PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER

MAUSEN

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

PART – I

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

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

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

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

- The main function of the BMC is to prepare People's Biodiversity Register in consultation with the local people. The register shall contain comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal or any other use.
- The other functions of the BMC are to advice on any matter referred to it by the State Biodiversity Board or Authority for granting approval, to maintain data about local 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 MAUSEN

Name of the village	:	Mausen
Block	:	Lunglei RD block
District	:	Lunglei
State	:	Mizoram
Geographical Area of the Panchayat Samity	:	12 sq.km
Population under the Panchayat Samity	:	300
Male	:	180
Female	:	120
Habitat and Topography	:	Tropical evergreen forest, Hilly terrain & Plain
Climate (Rainfall, Temperature and other weather patterns)	:	5℃-37℃ (Temp), 3000-4000mm (Rainfall)
Land use (Nine fold classification available with village records)	:	Agriculture/Farming
Date, Month and Year of PBR preparation	:	
Management Regime: Reserve Forests (RF)/ Joint Management (JM)/Protected areas (PA)/ Community Owned and Managed Forests (COM)	:	RF/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	:	R. Lalhlimpuia	2.	Name	:	HS. Lalngaihsanga
	Age	:	34		Age	:	30
	Gender	:	Male		Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Mausen		Address	:	Mausen
	Area of specialization	:	Cultivator		Area of specialization	:	Cultivator
3.	Name	:	R. Lalluia	4.	Name	:	C.Lalrimawia
	Age	:	45		Age	:	51
	Gender	:	Male		Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Mausen		Address	:	Mausen
	Area of specialization	:	Teacher		Area of specialization	:	Cultivator
5.	Name	:	HS. Lalmuanpuia	6.	Name	:	V. Lalnunengi
	Age	:	47		Age	:	50
	Gender	:	Male		Gender	:	Female
	Address	:	Mausen		Address	:	Mausen
	Area of specialization	:	Cultivator		Area of specialization	:	Cultivator
7.	Name	:	VL.Remruatpuii				
	Age	:	31				
	Gender	:	Female				
	Address	:	Mausen				
	Area of specialization	:	Teacher				

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 : Derrid Zothanmawia
   Name and Address : Computer Assistant
   Mizoram State Biodiversity Board

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-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Para cress	*Acmella paniculata*	Ankasa	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Mustard	*Brassica rapa*	Antam	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	Not measured	Abundant	Abundant
Deccan hemp	*Hibiscus cannabinus*	Anthur	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
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-	Abundant	Abundant
Perennial herb	*Colocasia* sp	Baibing	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	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-	Abundant	Abundant
Bean	*Phaseolus vulgaris*	Bean	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	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-	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	-	Bete	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Broccoli	*Brassica olearcea* var *italica*	Brocoli	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Rice	*Oryza sativa*	Buh	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
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-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Coriander	*Coriandrum sativum*	Dhania	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-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Squash	*Sechium edule*	Iskut	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Roselle	*Hibiscus sabdariffa*	Lakher anthur	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
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-	Insufficient	Insufficient
-	*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-	Insufficient	Insufficient
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-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Maize	*Zea mays*	Vaimim	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	Not measured	Abundant	Abundant
Cabbage	*Brassica oleracea var. capitata*	Zikhlum	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Chinese Onion	*Allium chinense*	Zo purun	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient

	9	10	11	12	13	14
Special Features	**Cropping Season**	**Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Source of Seeds /Plants**	**Community Knowledge Holder**
Rhizome is used as condiment	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of rhizome is used for stomach ulcer, jaundice, doarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, asthma, food poisoning, and also used as a tonic for blood purifier	-	Local	Aieng
Leaves and stems as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Flowers are chewed to relieve toothache and affections of the gum and throat	-	Local	Ankasa
Young leaves are eaten as vegetables	Mar-April	Edible	Seeds and oil are used in medicine	-	Local	Antam
Leaves are eaten as vegetables, curry	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are used as diuretic, sedative, refrigerant	-	Local	Anthur
Tuber is anthelmintic	Mar-April	Edible	Tubers and bubils are used as vegetable, tuber is used in treating cancer, piles, and gonorrhoea	-	Local	Bachhim
Leaves used as flavouring dishes	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are used for expulsion of threadworms from the body, as a remedy for food poisoning. Roots and leaves are boiled and the water is drunk for malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia, and constipation	-	Local	Bahkhawr
Spadix is eaten cooked as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Baibing
Corm, stem and young leaves are eaten as vegetables	Mar-April	Edible	Acrid juice is applied to wounds and bee sting. Whole plant is used for pig feed	-	Local	Bal
Unripe fruit as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Root, leaves, fruits and seeds are used as medicine	-	Local	Bawkbawn
Unripe fruit eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Cut fruit soaked in water overnight (water) is used to control diabetes	-	Local	Bawrhsaiabe

