PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER MUALLIANPUI

Compiled by
Members of Biodiversity Management Committee, Muallianpui
&
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
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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 vaids 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 MUALLIANPUI

Name of the village	:	Muallianpui
Block	:	Hnahthial
District	:	Hnahthial
State	:	Mizoram
Geographical Area of the Panchayat Samity	:	17sq.km.
Population under the Panchayat Samity	:	1406
Male	:	542
Female	:	864
Habitat and Topography	:	Tropical evergreen forest, Hilly terrain & Plain
Climate (Rainfall, Temperature and other weather patterns)	:	
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	:	LALMAWIZUALA
	Age	:	42
	Gender	:	MALE
	Address	:	Muallianpui
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer
2.	Name	:	HC.HRANGZUALA
	Age	:	57
	Gender	:	MALE
	Address	:	Muallianpui
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer
3.	Name	:	HMINGTHANZUALA
	Age	:	43
	Gender	:	MALE
	Address	:	Muallianpui
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer
4.	Name	:	THANSANGA
	Age	:	62
	Gender	:	MALE
	Address	:	Muallianpui
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer

5.	Name	:	ZANAWNI
	Age	:	64
	Gender	:	FEMALE
	Address	:	Muallianpui
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer
6.	Name	:	ZANGHAKA
	Age	:	42
	Gender	:	MALE
	Address	:	Muallianpui
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer
7.	Name	:	CHHUANVAWRI
	Age	:	40
	Gender	:	FEMALE
	Address	:	Muallianpui
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer

Annexure II

List of Vaids, 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. Lalneihpuia Chhakchhuak
	Name and Address	:	Technical Assistant Mizoram State Biodiversity Board
2)	Contact Person	:	Derrick Zothanmawia
	Name and Address	:	Computer Assistant Mizoram State Biodiversity Board
3)	Contact Person	:	
	Name and Address	:	

PART - II

AGROBIODIVERSITY

Format 1 : Crop Plants

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

-	*Coix lacryma-jobi*	Mim	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Mula	*Raphanus sativas*	Mula	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Cauliflower	*Brassica oleracea var. botrytis*	Parbawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Wild celery	*Trachyspermum roxburghianum*	Pardi	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
-	*Clerodendrum colebrookianum*	Phuihnam	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
-	*Senna occidentalis*	Reng an	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Wild basil	*Ocimum americanum*	Runhmui	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Bitter tomato	*Solanum aethiopicum*	Samtawk	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
African eggplant	*Solanum macrcarpon*	Satinrem	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Ginger	*Zingiber officinale*	Sawhthing	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Devils tongue	*Amorphophallus* sp	Telhawng	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tomato	*Solanum lycopersicum*	Tomato	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tobacco plant	*Nicotiana tabacum*	Vaihlo	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Maize	*Zea mays*	Vaimim	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	Not measured	Abundant	Abundant
Yam bean	*Pachyrhizus erosus*	Zawng tur	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Cabbage	*Brassica oleracea var. capitata*	Zikhlum	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Chinese Onion	*Allium chinense*	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	February	Edible	Juice of rhizome is used for stomach ulcer, jaundice, doarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, asthma, food poisoning, and also used as a tonic for blood purifier	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and stems as vegetable	March	Edible	Flowers are chewed to relieve toothache and affections of the gum and throat	-	Local	Mizo
Young leaves are eaten as vegetables	Sept-Feb	Edible	Seeds and oil are used in medicine	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves are eaten as vegetables, curry	April	Edible	Leaves are used as diuretic, sedative, refrigerant	-	Local	Mizo
Tuber is anthelmintic	April	Edible	Tubers and bubils are used as vegetable, tuber is used in treating cancer, piles, and gonorrhoea	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves used as flavouring dishes	Jan-Dec	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	June-Oct	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Corm, stem and young leaves are eaten as vegetables	Mar-Jan	Edible	Acrid juice is applied to wounds and bee sting. Whole plant is used for pig feed	-	Local	Mizo
Unripe fruit as vegetable	May-Feb	Edible	Root, leaves, fruits and seeds are used as medicine	-	Local	Mizo
Unripe fruit eaten as vegetable	May	Edible	Cut fruit soaked in water overnight (water) is used to control diabetes	-	Local	Mizo
Green immature pods are cooked and eaten as vegetables	Sept-Dec	Edible	Beans are also used for diarrhoea, dysentery, burns, diabetes, rheumatism, sciatica etc	-	Local	Mizo
Young leaves, pods and seeds as vegetable	June-Oct	Edible	Seed is useful to strengthen stomach and kills worm in the stomach	-	Local	Mizo
Tender leaves, pods as vegetable, yellow seeds as pulse	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 ***Bekang*** famous –traditional Mizo dish). Boiled water of seeds are given to pigs for fertility control	-	Local	Mizo
Young pods, seeds as vegetable	April	Edible	Juice of crushed leaves is used against diarrhoea, stomach-ache	-	Local	Mizo
Young pods as vegetable	April	Edible	The plant is a good fodder, green manuring and ground cover	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit and young leaves as vegetable	April	Edible	Fruits and leaves are considered antidote for snake bite	-	Local	Mizo
Seeds are eaten cooked as vegetable	August	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Flower buds and leaves are eaten as vegetable	Sept-Mar	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Grain is the staple food	Mar-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	Oct-Feb	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-May	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-May	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-	Jan-Dec	Edible	Leaves are used for fodder	-	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-egetables	Mar-April	Edible	Seeds are used to expel worms from the body	-	Local	Mizo
Fruits and tender leaves are eaten as vegetable	May	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-May	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Grains are eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Young fruit and flower eaten as vegetable	September	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	Jan-Dec	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
Leaves are used as vegetable and cooked with any kind of meat	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	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
-	Jan-Dec	Edible	Corm and young leaf stalk and shoots are eaten cooked as veg.	-	Local	Mizo

Fruit is edible	September	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
-	June	Edible	Leaves are pounded, dried and used for making cigarette	-	Local	Mizo
Grains are eate-n cooked, roasted, fried-	Mar-May	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
-	-	Edible	Tuberous root is edible	-	Local	Mizo
-	September	Edible	Leaves and head are eaten cooked as vegetable	-	Local	Mizo
Fresh bulb and leaves as condiment	Mar-May	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	*Musa acuminata*	Balhla	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Insufficient
Shrub	*Garcinia lanceifolia*	Chengkek	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	*Citrullus lanatus*	Dawnfawh	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Abundant
Climber	*Hylocereus costaricensis*	Dragon fruit	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Abundant
Climber	*Vitis vinifera*	Grape	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	*Ananus comosus*	Lakhuihthei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Insufficient
Shrub	*Citrus limon*	Nimbu	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	*Passiflora edulis*	Sapthei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Insufficient
Climber	*Eleagnus latifolia*	Sarzukpui	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	*Eleagnus pyriformis*	Sarzukte	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	*Citrus limon*	Ser (fang)	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	*Citrus medica*	Serpui	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Insufficient
Shrub	*Citrus maxima*	Sertawk	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Abundant
Shrub	*Citurs reticulata*	Serthlum	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Abundant
Herb	*Fragaria ananassa*	Strawberry	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	*Haematocarpus validus*	Theichhungsen	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	*Carica papaya*	Thingfanghma	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Insufficient
Shrub	-	Zammir	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	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	March	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	Whole year	Fruits are good in blood purification, indestion etc . leaves are cooked and water is used for bathing in case of measles	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	April	Fruit purifies blood,cures biliousness, sore eyes,scabies,itching, seeds are tonic to the brain		Own use	Mizo
Introduced	April	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Introduced	April	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	March	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	August	Fruit juice rich in vitamin C is used to treat various diseases like stomach problems, liver diseases, hypertension, diabetes etc	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	Jan-Feb	Fruit is medicinal	Seeds are used for hypertension and diabetes	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
Introduced	Jan-March	-	Fruit is edible	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	2	3	4	5	
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Landscape/habitat**	**Local status**	
				Past	**Present**
Herb	*Brassica rapa*	Antam	Jhum field	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Colocasia esculenta*	Bal	Jhum field	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Musa acuminata*	Balhla	Cultivated land	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	*Trema orientalis*	Belphuar	Hilly terrain	Abundant	Insufficient
Succulent herb	*Crassocephalum crepidioides*	Buarthau	Hilly terrain, fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	*Oryza sativa*	Buh	Jhum field	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Musa* sp.	Changel	Hilly terrain, fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Colocasia esculenta*	Dawl/Bal	Cultivated and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	*Imperata cylindrica*	Di	Fallow land	Abundant	Insufficient
BroomGrass	*Thysanolaena latifolia*	Hmunphiah	Cultivated and fallow land	Abundant	Insufficient
-	-	Hnahkak	Fallow land	Insufficient	Insufficient
-	-	Hnimthei	Fallow land	Insufficient	Insufficient
Mile-a minute	*Mikania micrantha*	Japanhlo	Hilly terrain, fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	*Ipomoea batatas*	Kawlbahra	Cultivated land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Lamkhuang	Hilly terrain, Forest	Abundant	Insufficient
Grass	*Saccharum longisetosum*	Luang	Cultivated and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	*Ricinus communis*	Mutih	Hilly terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	*Litsea monopetala*	Nauthak	Hilly terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	*Manihot esculenta*	Pangbal	Jhum field	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Polygonum chinense*	Taham	Hilly terrain, fallow land	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	*Morus alba*	Theihmu	Hilly terrain	Abundant	Insufficient
Shrub	*Carica papaya*	Thingfanghma	Cultivated land	Abundant	Insufficient
Maize	*Zea mays*	Vaimim	Cultivated land	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Bidens pilosa*	Vawkpuithal	Hilly terrain, cultivated, fallow land	Insufficient	Insufficient

