

PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER TARPHO

**Compiled by
Members of Biodiversity Management Committee, Tarpho
&
Mizoram State Biodiversity Board
Office of Chief Wildlife Warden
Environment, Forest & Climate Change Department
MINECO, Khatla, Aizawl
Mizoram**

MSBB/PBR/

Year 2021

**Mizoram State Biodiversity Board
Office of Chief Wildlife Warden
Environment, Forest & Climate Change Department
MINECO, Khatla, Aizawl
Mizoram**

PART - I

1. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 & Rules, 2004

The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (No. 18 of 2003) was notified by the Government of India on 5th February, 2003. The Act extends to the whole of India and reaffirms the sovereign rights of the country over its biological resources. Subsequently the Government of India published Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 (15th April, 2004). The Rules under section 22 states that ‘every local body shall constitute a Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) within its area of jurisdiction’.

2. People’s Biodiversity Registers and role of the Biodiversity Management Committee

The mandate of the Biodiversity Management Committee has been clearly highlighted in the Biological Diversity Rules 2002 as follows:

- The main function of the BMC is to prepare People’s Biodiversity Register in consultation with the local people. The register shall contain comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal or any other use.
- The other functions of the BMC are to advice on any matter referred to it by the State Biodiversity Board or Authority for granting approval, to maintain data about local vairs and practitioners using the biological resources.
- The Authority shall take steps to specify the form of People’s Biodiversity Registers, and the particulars it shall contain and the format for electronic database.
- The Authority and the State Biodiversity Boards shall provide guidance and technical support to the Biodiversity Management Committees for preparing People’s Biodiversity Register.
- The People’s Biodiversity Registers shall be maintained and validated by the Biodiversity Management Committees.

3. People’s Biodiversity Registers and role of National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)

The National Biodiversity Authority shall provide guidance and technical support to the Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) for preparing People’s Biodiversity Register.

People’s Biodiversity Registers and the role of State Biodiversity Board (SBB)

The State Biodiversity Board (SBB) would provide necessary training to the technical Support Group (TSG) of the district and enable smooth functioning and aid in networking for creation and maintenance of People’s Biodiversity Registers (PBR).

People's Biodiversity Registers and Role of the Technical Support Group (TSG)

The Technical Support Group (TSG) will consist of experts from various disciplines and line departments, universities, research institutes, colleges and schools and non-governmental organizations. The Technical Support Group will provide technical inputs and advice to the BMC's on identification of plants and animals, monitor and evaluate the PBR exercise, examine confidential information and advice on legal protection, maintain a database of local and external experts on biodiversity.

4. People's Biodiversity Registers (PBR)

Being a mega biodiverse country, India is very rich in biological and cultural diversity. It is also a home of many tribal groups, pursuing different kinds of nature based livelihoods. In addition, a large number of farming, fishing communities, and nomadic group possessed traditional knowledge of varying degrees. The development of modern science and technology in biotechnology and information technologies have increased the value of biodiversity and associated knowledge including traditional knowledge (TK). The growing importance of biodiversity, bio-resources and associated knowledge is fairly well understood. The first step towards conservation is sustainable utilization of biodiversity and its documentation. Biodiversity and associated knowledge is found in different ecosystems under different legal management regimes and hence the results and the manner of documentation will also differ.

The present manual guidelines have been drafted taking into consideration different ecosystems and include the rural, urban and protected areas. The guidelines may be customized and further information may be added to enrich the effort. It is important to keep in mind some of the issues related to PBRs:

- It is to be undertaken in a participatory mode involving varying sections of village society
- While documenting the PBR, knowledge and views of both genders are to be recorded
- Information's provided by the community should be collated, analyzed and crosschecked by the members of the Technical Support group (TSG) before documentation
- PBR is important base document in the legal arena as evidence of prior knowledge and hence careful documentation is necessary
- The document should be endorsed by the BMC and later publicized in the Gram Sabha/Grma Panchayat/Panchayat Samiti. The document can be a very useful tool in the management and sustainable use of bio-resources. The document can also be a very useful teaching tool for teaching environmental studies at schools, colleges and university level.
- The document should be periodically updated with the additional and new information as and when generated.

4.1 The PBR Process

The preparation of People's Biodiversity registers (PBR) involves the active support and cooperation of a large number of people who need to share their common as well as knowledge (traditional knowledge). The first and foremost important task for preparing a PBR is organizing a group meeting to explain the objectives and purpose of the exercise. Different social groups in the village need to be identified for purpose of data collection from those groups. In an urban situation, spots where biodiversity are important need to be identified for the purpose of the study and documentation. The documentation process includes information gathered from individuals through detailed questionnaire; focused group discussion with person's having knowledge and published secondary information.

4.2 Documentation and Traditional Knowledge (TK) related to biodiversity

Documentation of knowledge of individuals with regard to biodiversity and its uses is an important part of PBR. Every effort should be made to identify the persons with proven knowledge of local biodiversity; special attention should be given to the elderly persons who can also provide information on the biodiversity which was available in the past but no longer seen at present. In some cases focus group discussion may be held for the purpose of documentation.

4.3 PBR Methodology

The PBR is a participatory process requiring intensive and extensive consultation with the people. The objectives and purpose is to be explained in a group meeting in the presence of all sections of people in the Panchayat, members of the BMC, students, knowledgeable individuals and those interested in the effort. Documentation includes photographs (including digital images), drawings, audio and video recordings and other records like printed material.

4.4 Process in PBR Preparation

- Step I** : Formation of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC)
- Step II** : Sensitization of the community/local people about the study, survey and possible management
- Step III** : Training of members in identification and collection of data on biological resources and traditional knowledge
- Step IV** : Collection of data. Data collections includes review of literature on the natural resources of the districts, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRAs) at village level, household interviews, individual interviews with village leaders and knowledgeable individuals, household heads, key actors of the panchayat raj institutions and NGOs and direct field observations
- Step V** : Analysis and validation of data in consultation with technical support group and BMC
- Step VI** : Preparation of People's Biodiversity Register (PBR)
- Step VII** : Computerization of information and resources.

General Details of People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) of TARPHO

Name of the village	:	TARPHO
Block	:	Hnahthial
District	:	Hnahthial
State	:	Mizoram
Geographical Area of the Panchayat Samity	:	15 sq.km
Population under the Panchayat Samity	:	480
Male	:	234
Female	:	246
Habitat and Topography	:	Tropical evergreen forest, Hilly terrain & Plain
Climate (Rainfall, Temperature and other weather patterns)	:	5°C-30°C(Temp), 3000-4000 mm (Rainfall)
Land use (Nine fold classification available with village records)	:	Agriculture/Farming
Date, Month and Year of PBR preparation	:	
Management Regime: Reserve Forests (RF)/ Joint Management (JM)/Protected areas (PA)/ Community Owned and Managed Forests (COM)	:	COM

Annexure I

Details of the BMC members of the Panchayat (One elected chairperson and six persons nominated by the local body; not less than one third to be women and not less than 18% belonging to SC/ST)

1. Name of the Chairman : P.LALCHHUANKIMA
Age : 48
Gender : Male
Address : Tarphe
Area of specialization : Farmer

2. Name : RUALTHANGA
Age : 68
Gender : Male
Address : Tarphe
Area of specialization : Farmer

3. Name : VANROKHAWLA
Age : 48
Gender : Male
Address : Tarphe
Area of specialization : Farmer

4. Name : LALRINAWMA
Age : 70
Gender : Male
Address : Tarphe
Area of specialization : Farmer

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 5. | Name | : | ISAK MS DAWNGZELA |
| | Age | : | 35 |
| | Gender | : | Male |
| | Address | : | Tarpho |
| | Area of specialization | : | Farmer |
| 6. | Name | : | VANLALHRUAI |
| | Age | : | 42 |
| | Gender | : | Female |
| | Address | : | Tarpho |
| | Area of specialization | : | Farmer |

Annexure II

List of Vaid, hakims and traditional healthcare (human and livestock) practitioners residing and or using biological resources occurring within the jurisdiction of the village.

Name	:	NIL
Age	:	
Gender	:	
Address	:	
Area of specialization	:	
Location from which the person accesses biological material	:	
Perception of the practitioner on the resource status	:	

Annexure III

List of individuals perceived by the villagers to possess Traditional knowledge (TK) related to biodiversity in agriculture, fisheries and forestry.

Name : **NIL**
Age :
Gender :
Address :
Area of Specialization :

Annexure IV

Details of schools, colleges, departments, universities, government institutions, non-governmental organization and individuals involved in the preparation of the PBR

- 1) Contact Person : Dr. Lalneihpua Chhakchhuak
Name and Address : Technical Assistant
Mizoram State Biodiversity Board
- 2) Contact Person : Derrick Zothanmawia
Name and Address : Computer/Field Assistant
Mizoram State Biodiversity Board
- 3) Contact Person :
Name and Address :

PART - II

AGROBIODIVERSITY

Format 1 : Crop Plants

1 Crop	2 Scientific Name	3 Local Name	4 Variety	5 Landscape/ Habitat	6 Approx. area sown	7 Local Status	
						Past	Present
						Turmeric	<i>Curcuma longa</i>
Para cress	<i>Acmella paniculata</i>	Ankasa	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Mustard	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Antam	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	Not measured	Abundant	Abundant
Deccan hemp	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>	Anthur	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
White or Winged yam	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	Bachhim	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Wild coriander	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Bakhawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Perennial herb	<i>Colocasia sp</i>	Baibing	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Taro	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Bal	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Brinjal	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Bawkbawn	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Lady's finger	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Bawrh saiabe	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Bean	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Cow pea	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Behlawi	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Pigeon pea	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Behliang	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Soyabean	<i>Glycine max</i>	Bekang	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Hyacinth bean	<i>Lablab purpureus</i>	Bepui	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Winged Bean	<i>Psophocarpus tetragonolobus</i>	Bepuipawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Snake gourd	<i>Trichosanthes anguina</i>	Berul	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	-	Bete	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Broccoli	<i>Brassica olearcea var italica</i>	Brocoli	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Buh	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Green pea/Matar	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Chana	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Bitter gourd	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Changkha	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
White durra	<i>Sorghum cernuum</i>	Chhawahchhi	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Coriander	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Dhania	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Sorghum	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	Faibar	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativas</i>	Fanghma	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Broad or sword bean	<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i>	Fangra	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Chilli	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Hmarchapui	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Birds eye chilli	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Hmarchate	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Arrowroot	<i>Maranta arundinaceae</i>	Hnahthialbal	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Squash	<i>Sechium edule</i>	Iskut	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Roselle	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>	Lakher anthur	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Aromatic herb	<i>Elsholtzia communis</i>	Lengser	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	Mai/Maian	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Ash gourd	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Maipawl	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant

Spiny bitter tomato	<i>Momordica cochincinensis</i>	Maitamtawk	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
-	<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i>	Mim	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Mula	<i>Raphanus sativas</i>	Mula	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Cauliflower	<i>Brassica oleracea var. botrytis</i>	Parbawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Wild celery	<i>Trachyspermum roxburghianum</i>	Pardi	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
-	<i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i>	Phuihnam	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
-	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	Reng an	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Wild basil	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Runhmui	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Bitter tomato	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Samtawk	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Sawhthing	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Devils tongue	<i>Amorphophallus sp</i>	Telhawng	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tomato	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Tomato	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tobacco plant	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Vaihlo	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Maize	<i>Zea mays</i>	Vaimim	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	Not measured	Abundant	Abundant
Cabbage	<i>Brassica oleracea var. capitata</i>	Zikhlum	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Chinese Onion	<i>Allium chinense</i>	Zo purun	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant

	9	10	11	12	13	14
Special Features	Cropping Season	Uses	Associated TK	Other Details	Source of Seeds /Plants	Community Knowledge Holder
Rhizome is used as condiment	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of rhizome is used for stomach ulcer, jaundice, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, asthma, food poisoning, and also used as a tonic for blood purifier	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and stems as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Flowers are chewed to relieve toothache and affections of the gum and throat	-	Local	Mizo
Young leaves are eaten as vegetables	Mar-April	Edible	Seeds and oil are used in medicine	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves are eaten as vegetables, curry	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are used as diuretic, sedative, refrigerant	-	Local	Mizo
Tuber is anthelmintic	Mar-April	Edible	Tubers and búbils are used as vegetable, tuber is used in treating cancer, piles, and gonorrhoea	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves used as flavouring dishes	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are used for expulsion of threadworms from the body, as a remedy for food poisoning. Roots and leaves are boiled and the water is drunk for malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia, and constipation	-	Local	Mizo
Spadix is eaten cooked as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Corm, stem and young leaves are eaten as vegetables	Mar-April	Edible	Acrid juice is applied to wounds and bee sting. Whole plant is used for pig feed	-	Local	Mizo
Unripe fruit as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Root, leaves, fruits and seeds are used as medicine	-	Local	Mizo
Unripe fruit eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Cut fruit soaked in water overnight (water) is used to control diabetes	-	Local	Mizo
Green immature pods are cooked and eaten as vegetables	Mar-April	Edible	Beans are also used for diarrhoea, dysentery, burns, diabetes, rheumatism, sciatica etc	-	Local	Mizo
Young leaves, pods and seeds as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Seed is useful to strengthen stomach and kills worm in the stomach	-	Local	Mizo
Tender leaves, pods as vegetable, yellow seeds as pulse	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves and seeds are medicinal, leaves as cattle fodder	-	Local	Mizo
Seeds are edible rich in protein, oils and minerals	August	Edible	Seeds are cooked , fermented and eaten as delicacies (called <i>Bekang</i> famous –traditional Mizo dish). Boiled water of seeds are given to pigs for fertility control	-	Local	Mizo
Young pods, seeds as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of crushed leaves is used against diarrhoea, stomach-ache	-	Local	Mizo
Young pods as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	The plant is a good fodder, green manuring and ground cover	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit and young leaves as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Fruits and leaves are considered antidote for snake bite	-	Local	Mizo
Seeds are eaten cooked as vegetable	July	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Flower buds and leaves are eaten as vegetable	September	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Grain is the staple food	April	Edible	Chipstraw is boiled and the water is used for kidney stone and urinary problems. Rice wash water is also used for diarrhoea, dysentery	-	Local	Mizo
Seeds as pulse and young leaves are eaten as vegetable	May	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Young fruit and leaves are cooked or fried eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves and fruits are medicinal used to treat fever, jaundice, diabetes, dysentery, intestinal worms etc	-	Local	Mizo
-	Mar-April	Edible	Baked grains are pounded and eaten as curry	-	Local	Mizo

