Standard Palynological Slides from Contemporary Flowers of Dhaka, Bangladesh

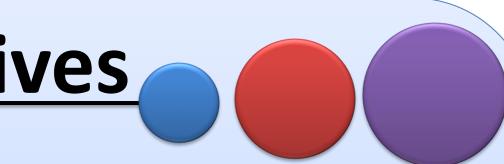
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Introduction

- Palynology is the branch of science concerned with the study of pollen, spores, and similar palynomorphs, living and fossil. The term suggested by Hyde & Williams in 1944 (UA Geosciences, 2015).
- Pollen grains produced by different species of plant have a distinctive appearance. This helps us to work out what type of plant they were from, which in turn tells us the plants that used to grow in the surrounding area. Besides, pollen grains are generally transported by wind, insects and other animals and may find their way into deposits of lakes, oceans, swamps, mangroves and peat bogs (Behling H., 2005).
- **Palynomorphs** include both plant and animal structures that are microscopic in size and are composed of compounds (i.e. sporopollenin, chitin, or related compounds) that are highly resistant to most forms of decay other than oxidation (Palynology Definitions, 2013). This characteristic allows for the use of pollen and spores as indicators of past vegetation types.
- The pollen analysis allows the reconstruction of vegetational changes and shifts of the complete vegetation zones. Stratigraphic palynology is the use of palynomorphs, their identification, distribution, and abundance to correlate among sedimentary sequences of any age or to provide chronological control for these sedimentary sequences. Pollen and spores can also be indicators for climate changes.

Purpose and Objectives



- 4 The present work is undertaken as a outcome of two years field project entitled "Standard Slides of Pollen on Dhaka City, Bangladesh (1st phase)" of Stratigraphy and Biostratigraphy branch of Geological Survey of Bangladesh.
- 4 The samples were live and collected from National Herbarium and National Botanical Garden; Mirpur.
- 4 The purpose of this analysis is to identify the modern pollen, their environment and prepare a pollen catalogue which clarifies the modern palynological environment.
- 4 Most of the flora and fauna of Holocene time are more or less similar with the modern herbs, shrubs and trees so it helps us to identify the ancient palynological zone as well as paleoenvironment.

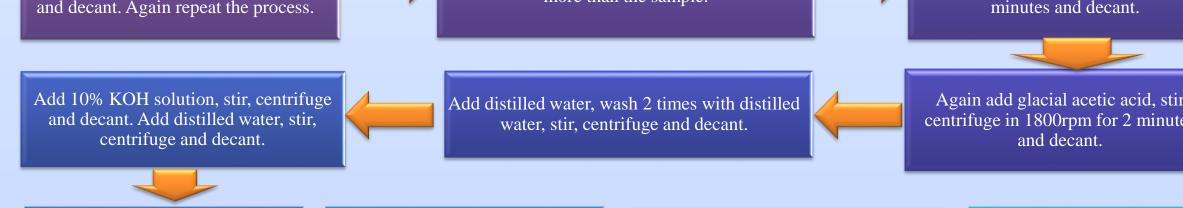
Two objectives are:

- to identify taxonomy of plants;
- to prepare a pollen catalogue for further research on Holocene pollen.



- Sample Collection: Live samples were collected from the tree and stored in sample bag with labeling. Laboratory Analysis: Acetolysis method is applied for sample preparation.
- Slide Preparation: Make slide with one drop of glycerol and sample.

Flow Chart Heat the sample in water bath for 5 Add Glacial acetic acid with sample Add 5ml of acetolysis solution (9:1 Aceti ninutes, stir, fill the tube with glaci two times more than sample), stir hydrite and sulfuric acid) so that the solution

