

**Summer Field School [Online] on
 MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
 Ivano-Frankivsk Region, Ukraine :: 19-28 September, 2021**

DELEGATE PARTICIPANT'S PROFILE

	<p>Dr. Mohammad Omar Faruque <i>Associate Professor</i> Department of Botany, & Additional Director Institutional Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), University of Chittagong</p> <p>Chattogram 4331, Bangladesh Cell-+8801818397345 Email- omf@cu.ac.bd; meet.omar@yahoo.com</p>
Highest Education	Ph.D. (Pharmaceutical Botany)
Personal Statement	<p>Dr. Mohammad Omar Faruque has obtained his B.Sc. (Honors) in 2003 and Master degree in 2004 from the Department of Botany, University of Chittagong, Bangladesh. He obtained his Ph.D. from the Huazhong Agricultural University of China in 2019 in the field of pharmaceutical Botany. From 2008 to 2012, he worked as a Biology teacher in two different institutions. In 2012, he was selected as a lecturer at the faculty of biological sciences of University of Chittagong and now he is working as an Associate Professor. He has been conducting research in the field of ethnobotany, pharmacognosy, phytochemistry, anti-cancer and anti-microbial activity, taxonomy, biodiversity and conservation since 2005 and recently he is conducting research on COVID-19. He has documented over 5000 ethnomedicinal plant using information along with taxonomic and ecological characteristics from 12 indigenous communities of Bangladesh. The outcomes of his research have resulted publishing one renowned research based websites "Medicinal Plants Database of Bangladesh" (mpbd.cu.ac.bd) for the first time in Bangladesh. Dr. Faruque published 17 scientific publications and one book, and given 25 presentations at national and international conferences. He has collaborated with researchers from 12 countries including China, Ireland, Italy, USA, Malaysia, Turkey, Mauritius, etc. He is a general member of Society for Medicinal Plants and Natural</p>

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	Product Research, Germany, the American Society of Pharmacognosy, Bangladesh Botanical Society and an editorial board member of International Journal of Academic Medicine and Pharmacy (Jamp) and Global Communication in Traditional Medicine (GTM). Currently, he has selected as a general secretary of Global Association of Traditional Medicine (GATM), China.
Paper/Presentation Title (Unpublished Research or Review or Field Work)	<i>Diversity of Traditional Medicinal Plants in Badal Chari and Vadi Chora Village Common Forests (VCFs) of Rangamati, Bangladesh</i>
Keywords	Medicinal plants; Herbal medicine; Indigenous communities; Rangamati; Bangladesh
Abstract (100-300 words)	Village Common Forest (VCF), an example of sustainable forest management system, is a unique conservatory system developed by the Chittagong Hill Tracts indigenous communities to conserve their native species and as a part of the water shade management of the area. Usually, the biodiversity of Village common forest (VCF) is rich than any other part of the area or forest managed by the government. This study aims to explore the diversity status of medicinal plants as well as vascular plants and their therapeutic usage practice by the indigenous communities of Badal Chari and Vadi Chora VCFs of Rangamati hill district. The diversity of traditional medicinal plants was determined through quantitative analysis by stratified random sampling plots (10 m x 10 m for tree, 5 m x 5 m for IA shrub & liana, and 2 m x 2 m for IA herbs & climbers). Phytosociological features of medicinal plant species were evaluated by analyzing the frequency, density, abundance and Importance Value Index (IVI). A semi-structured questionnaire was adopted to collect ethnobotanical information from local boiddha (traditional healers), herbalist and community experts. A total of 181 species distributed to 138 genera under 65 families were documented. Of them, 153 species were found to be used by traditional healers for the treatment of different diseases/ailments used by indigenous communities in CHTs to treat about 189 diseases/ailments including fever, rheumatism, dysentery, jaundice, boils, diarrhea, gout, asthma etc. Different plant parts were used for medication purposes and leaves were reported as most utilized plant part followed by roots and stem. Diversity indices revealed that, the

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	study area was rich in diverse medicinal plant. In all parameter herbs was dominant over trees, shrubs and epiphytes. Collected voucher specimens were processed with standard herbarium techniques and deposited in the Chittagong University Herbarium (HCU) with accession number.
More Information (weblinks)	https://cu.ac.bd/public_profile/index.php?ein=4955 https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=KJk9OYcAAAAJ&hl=en https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4684-5004