6	7	8	9	10
Source of seeds/plants	**Associated TK**	**Part Used**	**Other details**	**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	Stems and unripe fruit are used for pig feed	Stem, unripe fruit	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Fruits and leaves are eaten by animals. Wood is used for making gun powder, charcoal	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	-		-	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	Levaes are used for cattle fodder, pig feed	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Flower panicles are used for making brooms, leaves are for cattle fodder	Panicles & Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Leaves are used for pig feed	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Levaes are used for cattle fodder, pig feed	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	Levaes are used for cattle fodder, pig feed	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Levaes are used for cattle fodder, pig feed	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Leaves are used for cattle fodder, pig feed	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Leaves used as pig fed	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Levaes are used for cattle fodder, pig feed	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Unripe fruit is used for pigs feed	Unripe fruit	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Grains are eaten as vegetables. Used for feeding poultry and pigs	Grains & Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Juice of leaves are used for treating eye and ear affections, skin affections	Leaves	-	Mizo

Format 4 : Weeds

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

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

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		**Uses if any**	**Management options**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Past	**Present**					
Abundant	Abundant	Some weeds have medicinal properties and were used for treating fresh cuts, and certain illness. While other weeds like *Imperata cylindrical*, *Mikania micrantha* etc are used for pig feed and cattle fodder.	Weeding is done by using hands/knives. Herbicides or any other chemicals were not used for mangaging weeds.	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
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Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo

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	*Rhizomys sumatrensis*	Bui	Jhum field	Apr-Aug
Maize	Insect pest	*Spodoptera frugiperda*	Fall army worm	Jhum field	Apr – May
Jhum crops	Insect	*Caelifera* sp.	Khau	Jhum field	Mar – May
Brinjal/Bitter tomato	Insect	*Epicauta hirticornis*	Kutdurh	Jhum field	July – Aug
Jhum crops	Reptile	*Eutropis carinata*	Laitel	Jhum field	Mar - Apr
Jhum crops	Bird	*Streptopelia orientalis*	Mimsirikut	Jhum field	Mar – May
Rice	Bird	*Lonchura* sp	Pit	Jhum field	Oct – Nov
Rice	Bird	*Gallus gallus*	Ram-Ar	Jhum field	March - April
Jhum crops	Insect	*Trichogomphus martabani*	Rawmung	Jhum field	Apr-Aug
Pumpkin, Taro	Animal	*Atherurus macrourus*	Sakuh/Kuhsi	Jhum field	Oct – Nov
Rice	Animal	*Sus scrofa*	Sanghal	Jhum field	Oct – Nov
Pumpkin	Animal	*Melursus ursinus*	Savawm	Jhum field	Oct – Nov
Rice	Animal	*Rattus rattus*	Sazu	Jhum field	Oct – Nov
Maize	Animal	*Tamiops macclellandi*	Thehlei	Jhum field	July – Aug
Orange	Insect	*Eusthenes* sp.	Thlangdar	Forest	June-September
Fruits & Vegetables	Bird	*Pycnonotus cafer*	Tlaiberh	Forest & Jhum field	When the crop is cultivated
Fruits & Vegetables	Bird	*Babusicola fytchii*	Vahlah	Forest & Jhum field	When the crop is cultivated
Jhum crops	Bird	*Psittacula* sp.	Vaki	Jhum field	Mar – May
Rice	Bird	*Carpodacus erythrinus*	Vasuih	Jhum field	Oct – Nov
Jhum crops	Bird	-	Vathu	Jhum field	Apr-Aug
Jhum crops	Worm	-	Vual	Jhum field	Whole year

7 **Management Mechanism**	8 **Associated TK**	9 **Other Details**	10 **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
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	-	-	Mizo

Format 6 : Market for domesticated animals NIL

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**
NIL	-	-	-	-		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, 1406	Farmer/ Cultivator	Rearing of domestic animals, Labour (Daily), Carpentry, Govt. employees	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	207

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**					
9sq. km.	13 sq.m.	4 sq. km		Hill Slope/Hilly Terrain	Mizo (Local Commu -nity)	*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 variegate,Fragaria ananassa,Haematocarpus validus,Hibiscus cannabinus Imperata cylindrical,Inula cappa ,Ipomoea batatas Juglans regia,Lablab pupureus,Leucosceptrum 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* etc etc	*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 Melanochelys tricarinata, Kaloula assamensis Chiromantus vittatus, Hyla annectans, Occidozyga* sp, *Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis Hoplobatrachus crassus, Bufo stomaticus* etc 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**
Darkhuang Zuangva lui Hnahchang lui Lungkhuang Zotui lui Khuai lui Bung lui Pum lui Nikang lui Sihphir lui		Not measured	Mizo, Local community	-	Prawn, Crab and indigenous fishes like *Garra* sp (Nghalim), *Neolissochilus* sp (Nghahrah), *Garra lissorhynchus* (Nghazawngek), *Macrognathus* sp. (Nghalerh), *Barilius barila* (Lengphar), *Devario devario* (Nghadawl), *Anguilla bengalensis* (Ngharul), *Botia* 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.	**Flora:** *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 variegate,Fragaria ananassa,Haematocarpus validus,Hibiscus cannabinus, Imperata cylindrical,Inula cappa ,Ipomoea batatas, Juglans regia, Lablab pupureus,Leucosceptrum canum, Lithocarpus obscurus,Magnolia oblonga ,Mallotus paniculatus,Mangifera indica,Mangifera sylvatica, Mikania micrantha,Mucuna bracteata,Musa acuminate, 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* etc etc **Fauna:** *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, Melanochelys tricarinata, Kaloula assamensis, Chiromantus vittatus, Hyla annectans, Occidozyga* sp, *Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis, Hoplobatrachus crassus, Bufo stomaticus* etc	-	-

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Format 11 : Fruit Trees

1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Plant type	**Local name**	**Scientific name**	**Variety**	**Landscape Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Source of Plants/Seeds**
					Past	**Present**	
Tree	*Prunus domestica*	Japan theite	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Phyllanthus acidus*	Kawlsunhlu	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Psidium guajava*	Kawlthei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Lamkhuang	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Pyrus communis*	Pear	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Melia dubia*	Sakhithei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Citrus limon*	Ser (fang)	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Citrus medica*	Serpui	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Citurs reticulate*	Serthlum	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Mangifera indica*	Theihai	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Bruinsmia polysperma*	Theipalingkawh	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Carallia brachiata*	Theiria	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Carica papaya*	Thingfanghma	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Parkia timoriana*	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**
May-Jul	Fruit is edible	Fruit is laxative and refrigerant	Own use/Market	Mizo
Mar-Jun	Ripe fruit is edible	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable and also used for pigs feed	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
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
Apr-May	Fruits are eatable	-	Own use/Market	Mizo
Nov- Jan	Wood used for planking, ceilings, pencils, match boxes, plyboard, 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
May-Aug	Wood is used fir furniture, boat building, planking, tea boxes, pcking cases etc. Fruits is eadible 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 bu nettles or by poisonous hairs of caterpillars	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
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
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 prescribed to check excessive bleeding during menstruation. Juice of the green rind of the pod is applied to fresh cuts, scabiea and itching.	Own use/Market	Mizo