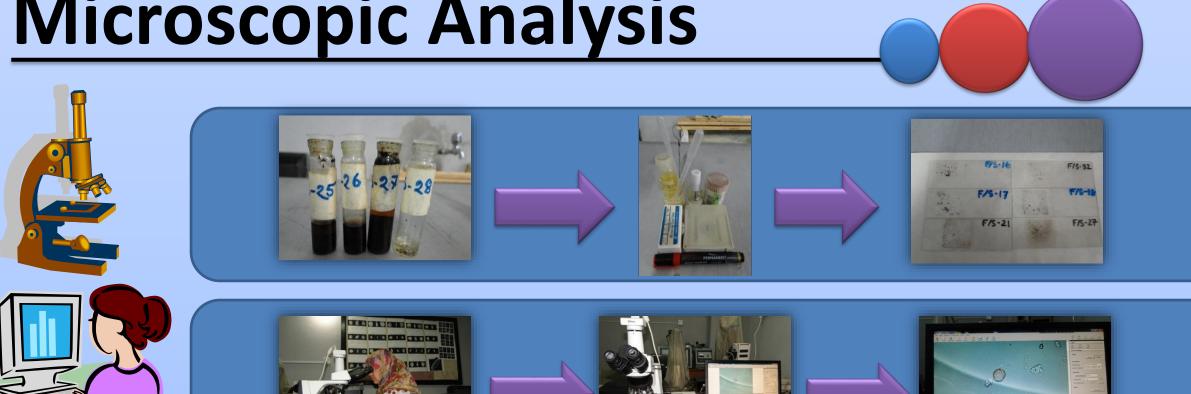


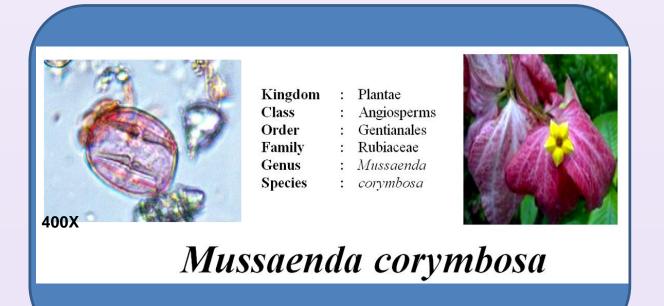
Add 5c.c distilled water and drops ethyl alcohol with samp acid (HCl), stir, centrifuge and stir, centrifuge and decant and add

ake solution with sodium chlora Dry the sample by filter pape glycerol and distilled was ootassium chlorate (KClO₂) and centrifuge and decant. Ma de with one drop of glyc 1, 0.5 ml sodium chlorate/potas and sample. the sample then fill the tube with distilled water then centrifuge and

decant.