Leaves and flowers are used as condiment	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
-	Mar-April	Edible	Grains are cooked and eaten	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit is edible	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the leaves and stem are used in high blood pressure. Fruits and seeds are also medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
-	Mar-April	Edible	Grains are cooked and eaten	-	Local	Mizo
Fruits are condiment and leaves as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the fruits is applied to burns, snake bite and centipede sting	-	Local	Mizo
Fruits are condiment and leaves as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the fruits is applied to burns, snake bite and centipede sting	-	Local	Mizo
Rhizome is cooked and eaten	Mar-April	Edible	Rhizome is used as curry and in medicine	-	Local	Mizo
Fruits, young shoot and roots are eaten as vegetable-	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are used for fodder	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves are eaten as vegetables, curry	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are used as diuretic, sedative, refrigerant	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and flowers -are used for flavouring curry-	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Flowers, fruit, you-ng leaves and stem are all eaten as v-egatables	Mar-April	Edible	Seeds are used to expel worms from the body	-	Local	Mizo
Fruits and tender leaves are eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the fruit is a cure for cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, fever, asthma, vomiting and kidney diseases. Infusion of leaves and fruit are used externally in snake bite	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit is cooked and eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Grains are eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Young fruit and flower eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Roots, leaves and seeds are medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
Flower buds and leaves are eaten as vegetable	September	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and flowers are used as condiment	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are cooked with water and water is taken for hypertension, blood sugar etc	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves are eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and flowers are used as condiment	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Green- fruit are eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Fruit is good for high blood pressure, skin problems and anti microbial	-	Local	Mizo
Rhizomes are used as spice and condiment, taken as cure for food poisoning	Mar-April	Edible	Tender leaves, young flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable, juice of the pounded rhizomes is given to women in case of insufficient supply of milk for their babies and also dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks.	-	Local	Mizo
-	Mar-April	Edible	Corm and young leaf stalk and shoots are eaten cooked as veg.	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit is edible	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo

-	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are pounded, dried and used for making cigarette	-	Local	Mizo
Grains are eaten cooked, roasted, fried-	Mar-April	Edible	Grains and leaves are used to feed poultry, pigs and cows. Decoction of the grain is used as hip bath for piles, lessen pain	-	Local	Mizo
-	June	Edible	Leaves and head are eaten cooked as vegetable	-	Local	Mizo
Fresh bulb and leaves as condiment	Mar-April	Edible	Bulbs are used for treating fever, hypertension, indigestion, pneumonia, common cold etc. Juice of bulb is applied to muscle sprains, earache etc	-	Local	Mizo

Format 2 : Fruit plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant	Scientific name	Local name	Variety	Landscape/habitat	Local status	
					Past	Present
Herb	<i>Musa acuminata</i>	Balhla	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Dawnfawh	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	<i>Hylocereus costaricensis</i>	Dragon fruit	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	<i>Ananus comosus</i>	Lakhuihthei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Sapthei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	<i>Eleagnus latifolia</i>	Sarzukpui	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	<i>Eleagnus pyriformis</i>	Sarzukte	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Ser (fang)	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	<i>Citrus medica</i>	Serpui	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Serthlum	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	<i>Haematocarpus validus</i>	Theichhungsen	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Thingfanghma	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	-	Zammir	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient

7	8	9	10	11	12
Source of seeds/plants	Season of fruiting	Associated TK	Uses	Other details Market/ Own use	Community Knowledge holder
Locally available	Mar-Dec	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	Mar-Sept	Fruit purifies blood,cures biliousness, sore eyes,scabies,itching, seeds are tonic to the brain		Own use	Mizo
Introduced	July-Sept	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	October	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	April	Ripe fruit is used for jaundice and liver problems	Leaves are used as vegetable	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	April	Decoction of root is medicinal	Wood is used as a good fuel	Own use	Mizo
Locally available	October	Decoction of root and boiled leaves is medicinal	Fruit is edible	Own use	Mizo
Locally available	October	Fruits edible, rich source of vitamin C	Roots are used in colic, vomiting etc	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	October	Fruits edible, rich source of vitamin C	Roots are used in colic, vomiting etc	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	September	Fruit is a rich source of vitamin C, eaten by man	Water of boiled leaves used for bathing in fever	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	October	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	Jan – August	Ripe fruit is good for digestion. Decoction of unripe fruit is used to cure jaundice, diabetes etc. juice of boiled leaves is used to treat various type of cancer and stomach problems		Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	September	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo

Format 3 : Fodder crop

1 Plant	2 Scientific name	3 Local name	4 Landscape/habitat	5 Local status	
				Past	Present
Herb	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Antam	Jhum field	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Bal	Jhum field	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Buh	Jhum field	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	<i>Musa sp.</i>	Changel	Hilly terrain, fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Dawl/Bal	Cultivated and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
BroomGrass	<i>Thysanolaena latifolia</i>	Hmunphiah	Cultivated and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Mile-a minute	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Japanhlo	Hilly terrain, fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Kawlbahra	Cultivated land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Lamkhuang	Hilly terrain, Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient
Grass	<i>Saccharum longisetosum</i>	Luang	Cultivated and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	<i>Polygonum chinense</i>	Taham	Hilly terrain, fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Maize	<i>Zea mays</i>	Vaimim	Cultivated land	Abundant	Abundant

6 Source of seeds/plants	7 Associated TK	8 Part Used	9 Other details	10 Community/ Knowledge holder
Wild /Local	Leaves are used for pig feed	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Corm , leaves and stem are used for pig feed	Corm, leaves, stem	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Grains are cooked and used for pig feed	Grains	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Stem is used for pig feed. Leaves are used for serving food when feast is prepared	Stem	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Whole plant is used for pig feed and corm is eaten by wild boar etc. Corm, stem and young leaves are eaten as vegetables. Juice of corm and leaves are medicinal	Whole plant	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Flower panicles are used for making brooms, leaves are for cattle fodder	Panicles & Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Juice of crushed leaves used for fever, stomachache, diarrhoea, dysentery, fresh cuts.	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Cooked leaves are used against diarrhoea, dysentery, stomach problems, diabetes etc	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	-		-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Young leaves are good for cattle fodder	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Leaves used as pig feed	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Grains are eaten as vegetables. Used for feeding poultry and pigs	Grains & Leaves	-	Mizo

Format 4 : Weeds

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	Scientific name	Local name	Affected Crop	Impact	Landscape/habitat
Herb	<i>Acmella paniculata</i>	Ankasate	All the jhum crops	Growth is effecte, which leads to decrease in crop production	Hilly terrain, cultivated and fallow land.
Climber	<i>Cyclanthera pedata</i>	Ar-a fanghma	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	Athlo hling	-do-	-do-	-do-
Shrub	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Bihar Hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>	Buar	-do-	-do-	-do-
Erect herb	<i>Conyza stricta</i>	Buarthar rang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	Buarthau	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Blumea lanceolaria</i>	Buarze	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Changkalrit	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	-	Changkawr	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Lobelia nummularia</i>	Choak-a-thi	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Asystasiella neesiana</i>	Dai hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Dawng	-do-	-do-	-do-
Grass	<i>Imperata cylindrical</i>	Di	-do-	-do-	-do-
Shrub	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Hlonuar	-do-	-do-	-do-
Erect shrub	<i>Inula cappa</i>	Hmeithai sarawh tul	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Hypoestes phyllostachya</i>	Hnahde	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	-	Hnimthei	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	-	Hrakawng	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	<i>Dysolobium grande</i>	Hruichun	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	<i>Mucuna bracteata</i>	Hruiduk	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Japanhlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
-	-	Kaihphihrit	-do-	-do-	-do-
Fern	<i>Dryopteris sp.</i>	Katchat	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	<i>Hedyotis capitellata</i>	Kelhnamtur	-do-	-do-	-do-
-	-	Kelsih Hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climbing shrub	<i>Pericampylus glaucus</i>	Khauchhim	-do-	-do-	-do-
-	-	Kutthak	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Lambak	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Saccharum longisetosum</i>	Luang	-do-	-do-	-do-
-	-	Mauhnuai hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Mitthi sunhlu	-do-	-do-	-do-
-	-	Pawih chek hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Phaitualhlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Grass	<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	Phaitualhnmim	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	<i>Byttneria pilosa</i>	Sazuk nghawnglap	-do-	-do-	-do-
Under shrub	<i>Urena lobeta</i>	Se hnap	-do-	-do-	-do-

Under shrub	<i>Triumfetta pilosa</i>	Se meibawm	-do-	-do-	-do-
Shrub	<i>Rubus birmanicus</i>	Siali nu chhu	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i>	Sumbul	-do-	-do-	-do-
Shrub	<i>Persicaria chinensis</i>	Taham	-do-	-do-	-do-
-	-	Tangzang	-do-	-do-	-do-
-	-	Tawnhniang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Grass	<i>Eulalia trispicata</i>	Thang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Lindernia ruellioides</i>	Thasuih	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	<i>Merremia vitifolia</i>	Thiannu	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	<i>Merremia umbellata</i>	Thianpa	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Carex baccans</i>	Thip	-do-	-do-	-do-
Shrub	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Tlangsam	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	Uithinthang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Mollugo stricta</i>	Vahmima bung	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Vailenhlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Vailenhlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Lepidagathis incurva</i>	Vangvat hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Vawkpuithal	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Croton caudatus</i>	Vawkze	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Cyanotis cristata</i>	Vawmkur	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Hibiscus surattensis</i>	Zawng anthur	-do-	-do-	-do-

Format 5 : Pests of Crops -

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	Insect/Animal	Scientific Name	Local Name	Habitat	Time/Season of attack
Jhum crops	Worm	-	Balung	Jhum field	Whole year
Jhum crops	Animal	<i>Rhizomys sumatrensis</i>	Bui	Jhum field	Apr-Aug
Maize	Insect pest	<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>	Fall army worm	Jhum field	Apr – May
Jhum crops	Insect	<i>Caelifera sp.</i>	Khau	Jhum field	Mar – May
Brinjal/Bitter tomato	Insect	<i>Epicauta hirticornis</i>	Kutdurh	Jhum field	July – Aug
Jhum crops	Reptile	<i>Eutropis carinata</i>	Laitel	Jhum field	Mar - Apr
Jhum crops	Bird	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Mimsirikut	Jhum field	Mar – May
Rice	Bird	<i>Lonchura sp</i>	Pit	Jhum field	Oct – Nov
Rice	Bird	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Ram-Ar	Jhum field	March - April
Jhum crops	Insect	<i>Trichogomphus martabani</i>	Rawmung	Jhum field	Apr-Aug
Pumpkin, Taro	Animal	<i>Atherurus macrourus</i>	Sakuh/Kuhsi	Jhum field	Oct – Nov
Rice	Animal	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Sanghal	Jhum field	Oct – Nov
Pumpkin	Animal	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	Savawm	Jhum field	Oct – Nov
Rice	Animal	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Sazu	Jhum field	Oct – Nov
Maize	Animal	<i>Tamiops maccllellandi</i>	Thehlei	Jhum field	July – Aug
Orange	Insect	<i>Eusthenes sp.</i>	Thlangdar	Forest	June-September
Fruits & Vegetables	Bird	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Tlaiberh	Forest & Jhum field	When the crop is cultivated
Jhum crops	Bird	<i>Psittacula sp.</i>	Vaki	Jhum field	Mar – May
Rice	Bird	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Vasuih	Jhum field	Oct – Nov

7	8	9	10
Management Mechanism	Associated TK	Other Details	Community/ Knowledge holder
Mostly, the local communities do not used insecticides or pesticides to control pest attacking crops. They do not follow any specific mechanisms to manage these pests. However, they control pests with their own skills and knowledge. While recent outbreak of fall armyworm attacking maize in the jhum fields have caused a serious damage to the crops and some farmers used insecticides like Emamectin benzoate 5% SG to control such pests . Red Soap (Bangla Sahbawn sen) is diluted with water and is sprayed or dropped to the worms or crop affected by fall army worm	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	--	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo	
-	-	Mizo	
-	-	Mizo	

Format 6 : Market for domesticated animals

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name of the Market & location	Weekly (D)/ Fortnightly (D)/ Monthly (D)/ Biannual (M)/ Annual (M) (1)	Types of Animals bought & sold (2)	Types and No. of animals transacted in a day	Places from which animals are bought	Places to which animals are sold/ transported	Name & location of fish market	Types of fish sold	Source of fish
Roadside Market, Tarpho, Field No-1	Monthly	Domestic	Not recorded	Within the village	Within the village	NIL	NIL	NIL

Format 7 : Peoplescape

1	2	3	4	5	6
Community & Population	Families & Major Occupation	Sub-occupation	Depending Landscape	Major resources accessed and seasons of access	Landscape Management Practices
Mizo, 480	60 families & Farmer/ Cultivator		Forest	Forest products including timber, firewood, raw materials for constructions and furniture, wild vegetables and medicinal plants etc are the major resources obtained and season of access may vary from their availability.	-

7	8	9	10	11
Resource Management Practices	Cast/ Tribe	Social Condition	Nature of inhabitants	No of Households
There is no specific mechanism followed for the resource management.	Mizo	Lower & Middle class	Assam type, Pucca Assam type and RCC Building	100

