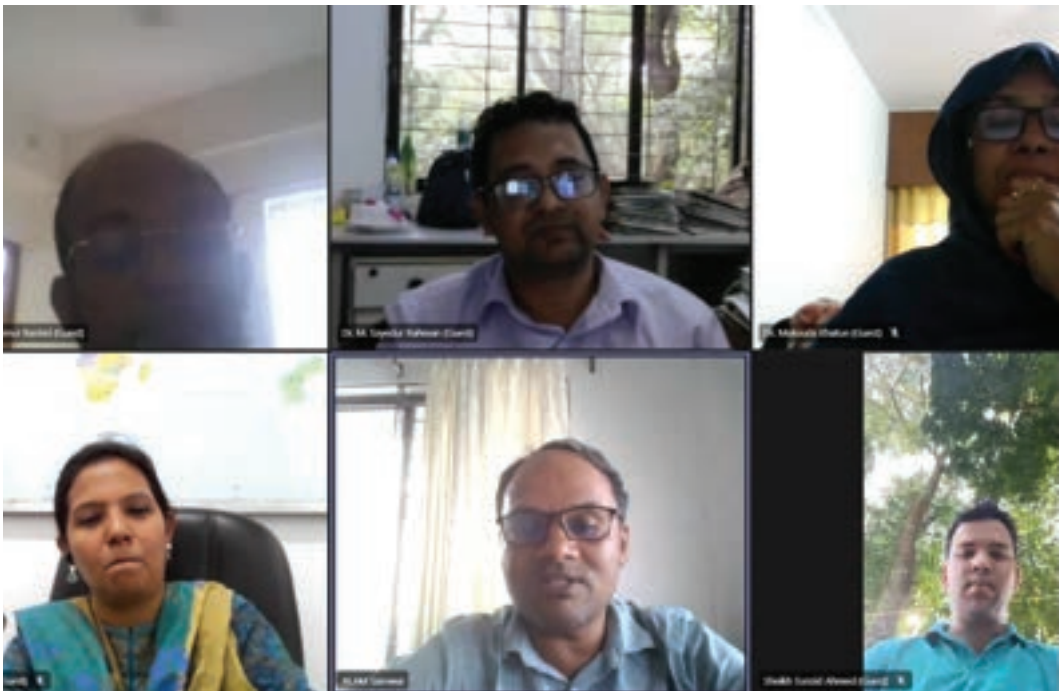
Appendix V: The Journey of National Red List of Plants

Project Inception Workshop

Red List Capacity Building Training

Red List Capacity Building Training



Red List Review Workshop

Herbarium Data Collection

Red List Coordination Committee Meeting

Final Dissemination Workshop

Final Dissemination Workshop

The programme entitled “Developing Bangladesh National Red List of Plants and Developing Management Strategy of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) of Plants in Selected Protected Areas (PAs)” was initiated on 19 July 2020, through the signing of contract between Bangladesh National Herbarium and IUCN Bangladesh. The assignment is a part of the Forest Department’s SUFAL project funded by Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the World Bank. The programme aims to assess 1000 species of plants and formulate a Red List of plants of Bangladesh following IUCN’s standard guidelines for the application of Red List criteria. The programme also aims to conduct surveys in five selected protected areas of Bangladesh to prepare a set of recommendations in order to formulate an effective mechanism of preventing, controlling and managing the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) of Plants and develop management strategies for the selected protected areas of Bangladesh to reduce their impact on local forest biodiversity.

For more information please visit
www.bforest.gov.bd and www.iucnredlist-bd.org

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