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	*Curcuma longa*	Local	Cultivated	Tuber
Herb	Ailaidum	*Curcuma caesia*	Local	Cultivated	Tuber
Herb	Anchiri	*Homalomena aromaticum*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Anhling	*Solanum nigrum*	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds
Tree	Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Bachhim	*Dioscorea alata*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Bahkhawr	*Eryngium foetidum*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds
Herb	Bakkhate	*Glinus oppositifolius*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Builukham Pa/Nu	*Osbeckia crinita/chinensis*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Shrub	Chawng	*Euphorbia royleana*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Chhawntual	*Aporosa octandra*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Choak-a thi	*Lobelia angulata*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Grass	Fu	*Saccharum officinarum*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Tree	Hnahkiah	*Callicarpa arborea*	Local	Wild	Plantlet/seeds
Climber	Japanhlo	*Mikania micrantha*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Kawhtebel	*Trevesia palmata*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Kawldai	*Justicia adhatoda*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Khawmhma	*Rhus chinensis*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds
Climber	Maipawl	*Benincasa hispida*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Tree	Neem	*Azadirachta indica*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Nimbu	*Citrus limon*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum colebrookianum*	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Climber	Sarzuk	*Elaeagnus* sp	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds
Herb	Sawhthing	*Zingiber officinale*	Local	Cultivated	Tuber
Tree	Thingfanghma	*Carica papaya*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Tlangsam	*Chromolaena odorata*	Local	Wild	Seeds/Plantlet

Herb	Tumbu	*Musa* sp.	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Va ko	*Thunbergia alata*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Vawihuihhrui	*Paederia foetidia*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Zihnghal	*Stereospermum tetragonum/chelonoides*	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**					
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Rhizome	Juice of rhizome is used for stomach ulcer, jaundice, doarrhoea, 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	Insufficient	Medicinal	Stalks, Rhizomes	Stalks are used as vegetables, cooked stalk are eaten to increase breast milk. Rhizomes are used in manufacturing of prefumes	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
Abundant	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, imflammations and skin diseases. Deccoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases iof liver, hepatitis etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Tuber, Bulbil	Tubers and Bulbil are use as vegetable and also used to treat cancer	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves	Whole Plant is medicinal	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Root & leaves	Decoction of roots is used in diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis etc, leaves for toothache	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	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	Insufficient	Medicinal	Bark, Leaves	Bark and leaves decoction used in stomach ulcer, diarrhoea and dysentery.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves & Fruits	Juice of crushed leaves & fruits are used against diarrhoea, sore throat, stomach ulcer, tonsillitis and toothache	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	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
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 (*Bekang)*, famous mizo dish.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaf juice applied on fresh wounds, stomach pain & ulcer	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Root, leaves	Roots and leaves are used to treat stomachache	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leaves is used for dysentery, jaundice, malarial fever,	Own use	Mizo

				asthma, bronchitis, and juice of the crushed leaves is also applied to fresh cuts		
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves & fruits	Decoction of fruit & Leaves used in various diseases	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Fruit & Leaves	Juice of fruit is used for diarrhoea, cholera, diabetes, vomiting, kidney problems	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves	Boiled water of leaves is used to treat diabetes, hypertension, stomach problems etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Roots & fruits	Roots are used in colic, vomitting,flatulence. Fruits used in asthma, cough, diarrhoea, fever, blood purifier, skin diseases etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaf juice used in High blood pressure	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	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 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	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves, fruit	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	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Juice of the leaves applied to fresh cuts	Own use	Mizo
		Medicinal	Leaves, Roots	Pounded tuberous roots are used as rheumatism, stomach ache and diarrhoea. Decoction of leaves is also taken for curing tonsilities.	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	Leaves	Decoction of leave used against diabetes, new cuts, stomach problem etc and also for treatment of cancer	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	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaves are lopped for fodder. Bark and young leaves are used as remedy for fever, stomach pain 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	*Mirabilis jalapa*	Local variety	Locally available
Succulent shrub	Hling lukhum	*Euphornia milii*	Introduced	Locally available
Herb	Chuailopar	*Gomphrena globosa*	Local variety	Locally available
Annual Herb	Derhken	*Tagetes erecta*	Local variety	Locally available
Evrgereen Tree	Far	*Pinus* sp.	Local variety	Locally available
Herb	Kumtluang	*Catharanthus roseus*	Local variety	Locally available
Shrub or small tree	Midum pangpar	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*	Local variety	Locally available
Thorny shrub	Saron par	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	Local variety	Locally available
Annual herb	Zamzo	*Celosia argentea*	Local variety	Locally available
Glabrous shrub	Zan rimtui	*Cestrum nocturnum*	Local variety	Locally available
Tuber	Lilypar	*Lilium* sp	Local variety	Locally available
Shrub	Rose par	*Rosa indica*	Local variety	Locally available
	Di par	*Gladiolus dalenii/natalensis*	Local variety	Locally available
Herb	Sappangpar	*Zinnia* sp	Local variety	Locally available
Perennial herb	Kungpuimuthi	*Canna indica*	Local variety	Locally available
Tree	Chawnpui	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	Local variety	Locally available
Tree	Fartuah	*Erythrina stricta*	Local variety	Locally available
Tree	Makpazangkang	*Cassia javanica* spp *nodosa*	Local variety	Locally available
Epiphyte	Nauban	*Orchid*	Local variety	Locally available
Herb	Nuaithang	*Impatiens balsamina*	Local variety	Locally available
Tree	Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	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	Batling	*Wedlandia bundleioides*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal,firewood etc
Tree	Belphuar	*Trema orientalis*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal,firewood etc
Tree	Berawchal	*Canarium bengalense*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood heartwood, reddish brown, used for firewood etc
Tree	Bul	*Alseodaphne petiolaris*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for building, furniture, firewood etc
Tree	Bulfek	*Phoebe lanceolata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Heartwood used for firewood and leaves for cattle fodder
Tree	Bung	*Ficus benghalensis*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for fuelwood, well curbs etc
Tree	Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for furniture, house building, firewood etc
Tree	Chawmzil	*Ligustrum robustum*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Chhawntual	*Aporosa octandra*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Fah	*Lithocarpus dealbatus*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for rice pestle, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Fartuah	*Erythrina variegata*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for drums, toys etc and bark fibre for cordage
Tree	Hawngtial	*Euonymus* sp	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wild	-
Tree	Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wild	Wood very hard used for bridges, railway sleepers, tool handles, firewood, rice pestle, charcoal etc
Tree	Hnahkhar	*Mallotus paniculatus*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for firewood
Tree	Kawihthuang	*Leucosceptrum canum*	Wild	Abundant	Less frequent	Wild	Wood can be used as firewood
Tree	Kharduap	*Macaranga indica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood can be used for firewood etc
Tree	Kharuan	*Elaeocarpus lanceifolius*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for house building, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Khawkherh	*Juglans regia*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for cabinet making, furniture, carving etc
Tree	Khiang	*Schima wallichii*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood durable is used in planking, building,plywood,firewood
Tree	Khuangthli	*Bischofia javanica*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for house building, furniture, firewood etc
Tree	Nauthak	*Litsea monopetala*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood soft not durable can be used for firewood
Tree	Ngiau	*Magnolia oblonga*	Wild	Abundant	Less frequent	Wild	Wood hard and durable used in furniture, building, planking
Tree	Pang	*Bombax insigne*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes, splints
Tree	Pangkai	*Baccaurea ramiflora*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	-
Tree	Phuanberh	*Macropanax undulatus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is soft and can be used for firewood
Tree	Sehawr	*Castanopsis indica*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood hard used for furniture, building, firewood etc
Tree	Sihneh	*Eurya japonica*	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wild	-
Tree	Tatkawng	*Artocarpus chama*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood durable used for building, furniture, plywood etc
Tree	Thalteh	*Kydia calycina/glabrescens*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood soft suitable for plywood, packing cases etc
Tree	Theipalingkawh	*Bruinsmia polysperma*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Sawn timber used for house construction
Tree	Thlanvawng	*Gmelina arborea*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for planking, furniture, house posts etc
Tree	Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house posts, tool handles, fuel and charcoal etc