Format 8 : Landscape

1			2	3	4	5	6
Major Landscapes			Sub-land scape	Features and approx. area	Ownership	General Flora	General Fauna
Agri. Land	Pond	Fallow Land					
9 sq.kms	1 hac.	4 Sq. Km		Hill Slope/Hilly Terrain	Mizo (Local Commu -nity)	<i>Acmella paniculata, Ageratina adenophora</i> <i>Alseodaphne petiolaris, Ananus comosus</i> <i>Bauhinia variegata , Bidens pilosa, Brassica rapa</i> <i>Cajanus cajan, Callophyllum polyanthum, Citrus limon</i> <i>Colocasia esculenta , Commelina benghalensis, Croton</i> <i>tiglium, Drimycarpus racemosus, Dryopteris sp.</i> <i>Engelhardtia spicata , Erythrina variegata, Fragaria</i> <i>ananassa, Haematocarpus validus, Hibiscus cannabinus</i> <i>Imperata cylindrical, Inula cappa , Ipomoea batatas</i> <i>Juglans regia, Lablab pupureus, Leucosceptrum canum</i> <i>Lithocarpus obscurus, Magnolia oblonga , Mallotus</i> <i>paniculatus, Mangifera indica, Mangifera sylvatica</i> <i>Mikania micrantha, Mucuna bracteata, Musa acuminata</i> <i>Nyssa javanica, Pachylarnax pleiocarpa, Phaseolus</i> <i>vulgaris, Phoebe lanceolata, Psophocarpus</i> <i>tetragonolobus, Saccharum longisetosum, Sapium</i> <i>eugeniaefolium , Schima khasiana, Schima wallichii</i> <i>Solanum viarum, Sterculia villosa, Syzygium claviflorum</i> <i>Syzygium cumini , Terminalia myriocarpa, Tetrameles</i> <i>nudiflora, Thysanolaena latifolia, Trema orientalis</i> <i>Vernonia cinerea, Vigna unguiculata, Vitis vinifera</i> <i>Wedlandia bundleioides, Zea mays etc etc</i>	<i>Arctogalidia trivirgata, Trachypithecus</i> <i>pileatus , Aonyx cinerea, Nyctiebus bengalensis</i> <i>Stump-tailed Macaque , Macaca fascicularis</i> <i>Callosciurus pygerythrus, Catopuma temmincki</i> <i>Neofelis nebulosa, Trachypithecus pileatus</i> <i>Trachypithecus phayrei, Arctonyx collaris</i> <i>Helarctos malayanus, Leopoldamis edwardsi</i> <i>Petaurista petaurista, Arctictis binturong</i> <i>Berymys mackenziei, Ptyas korros,</i> <i>Coelognathus radiatus, Rhabdophis</i> <i>subminiatus, Oreocryptophis porphyraceus</i> <i>Dendrelaphis cyanochloris, Ovophis monticola</i> <i>Trimeresurus erythrurus/ albolabris,</i> <i>Ophiophagus Hannah, Boiga cyanea,</i> <i>Xenochropis piscator, Python bivittatus, Boiga</i> <i>ochracea, Ptyas mucosa, Argyrophis diardii</i> <i>Melanochelys tricarinata, Kaloula assamensis</i> <i>Chiromantus vittatus, Hyla annectans,</i> <i>Occidozyga sp, Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis</i> <i>Hoplobatrachus crassus, Bufo stomaticus etc</i> etc

7	8	9	10	11	12
User Groups	Management Practices	General Uses	Associated TK	Other details	Community accessed
Local people (Mizo)	No specific management practice followed by the community or BMC. Members of the village councils have followed and practice land management systems adopted by them with their own skills and knowledge. Most of the land were owned and managed by the land owner himself.	For cultivation of agricultural crops	-	-	Mizo

Format 9 : Waterscape

1	2	3	4	5	6
Waterscape Element type	Sub-type	Features and approx. area	Ownership	General Flora	General fauna
Tuichang Tuiphai	Hnahhri Khuailui	Not measured	Mizo, Local community	-	Prawn, Crab and indigenous fishes like <i>Garra</i> sp (Nghalim), <i>Neolissochilus</i> sp (Nghahrah), <i>Garra lissorhynchus</i> (Nghazawnggek), <i>Macragnathus</i> sp. (Nghalerh), <i>Barilius barila</i> (Lengphar), <i>Devario devario</i> (Nghadawl), <i>Anguilla bengalensis</i> (Ngharul), <i>Botia</i> sp (Nghasanghal).Nghatun, Dawntial, Nghameidum, Thaichhawni Nu, Sumsi, Satel, Nghakhing, Nghavawk, Nghafunglawr, Sarba, Hmursawp

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Major Uses	User Groups	Management Practices	General Uses	Associated TK	Other details	Community accessed
Domestic uses like cooking, washing etc.	Local people	No specific management were practiced but the Village council and YMA and NGOs in the community preserved and protected their water sources (rivers) with their own skills and knowledge	Domestic uses	-	-	Local Community

Format 10 : Soil type

1	2	3	4
Soil Type	Color & Texture	Features	Soil Management
Red soil and sandy loamy soil	-	-	Soil fertility is maintained and preserved by practicing terrace system for cultivation of agricultural crops. Contour trenching has been practiced by some locals. The community does not practice any other systematic mechanism for the management of soils. Usually they practice using pig/cow dung and chicken manure as fertilizers for their crops. Soils are highly fertile and any kind of jhum crops can be cultivated and thrives very well in this kind of soils.

5	6	7	8
Plants/Crop Suitable	Flora and Fauna	Associated TK	Other Information
Nearly all kinds of agricultural crops and jhum crops are cultivated.	<p>Flora: <i>Acmella paniculata, Ageratina adenophora, Alseodaphne petiolaris, Ananus comosus Bauhinia variegata, Bidens pilosa, Brassica rapa, Cajanus cajan, Callophyllum polyanthum, Citrus limon, Colocasia esculenta, Commelina benghalensis, Croton tiglium, Drimycarpus racemosus, Dryopteris sp. Engelhardtia spicata, Erythrina variegata, Fragaria ananassa, Haematocarpus validus, Hibiscus cannabinus, Imperata cylindrical, Inula cappa, Ipomoea batatas, Juglans regia, Lablab pupureus, Leucosceptum canum, Lithocarpus obscurus, Magnolia oblonga, Mallotus paniculatus, Mangifera indica, Mangifera sylvatica, Mikania micrantha, Mucuna bracteata, Musa acuminata, Nyssa javanica, Pachylarnax pleiocarpa, Phaseolus vulgaris, Phoebe lanceolata, Psophocarpus tetragonolobus, Saccharum longisetosum, Sapium eugeniaefolium, Schima khasiana, Schima wallichii, Solanum viarum, Sterculia villosa, Syzygium claviflorum, Syzygium cumini, Terminalia myriocarpa, Tetrameles nudiflora, Thysanolaena latifolia, Trema orientalis, Vernonia cinerea, Vigna unguiculata, Vitis vinifera, Wedlandia bundleioides, Zea mays</i> etc etc</p> <p>Fauna: <i>Arctogalidia trivirgata, Trachypithecus pileatus, Aonyx cinerea, Nyctiebus bengalensis Stump-tailed Macaque, Macaca fascicularis, Callosciurus pygerythrus, Catopuma temmincki Neofelis nebulosa, Trachypithecus pileatus, Trachypithecus phayrei, Arctonyx collaris, Helarctos malayanus, Leopoldamis edwardsi, Petaurista petaurista, Arctictis binturong, Berylmys mackenziei, Ptyas korros, Coelognathus radiatus, Rhabdophis subminiatus, Oreocryptophis porphyraceus Dendrelaphis cyanochloris, Ovophis monticola, Trimeresurus erythrurus/ albolabris, Ophiophagus Hannah, Boiga cyanea, Xenochropis piscator, Python bivittatus, Boiga ochracea, Ptyas mucosa, Argyrophis diardii, Melanocheilus tricarinata, Kaloula assamensis, Chiromantus vittatus, Hyla annectans, Occidozyga sp, Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis, Hoplobatrachus crassus, Bufo stomaticus</i> etc</p>	-	-

DOMESTICATED BIODIVERSITY

Format 11 : Fruit Trees

1 Plant type	2 Local name	3 Scientific name	4 Variety	5 Landscape Habitat	6 Local Status		7 Source of Plants/Seeds
					Past	Present	
					Tree	<i>Protium serratum</i>	
Tree	<i>Persea Americana</i>	Butter thei	Introduced	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Introduced
Tree	<i>Syzigium claviflorum</i>	Hmuifarial	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Japan theite	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Kawlthei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Khawmhma	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Lamkhuang	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i>	Pangkai	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	<i>Melia dubia</i>	Sakhithei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Ser (fang)	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Citrus medica</i>	Serpui	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Serthlum	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Sunhlu	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Laurocerasus undulata</i>	Theiarlung	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Theihai	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	<i>Bruinsmia polysperma</i>	Theipalingkawh	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	<i>Ficus semicordata</i>	Theipui	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	<i>Carallia brachiata</i>	Theiria	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	<i>Artocarpus lacucha</i>	Theitat	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Theitehmul	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Thingfanghma	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	<i>Garunga floribunda</i>	Tuairam	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	<i>Parkia timoriana</i>	Zawngtah	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available

8	9	10	11	12
Season of Fruiting	Uses (Usage)	Associated TK	Other details	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Apr – Jun	Fruit is edible. Wood is used for furniture, gunstock etc		Own use/Market	Mizo
Oct-Feb	Leaves flowers fruits and seeds are used in medicine	Infusion of pounded leaves is useful for stomach ulcer	Own use/Market	Mizo
May-Jun	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Wood is used for firewood	Own use/Market	Mizo
May-Jul	Fruit is edible	Fruit is laxative and refrigerant	Own use/Market	Mizo
Sept-Nov	Bark & young leaves are used against diarrhoea, dysentery. Richest natural source of vitamin C	Juice of pounded bark, leaves & ripe fruits are applied to carbuncle. Bark paste is applied to toothache.	Own use/Market	Mizo
Dec-Jan	Decoction of fruit used for colic, diarrhoea, dysentery	Wood used for fence posts & gun powder	Own use/Market	Mizo
Jun-Aug	Decoction of root used in fever, asthma, leaves used in fever, skin diseases, wounds, boils etc	Young fruits and seeds used as vegetable	Own use/Market	Mizo
June-Aug	Bark is used for constipation and leaves for toothache	-	Own use/Market	Mizo
Nov- Jan	Wood used for planking, ceilings, pencils, match boxes, plywood, building purposes, fence post etc	-	Own use/Market	Mizo
Jun-Sep	Fruits edible, rich source of vitamin C	Roots are used in colic, vomiting etc	Own use/Market	Mizo
Jun-Sep	Fruits edible, rich source of vitamin C	Roots are used in colic, vomiting etc	Own use/Market	Mizo
Oct-Feb	Fruit is a rich source of vitamin C, eaten by man	Water of boiled leaves used for bathing in fever	Own use/Market	Mizo
Whole year	Fruit which is very rich in vitamin C.	Bark is used for poisoning fish. Juice of the crushed bark is used for lung diseases, tarantula bite, dysentery and diarrhoea. Bark is boiled and water is used for washing rash or sores. Pounded fruits are soaked in water and are taken for expelling the retained placenta. Fruits are boiled in water and drunk for diabetes.	Own use/Market	Mizo
Aug-Sept	Fruit is edible, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Decoction of the bark/leaves is drunk for heart diseases.	Own use/Market	Mizo
May-Aug	Wood is used for furniture, boat building, planking, tea boxes, packing cases etc. Fruits are edible and used for making pickles.	Decoction of young leaves used in diabetes, diarrhoea, ash of dried leaves is also taken to stop hiccough.	Own use/Market	Mizo
Dec-Feb	Fruits are edible	Juice of fruits and leaves are applied on sharp pain caused by nettles or by poisonous hairs of caterpillars	Own use/Market	Mizo
Throughout the year	Bark fibre is used for making ropes. Fruits are edible. Leaves are used for cattle fodder and polishing wood	Young fruits are pounded with tender shoots of <i>Acacia pennata</i> and eaten. white latex is applied on boils. Roots, bark and fruits are used in medicine	Own use/Market	Mizo
Dec – Mar	Fruit is edible. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Bark and leaves are used in septic poisoning and itch.	Own use/Market	Mizo
May-July	Fruit is edible, wood is used for firewood.	-	Own use/Market	Mizo
Oct – Dec	Fruit is edible and leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Own use/Market	Mizo
Whole year	Ripe fruit is good for digestion.	Decoction of unripe fruit is used to cure jaundice, diabetes etc. juice of boiled leaves is used to treat various type of cancer and stomach problems	Own use/Market	Mizo
Aug- Nov	Fruit is edible	-	Own use/Market	Mizo
Nov-Feb	Unmatured pods and tender leaves are eaten as vegetable.	Young leaves and seeds are useful against food allergy, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery. Bark and fruits are	Own use/Market	Mizo

		prescribed to check excessive bleeding during menstruation. Juice of the green rind of the pod is applied to fresh cuts, scabies and itching.		
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Format 12 : Medicinal Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Landscape/habitat	Source of Plant/Seeds
Herb	Aieng	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Local	Cultivated	Tuber
Herb	Ailaidum	<i>Curcuma caesia</i>	Local	Cultivated	Tuber
Herb	Anchiri	<i>Homalomena aromaticum</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Anhling	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds
Climber	Ar-a fanghma	<i>Cyclanthera pedata</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Archangkawm	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Fern	Awmvel	<i>Platycerium wallichii</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Bachhim	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Bahkhawr	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds
Herb	Bakkhate	<i>Glinus oppositifolius</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds
Sub-shrub	Buarze	<i>Blumea lanceolaria</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds/Plantlet
Shrub	Builukham Pa/Nu	<i>Osbeckia crinita/chinensis</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Shrub	Chawng	<i>Euphorbia royleana</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Chhawntual	<i>Aporosa octandra</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Choak-a thi	<i>Lobelia angulata</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Grass	Fu	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Climber	Hlozak/Hlonuar	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Local	Wild	Plantlet
Tree	Hnahkiah	<i>Callicarpa arborea</i>	Local	Wild	Plantlet/seeds
Climber	Japanhlo	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Kaihzawl	<i>Dillenia pentagyna</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Kawhtebel	<i>Trevesia palmata</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Kawldai	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Kelhnamtur	<i>Hedyotis scandens</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Khatual	<i>Picria felterrae</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Khawmhma	<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds
Herb	Lambak	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Maipawl	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Tree	Nauthak	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Tree	Pasaltakaza	<i>Helicia robusta</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds/Plantlet
Shrub	Phuihnam	<i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Shrub	Saisiak	<i>Flueggea virosa</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Sarzuk	<i>Elaeagnus sp</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds
Herb	Sawhthing	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Local	Cultivated	Tuber