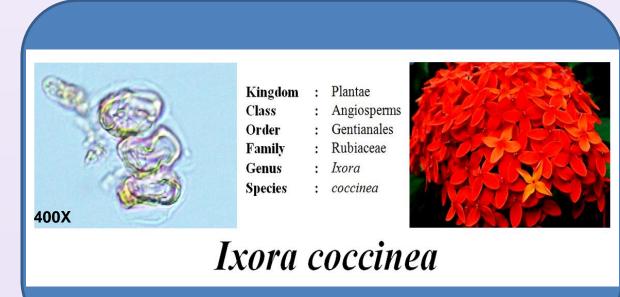
Microscopic Analysis

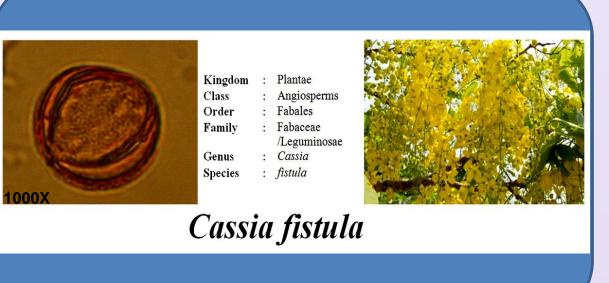






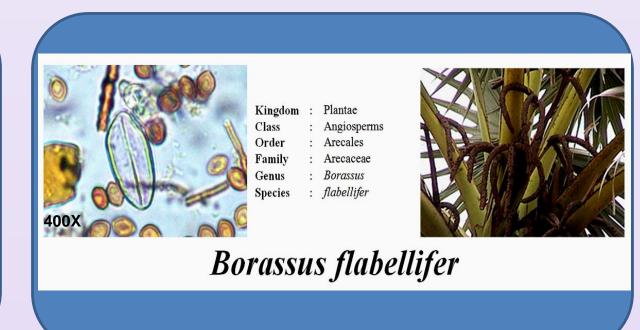
















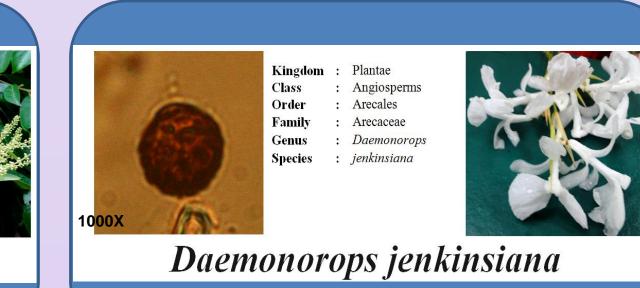


























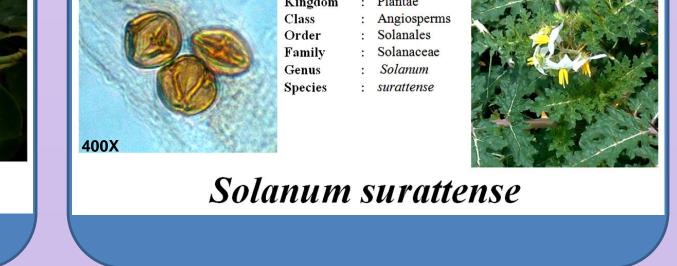








Order Family



Rosa sp.