8	9	10
Associated TK	**Other details**	**Community/ knowledge holder**
	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
-	-	Mizo
-	Ripe fruit is eaten by birds and animals	Mizo
-	It is a shade bearer and fast growing tree	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
-	-	Mizo
Bark, unripe fruit, flowers and seed oil are medicinal	Seed oil is used for burning, lubricating and soap making	Mizo
-	-	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
Rind of the unripe fruit and young leaves are used to intoxicate fish and nuts for tanning and dyeing	Leaves are used for cattle fodder, it is a light demander and moderate fats growing tree	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
Muga Silkworm are reared on the leaves	Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicine, leaves are 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
Leaves are used by Mizos for lining *Siksil* (Umbrella) and *Thul* – Basket lids	-	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 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
Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetables, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and frie resistant, 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	*Gallus domesticus*	Local	-	Poultry house made up of bamboo, poles and GI Sheets near the house
Dog	Ui	*Cannis familiaris*	Local	-	Inside house alongwith the owner's family but mostly they stayed around the balcony at night
Pig	Vawk	*Artiodactyla suidae*	Local	-	Pig shed built separately near the owner's house
Cat	Zawhte	*Felis catus*	Local	-	Inside house alongwith the owner's family
Poultry	Broiler Ar	*Gallus gallus domesticus*	Broiler	-	Poultry House/Shed
Cattle	Bawng	*Bos gaurus*	Local	-	Cattle Shed
Cattle	Kel	*Capra aegagrus hircus*	Local	-	Cattle Shed
Poultry	Parva	*Columba livia*	Local	-	Poultry house/shed
Poultry	Vahmim	*Coturnix coturnix*	Local	-	Poultry house/shed
Poultry	Varak	*Anas platyrhynchos domesticus*	Local	-	Poultry house/shed

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		**Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Commercial Rearing**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Past	Present					
Abundant	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
Abundant	Abundant		-	Commercial	Dung is used for cultivated crops	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient		-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Abundant		-	Commercial	Dung is used as fertilisers for cultivated crops	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient		-	Commercial		Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient		-	Commercial	-	Mizo
NIL	Rare		-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient		-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	NIL		-	-	-	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	Common carp	*Cyprinus carpio*		-	-do-	Less frequent	Abundant
Carp	Grass carp	*Ctenopharyngodon idella*		-	-do-	Less frequent	Abundant

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

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Habit**	**Habitat**	**Local status**	
					Past	**Present**
Herb	Anchiri	*Homalomena aromatica*	Aromatic herb	Wild	Abundant	Less frequent
Tree	Chawmzil	*Ligustrum robustum*	Evergreen tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Chingit	*Zanthozylum rhetsa*	Small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Hruiduk	*Mucuna bracteata*	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Cane	Hruipui	*Calamus flagellum*	Cane	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Kai ha	*Smilax perfoliata*	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Fern	Katchat	*Nephrolepis cordifolia*	Terrestrial or Epiphytic fern	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Kawldai	*Justicia adhatoda*	Evergreen shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Nauthak	*Litsea monopetala*	Small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Phaiphek	*Molineria capitulata*	Tufted perennial herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Phulrua	*Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*	Large tufted bamboo	Cultivated	Rare	Abundant
Bamboo	Rawnal	*Dendrocalamus longispathus*	Long sheath bamboo	Cultivated	Rare	Abundant
Climbing Pear Bamboo	Sairil	*Melocalamus compactiflorus*	Climbing bamboo	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Saisiak	*Fluggea virosa*	Large shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Sernam	*Litsea cubeba*	Small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Siali nu chhu	*Rubus birmanicus*	Large shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Thakpui	*Dendrocnide sinuata*	Large Evergreen Shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Vakep	*Mussaenda glabra/macrophylla*	Large erect shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Vako	*Thunbergia grandiflora*	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Vawihuih hrui	*Paederia foetida*	Slender wiry foetid climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Big tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Big tree	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient

7	8	9	10	11
Commercial/ own use	**Part collected**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community Knowledge Holder**
Own use	Stalks, Rhizomes	Stalks are used as vegetables, cooked stalk are eaten to increase breast milk. Rhizomes are used in manufacturing of prefumes	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Leaves are sometimes lopped for cattle fodder	In some places, planted as hedge plant	Mizo
Own use	Tender leaves, fruit	Young fruits and leaves are used to poison fish. Oil obtained from fruit is medicinal	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable.	Mizo
Own use	-	The plant is used as a cover crop in Rubber and Oil palm plantation	-	Mizo
Own use	Cane, leaves	Cane is used for making furniture and basket , leaves for thatching	-	Mizo
Own use	Stem	Pieces of stem are used for cleaning teeth	-	Mizo
Own use	-	-	-	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 dired and made into cigarettes are smoked in asthma, juice is used for diarroea and dysentery	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Muga silkworm feeds on the leaves, leaves for cattle fodder	Roots abrk 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	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 sciatica and high blood pressure	Young berries are used for flavouring	Mizo
Own use	-	-	-	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	*Homalomena aromatica*	Wild	Rhizome and petiole are medicinal, it is also used for making fragrance	Less Frequent
Beltur	*Ostodes paniculata*	Wild	Wood used for firewood. Gum from tree is used for making paper. Leaves as fodder	Abundant
Builukham	*Osbeckia* sp.	Wild	Leaves are used for cuts, diarrhoea nad dysentery. Whole plant is used for hypertension	Rare
Hnahthial	*Phrynium/Stachyphrynium* sp.	Wild	Leaves are used for packing and wrapping food stuff and vegetables, also used for carpeting rice bin	Abundant
Hulhu	*Aganope thyrsiflora*	Wild	Young leaves are eaten as vegetable. Decoction of fruit is used against stomach-ache and dysentery	Abundant
Khaupui	*Sterculia villosa*	Wild	Bark yields a strong fibre. Decoction of bark is used cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and tonsilities	Abundant
Phaktel	*Bridelia montana*	Wild	Wood is used for posts, tool handles, house construction, firewood etc. Roots and bark are medicine.	Abundant
Rulei	*Millettia pachycarpa*	Wild	Roots and pods are used to poison fish. Juice of crushed roots is applied on mange of pigs	Abundant
Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminata*	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
Zihnghal	*Stereospermum tetragonum*	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.	Rare

Format 20 : Aquatic Biodiversity :

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Features**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**	
					Past	**Present**
Chakai	*Potamonautes* sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Chengkawl	*Bithynia tentaculata*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Dawntial	*Acanthocobitis botia*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Dawntial	*Nemacheilus savona*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Dawntial	*Nemacheilus scaturigina*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Dawntial	*Schistura* sp/ *Acanthococbitis botia*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Kaikuang	*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Lengphar	*Barilius barila*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Makur	*Clarius magur*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghaberberek	*Pseudolaguvia* sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghabual	*Wallago attu*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghachik	*Lepidocephalichthys guntea*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghadarthlalang	*Parambasis serrata*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghadawl	*Devario devario* and *Devario aequipinnatus*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghadungtial	*Laubuka parafasciata*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghafunglawr	*Xenentodon cancila*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghafunglawr	*Dermogenys pusilla*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghahrah	*Neolissochilus hexagonolepis*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghakhing	*Channa marulius*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghalerh	*Macrognathus* sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghalim	*Garra manipurensis* and *Gara tyao*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghameidum	*Pethia* sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Ngharul	*Anguilla bengalensis*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghavang	*Semiplotus modestus*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghavawk	*Channa gachua*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Sarba	*Glyptothorax* sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Satel	*Melanochelys tricarinata*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Less frequent t	Less frequent
Tui Satel	*Batagur dhongoka*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Less frequent	Less frequent
Uchang	*Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
UChang (Chung U)	*Uperodon systoma*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Utawk	*Bufo stomaticus*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent

7	8	9	10
Uses	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/Knowledge Holder**
Own use, edible	-	--	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	--	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
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Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local