Herb	Sekhupthur	<i>Begonia sp.</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Sumbul	<i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Shrub	Tawkpui	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Shrub	Tawkte	<i>Solanum anguivi</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Herb	Thasuih	<i>Lindernia ruellioides</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Theihai	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Tree	Thingfanghma	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Tree	Thingsia	<i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Thuamriat	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Shrub	Tlangsam	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds/Plantlet
Herb	Tumbu	<i>Musa sp.</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Uithinhang	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Va ko	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Shrub	Vakep	<i>Mussaenda roxburghii/Mussaenda glabra</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Vawihuihhru	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Zihngal	<i>Stereospermum tetragonum/chelonoides</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Zuanghnuang	<i>Byttneria grandifolia</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		Uses (Usage)	Part Used	Associated TK	Other details market/ own use	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Past	Present					
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Rhizome	Juice of rhizome is used for stomach ulcer, jaundice, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, asthma, food poisoning, and also used as a tonic for blood purifier	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Rhizome	Rhizome is used for stomach ache, diarrhoea, dysentery, jaundice, asthma, measles, food allergy or food poisoning	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Stalks, Rhizomes	Stalks are used as vegetables, cooked stalk are eaten to increase breast milk. Rhizomes are used in manufacturing of perfumes	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves, berries	Leaves are boiled in water and taken against urinary problems and kidney stones. Juice of green berries is applied to boils, ringworm etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Fruit	Fruit is rich in antioxidant and used in medicine	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves, fruit, bark	Decoction of root & bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhoea etc. Poultice of the bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, inflammations and skin diseases. Decoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases of liver, hepatitis etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Juice of leaves is applied to herpes eruptions	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Tuber, Bulbil	Tubers and Bulbil are use as vegetable and also used to treat cancer	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves, roots	Leaves are used for flavouring curry. They are used for expulsion of threadworms from the body, as a remedy for food poisoning. Roots and leaves are boiled for treating malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia, constipation	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves	Whole Plant is medicinal	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leaves used in ulcer, asthma, sores, dandruff etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Root & leaves	Decoction of roots is used in diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis etc, leaves for toothache	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Shrub, milky juie	Pith of this shrub and unripe fruit of papaya are cooked with chicken and water is taken against diseases of liver, chronic fever. Milky juice is used externally for ringworm, rheumatism, sciatica, boils, warts etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark, Leaves	Bark and leaves decoction used in stomach ulcer, diarrhoea and dysentery.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves & Fruits	Juice of crushed leaves & fruits are used against diarrhoea, sore throat, stomach ulcer, tonsillitis and toothache	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Stem juice	Juice of the stem is used as a remedy for jaundice, purifies blood, good for lungs, diuretic etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Roots	Roots decoction used in piles and jaundice, diseases of liver and kidney etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark & Leaves	Decoction of bark and leaves used for diabetes, cholera, internal bleeding, stomach ulcer etc. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya bean (<i>Bekang</i>), famous mizo dish.	Own use	Mizo

Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaf juice applied on fresh wounds, stomach pain & ulcer	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Bark, leaves	Decoction of bark, leaves is used for curing gastric trouble, asthma, dysentery, cancer etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Root, leaves	Roots and leaves are used to treat stomachache	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leaves is used for dysentery, jaundice, malarial fever, asthma, bronchitis, and juice of the crushed leaves is also applied to fresh cuts	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Decoction of roots/leaves is medicinal. The plant is also used as fish poison	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Whole plant	Bitter leaves are used for making Sa-chek. Decoction of the plant is prescribed as a remedy for enlarged spleen, fever and stomachache.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves & fruits	Decoction of fruit & Leaves used in various diseases	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Whole plant	Plant is used in diabetes, jaundice, pile, dysentery, diarrhoea, hypertension etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Fruit & Leaves	Juice of fruit is used for diarrhoea, cholera, diabetes, vomiting, kidney problems	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Root, bark, leaves	Muga silkworm feeds on the leaves. Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicine	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves	Boiled water of leaves is used to treat diabetes, hypertension, stomach problems etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Bark & Leaves	Decoction of Bark & leaves used in stomach ulcer, indigestion, womb troubles etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaf juice used in High blood pressure	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leaves used in measles, chicken pox, scabies etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Decoction of roots and leaves is used for treating menstrual and urinary problems	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Rhizome	Rhizomes are used as spice and condiment, taken as a cure for food poisoning. Juice of pounded rhizome is given to women in case of sufficient supply of milk for their children and also dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves, stem	Stem and leaves are eaten against diarrhoea and dysentery, juice of the stem or stalk is also applied to rash or sores etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Roots	Juice of crushed roots used in diseases of kidney, fever, jaundice, bronchitis etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Fruit	-do-	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Fruit	Unripe fruit are eaten as vegetable. Roots and fruit are used in high blood pressure, asthma, dysuria, fever, colic. Crushed fruit is used in burns, boils etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Whole plant	Whole plant is used as poultice for cramps, rheumatism, sciatica, wounds etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Young leaves are cooked and juice is eaten for food poisoning, diarrhoea, dysentery etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves, fruit	Fruit is edible and used for constipation, stomach troubles, juice of boiled	Own use	Mizo

				leaves is used in treating stomach ulcer, cancer and other stomach related problems		
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark, stem	Juice of bark and stem is used for infection, wounds and cuts etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Bark and juice	Bark is useful in treatment of high blood pressure, asthma, typhoid, malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery. Milky juice applied in fresh cuts, sores, ringworm, wart,etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Juice of the leaves applied to fresh cuts	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Buds	Plaintain is cooked with water and water is drink for treating deficiency of white blood	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Whole plant	Whole plant is used in medicine, used for treating cancer, liver problems etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leave used against diabetes, new cuts, stomach problem etc and also for treatment of cancer	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark, Levae	Bark and leaves are useful in snake bites	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Whole plant	The whole plant is regarded as a specific for rheumatic affection, in which it is administered both internally and externally. Juice of crushed leaves is used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Stem and leaves are also chewed for relief in tooth-ache	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaves are lopped for fodder. Bark and young leaves are used as remedy for fever, stomach pain etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Stem	Stem juice used for mouth sore, stomach ulcer etc	Own use	Mizo

Format 13 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4	5
Plant type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Source of Plants/Seeds
Herb	Ar-tukkhuan	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Succulent shrub	Hling lukhum	<i>Euphonia milii</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Shrub	Christmas par	<i>Poinsettia pulcherrima</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Herb	Chuailopar	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Annual Herb	Derhken	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Perennial Herb	Dingdi	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Evrgerreen Tree	Far	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Annual slender Herb	Hnahsinpar	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Herb	Kumtluang	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Shrub or small tree	Midum pangpar	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Thorny shrub	Saron par	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Annual herb	Zamzo	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Glabrous shrub	Zan rimtui	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Deciduous shrub	Uaiting wayvet	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Shrub	Rose par	<i>Rosa indica</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Herb	Sappangpar	<i>Zinnia sp</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Perennial herb	Kungpuimuthi	<i>Canna indica</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Herb	Dahlia	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Tree	April par	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Shrub	April parte	<i>Caesalpina pulcherrima</i>	Introduced	
Tree	Chawnpui	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Tree	Fartuah	<i>Erythrina stricta</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Herb	Geranium	<i>Pelargonium sp</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Herb	Iris	<i>Iris germanica</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Herb	Jasmine	<i>Jasminum sp</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Tree	Makpazangkang	<i>Cassia javanica spp nodosa</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Epiphyte	Nauban	<i>Orchid</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Herb	Nuaithang	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Tree	Vaube	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Local variety	Locally available

6 Commercial/Non commercial	7 Uses	8 Associated TK	9 Other Details	10 Community/ Knowledge holder
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo

Format 14 : Timber plants

1	2	3	4	5		6	7
Plant Type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Local Status		Wild/ home-garden	Other uses
				Past	Present		
Tree	Anku	<i>Celtis australis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood tough, used for building. Tool handles, firewood etc
Tree	Batling	<i>Wedlandia bundleioides</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc
Tree	Belphuar	<i>Trema orientalis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc
Tree	Bulthur	<i>Nyssa javanica</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Wood is grey, yellow, soft used for house building
Tree	Bung	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Wood used for fuelwood, well curbs etc
Tree	Char	<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Wood used for furniture, house building, firewood etc
Tree	Chawmzil	<i>Ligustrum robustum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wild	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Chhawntual	<i>Aporosa octandra</i>	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wild	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Fah	<i>Lithocarpus dealbatus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wild	Wood used for rice pestle, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Fartuah	<i>Erythrina variegata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for drums, toys etc and bark fibre for cordage
Tree	Haidai	<i>Mangifera sylvatica</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Wood used for cheap furniture, house building, frames etc
Tree	Haivahmim	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for cheap furniture, house building, frames etc
Tree	Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Wood very hard used for bridges, railway sleepers, tool handles, firewood, rice pestle, charcoal etc
Tree	Hmawng	<i>Ficus sp</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Wood used for fuel and charcoal etc
Tree	Hmuifarial	<i>Syzygium claviflorum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for firewood, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder
Tree	Hmuipui/Lenhmui	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is moderately hard, used for plywood, furniture, tool handles, panels, posts and firewood etc
Tree	Hnahkhar	<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood
Tree	Hnahthap	<i>Colona floribunda</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Wood is used for making lockets of key chain and firewood
Tree	Hnum	<i>Engelhardtia spicata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house construction, tea boxes, packing etc
Tree	Kamsahulh	<i>Croton tiglium</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	-
Tree	Kawihthuung	<i>Leucosceptrum canum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Less frequent	Wild	Wood can be used as firewood
Tree	Kharduap	<i>Macaranga indica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wild	Wood can be used for firewood etc
Tree	Kharuan	<i>Elaeocarpus lanceifolius</i>	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wild	Wood used for house building, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Khaupui	<i>Sterculia villosa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood very soft is used for drums and paper pulp
Tree	Khawitur	<i>Hydnocarpus kudzii</i>	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wild	Wood used for temporary building, firewood etc
Tree	Khiang	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood durable is used in planking, building, plywood, firewood
Tree	Khuangthli	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house building, furniture, firewood etc
Tree	Kumkhal /Umkhal	<i>Elaeocarpus tectorius</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood
Tree	Lungkhup	<i>Haldina cordifolia</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Wood used for planking, house posts, door and window frames, shutters, furniture, plywood, firewood etc
Tree	Muk	<i>Cordia fragrantissima</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Wood durable, used for gunstocks, posts and firewood etc
Tree	Nauthak	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood soft not durable can be used for firewood

Tree	Nganbawm	<i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for furniture, motor bodies, planking, flooring etc
Tree	Nghalchhun	<i>Eriobotrya bengalensis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood, charcoal etc
Tree	Ngiau	<i>Magnolia oblonga</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Wood hard and durable used in furniture, building, planking
Tree	Pang	<i>Bombax insigne</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes, splints
Tree	Pangkai	<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wild	-
Tree	Phuanberh	<i>Macropanax undulatus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is soft and can be used for firewood
Tree	Phuanberhpui	<i>Ailanthus integrifolia</i> spp	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Wood used for partition wall, plywood, packing cases etc
Tree	Rihnim	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wild	Wood durable underwater, used for fuel and charcoal etc
Tree	Sahatah	<i>Aglaia spectabilis</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Wood hard used for furniture, building, doors and windows
Tree	Saithei	<i>Gynocardia odorata</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	wood used for planking, posts and firewood
Tree	Saper	<i>Lindera nacusua</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Wood used for building construction
Tree	Sehawr	<i>Castanopsis indica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood hard used for furniture, building, firewood etc
Tree	Sernam	<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Wood used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc
Tree	Sevuak	<i>Olea dioica</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Wood hard used for tool handles, firewood and charcoal
Tree	Sihneh	<i>Eurya japonica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wild	-
Tree	Siksil	<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i>	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wild	Wood used for furniture, building, planking, motorbodies etc
Tree	Taitaw	<i>Spondias pinnata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wild	Wood used for drums, firewood etc
Tree	Tatkawng	<i>Artocarpus chama</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood durable used for building, furniture, plywood etc
Tree	Tei	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	wood used for furniture, house building, ceiling, floors etc
Tree	Thalteh	<i>Kydia calycina/glabrescens</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood soft suitable for plywood, packing cases etc
Tree	Theipalingkawh	<i>Bruinsmia polysperma</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Sawn timber used for house construction
Tree	Theipui	<i>Ficus semicoradata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for mortars, firewood etc
Tree	Theisehret	<i>Aphananthe cuspidata</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Wood used for planking, firewood and charcoal
Tree	Thingdawl	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Wood is used for flooring, walling, matches, plywood etc .
Tree	Thingdawn	<i>Itea macrophylla</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used as fuel
Tree	Thingkha	<i>Derris robusta</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house posts, firewood and charcoal
Tree	Thinghawilu	<i>Vitex peduncularis</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Wood used for posts, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Thingpuithing	<i>Lithocarpus elegans/obscurus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood, building, charcoal etc
Tree	Thingsaphu	<i>Dysoxylum mollissimum</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Wood used for house building, furniture, boats etc
Tree	Thingsia	<i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house posts, firewood, charcoal etc
Tree	Thingtheihmu	<i>Morus alba</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Wood used for house construction, furniture, tool handles etc
Tree	Thingvawkpui	<i>Balakata baccata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for plywood, packing cases, firewood etc
Tree	Thlanvawng	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for planking, furniture, house posts etc
Tree	Vaiza	<i>Hibiscus macrophyllus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood soft but durable used for posts, rafters etc
Tree	Vang	<i>Albizia chinensis</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Wood used for making drum, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Vaube	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for tool handles, firewood, charcoal etc. leaves are a good fodder. Decoction of bark/leaves is used in menstrual disorders, piles, diabetes, diarrhoea and dysentery
Tree	Vawmbal	<i>Drimycarpus racemosus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for building, boats, firewood etc
Tree	Vawngdawl	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	-
Tree	Vawngthir	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	-
Tree	Vawngthla	<i>Premna milleflora</i>	Wild	Frequent	Rare	Wild	Wood durable used for house posts etc

