Subject-wise distribution:

- **Botany/Plant Science (~25%)**: taxonomy, plant families (Poaceae, Magnoliaceae), inflorescence, aestivation, germination, phyllotaxy, transpiration/guttation, nomenclature (ICBN, binomial system)
- **Wildlife & Conservation Law (~25%)**: Wildlife Protection Act 1972 (heavily emphasized, especially the 2022 amendment — schedules, NTCA, National Board for Wildlife), CITES, Biological Diversity Act, FRA 2006
- **Assam-specific wildlife/geography (~15%)**: state tree/flower, tiger reserves, elephant reserves, national parks, biosphere reserves, endemic species (Golden langur, Hoolock gibbon), CWRC Panbari
- **Forestry techniques/mensuration (~10%)**: hypsometer, Abney's level, basal area, silviculture vs agroforestry vs dendrology, seasoning defects in wood
- **Ecology & Environment (~15%)**: ecological succession, ex-situ/in-situ conservation, international conventions (Kyoto, Montreal, Ramsar), greenhouse gases, soil erosion types
- **General Science/Physiology (~10%)**: chlorosis, mycorrhiza, vernalization, natality, catabolism

Key observations:

1. **Heavy repeat emphasis on Wildlife Protection Act 1972 amendments (2022)** — at least 6-7 questions directly test this (Q6, 7, 11, 30, 63, 64, 66, 77), suggesting examiners prioritize recent legal amendments.
2. **Assam-centric current affairs matter** — expect questions on local reserves, sanctuaries, state symbols every year.
3. **International environmental agreements** (Kyoto, Montreal, Ramsar, CITES) appear as a recurring cluster — worth memorizing dates/purposes together.

4. **Basic botany fundamentals** (inflorescence, germination, plant families) form a stable "easy marks" section — high yield for standard NCERT-level revision.
5. **Practical forestry instruments** (hypsometer, Abney's level) and **mensuration terms** (basal area, increment, yield) are tested almost every year — a small but consistent scoring zone.
6. **Days & Dates trivia** (World Wetlands Day, Biodiversity Day, Forests Day) recurs as easy factual recall.

Preparation takeaway: Prioritize the Wildlife Protection Act (with 2022 amendment details), Assam wildlife geography, and international conventions — these three areas alone could cover ~40% of the paper based on this pattern.