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	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant (tree, shrub, herb)	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Landscape /Habitat**	**Local Status**	
					Past	**Present**
Herb	Aieng	*Curcuma longa*	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Insufficient
Herb	Ailaidum	*Curcuma caesia*	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Anchiri	*Homalomena aromaticum*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Herb	Anhling	*Solanum nigrum*	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Climber	Bachhim	*Dioscorea alata*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Herb	Bahkhawr	*Eryngium foetidum*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Insufficient
Herb	Bakkhate	*Glinus oppositifolius*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Insufficient
Shrub	Builukham Pa/Nu	*Osbeckia crinita/chinensis*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Shrub	Chawng	*Euphorbia royleana*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	Chhawntual	*Aporosa octandra*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Herb	Choak-a thi	*Lobelia angulata*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Grass	Fu	*Saccharum officinarum*	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Hnahkiah	*Callicarpa arborea*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Japanhlo	*Mikania micrantha*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Kawhtebel	*Trevesia palmata*	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Insufficient
Shrub	Kawldai	*Justicia adhatoda*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	Khawmhma	*Rhus chinensis*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Maipawl	*Benincasa hispida*	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	Neem	*Azadirachta indica*	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Insufficient
Shrub	Nimbu	*Citrus limon*	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum colebrookianum*	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Abundant	Insufficient
Climber	Sarzuk	*Elaeagnus* sp	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Sawhthing	*Zingiber officinale*	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	Thingfanghma	*Carica papaya*	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Tlangsam	*Chromolaena odorata*	Local	Wild		
Herb	Tumbu	*Musa* sp.	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant

Climber	Va ko	*Thunbergia alata*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Vawihuihhrui	*Paederia foetidia*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Zihnghal	*Stereospermum tetragonum/chelonoides*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient

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, doarrhoea, 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 prefumes	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
Decoction of root & bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhoea etc. Poultice of the bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, imflammations and skin diseases. Deccoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases iof liver, hepatitis etc	Medicinal	Leaves, fruit, bark	Own use	Mizo
Tubers and Bulbil are use as vegetable and also used to treat cancer	Medicinal	Tuber, Bulbil	Own use	Mizo
Whole Plant is medicinal	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 juie	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
Decoction of bark and leaves used for diabetes,cholera,internal bleeding, stomach ulcer etc. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya bean (*Bekang)*, famous mizo dish.	Medicinal	Bark & Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Leaf juice applied on fresh wounds, stomach pain & ulcer	Medicinal	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 fruit & Leaves used in various diseases	Medicinal	Leaves & fruits	Own use	Mizo
Juice of fruit is used for diarrhoea, cholera, diabetes, vomiting, kidney problems	Medicinal	Fruit & Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Boiled water of leaves is used to treat diabetes, hypertension, stomach problems etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Roots are used in colic, vomitting,flatulence. Fruits used in asthma, cough, diarrhoea, fever, blood purifier, skin diseases etc	Medicinal	Roots & fruits	Own use	Mizo
Leaf juice used in High blood pressure	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 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
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 the leaves applied to fresh cuts	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Pounded tuberous roots are used as rheumatism, stomach ache and diarrhoea. Decoction of leaves is also taken for curing tonsilities.	Medicinal	Leaves, Roots	Own use	Mizo
Plaintain is cooked with water and water is drink for treating deficiency of white blood	Medicinal	Buds	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leave used against diabetes, new cuts, stomach problem etc and also for treatment of cancer	Medicinal	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
Juice of rhizome is used for stomach ulcer, jaundice, doarrhoea, 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 prefumes	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
Decoction of root & bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhoea etc. Poultice of the bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, imflammations and skin diseases. Deccoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases iof liver, hepatitis etc	Medicinal	Leaves, fruit, bark	Own use	Mizo
Tubers and Bulbil are use as vegetable and also used to treat cancer	Medicinal	Tuber, Bulbil	Own use	Mizo
Whole Plant is medicinal	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 juie	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
Decoction of bark and leaves used for diabetes,cholera,internal bleeding, stomach ulcer etc. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya bean (*Bekang)*, famous mizo dish.	Medicinal	Bark & Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Leaf juice applied on fresh wounds, stomach pain & ulcer	Medicinal	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 fruit & Leaves used in various diseases	Medicinal	Leaves & fruits	Own use	Mizo
Juice of fruit is used for diarrhoea, cholera, diabetes, vomiting, kidney problems	Medicinal	Fruit & Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Boiled water of leaves is used to treat diabetes, hypertension, stomach problems etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Roots are used in colic, vomitting,flatulence. Fruits used in asthma, cough, diarrhoea, fever, blood purifier, skin diseases etc	Medicinal	Roots & fruits	Own use	Mizo
Leaf juice used in High blood pressure	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 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
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 the leaves applied to fresh cuts	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Pounded tuberous roots are used as rheumatism, stomach ache and diarrhoea. Decoction of leaves is also taken for curing tonsilities.	Medicinal	Leaves, Roots	Own use	Mizo
Plaintain is cooked with water and water is drink for treating deficiency of white blood	Medicinal	Buds	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leave used against diabetes, new cuts, stomach problem etc and also for treatment of cancer	Medicinal	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

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	*Amomum dealbatum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young shoots and buds are eaten cooked or fried as vegetables
Anhling	*Solanum americanum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Less Frequent	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetables
Ankasate	*Acmella paniculata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves with stem are used as a vegetable
Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Less Frequent	Decoction of root & bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhoea etc. Poultice of the bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, imflammations and skin diseases. Deccoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases iof liver, hepatitis etc
Baibing	*Alocasia fornicate*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Less Frequent	Spadix and stem are eaten cooked as vegetables
Chakawk	*Diplazium esculentum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Less Frequent	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Changpawl	*Musa thomsonii*	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	*Musa sikkimensis*	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	*Musa balbisiana*	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	*Musa ornata*	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
Chimchawk	*Aralia foliosa* var. *sikkimensis*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Less Frequent	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetables
Chingit	*Zanthoxylum rhetsa*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Less Frequent	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Hulhu	*Aganope thyrsiflora*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Less Frequent	Young leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Kawhtebel	*Trevesia palmata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	The shoots, flower buds and young fruits are eaten as vegetable
Kha um	*Hodgsonia heteroclita*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Less Frequent	Seeds are eaten roasted or fried
Khanghu	*Acacia pennata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Less Frequent	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Lairawk	*Musa ochracea*	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	*Solena amplexicaulis*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Less Frequent	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum colebrookianum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are cooked eaten as vegetable, also used for fermenting cooked soyabean
Saisu	*Ensete glaucum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Less Frequent	Succulent leaf sheaths, young flowers and bracts of spadix are eaten cooked as vegetable
Sapthei	*Passiflora edulis*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Less Frequent	Leaves are cooked eaten as vegetable
Sihneh	*Eurya cerasifolia*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are eaten cooked with rice or meals
Tawkpui	*Solanum torvum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Fruits are eaten cooked or fried as vegetables
Telhawng	*Amorphophallus* sp.	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Less Frequent	Corm and young leaf stalk and shoots are eaten cooked as veg.
Thilte	*Calamus erectus*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves are used for thatching
Thingthupui	*Calamus tenuis*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Less Frequent	Under developed shoots are used as vegetable
Tum	*Caryota urens*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is employed for many domestic purposes
Tumbu	*Musa* sp.	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young bud is eaten 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.	-	Mizo
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.	-	Mizo
Stem, leaves	Flowers are chewed to relive toothache and affections of the gums and throat	-	Mizo
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, imflammations and skin diseases. Deccoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases of liver, hepatitis etc	-	Mizo
Spadix, stem	Juice of the plant is used externally for snake bite. Leaf is also used for catching land leech from the body	-	Mizo
Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Stem, Buds, leaves	Juice of stem is used for snake bites, diarrhoea, dysentery and pounded seeds for diabetes	-	Mizo
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	-	Mizo
Seeds	-	-	Mizo
Leaves, buds	Leaves are used for feasts instead of rice plates. Stems are used for pig feed. Leaves are also used for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Leaves	Young fruits and leaves are used to poison fish. Oil obtained from fruit is used medicinally	-	Mizo
Leaves	Plant is purgatice, 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	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Roots and leaves are used to treat stomachache, leaves are also used as fodder	-	Mizo
Leaf, flowers, spadix	Juice of stem is used in severe fever and giddiness of children.	-	Mizo
Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Fruit, shoots, leaves	Decoction of leaves is given to women after birth	-	Mizo
Leaves	Fruit is used as soap for washing clothes, fibrous fruit as brush for pots, plates etc. decoction of roots is recommende for treating malaria, diabetes and seeds as a purgative	-	Mizo
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 mastities	-	Mizo
Whole plant	-	-	Mizo
Leaves, fruit	Ripe fruit is useful for jaundice and liver problems	-	Mizo
Leaves	Wood is used for firewood and charcoal	-	Mizo
Fruit	fruit is medicinal used to treat hypertension and diabetes	-	Mizo
Corm, young leaf, shoot	The corm with *Ching-al* (Lye) is boiled to remove irritants. So, the boiled corm is mixed with *Sa-um* (fermented pork fat), *Ching-al* (Lye) and Salt and then eaten as curry (Traditional Mizo Dish)	-	Mizo
Leaves, shoot	Shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables, fruits are also edible	-	Mizo
Shoot, leaves	It is used for making baskets, mats, furniture, chairs etc and fruit is edible	-	Mizo