Tree	Zaihri	<i>Ficus virens</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Wood moderately hard, used for firewood etc
Tree	Zairum	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house posts, tool handles, fuel and charcoal etc
Tree	Zathu	<i>Polyalthia jenkinsii</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wild	Wood is used for house posts, firewood etc
Tree	Zihngal	<i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house construction, cabinet making, furniture
Tree	Zuang	<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for building, plywood, firewood etc

8 Associated TK	9 Other details	10 Community/ knowledge holder
-	Leaves and fruits are used in medicine	Mizo
	Wood pole is used for fencing post.	Mizo
Bark yields a strong fibre and leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demanding tree, fsat growing and short lived tree	Mizo
-	Fruit is eaten by birds and wild animals	Mizo
Bark and aerial roots are used for making coarse ropes	Leaves are good for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	Leaves are good for fodder,it is a fast growing tree	Mizo
-	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Tender pods are edible, seeds edible roasted or boiling, bark and leaves are also used in medicine	It is a fast growing tree and cultivated as ornamental and hedge plant	Mizo
Decoction of young leaves is used in diabetes, diarrhoea and ash of dried leaves is taken to stop hiccough	It prefers deep well drained loamy soil and it is a shade bearer	Mizo
Decoction of young leaves is used in diabetes, diarrhoea and ash of dried leaves is taken to stop hiccough	It prefers deep well drained loamy soil and it is a shade bearer	Mizo
Bark, unripe fruit, flowers and seed oil are medicinal	Seed oil is used for burning, lubricating and soap making	Mizo
Leaves and twigs are lopped for cattle fodder	Bark, fruit and leaves are used in medicine	Mizo
-	Fruits are eaten by man, bears and birds	Mizo
Seed is very useful for treating diabetes and the bark for fever, jaundice, urinary problems, sore throat, ronchitis, asthma, ulcers and chronic dysentery etc	Fruits are eaten by man, birds and wild animals	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark is medicinal and also used for poisoning fish. Leaves are lopped for fodder	It is a light demander	Mizo
Fruits and leaves are used for poisoning fish.	Decoction of leaves are used for treating cancer	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Different parts of the plant are used in various traditional medicine	-	Mizo
Bark is scraped with dao and the powder is used for stupefying bees (Khawivah)	Fruits are used for poisoning fish	Mizo
Seeds are eaten roasted or fried. Bark yields a strong fibre	Decoction of the bark is used in cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and tonsilities	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Powdered fruit is used in scorpion sting,bites of centipede, juice of the bark for chronic ulcer and fresh cuts. Leaves are lopped for fodder	Tender leaves are cooked eaten. It is moderate light demander and moderately fast growing tree	Mizo
Juice of young leaves is used for curing tonsillitis and sores	Bark, stem and leaves are also medicinal. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable, seed is chewed as a substitute for betel nut, bark sometimes used as tea leaves	-	Mizo
Bark is used for constipation and leaves for toothache	-	Mizo
Muga Silkworm are reared on the leaves	Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicine, leaves are for cattle fodder	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	This tree is a quick growing and moderate light demander	Mizo
-	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder.	Mizo

-	-	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Tender leaves are cooked and eaten without its water as vegetables	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
--	-	Mizo
Bark and fruit pulp are used for poisoning fish. Decoction of root bark is also recommended for diabetes	Leaves are poisonous for cattle	Mizo
--	-	Mizo
--	--	Mizo
Silkworm reared on the leaves. Boiled water of berries with meats of Indian Badger is taken as a remedy for sciatica and high blood pressure	--	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaves are used by Mizos for lining <i>Siksil</i> (Umbrella) and <i>Thul</i> – Basket lids	-	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used in treating diarrhoea, dysentery and rheumatism	Juice of crushed bark is also applied to fresh cuts	Mizo
Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (<i>Bekang</i>), a traditional mizo delicacy	-	Mizo
Bark is used in diarrhoea, milky juice is applied on inflammatory diseases of glands and sometimes used as milk in tea. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a shade bearer in youth and grow very fast	Mizo
Bark is useful in fever, diarrhoea, itching and flowers in menstrual disorders	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Bark yields a strong fibre and used for making ropes and cordage . leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and fast growing tree. Tolerates moderate shade in youth	Mizo
Juice of fruits and leaves are applied on sharp pain caused by nettles or poisonous hairs of caterpillars	It is a fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaves are loped for cattle fodder	--	Mizo
Leaves are used as soap for washing ' <i>Mizo Pawnpu</i> ' (Blanket)	It is a fast growing, good coppice and favoured for birds nesting. Bark can be used for poisoning fish, juice of crushed bark and leaves are used to tick bite.	Mizo
Fibre of the bark is used for cordage. Decoction of the root bark is given to women after delivery of a baby	-	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used as an effective remedy for diabetes and high blood pressure	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Infusion of leaves/bark is used against black water fever, malarial fever, jaundice, typhoid, stomach ulcer and kidney stones	--	Mizo
Saplings used as pendant for scorching off the bristles of the pig killed	--	Mizo
Bark is used internally for pain in stomach	--	Mizo
Juice of the stem is recommended for mouth infection in children	--	Mizo
Silkworm fed on its leaves. Leaves are sometimes boiled with meats and eaten as curry. Root bark, leaves and fruits are also medicinal.	Young leaves and twigs are good for cattle fodder	Mizo
Bark fibre which is called <i>Hruikhau</i> is used for making into rope and <i>Hnam hrui</i> . Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (<i>bekang</i>) and sometimes for wrapping food in.	-	Mizo

Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetables, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and frie resistant, fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark used to poison fish. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a moderate light demander and fast growing tree	Mizo
Leaves, tender fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable	It is a moderate light demander and wind firm tree	Mizo
Thick paste of the plant is applied on broken bone. Juice of the plant is also applied on sore of baby's navel	Plant is laxative and cooling used for cold, sinusitis and menstruation problems	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, diarrhoea and also applied on measles, chickem pox, sprains and burns. Leaves are cooked in water and water is taken as a remedy for high blood pressure .	-	Mizo
Tender leaves are boiled with meats and eaten as vegetables	--	Mizo
Young shoots are eaten in curries, and fibre can also be used as rope	Fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Root, leaves and flowers are also used medicinally. Bark and young leaves are used as a remedy for fever, stomach ache etc	--	Mizo
Bark is bruised, boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye	Fast growing tree	Mizo

Format 15 : Domesticated Animals

1	2	3	4	5	6
Animal type	Local name	Scientific name	Breed	Features	Method of keeping
Poultry	Ar	<i>Gallus domesticus</i>	Local	-	Poultry house made up of bamboo, poles and GI Sheets near the house
Dog	Ui	<i>Cannis familiaris</i>	Local	-	Inside house alongwith the owner's family but mostly they stayed around the balcony at night
Pig	Vawk	<i>Artiodactyla suidae</i>	Local	-	Pig shed built separately near the owner's house
Cat	Zawhte	<i>Felis catus</i>	Local	-	Inside house alongwith the owner's family
Poultry	Broiler Ar	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	Broiler	-	Poultry House/Shed

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		Uses	Associated TK	Commercial Rearing	Other details	Community/ Knowledge holder
Past	Present					
Insufficient	Insufficient	These domestic animals were mostly reared for their meat. Dogs are used as a house keeper. Poultry farming is common, for bulk production of eggs and meat.	Chickens are used for sacrifice in olden days	Commercial and own use	Dung is used as fertilisers for cultivated crops	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient		Fresh blood used for inflammatory disease of gland (Hrilawn)	-		Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient		-	Commercial	Dung is used for cultivated crops	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient		-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient		-	Commercial	Dung is used as fertilisers for cultivated crops	Mizo

Format 16 : Culture Fisheries

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Fish type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Features	Waterscape	Local status	
						Past	Present
Carp		<i>Labeo catla</i>		-	Fish Pond		
Carp		<i>Cirrhinus cirrhosus</i>		-	-do-		
Carp		<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>		-	-do-		
Carp		<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>		-	-do-		
Carp		<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>		-	-do-		
Carp		<i>Catla catla</i>		-	-do-		
Carp		<i>Labeo rohita</i>		-	-do-		
Freshwater Catfish		<i>Clarius batrachus</i>		-	-		

8	9	10	11	12
Uses	Associated TK	Commercial rearing	Other details	Community/ Knowledge holder
Edible	-	Commercial		Mizo
Edible	-	Commercial		Mizo
Edible	-	Commercial		Mizo
Edible	-	Commercial		Mizo
Edible	-	Commercial		Mizo
Edible	-	Commercial		Mizo
Edible	-	Commercial		Mizo
Edible	-	Commercial		Mizo

Format 17 : Markets/Fairs of domesticated animals, medicinal plants and other products – NIL

1	2	3	4	5
Name of the Weekly Market/Fair	Location	Weekly/Fortnight & others Biannual/Annual	Day held	Month in case of bi-annual or annual market fair
			-	-

6	7	8	9
Types of animal bought and sold	No. of animals (avg) transacted in a day	Places from where the animals are arrived	Places to where the animals are transported

WILD BIODIVERSITY

Format 18 : Trees, Shrubs, Herbs, Tubers, Grasses, Climbers

1 Plant type	2 Local Name	3 Scientific Name	4 Habit	5 Habitat	6	
					Local status	
					Past	Present
Herb	Aidu	<i>Amomum dealbatum</i>	Perennial herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Anchiri	<i>Homalomena aromatica</i>	Aromatic herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Anhling	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	Herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Builukham nu	<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>	Evergreen large shrub	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Builukham pa	<i>Osbeckia stellata</i>	Erect branched shrub	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Chawmzil	<i>Ligustrum robustum</i>	Evergreen tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Hruuduk	<i>Mucuna bracteata</i>	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Hruirithet	<i>Tetrastigma rumicispermum</i>	Large climber	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Kai ha	<i>Smilax perfoliata</i>	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Fern	Katchat	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Terrestrial or Epiphytic fern	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Kawihruai	<i>Entada phaseoloides</i>	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Kawihthuang	<i>Leucosceptrum canum</i>	Small evergreen tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Kawldai	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Evergreen shrub	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Khangsen	<i>Acacia megaladena</i>	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Leng phek	<i>Tetrastigma coriaceum</i>	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Nauthak	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Small tree	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Phaiphek	<i>Molineria capitulata</i>	Tufted perennial herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Phulrua	<i>Dendrocalamus hamiltonii</i>	Large tufted bamboo	Cultivated	Rare	Abundant
Bamboo	Rawnal	<i>Dendrocalamus longispathus</i>	Long sheath bamboo	Cultivated	Rare	Abundant
Bamboo	Rawthing	<i>Bambusa longisipiculata</i>	Evergreen clumped bamboo	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climbing Pear Bamboo	Sairil	<i>Melocalamus compactiflorus</i>	Climbing bamboo	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Saisiak	<i>Fluggea virosa</i>	Large shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Sernam	<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	Small tree	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Siali nu chhu	<i>Rubus birmanicus</i>	Large shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Sihneh	<i>Eurya cerasifolia/japonica</i>	Evergreen shrub or small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Thakpui	<i>Dendrocnide sinuata</i>	Large Evergreen Shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Vakep	<i>Mussaenda glabra/macrophylla</i>	Large erect shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Vako	<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Vawihuih hrui	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Slender wiry foetid climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Zairum	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i>	Big tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Zuang	<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i>	Big tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant

7	8	9	10	11
Commercial/ own use	Part collected	Associated TK	Other details	Community Knowledge Holder
Own use	Young shoots, Buds	Stem is used for tying purposes, leaves are also used for fermenting cooked soya beans	Plant is used for a cure of enlargement of the liver, young shoots and buds are eaten cooked or fired as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Stalks, Rhizomes	Stalks are used as vegetables, cooked stalk are eaten to increase breast milk. Rhizomes are used in manufacturing of perfumes	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves, berries	Water of boiled leaves is taken against urinary problems and stones in kidney. Juice of green berries is applied to ringworm, boils etc.	This plant is eaten cooked as vegetable	Mizo
Own use	Whole plant	Fruits edible, leaves are used for cuts, diarrhoea and dysentery	Whole plant is used for high blood pressure	Mizo
Own use	Root	Decoction/infusion of root is useful in diseases of kidney, dysuria, stomach complaints, dysentery and for expelling threadworms from the body	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Leaves are sometimes lopped for cattle fodder	In some places, planted as hedge plant	Mizo
Own use	-	The plant is used as a cover crop in Rubber and Oil palm plantation	-	Mizo
Own use	Fruit	-	Ripe fruit is edible	Mizo
Own use	Stem	Pieces of stem are used for cleaning teeth	-	Mizo
Own use	-	-	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves, seeds	Seeds are used for washing hairs and splitted stem for tying purposes. It is also used for playing games by Mizo boys and girls. Pounded seeds mixed with water is used for expelling leeches from cattle nostrils	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable. Seeds are roasted and eaten.	Mizo
Own use	-	-	Wood can be used for firewood	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Decoction of leaves is used for dysentery, jaundice, malarial fever, asthma, bronchitis and juice of the crushed leaves is applied to fresh cuts.	Leaves dried and made into cigarettes are smoked in asthma, juice is used for diarrhoea and dysentery	Mizo
Own use	Bark	Bark is used as fish poison and medicine	-	Mizo
Own use	-	-	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Muga silkworm feeds on the leaves, leaves for cattle fodder	Roots bark and leaves are used in medicine	Mizo
Own use	Tuber, Petiole	Juice of the crushed tuber is used to cure abdominal pain and to stop bleeding	Tender white petiole is also used for liver problems and stomach pain	Mizo
Own use	Culms, shoots	Culms are used for temporary building, mats, baskets, agarbati sticks, paper, fuel, gutters, water vessel etc	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Culms, Shoots	Culms are used for making paper pulp, baskets, building etc	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Culms, shoots	Culms are used for building purposes	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Stem	It is used for making hats, baskets etc.	Juice of stem is used for influenza and applied to scalp for curing dandruff, falling hairs and baldness.	Mizo
Own use	Bark, Leaves	Bark used for poisoning fish. Decoction of the leaves used in case of both measles, chicken pox, scabies and skin itching.	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves, berries	Silkworm reared on the leaves. Boiled water of berries are used for	Young berries are used for flavouring	Mizo

		sciatica and high blood pressure		
Own use	-	-	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Tender leaves are eaten cooked with rice or meats	Wood used for firewood and charcoal	Mizo
Own use	Roots	Decoction of roots is used in diseases of liver, jaundice, fever, chicken pox, skin itching.	Pounded roots with crabs are prescribed in malaria and jaundice	Mizo
Own use	Bark, Leaves	Bark and leaves are useful in application of snake bites	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Juice of the leaves is useful for diabetes, eye diseases, fresh cuts. Decoction of leaves is used for stomach troubles	-	Mizo
Own use	Stem , Leaves	Juice of the crushed leaves is used for diarrhoea and dysentery. Stem and leaves are also chewed for relief in toothache	-	Mizo
Own use	Wood, bark, leaves	Wood is hard used for house posts, tool handles, fuel and charcoal. Decoction of bark is used in stomach pain, fever, diarrhoea, measles, chicken pox, sprains and burns.	Leaves are cooked with water and the water is used for treating high blood pressure	Mizo
Own use	Wood , bark	Bark is bruised and boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye	Wood is used for house building, scaffolding, plywood, firewood etc	Mizo