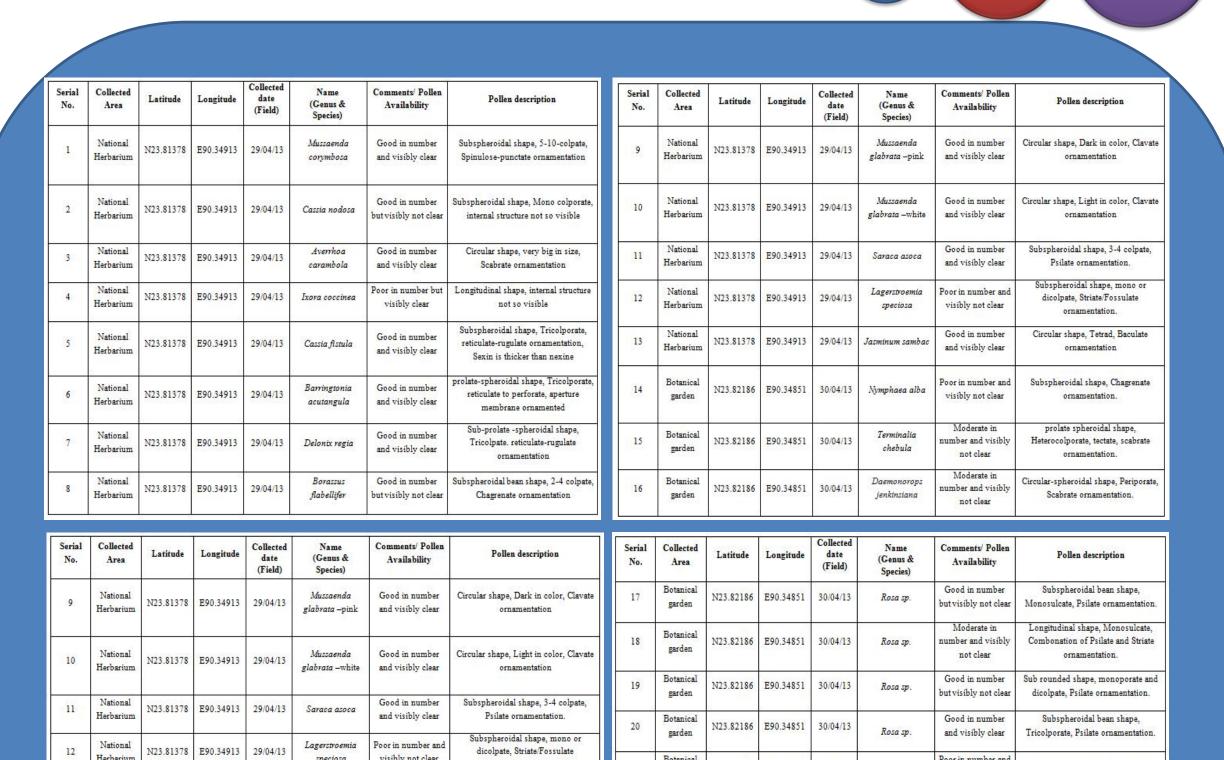


Findings

speciosa visibly not clear

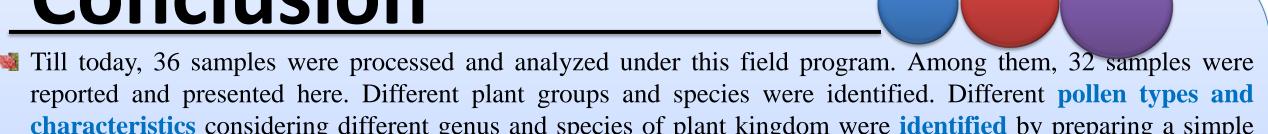
number and visibly Heterocolporate, tectate, scabrate

Dasmonorops Moderate in number and visibly Sashests or number and visibly Sashests or number and visibly



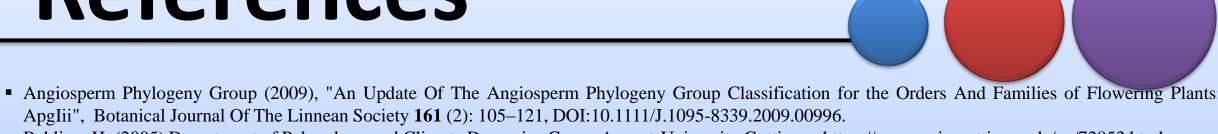
Serial No.	Collected Area	Latitude	Longitude	Collected date (Field)	Name (Genus & Species)	Comments/ Pollen Availability	Pollen description
26	Botanical garden	N23.82186	E90.34851	30/04/13	Solanum surattense	Good in number and visibly clear.	Subspheroidal shape, Mono or dicolpate, Cicatricose ornamentation
27	Botanical garden	N23.82186	E90.34851	30/04/13	Rosa sp.	Good in number and visibly clear.	Subspheroidal bean shape, Di or tetra colpate with Psilate ornamentation.
28	Botanical garden	N23.82186	E90.34851	30/04/13	Rosa sp.	Good in number and visibly clear.	Subspheroidal bean shape, Di or tetra colpate with Psilate ornamentation.
29	Botanical garden	N23.82186	E90.34851	30/04/13	Rosa sp.	Good in number and visibly clear.	Subspheroidal bean shape, Di or tetra colpate, Combination of Cicatricose and Psilate ornamentation.
30	Botanical garden	N23.82186	E90.34851	30/04/13	Rosa sp.	Good in number and visibly clear.	Subspheroidal bean shape, Tetrade with Psilate ornamentation.
31	Botanical garden	N23.82186	E90.34851	30/04/13	Nelumbo nucifera	Moderate in number and visibly clear	Circular shape, Dark in color, Tetrade with Baculate ornamentation
32	Botanical garden	N23.82186	E90.34851	30/04/13	Rosa sp.	Moderate in number and visibly clear	Subspheroidal bean shape, Di or tetra colpate with Psilate ornamentation.

Conclusion



- characteristics considering different genus and species of plant kingdom were identified by preparing a simple pollen catalogue. For the first time a complete pollen sample preparation methodology for live flowers is established for Geological Survey of Bangladesh which will be served the organization for further research on pollen. Researcher can explain history of plant communities, habitats and environment with the help of these identified groups and
- species of plant kingdom. This pollen catalogue can contribute to the academicians and professionals in the field of Holocene pollen and assist them to identify the paleo-environment. Well established pollen sample preparation methodology would be useful for future research on pollen. The catalogue can be updated and well explained during future phases of the project by which the overall habitat of the
- study area can be explained well. As it is an ongoing field program the final and comprehensive report will come with a detail picture and
- ecosystem data. That may conclude with the environment as well the total ecosystem of the study area.

References



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Acknowledgement

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