Whole plant	Fibre is made into ropes, brushes, brooms, basket etc. terminal bud is eaten cooked as vegetable	-	Mizo
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	-	Mizo

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	*Mirabilis jalapa*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Hling lukhum	*Euphornia milii*	Introduced	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Chuailopar	*Gomphrena globosa*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Derhken	*Tagetes erecta*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Far	*Pinus* sp.	Local variety					
Kumtluang	*Catharanthus roseus*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Midum pangpar	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Saron par	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Zamzo	*Celosia argentea*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Zan rimtui	*Cestrum nocturnum*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Lilypar	*Lilium* sp	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Rose par	*Rosa indica*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Di par	*Gladiolus dalenii/natalensis*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Sappangpar	*Zinnia* sp	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Kungpuimuthi	*Canna indica*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Chawnpui	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Fartuah	*Erythrina stricta*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Makpazangkang	*Cassia javanica* spp *nodosa*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Nauban	*Orchid*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Nuaithang	*Impatiens balsamina*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo

Format 25 : Fumigate / Chewing Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Plant (Herb, shrub,tree)	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Uses (Usage)**
					Past	**Present**	
Herb	Ankasa	*Acmella oleracea*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves and flowers are eaten cooked as vgetable
Herb	Ankasate	*Acmella paniculata*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves and flowers are eaten cooked as vgetable
Climber	Khangpawl	*Acacia pruinescens*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Tender leaves are acid and eaten as vegetable
Tree	Khawkherh	*Juglans regia*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Leaves are used for cattle fodder
Shrub	Ngaihhih	*Linostoma decandrum*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	-
Climber	Panhnah	*Piper betle*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Leaves are chewed together with betelnut and lime paste
Climbing shrub	Rulei	*Millettia pachycarpa*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Roots and Pods are used to poison fish
Climber	Tling	*Embelia vestita*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Decoction of leaves is used for chicken pox, itching and other skin diseases; leaves are eaten cooked with fish.

8	9	10	11
Part used *	**Associated TK**	**Other details (mode of use)**	**Community Knowledge Holder**
Leaves, flowers	Plant is used for poisoning fish	-	Ankasa
Leaves, flowers	Plant is used for poisoning fish	-	Ankasate
Leaves, whole plant	Plant is prescribed for asthma, bronchitis and pneumonia	Leaves are also used in scabies and snake bites	Khangpawl
Leaves	Young leaves are used to intoxicate fish	-	Khawkherh
Roots	Roots are used for poisoning fish	Roots are boiled in water and used for dressing scabies	Ngaihhih
Leaves	-	--	Panhnah
Roots & Pods	-	-	Rulei
Leaves	-	Leaves of this plant boiled with hibiscus leaves and water is taken to cure hiccough and difficult urination	Tling

Format 26 : Timber Plants

1	2	3	4		5
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Other uses (if any)**
			Past	**Present**	
Batling	*Wedlandia bundleioides*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal,firewood etc
Belphuar	*Trema orientalis*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal,firewood etc
Berawchal	*Canarium bengalense*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood heartwood, reddish brown, used for firewood etc
Bul	*Alseodaphne petiolaris*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood is used for building, furniture, firewood etc
Bulfek	*Phoebe lanceolata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Heartwood used for firewood and leaves for cattle fodder
Bung	*Ficus benghalensis*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood used for fuelwood, well curbs etc
Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood used for furniture, house building, firewood etc
Chawmzil	*Ligustrum robustum*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Chhawntual	*Aporosa octandra*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Fah	*Lithocarpus dealbatus*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood used for rice pestle, firewood and charcoal etc
Fartuah	*Erythrina variegata*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood is used for drums, toys etc and bark fibre for cordage
Hawngtial	*Euonymus* sp	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	-
Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	Wood very hard used for bridges, railway sleepers, tool handles, firewood, rice pestle, charcoal etc
Hnahkhar	*Mallotus paniculatus*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood used for firewood
Kawihthuang	*Leucosceptrum canum*	Wild	Abundant	Less frequent	Wood can be used as firewood
Kharduap	*Macaranga indica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood can be used for firewood etc
Kharuan	*Elaeocarpus lanceifolius*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood used for house building, firewood and charcoal etc
Khawkherh	*Juglans regia*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood used for cabinet making, furniture, carving etc
Khiang	*Schima wallichii*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood durable is used in planking, building,plywood,firewood
Khuangthli	*Bischofia javanica*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood used for house building, furniture, firewood etc
Nauthak	*Litsea monopetala*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood soft not durable can be used for firewood
Ngiau	*Magnolia oblonga*	Wild	Abundant	Less frequent	Wood hard and durable used in furniture, building, planking
Pang	*Bombax insigne*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes, splints
Pangkai	*Baccaurea ramiflora*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	-
Phuanberh	*Macropanax undulatus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is soft and can be used for firewood
Sehawr	*Castanopsis indica*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood hard used for furniture, building, firewood etc
Sihneh	*Eurya japonica*	Wild	Abundant	Frequent	-
Tatkawng	*Artocarpus chama*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood durable used for building, furniture, plywood etc
Thalteh	*Kydia calycina/glabrescens*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood soft suitable for plywood, packing cases etc
Theipalingkawh	*Bruinsmia polysperma*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Sawn timber used for house construction
Thlanvawng	*Gmelina arborea*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for planking, furniture, house posts etc
Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for house posts, tool handles, fuel and charcoal etc

6	7	8
Associated TK	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
	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
-	-	Mizo
-	Ripe fruit is eaten by birds and animals	Mizo
-	It is a shade bearer and fast growing tree	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
-	-	Mizo
Bark, unripe fruit, flowers and seed oil are medicinal	Seed oil is used for burning, lubricating and soap making	Mizo
-	-	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
Rind of the unripe fruit and young leaves are used to intoxicate fish and nuts for tanning and dyeing	Leaves are used for cattle fodder, it is a light demander and moderate fats growing tree	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
Muga Silkworm are reared on the leaves	Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicine, leaves are 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
Leaves are used by Mizos for lining *Siksil* (Umbrella) and *Thul* – Basket lids	-	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 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
Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetables, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and frie resistant, 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	*Ratufa bicolor*	Forest	-	Not recorded
Mammal	Biang	*Belomys pearsonii*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Chepa	*Tupaia bengaleri*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleikapsen	*Callosciurus erythraeus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleilubial	*Callosciurus pygerythrus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleimeipar	*Dremomys lokriah*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleimualrang	*Tamiops macclellandi*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Kuhpui	*Hystrix brachyura*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Kuhsi	*Atherurus macrourus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Ngau	*Trachypithecus pileatus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Ngharbawr	*Prionailurus viverrinus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Safia	*Martes flavigula*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sahmaitha	*Melogale moschata/personata*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sakhi	*Muntiacus vaginalis*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sanghal	*Sus scrofa*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sanghar	*Prionailurus bengalensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Saphu	*Manis pentadactyla*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Savawm	*Melursus ursinus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Saza	*Capricornis sumatraensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sazaw (Zawreng)	*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sihal	*Canis aureus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Tlumpui	*Viverra zibetha*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Tlumther	*Viverricula indica*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawbuang	*Paguma larvata*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawhang	*Arctogalidia trivirgata*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawng hmaisen/mawt/hmaitai	*Stump-tailed Macaque*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Bawng	*Pericrocotus brevirostris*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Bullut	*Ducula badia*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhawlhring	*Chloropsis aurifrons*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhimbuk	*Bubo bengalensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhuangtuar	*Upupa epops*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chingpirinu	*Strix leptogrammica*	Forest	-	-do-