Format 19 : Wild Plant Species of Importance

1	2	3	4	5
Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Importance (Economic, Social & Cultural)	Status
Anchiri	<i>Homalomena aromatica</i>	Wild	Rhizome and petiole are medicinal, it is also used for making fragrance	Abundant
Bawltehlantai	<i>Agapetes odontocera</i>	Wild	Roots, Leave and flowers are medicinal	Frequent
Belthei	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Wild	Fruit is useful in diabetes, digestion, dysentery and diarrhoea. Root bark is used for poisoning of fish.	
Builukham	<i>Osbeckia</i> sp.	Wild	Leaves are used for cuts, diarrhoea and dysentery. Whole plant is used for hypertension	Abundant
Hnahthial	<i>Phrynium/Stachyphrynium</i> sp.	Wild	Leaves are used for packing and wrapping food stuff and vegetables, also used for carpeting rice bin	Abundant
Hulhu	<i>Aganope thyrsoflora</i>	Wild	Young leaves are eaten as vegetable. Decoction of fruit is used against stomach-ache and dysentery	Abundant
Kham damdawi	<i>Bergnia pacumbis</i>	Wild	Bitter root is used in fever, dysuria, spleen enlargement, liver diseases, stomachache, diarrhoea, dysentery etc and also applied to wounds, sores and boils.	
Khaupui	<i>Sterculia villosa</i>	Wild	Bark yields a strong fibre. Decoction of bark is used cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and tonsillitis	Abundant
Phaktel	<i>Bridelia montana</i>	Wild	Wood is used for posts, tool handles, house construction, firewood etc. Roots and bark are medicine.	Abundant
Rulei	<i>Millettia pachycarpa</i>	Wild	Roots and pods are used to poison fish. Juice of crushed roots is applied on mange of pigs	Abundant
Saithei	<i>Gynocardia odorata</i>	Wild	Fruit is hit, anthelmintic, used in bronchitis, ulcers, skin diseases, small tumors and slightly inflammations, leprosy, diabetes, etc. decoction of root bark is also recommended for diabetes.	
Zairum	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i>	Wild	Wood is used for charcoal, fuel, tool handles. Water of cooked leaves is taken as remedy for high blood pressure. Decoction of bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, diarrhoea and also applied on measles, chicken pox, sprains and burns	Abundant
Zihngal	<i>Stereospermum tetragonum</i>	Wild	Wood is used for house construction, furniture, tool handles, firewood etc. leaves are lopped for fodder. Bark and young leaves are used as remedy for fever, stomach-ache etc. roots and flowers are also used medicinally.	Abundant

Format 20 : Aquatic Biodiversity :

1 Local Name	2 Scientific Name	3 Variety	4 Features	5 Habitat	6 Local Status	
					Past	Present
Chakai	<i>Potamonautes</i> sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Chengkawl	<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Dawntial	<i>Acanthocobitis botia</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Dawntial	<i>Nemacheilus savona</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Dawntial	<i>Nemacheilus scaturigina</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Dawntial	<i>Schistura</i> sp/ <i>Acanthocobitis botia</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Hmursawp	<i>Garra</i> cf. <i>gotyla</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Kaikuang	<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Lengphar	<i>Barilius barila</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Makur	<i>Clarius magur</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghaberberek	<i>Pseudolaguvia</i> sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghabual	<i>Wallago attu</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghachik	<i>Lepidocephalichthys guntea</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghadarthlalang	<i>Parambasis serrata</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghadawl	<i>Devario devario</i> and <i>Devario aequipinnatus</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghadungtial	<i>Laubuka parafasciata</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghafunglawr	<i>Xenentodon cancila</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghafunglawr	<i>Dermogenys pusilla</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghahrah	<i>Neolissochilus hexagonolepis</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghakhing	<i>Channa marulius</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghalerh	<i>Macrognathus</i> sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghalim	<i>Garra manipurensis</i> and <i>Gara tyao</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghameidum	<i>Pethia</i> sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Ngharul	<i>Anguilla bengalensis</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghasanghal	<i>Botia</i> sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghavang	<i>Semiplotus modestus</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghavawk	<i>Channa gachua</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghazawngek	<i>Garra lissorhynchus</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Sarba	<i>Glyptothorax</i> sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent

Format 21 : Wild Aquatic Plant Species of Importance - NIL

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sl no	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Importance	Trends

Format 22 : Wild Plants of Medicinal Importance

1 Plant (tree, shrub, herb)	2 Local Name	3 Scientific Name	4 Variety	5 Landscape /Habitat	6 Local Status	
					Past	Present
Herb	Aieng	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Ailaidum	<i>Curcuma caesia</i>	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Anchiri	<i>Homalomena aromaticum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Anhling	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Ar-a fanghma	<i>Cyclanthera pedata</i>	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Archangkawm	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Fern	Awmvel	<i>Platyserium wallichii</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Bachhim	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Bahkhawr	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Bakkhate	<i>Glinus oppositifolius</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Sub-shrub	Buarze	<i>Blumea lanceolaria</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Builukham Pa/Nu	<i>Osbeckia crinita/chinensis</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Chawng	<i>Euphorbia royleana</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Chhawntual	<i>Aporosa octandra</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Choak-a thi	<i>Lobelia angulata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	Fu	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Hlozak/Hlonuar	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Hnahkiah	<i>Callicarpa arborea</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Japanhlo	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Kaihzawl	<i>Dillenia pentagyna</i>	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Kawhtebel	<i>Trevesia palmata</i>	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Kawldai	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Kelhnamtur	<i>Hedyotis scandens</i>	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Khatual	<i>Picria felterrae</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Khawmhma	<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Lambak	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Maipawl	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Nauthak	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient

Tree	Pasaltakaza	<i>Helicia robusta</i>	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Phuihnam	<i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Saisiak	<i>Flueggea virosa</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Sarzuk	<i>Elaeagnus</i> sp	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Sawhthing	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Sekhupthur	<i>Begonia</i> sp.	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Sumbul	<i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Tawkpui	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Tawkte	<i>Solanum anguivi</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Thasuih	<i>Lindernia ruellioides</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Theihai	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thingfanghma	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Thingsia	<i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thuamriat	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Tlangsam	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Tumbu	<i>Musa</i> sp.	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Uithinthang	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Va ko	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Vakep	<i>Mussaenda roxburghii/Mussaenda glabra</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Vawihuihhrui	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Zihngal	<i>Stereospermum tetragonum/chelonoides</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Zuanghnuang	<i>Byttneria grandifolia</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant

7	8	9	10	11
Associated TK	Uses (Usage)	Part used	Other details Market/ own use	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Juice of rhizome is used for stomach ulcer, jaundice, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, asthma, food poisoning, and also used as a tonic for blood purifier	Medicinal	Rhizome	Own use	Mizo
Rhizome is used for stomach ache, diarrhoea, dysentery, jaundice, asthma, measles, food allergy or food poisoning	Medicinal	Rhizome	Own use	Mizo
Stalks are used as vegetables, cooked stalk are eaten to increase breast milk. Rhizomes are used in manufacturing of perfumes	Medicinal	Stalks, Rhizomes	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are boiled in water and taken against urinary problems and kidney stones. Juice of green berries is applied to boils, ringworm etc	Medicinal	Leaves, berries	Own use	Mizo
Fruit is rich in antioxidant and used in medicine	Medicinal	Fruit	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of root & bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhoea etc. Poultice of the bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, inflammations and skin diseases. Decoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases of liver, hepatitis etc	Medicinal	Leaves, fruit, bark	Own use	Mizo
Juice of leaves is applied to herpes eruptions	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Tubers and Bulbil are use as vegetable and also used to treat cancer	Medicinal	Tuber, Bulbil	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are used for flavouring curry. They are used for expulsion of threadworms from the body, as a remedy for food poisoning. Roots and leaves are boiled for treating malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia, constipation	Medicinal	Leaves, roots	Own use	Mizo
Whole Plant is medicinal	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leaves used in ulcer, asthma, sores, dandruff etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of roots is used in diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis etc, leaves for toothache	Medicinal	Root & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Pith of this shrub and unripe fruit of papaya are cooked with chicken and water is taken against diseases of liver, chronic fever. Milky juice is used externally for ringworm, rheumatism, sciatica, boils, warts etc	Medicinal	Shrub, milky juice	Own use	Mizo
Bark and leaves decoction used in stomach ulcer, diarrhoea and dysentery.	Medicinal	Bark, Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Juice of crushed leaves & fruits are used against diarrhoea, sore throat, stomach ulcer, tonsillitis and toothache	Medicinal	Leaves & Fruits	Own use	Mizo
Juice of the stem is used as a remedy for jaundice, purifies blood, good for lungs, diuretic etc	Medicinal	Stem juice	Own use	Mizo
Roots decoction used in piles and jaundice, diseases of liver and kidney etc	Medicinal	Roots	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of bark and leaves used for diabetes, cholera, internal bleeding, stomach ulcer etc. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya bean (<i>Bekang</i>), famous mizo dish.	Medicinal	Bark & Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Leaf juice applied on fresh wounds, stomach pain & ulcer	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of bark, leaves is used for curing gastric trouble, asthma, dysentery, cancer etc	Medicinal	Bark, leaves	Own use	Mizo
Roots and leaves are used to treat stomachache	Medicinal	Root, leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leaves is used for dysentery, jaundice, malarial fever, asthma, bronchitis, and juice of the crushed leaves is also applied to fresh cuts	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of roots/leaves is medicinal. The plant is also used as fish poison	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Bitter leaves are used for making Sa-chek. Decoction of the plant is prescribed as a remedy for enlarged spleen, fever and stomachache.	Medicinal	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo

Decoction of fruit & Leaves used in various diseases	Medicinal	Leaves & fruits	Own use	Mizo
Plant is used in diabetes, jaundice, pile, dysentery, diarrhoea, hypertension etc	Medicinal	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Juice of fruit is used for diarrhoea, cholera, diabetes, vomiting, kidney problems	Medicinal	Fruit & Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Muga silkworm feeds on the leaves. Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicine	Medicinal	Root, bark, leaves	Own use	Mizo
Boiled water of leaves is used to treat diabetes, hypertension, stomach problems etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of Bark & leaves used in stomach ulcer, indigestion, womb troubles etc	Medicinal	Bark & Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Leaf juice used in High blood pressure	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leaves used in measles, chicken pox, scabies etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of roots and leaves is used for treating menstrual and urinary problems	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Rhizomes are used as spice and condiment, taken as a cure for food poisoning. Juice of pounded rhizome is given to women in case of sufficient supply of milk for their children and also dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks.	Medicinal	Rhizome	Own use	Mizo
Stem and leaves are eaten against diarrhoea and dysentery, juice of the stem or stalk is also applied to rash or sores etc	Medicinal	Leaves, stem	Own use	Mizo
Juice of crushed roots used in diseases of kidney, fever, jaundice, bronchitis etc	Medicinal	Roots	Own use	Mizo
-do-	Medicinal	Fruit	Own use	Mizo
Unripe fruit are eaten as vegetable. Roots and fruit are used in high blood pressure, asthma, dysuria, fever, colic. Crushed fruit is used in burns, boils etc	Medicinal	Fruit	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used as poultice for cramps, rheumatism, sciatica, wounds etc	Medicinal	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Young leaves are cooked and juice is eaten for food poisoning, diarrhoea, dysentery etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Fruit is edible and used for constipation, stomach troubles, juice of boiled leaves is used in treating stomach ulcer, cancer and other stomach related problems	Medicinal	Leaves, fruit	Own use	Mizo
Juice of bark and stem is used for infection, wounds and cuts etc	Medicinal	Bark, stem	Own use	Mizo
Bark is useful in treatment of high blood pressure, asthma, typhoid, malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery. Milky juice applied in fresh cuts, sores, ringworm, wart, etc	Medicinal	Bark and juice	Own use	Mizo
Juice of the leaves applied to fresh cuts	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Plantain is cooked with water and water is drink for treating deficiency of white blood	Medicinal	Buds	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used in medicine, used for treating cancer, liver problems etc	Medicinal	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leaf used against diabetes, new cuts, stomach problem etc and also for treatment of cancer	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Bark and leaves are useful in snake bites	Medicinal	Bark, Leaves	Own use	Mizo
The whole plant is regarded as a specific for rheumatic affection, in which it is administered both internally and externally. Juice of crushed leaves is used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Stem and leaves are also chewed for relief in tooth-ache	Medicinal	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for fodder. Bark and young leaves are used as remedy for fever, stomach pain etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Stem juice used for mouth sore, stomach ulcer etc	Medicinal	Stem	Own use	Mizo

Format 23 : Wild relatives of Crops

1	2	3	4	5		6
Local Name	Scientific Name	Associated crops	Landscape/ Habitat	Local status		Uses (Usage)
				Past	Present	
Aidu	<i>Amomum dealbatum</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young shoots and buds are eaten cooked or fried as vegetables
Anhling	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetables
Ankasate	<i>Acmella paniculata</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves with stem are used as a vegetable
Ankhapui	<i>Marsdenia maculata</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young stem and leaves are cooked eaten as vegetables
Ankhate	<i>Marsdenia formosana</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Archangkawm	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Decoction of root & bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhoea etc. Poultice of the bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, inflammations and skin diseases. Decoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases of liver, hepatitis etc
Baibing	<i>Alocasia fornicate</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Spadix and stem are eaten cooked as vegetables
Chakawk	<i>Diplazium esculentum</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Changpawl	<i>Musa thomsonii</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Flower buds are eaten cooked as vegetable , stems are used for pig's feed and leaves for cattle fodder
Changpui	<i>Musa sikkimensis</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Flower buds are eaten cooked as vegetable , stems are used for pig's feed and leaves for cattle fodder
Changthir	<i>Musa balbisiana</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Flower buds are eaten cooked as vegetable , stems are used for pig's feed and leaves for cattle fodder
Changvandawt	<i>Musa ornata</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Flower buds are eaten cooked as vegetable , stems are used for pig's feed and leaves for cattle fodder
Hmuipui	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood moderately hard is used for plywood, tool handles, posts, door frames, panels, firewood, gunstocks etc
Hruitung	<i>Salacca sedcunda</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves are used for thatching and the rachis for making temporary ropes
Hulhu	<i>Aganope thyrsiflora</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Kha um	<i>Hodgsonia heteroclita</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds are eaten roasted or fried
Khanghu	<i>Acacia pennata</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Lairawk	<i>Musa ochracea</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Flower buds are eaten cooked as vegetable , stems are used for pig's feed and leaves for cattle fodder
Nauawimu	<i>Solena amplexicaulis</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Phuihnam	<i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are cooked eaten as vegetable, also used for fermenting cooked soyabean
Reng an	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable

Saisu	<i>Ensete glaucum</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Insuficient	Succulent leaf sheaths, young flowers and bracts of spadix are eaten cooked as vegetable
Sapthei	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves are cooked eaten as vegetable
Sihneh	<i>Eurya cerasifolia</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are eaten cooked with rice or meals
Tawkpui	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Fruits are eaten cooked or fried as vegetables
Telhawng	<i>Amorphophallus</i> sp.	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Corm and young leaf stalk and shoots are eaten cooked as veg.
Thangtung	<i>Arenga pinnata</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young underdeveloped leaf shoot is used as vegetable
Theibate	<i>Ficus fistulosa</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young shoots and fruits are used as vegetable
Thingthupui	<i>Calamus tenuis</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Under developed shoots are used as vegetable
Tum	<i>Caryota urens</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is employed for many domestic purposes
Tumbu	<i>Musa</i> sp.	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young bud is eaten cooked as vegetable
Uithinthang	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Whole plant is eaten raw or cooked as vegetable

7	8	9	10
Part Used	Associated TK	Other details	Community/ knowledge holder
Shoots, buds	The plant is used for a cure of enlargement of liver and the stem for tying purposes. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya beans.	-	Miizo
Leaves, berries	Water of boiled leaves is taken against urinary problems and stones in kidney. Juice of green berries is applied to ringworm, boils etc.	-	Miizo
Stem, leaves	Flowers are chewed to relive toothache and affections of the gums and throat	-	Miizo
Stem, leaves	As the taste of this plant is bitter, it is used to take for High Blood pressure and diabetes	-	Miizo
Leaves	-	-	Miizo
Roots, bark, leaves	Decoction of root & bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhoea etc. Poultice of the bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, inflammations and skin diseases. Decoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases of liver, hepatitis etc	-	Miizo
Spadix, stem	Juice of the plant is used externally for snake bite. Leaf is also used for catching land leech from the body	-	Miizo
Leaves	-	-	Miizo
Stem, Buds, leaves	Juice of stem is used for snake bites, diarrhoea, dysentery and pounded seeds for diabetes	-	Miizo
Leaves, fruit	Young leaves are eaten as vegetable, but several changes of water is needed while cooking. Decoction of fruit is used against stomach-ache, dysentery	-	Miizo
Seeds	-	-	Miizo
Leaves, buds	Leaves are used for feasts instead of rice plates. Stems are used for pig feed. Leaves are also used for cattle fodder	-	Miizo
Seed, leaves	Seed is used to treat diabetes, and bark for fever, jaundice, urinary problems etc. Tassar silkworm feed on its leaves	-	Miizo
-	-	-	Miizo
Leaves	Plant is purgative, laxative, anti malarial, and used for liver complaints, fever, cough, bronchitis, high blood pressure etc. Fresh leaves are taken to expel intestinal worms and parasites	-	Miizo
Leaf, flowers, spadix	Juice of stem is used in severe fever and giddiness of children.	-	Miizo
Leaves	-	-	Miizo
Fruit, shoots, leaves	Decoction of leaves is given to women after birth	-	Miizo
Leaves	Fruit is used as soap for washing clothes, fibrous fruit as brush for pots, plates etc. decoction of roots is recommended for treating malaria, diabetes and seeds as a purgative	-	Miizo
Leaves, Flowers	Decoction of leaves is used to reduce high blood pressure and decrease breast feeding mother's breast milk, also used to heal acute mastitis	-	Miizo
Leaves, flowers	-	-	Miizo
Whole plant	-	-	Miizo
Leaves, fruit	Ripe fruit is useful for jaundice and liver problems	-	Miizo
Leaves	Wood is used for firewood and charcoal	-	Miizo
Fruit	fruit is medicinal used to treat hypertension and diabetes	-	Miizo
Corm, young leaf, shoot	The corm with <i>Ching-al</i> (Lye) is boiled to remove irritants. So, the boiled corm is mixed with <i>Sa-um</i> (fermented pork fat), <i>Ching-al</i> (Lye) and Salt and then eaten as curry (Traditional Mizo Dish)	-	Miizo
Whole plant	Fibres are used for fiddle strings, traps etc. the down beneath the leaf stalks on the trunk is used for tinder and is	-	Miizo

	known as ' <i>Meibu</i> '. Midrib of the leaflets is good for sweeping like a broom.		
Leaves	-	-	Miizo
Shoot, leaves	It is used for making baskets, mats, furniture, chairs etc and fruit is edible	-	Miizo
Whole plant	Fibre is made into ropes, brushes, brooms, basket etc. terminal bud is eaten cooked as vegetable	-	Miizo
Bud, stem, leaves	Leaves are used for feasts instead of rice plates. Stems are used for pig feed. Leaves are also used for cattle fodder	-	Miizo
Whole plant	Whole plant is used in medicine, used for treating cancer etc	-	Miizo

Format 24 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Habitat	Commercial/ Non commercial uses	Associated TK	Other details	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Ar-tukkhuan	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Hling lukhum	<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	Introduced	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Christmas par	<i>Poinsettia pulcherrima</i>	Introduced	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Chuailpar	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Derhken	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Local variety					
Dingdi	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Far	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Hnahsinpar	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Kumtluang	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Midum pangpar	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Saron par	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Zamzo	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Zan rintui	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Uaiting wayvet	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Rose par	<i>Rosa indica</i>	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Sappangpar	<i>Zinnia sp</i>	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Kungpuiimuthi	<i>Canna indica</i>	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
April par	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Introduced	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
April parte	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>	Introduced	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Chawnpui	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Fartuah	<i>Erythrina stricta</i>	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium sp</i>	Introduced	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Iris	<i>Iris germanica</i>	Introduced	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Jasmine	<i>Jasminum sp</i>	Introduced	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Makpazangkang	<i>Cassia javanica spp nodosa</i>	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Nauban	<i>Orchid</i>	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Nuaithang	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Vaube	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo

Format 25 : Fumigate / Chewing Plants

1 Plant (Herb, shrub,tree)	2 Local Name	3 Scientific Name	4 Variety	5 Habitat	6 Local Status		7 Uses (Usage)
					Past	Present	
Herb	Ankasa	<i>Acmella oleracea</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves and flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable
Herb	Ankasate	<i>Acmella paniculata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves and flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable
Climber	Hnahthak	<i>Piper diffusum</i>	Local	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Fruit is used as spice. Leaves are used for catching fish.
Tree	Kamsahulh	<i>Croton tiglium</i>	Local	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	-
Tree	Kangtek	<i>Albizia procera</i>	Local	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Leaves are used as cattle fodder
Climber	Khangpawl	<i>Acacia pruinescens</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are acid and eaten as vegetable
Climber	Khangsen	<i>Acacia megaladena</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	-
Shrub	Ngaihhih	<i>Linostoma decandrum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	-
Climbing shrub	Rulei	<i>Millettia pachycarpa</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Roots and Pods are used to poison fish
Tree	Saithei	<i>Gynocardia odorata</i>	Local	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Leaves are used to poison cattle
Climber	Tling	<i>Embelia vestita</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Decoction of leaves is used for chicken pox, itching and other skin diseases; leaves are eaten cooked with fish.

8 Part used *	9 Associated TK	10 Other details (mode of use)	11 Community Knowledge Holder
Leaves, flowers	Plant is used for poisoning fish	-	Mizo
Leaves, flowers	Plant is used for poisoning fish	-	Mizo
Fruit & Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Fruits & Leaves	Fruits and leaves are used for poisoning fish	-	Mizo
Bark	Bark is used to poison fish	It is a light demander, can stand moderate shade in youth. Coppices fairly well	Mizo
Leaves, whole plant	Plant is prescribed for asthma, bronchitis and pneumonia	Leaves are also used in scabies and snake bites	Mizo
Bark	Bark is used as fish poison and medicine	-	Mizo
Roots	Roots are used for poisoning fish	Roots are boiled in water and used for dressing scabies	Mizo
Roots & Pods	-	-	Mizo
Bark, Fruit	Bark and fruit pulp are used for poisoning fish	Decoction of root-bark is also recommended for diabetes	Mizo
Leaves	-	Leaves of this plant boiled with hibiscus leaves and water is taken to cure hiccough and difficult urination	Mizo

Format 26 : Timber Plants

1 Local Name	2 Scientific Name	3 Habitat	4 Local Status		5 Other uses (if any)
			Past	Present	
Anku	<i>Celtis australis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood tough, used for building. Tool handles, firewood etc
Batling	<i>Wedlandia bundleioides</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc
Belphuar	<i>Trema orientalis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc
Bulthur	<i>Nyssa javanica</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wood is grey, yellow, soft used for house building
Bung	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wood used for fuelwood, well curbs etc
Char	<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wood used for furniture, house building, firewood etc
Chawmzil	<i>Ligustrum robustum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Chhawntual	<i>Aporosa octandra</i>	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Fah	<i>Lithocarpus dealbatus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wood used for rice pestle, firewood and charcoal etc
Fartuah	<i>Erythrina variegata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for drums, toys etc and bark fibre for cordage
Haidai	<i>Mangifera sylvatica</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wood used for cheap furniture, house building, frames etc
Haivahmim	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for cheap furniture, house building, frames etc
Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wood very hard used for bridges, railway sleepers, tool handles, firewood, rice pestle, charcoal etc
Hmawng	<i>Ficus sp</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wood used for fuel and charcoal etc
Hmuifarial	<i>Syzygium claviflorum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for firewood, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder
Hmuipui/Lenhmui	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is moderately hard, used for plywood, furniture, tool handles, panels, posts and firewood etc
Hnahkhar	<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for firewood
Hnahthap	<i>Colona floribunda</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wood is used for making lockets of key chain and firewood
Hnum	<i>Engelhardtia spicata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for house construction, tea boxes, packing etc
Kamsahulh	<i>Croton tiglium</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	-
Kawihthuang	<i>Leucosceptrum canum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Less frequent	Wood can be used as firewood
Kharduap	<i>Macaranga indica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wood can be used for firewood etc
Kharuan	<i>Elaeocarpus lanceifolius</i>	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wood used for house building, firewood and charcoal etc
Khaupui	<i>Sterculia villosa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood very soft is used for drums and paper pulp
Khawitur	<i>Hydnocarpus kudzii</i>	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wood used for temporary building, firewood etc
Khiang	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood durable is used in planking, building, plywood, firewood
Khuangthli	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for house building, furniture, firewood etc
Kumkhal /Umkhal	<i>Elaeocarpus tectorius</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for firewood
Lungkhup	<i>Haldina cordifolia</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wood used for planking, house posts, door and window frames, shutters, furniture, plywood, firewood etc
Muk	<i>Cordia fragrantissima</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wood durable, used for gunstocks, posts and firewood etc
Nauthak	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood soft not durable can be used for firewood
Nganbawm	<i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for furniture, motor bodies, planking, flooring etc
Nghalchhun	<i>Eriobotrya bengalensis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for firewood, charcoal etc