Bird	Chinrang	*Enicurus scouleri*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Daikat	*Orthotomus sutorius*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Dawithiama arpa	*Aethopyga* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Dawntliang	*Cissa chinensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Irliak	*Coracina macei*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Kireuh	*Arachnothera longirostra*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Koro	*Garrulax leucolophus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Lailen	*Motacilla flava*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mitval	*Zosterops palbebrosa*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Ramparva	*Chalcophaps indica*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tawllawt	*Megalaima virens*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thangfen	*Myiophonus caeruleus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thangfen	*Myophonus caeruleus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Theh hek	*Prinia hodgsonii*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thizil	*Psamisomus dalhousiae*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thloh	*Blythipicus pyrrhotis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tlaiberh	*Pycnonotus cafer*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tukkhumvilik	*Pycnonotus melanicterus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tuklo	*Megalaima asiatica*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vabak/Valambawk	*Caprimulgus macrurus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vadumdeleng	*Niltada* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahlah	*Bambusicola fytchii*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahmim	*Turnix suscitator*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahrit	*Lophura leucomelanos*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahui	*Treron* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vaki	*Psittacula krameri*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Valeisawt	*Pnoepyga albiventer*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Varihaw	*Polyplectron bicalcaratum*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Varung	*Arborophila* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vasuih	*Carpodacus erythrinus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vazar	*Garrulax* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul hlai	*Ptyas korros, Coelognathus radiatus*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul nghawngsen	*Rhabdophis subminiatus*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul thihna	*Oreocryptophis porphyraceus*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul vankai	*Dendrelaphis cyanochloris*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rulmuk (Zo Rulpui)	*Ovophis monticola*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rultuha	*Trimeresurus erythrurus/albolabris*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul ngan	*Ophiophagus hannah*	Forest & Human habitation		
Reptiles	Rul rial	*Boiga cyanea*	Forest		
Reptiles	Tui Rul	*Xenochropis piscator*	Ponds and near water bodies		
Reptiles	Saphai	*Python bivittatus*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Hlaivawm	*Ptyas mucosa*	Forest & Human habitation		

Reptiles	Satel	*Melanochelys tricarinata*	Forest		
Reptiles	Tui satel	*Cyclemis gemeli*	Rivers, streams etc		
Reptiles	Tangkawng /Tangkeu	*Varanus bengalensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Laiking	*Christidorsata otai*	Forest, open areas		-do-
Reptiles	Awk-e	*Gecko gekko*	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Bang daidep	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	Human habitation, House	-	-do-
Amphibians	Utum	*Kaloula assamensis*	Rivers, Ponds etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	Dawngthlek	*Chiromantus vittatus*	Rivers, Ponds etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	U Chang	*Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis*	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	U Sai	*Hoplobatrachus crassus*	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	Utawkphar	*Bufo stomaticus*	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Khawibel	*Vespa velutina*	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Insects	Khawi sanghar	*Parapolybia* sp.	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Insects	Khawifung	*Apis florea*	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khawi chhunmu	*Provespa* sp.	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khawikeilu	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khawivah	*Apis cerana indica*	Forest & Human habitation		-do-
Insects	Khawichhinkhup	*Polistes tenebricosus*	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Nghalfek	*Vespa tropica*	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khawidang	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khawipui	*Apis dorsata*	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Rengchal	*Psaltoda* cf. *plaga*	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Thereng	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Losul thereng	*Magicicada* sp.	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Nipui thereng	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Taivang	*Tetraponera* sp.	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					
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	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
Less Frequent	NIL	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Less Frequent	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Less Frequent	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Less Frequent	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Less Frequent	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Less Frequent	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
Less Frequent	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Less Frequent	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Less Frequent	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Less Frequent	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
Frequent	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Frequent	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

Abundant	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
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Frequent	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
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Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo

Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Frequent	NIL	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo

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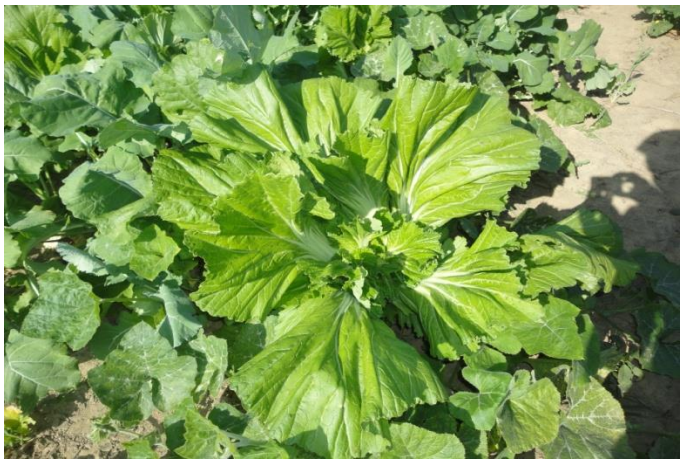
Crop Plants

Sechium edule

Solanum aethiopicum

Momordica cochincinensis



Brassica rapa

Fruit Plants

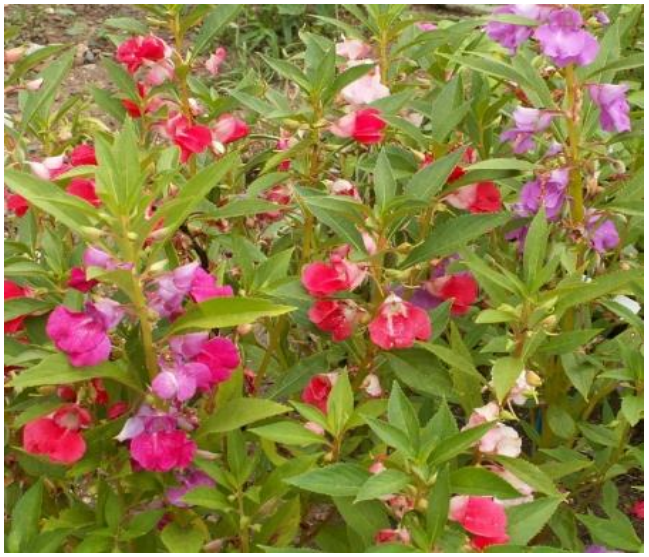
Phyllanthus acidus

Elaeagnus latifolia

Ananus comosus

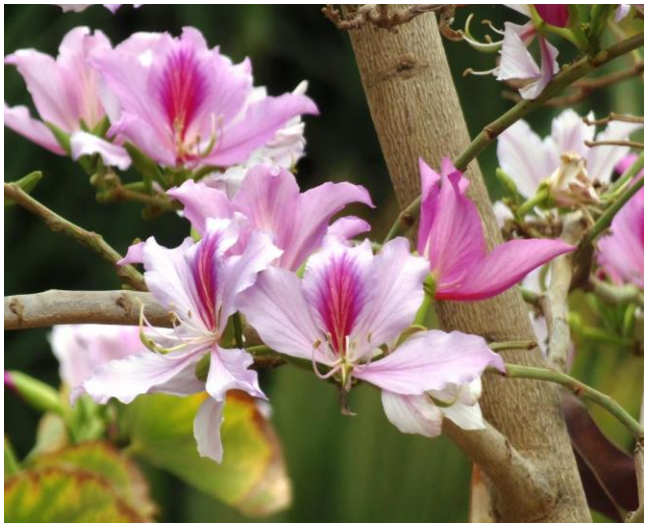
Phyllanthus emblica

Ornamentals Plants

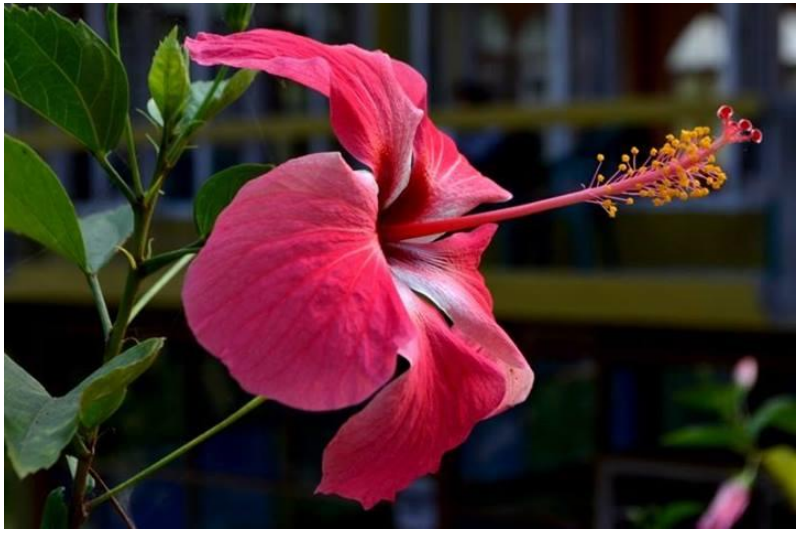


Impatiens balsamina

Tagetes erecta

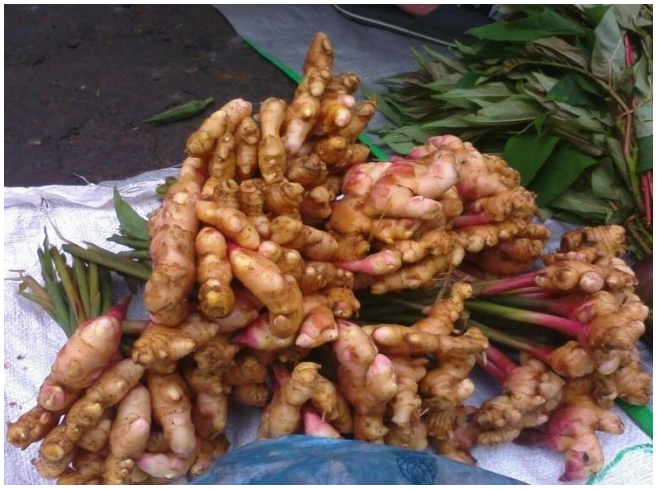


Bauhinia purpurea



Hibiscus rosa sinensis

Medicinal Plants



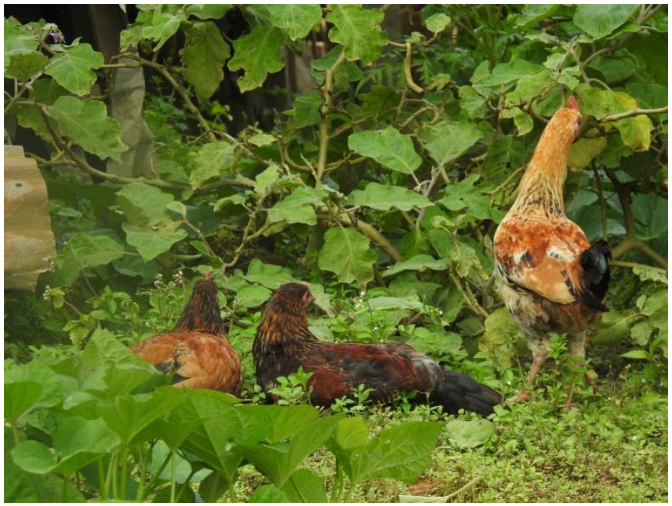
Zingiber officinale

***Musa* sp (Flower bud)**

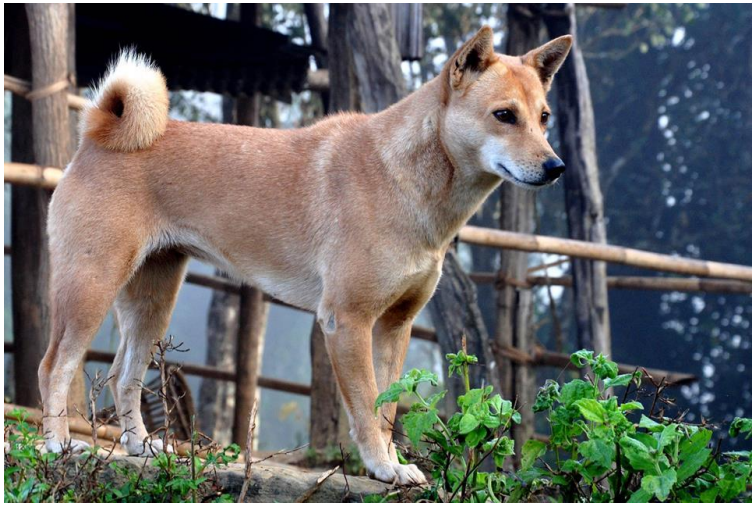
Rhus chinensis

Solanum nigrum

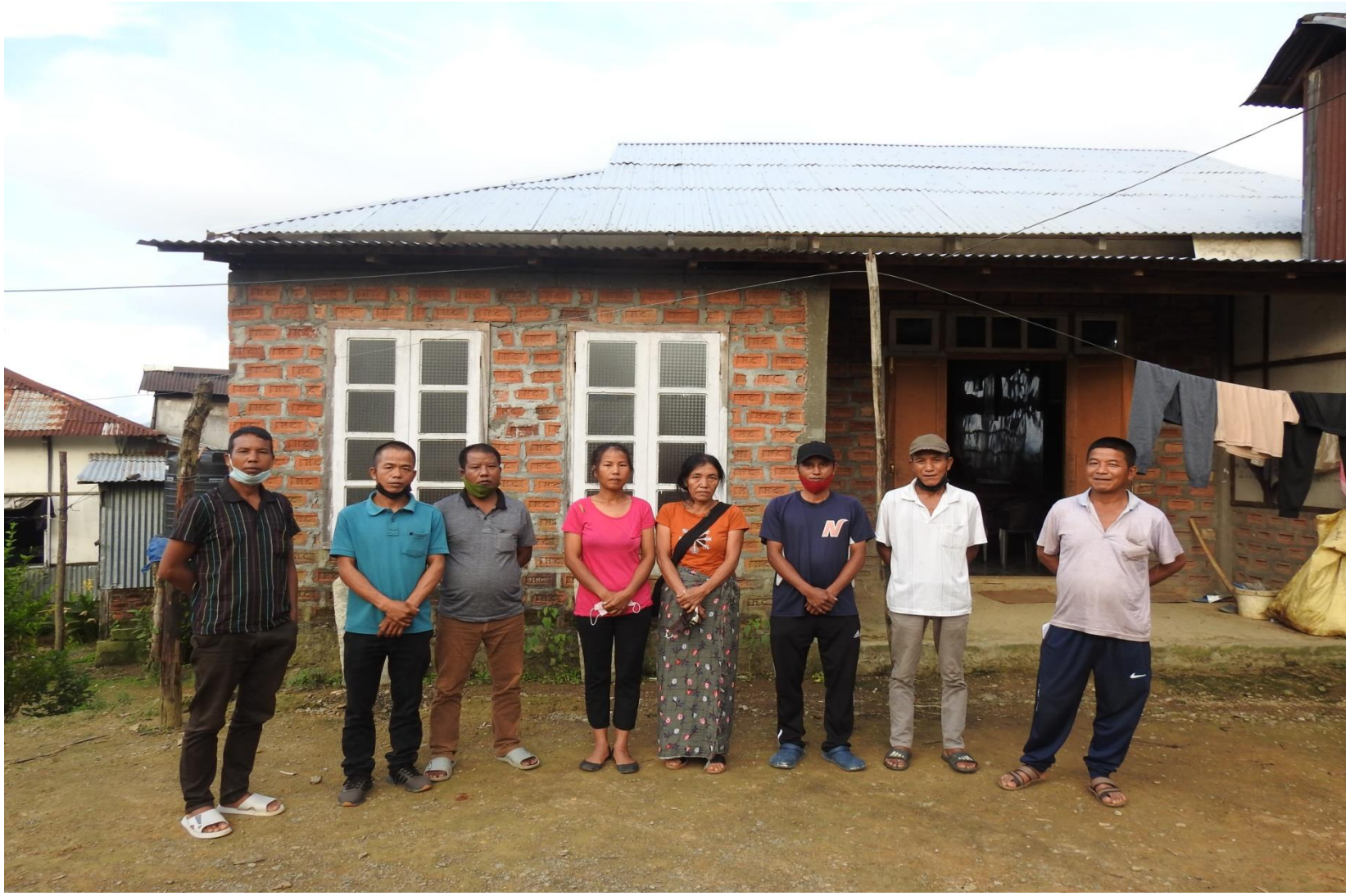
Domesticated Animals



Gallus domesticus



Canis familiaris



Members of Biodiversity Management Committee, Muallianpui