Ngiau	<i>Magnolia oblonga</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wood hard and durable used in furniture, building, planking
Pang	<i>Bombax insigne</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes, splints
Pangkai	<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	-
Phuanberh	<i>Macropanax undulatus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is soft and can be used for firewood
Phuanberhpui	<i>Ailanthus integrifolia</i> spp	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wood used for partition wall, plywood, packing cases etc
Rihnim	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wood durable underwater, used for fuel and charcoal etc
Sahatah	<i>Aglaia spectabilis</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wood hard used for furniture, building, doors and windows
Saithei	<i>Gynocardia odorata</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	wood used for planking, posts and firewood
Saper	<i>Lindera nacusua</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wood used for building construction
Sehawr	<i>Castanopsis indica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood hard used for furniture, building, firewood etc
Sernam	<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wood used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc
Sevuak	<i>Olea dioica</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wood hard used for tool handles, firewood and charcoal
Sihneh	<i>Eurya japonica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	-
Siksil	<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i>	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wood used for furniture, building, planking, motorbodies etc
Taitaw	<i>Spondias pinnata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wood used for drums, firewood etc
Tatkawng	<i>Artocarpus chama</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood durable used for building, furniture, plywood etc
Tei	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	wood used for furniture, house building, ceiling, floors etc
Thalteh	<i>Kydia calycina/ glabrescens</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood soft suitable for plywood, packing cases etc
Theipalingkawh	<i>Bruinsmia polysperma</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Sawn timber used for house construction
Theipui	<i>Ficus semicoradata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for mortars, firewood etc
Theisehret	<i>Aphananthe cuspidata</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wood used for planking, firewood and charcoal
Thingdawl	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wood is used for flooring, walling, matches, plywood etc .
Thingdawn	<i>Itea macrophylla</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used as fuel
Thingkha	<i>Derris robusta</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for house posts, firewood and charcoal
Thingkhawilu	<i>Vitex peduncularis</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wood used for posts, firewood and charcoal etc
Thingpuithing	<i>Lithocarpus elegans/obscurus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for firewood, building, charcoal etc
Thingsaphu	<i>Dysoxylum mollissimum</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wood used for house building, furniture, boats etc
Thingsia	<i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for house posts, firewood, charcoal etc
Thingtheihmu	<i>Morus alba</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wood used for house construction, furniture, tool handles etc
Thingvawkpui	<i>Balakata baccata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for plywood, packing cases, firewood etc
Thlanvawng	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for planking, furniture, house posts etc
Vaiza	<i>Hibiscus macrophyllus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood soft but durable used for posts, rafters etc
Vang	<i>Albizia chinensis</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wood used for making drum, firewood and charcoal etc
Vaube	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for tool handles, firewood, charcoal etc. leaves are a good fodder. Decoction of bark/leaves is used in menstrual disorders, piles, diabetes, diarrhoea and dysentery
Vawmbal	<i>Drimycarpus racemosus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for building, boats, firewood etc
Vawngdawl	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	-
Vawngthir	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	-
Vawngthla	<i>Premna milleflora</i>	Wild	Frequent	Rare	Wood durable used for house posts etc
Zaihri	<i>Ficus virens</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wood moderately hard, used for firewood etc

Zairum	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for house posts, tool handles, fuel and charcoal etc
Zathu	<i>Polyalthia jenkinsii</i>	Wild	Frequent	Frequent	Wood is used for house posts, firewood etc
Zihngal	<i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for house construction, cabinet making, furniture
Zuang	<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for building, plywood, firewood etc

6	7	8
Associated TK	Other details	Community/ Knowledge Holder
-	Leaves and fruits are used in medicine	Mizo
-	Wood pole is used for fencing post.	Mizo
Bark yields a strong fibre and leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demanding tree, fast growing and short lived tree	Mizo
-	Fruit is eaten by birds and wild animals	Mizo
Bark and aerial roots are used for making coarse ropes	Leaves are good for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	Leaves are good for fodder, it is a fast growing tree	Mizo
-	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Tender pods are edible, seeds edible roasted or boiling, bark and leaves are also used in medicine	It is a fast growing tree and cultivated as ornamental and hedge plant	Mizo
Decoction of young leaves is used in diabetes, diarrhoea and ash of dried leaves is taken to stop hiccough	It prefers deep well drained loamy soil and it is a shade bearer	Mizo
Decoction of young leaves is used in diabetes, diarrhoea and ash of dried leaves is taken to stop hiccough	It prefers deep well drained loamy soil and it is a shade bearer	Mizo
Bark, unripe fruit, flowers and seed oil are medicinal	Seed oil is used for burning, lubricating and soap making	Mizo
Leaves and twigs are lopped for cattle fodder	Bark, fruit and leaves are used in medicine	Mizo
-	Fruits are eaten by man, bears and birds	Mizo
Seed is very useful for treating diabetes and the bark for fever, jaundice, urinary problems, sore throat, roncchitis, asthma, ulcers and chronic dysentery etc	Fruits are eaten by man, birds and wild animals	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark is medicinal and also used for poisoning fish. Leaves are lopped for fodder	It is a light demander	Mizo
Fruits and leaves are used for poisoning fish.	Decoction of leaves are used for treating cancer	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Different parts of the plant are used in various traditional medicine	-	Mizo
Bark is scraped with dao and the powder is used for stupefying bees (Khawivah)	Fruits are used for poisoning fish	Mizo
Seeds are eaten roasted or fried. Bark yields a strong fibre	Decoction of the bark is used in cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and tonsillities	Mizo
-	-	Mizo

Powdered fruit is used in scorpion sting, bites of centipede, juice of the bark for chronic ulcer and fresh cuts. Leaves are lopped for fodder	Tender leaves are cooked eaten. It is moderate light demander and moderately fast growing tree	Mizo
Juice of young leaves is used for curing tonsillitis and sores	Bark, stem and leaves are also medicinal. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable, seed is chewed as a substitute for betel nut, bark sometimes used as tea leaves	-	Mizo
Bark is used for constipation and leaves for toothache	-	Mizo
Muga Silkworm are reared on the leaves	Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicine, leaves are for cattle fodder	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	This tree is a quick growing and moderate light demander	Mizo
-	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder.	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Tender leaves are cooked and eaten without its water as vegetables	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
--	-	Mizo
Bark and fruit pulp are used for poisoning fish. Decoction of root bark is also recommended for diabetes	Leaves are poisonous for cattle	Mizo
--	-	Mizo
--	--	Mizo
Silkworm reared on the leaves. Boiled water of berries with meats of Indian Badger is taken as a remedy for sciatica and high blood pressure	--	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaves are used by Mizos for lining <i>Siksil</i> (Umbrella) and <i>Thul</i> – Basket lids	-	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used in treating diarrhoea, dysentery and rheumatism	Juice of crushed bark is also applied to fresh cuts	Mizo
Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (<i>Bekang</i>), a traditional mizo delicacy	-	Mizo
Bark is used in diarrhoea, milky juice is applied on inflammatory diseases of glands and sometimes used as milk in tea. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a shade bearer in youth and grow very fast	Mizo
Bark is useful in fever, diarrhoea, itching and flowers in menstrual disorders	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Bark yields a strong fibre and used for making ropes and cordage . leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and fast growing tree. Tolerates moderate shade in youth	Mizo
Juice of fruits and leaves are applied on sharp pain caused by nettles or poisonous hairs of caterpillars	It is a fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaves are loped for cattle fodder	--	Mizo
Leaves are used as soap for washing ' <i>Mizo Pawnpui</i> ' (Blanket)	It is a fast growing, good coppice and favoured for birds nesting. Bark can be used for poisoning fish, juice of crushed bark and leaves are used to tick bite.	Mizo
Fibre of the bark is used for cordage. Decoction of the root bark is given to	-	Mizo

women after delivery of a baby		
Decoction of bark is used as an effective remedy for diabetes and high blood pressure	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Infusion of leaves/bark is used against black water fever, malarial fever, jaundice, typhoid, stomach ulcer and kidney stones	--	Mizo
Saplings used as pendant for scorching off the bristles of the pig killed	--	Mizo
Bark is used internally for pain in stomach	--	Mizo
Juice of the stem is recommended for mouth infection in children	--	Mizo
Silkworm fed on its leaves. Leaves are sometimes boiled with meats and eaten as curry. Root bark, leaves and fruits are also medicinal.	Young leaves and twigs are good for cattle fodder	Mizo
Bark fibre which is called <i>Hruikhau</i> is used for making into rope and <i>Hnam hrui</i> . Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (<i>bekang</i>) and sometimes for wrapping food in.	-	Mizo
Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetables, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and frie resistant, fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark used to poison fish. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a moderate light demander and fast growing tree	Mizo
Leaves, tender fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable	It is a moderate light demander and wind firm tree	Mizo
Thick paste of the plant is applied on broken bone. Juice of the plant is also applied on sore of baby's navel	Plant is laxative and cooling used for cold, sinusitis and menstruation problems	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, diarrhoea and also appllied on measles, chickem pox, sprains and burns. Leaves are cooked in water and water is taken as a remedy for high blood pressure .	-	Mizo
Tender leaves are boiled with meats and eaten as vegetables	--	Mizo
Young shoots are eaten in curries, amd fibre can also be used as rope	Fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Root, leaves and flowers are also used medicinally. Bark and young leaves are used as a remedy for fever, stomach ache etc	--	Mizo
Bark is bruised, boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye	Fast growing tree	Mizo

Format 27 : Wild Animals (Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibia, Insects, Others)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Animal type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Description	Season when seen
Mammal	Awrrang	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>	Forest	-	Not recorded
Mammal	Biang	<i>Belomys pearsonii</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Chepa	<i>Tupaia bengaleri</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleikapsen	<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleilubial	<i>Callosciurus pygerythrus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleimeipar	<i>Dremomys lokriah</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleimualrang	<i>Tamiops macclellandi</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleizawng	<i>Callosciurus pygerythrus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Kuhpui	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Kuhsi	<i>Atherurus macrourus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Ngau	<i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Ngharbawr	<i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Safia	<i>Martes flavigula</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sakhi	<i>Muntiacus vaginalis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Samang (Mangte)	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sanghal	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sanghar	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Saphu	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sarivaitun	<i>Herpetes javanicus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Savawm	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Saza	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sazaw (Zawreng)	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sihal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Tlumther	<i>Viverricula indica</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Vahluk	<i>Petaurista petaurista</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zamphu	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawbuang	<i>Paguma larvata</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawhang	<i>Arctogalidia trivirgata</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawng hmaisien/mawt/hmaitai	<i>Stump-tailed Macaque</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Bawng	<i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Bullut	<i>Ducula badia</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhawlhring	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhimbuk	<i>Bubo bengalensis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhuangtuar	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chingpirinu	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chinrang	<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chip te	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Forest	-	-do-

Bird	Dawithiama arpa	<i>Aethopyga sp.</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Dawntliang	<i>Cissa chinensis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Hrangkir	<i>Athene brama</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Irliak	<i>Coracina macei</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Kawlit	<i>Hemixos flavala</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Kireuh	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Koro	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Lailen	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mitval	<i>Zosterops palpebrosa</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mute	<i>Accipiter sp.</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Muvanlai	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Ramar	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Ramparva	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tawllawt	<i>Megalaima virens</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tek tek	<i>Dicaeum minullum</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thangfen	<i>Myiophonus caeruleus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thangfen	<i>Myiophonus caeruleus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Theh hek	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thizil	<i>Psamismomus dalhousiae</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thlanthla	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thloh	<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tlaiberh	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tukkhumvilik	<i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tuklo	<i>Megalaima asiatica</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vabak/Valambawk	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vadumdeleng	<i>Niltada sp.</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahai	<i>Anthraceros albirostris</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahlah	<i>Bambusicola fytchii</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahmim	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahrit	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahui	<i>Treron sp.</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vaki	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Valeisawt	<i>Pnoepyga albiventer</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Varihaw	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Varung	<i>Arborophila sp.</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vasuih	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vazar	<i>Garrulax sp.</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vazun	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul hlai	<i>Ptyas korros, Coelognathus radiatus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul nghawngsen	<i>Rhabdophis subminiatus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul thihna	<i>Oreocryptophis porphyraceus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul vankai	<i>Dendrelaphis cyanochloris</i>	Forest	-	-do-

Reptiles	Rulmuk (Zo Rulpui)	<i>Ovophis monticola</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rultuha	<i>Trimeresurus erythrurus/albolabris</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul ngan	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	Forest & Human habitation		
Reptiles	Rul rial	<i>Boiga cyanea</i>	Forest		
Reptiles	Tui Rul	<i>Xenochropis piscator</i>	Ponds and near water bodies		
Reptiles	Saphai	<i>Python bivittatus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul sakhi	<i>Boiga ochracea</i>	Forest & Human habitation		
Reptiles	Hlaiwawm	<i>Ptyas mucosa</i>	Forest & Human habitation		
Reptiles	Changpat rul	<i>Argyrophis diardii</i>	Forest & Human habitation		
Reptiles	Satel	<i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i>	Forest		
Reptiles	Tui satel	<i>Cyclemis gemeli</i>	Rivers, streams etc		
Reptiles	Tangkawng /Tangkeu	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Laiking	<i>Christidorsata otai</i>	Forest, open areas		-do-
Reptiles	Awk-e	<i>Gecko gekko</i>	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Bang daidep	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	Human habitation, House	-	-do-
Amphibians	Utum	<i>Kaloula assamensis</i>	Rivers, Ponds etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	Dawngthlek	<i>Chiromantus vittatus</i>	Rivers, Ponds etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	Utawkpahar	<i>Bufo stomaticus</i>	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Khauphar	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Perhpawng	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Khauchher	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Chep chep	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Khaukhuap	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Uleuh	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Khawibel	<i>Vespa velutina</i>	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Insects	Khawi sanghar	<i>Parapolybia sp.</i>	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Insects	Khawifung	<i>Apis florea</i>	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khawi chhunmu	<i>Provespa sp.</i>	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khawikeilu	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khawivah	<i>Apis cerana indica</i>	Forest & Human habitation		-do-
Insects	Khawichhinkhup	<i>Polistes tenebricosus</i>	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Nghalfek	<i>Vespa tropica</i>	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khawi in ting	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khawidang	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khawipui	<i>Apis dorsata</i>	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Rengchal	<i>Psaltoda cf. plaga</i>	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Dawlrem	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Thereng	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Losul thereng	<i>Magicicada sp.</i>	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Nipui thereng	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Ngirtling	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Uifawm	-	Forest, open areas		-do-

Insects	Tekral	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khuang chiri/ Khuangbai	<i>Gryllus sp.</i>	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Tawh ek	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Taivang	<i>Tetraponera sp.</i>	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Zan taivang	<i>Tetraponera sp.</i>	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Hnahkiah taivang	<i>Tetraponera sp.</i>	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Mawnger	<i>Crematogaster sp.</i>	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Fachhawng	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Reksen	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Tarpilu	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Sihsen	-	Forest, open areas		-do-

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		Uses (if any)	Associated TK	Mode of Hunting, collecting (if any)	Other details	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Past	Present					
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo

Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo

AGROBIODIVERSITY

Crop Plants



Solanum aethiopicum



Cucurbita maxima



Oryza sativa



Clerodendrum colebrookianum

Fruit Plants



Carica papaya



Ananus comosus



Elaegnus latifolia

Medicinal Plants



Byttneria grandifolia



Clerodendrum colebrookianum



Mussaenda roxburghii



Glinus oppositifolius

Ornamental Plants



Celosia argentea



Impatiens balsamina



Impatiens balsamina



Tarpho Village



Members of Biodiversity Management Committee, Tarpho