Green immature pods are cooked and eaten as vegetables	Mar-April	Edible	Beans are also used for diarrhoea, dysentery, burns, diabetes, rheumatism, sciatica etc	-	Local	Bean
Young leaves, pods and seeds as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Seed is useful to strengthen stomach and kills worm in the stomach	-	Local	Behlawi
Tender leaves, pods as vegetable, yellow seeds as pulse	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves and seeds are medicinal, leaves as cattle fodder	-	Local	Behliang
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	Bekang
Young pods, seeds as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of crushed leaves is used against diarrhoea, stomach-ache	-	Local	Bepui
Young pods as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	The plant is a good fodder, green manuring and ground cover	-	Local	Bepuipawr
Fruit and young leaves as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Fruits and leaves are considered antidote for snake bite	-	Local	Berul
Seeds are eaten cooked as vegetable	July	Edible	-	-	Local	Bete
Flower buds and leaves are eaten as vegetable	September	Edible	-	-	Local	Brocoli
Grain is the staple food	April	Edible	Chipstraw is boiled and the water is used for kidney stone and urinary problems. Rice wash water is also used for diarrhoea, dysentery	-	Local	Buh
Seeds as pulse and young leaves are eaten as vegetable	May	Edible	-	-	Local	Chana
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	Changkha
-	Mar-April	Edible	Baked grains are pounded and eaten as curry	-	Local	Chhawhchhi
Leaves and flowers are used as condiment	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Dhania
Fruit is edible	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the leaves and stem are used in high blood pressure. Fruits and seeds are also medicinal	-	Local	Fanghma
-	Mar-April	Edible	Grains are cooked and eaten	-	Local	Fangra
Fruits are condiment and leaves as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the fruits is applied to burns, snake bite and centipede sting	-	Local	Hmarchapui
Fruits are condiment and leaves as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the fruits is applied to burns, snake bite and centipede sting	-	Local	Hmarchate
Rhizome is cooked and eaten	Mar-April	Edible	Rhizome is used as curry and in medicine	-	Local	Hnahthialbal
Fruits, young shoot and roots are eaten as vegetable-	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are used for fodder	-	Local	Iskut
Leaves are eaten as vegetables, curry	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are used as diuretic, sedative, refrigerant	-	Local	Lakher anthur
Leaves and flowers -are used for flavouring curry-	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Lengser
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	Mai/Maian
Fruits and tender leaves are eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the fruit is a cure for cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, fever, asthma, vomiting and kidney diseases. Infusion of leaves and fruit are used externally in snake bite	-	Local	Maipawl

Fruit is cooked and eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Maitamtawk
Grains are eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mim
Young fruit and flower eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Roots, leaves and seeds are medicinal	-	Local	Mula
Flower buds and leaves are eaten as vegetable	September	Edible	-	-	Local	Parbawr
Leaves and flowers are used as condiment	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Pardi
Leaves and flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are cooked with water and water is taken for hypertension, blood sugar etc	-	Local	Phuihnam
Leaves are eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Reng an
Leaves and flowers are used as condiment	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Runhmui
Green- fruit are eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Fruit is good for high blood pressure, skin problems and anti microbial	-	Local	Samtawk
Leaves are used as vegetable and cooked with any kind of meat	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Satinrem
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	Sawhthing
-	Mar-April	Edible	Corm and young leaf stalk and shoots are eaten cooked as veg.	-	Local	Telhawng
Fruit is edible	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Tomato
-	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are pounded, dried and used for making cigarette	-	Local	Vaihlo
Grains are eate-n cooked, roasted, fried-	Mar-April	Edible	Grains and leaves are used to feed poultry, pigs and cows. Decoction of the grain is used as hip bath for piles, lessen pain	-	Local	Vaimim
-	June	Edible	Leaves and head are eaten cooked as vegetable	-	Local	Zikhlum
Fresh bulb and leaves as condiment	Mar-April	Edible	Bulbs are used for treating fever, hypertension, indigestion, pneumonia, common cold etc. Juice of bulb is applied to muscle sprains, earache etc	-	Local	Zo purun

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	Abundant
Shrub	*Garcinia lanceifolia*	Chengkek	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	*Citrullus lanatus*	Dawnfawh	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	*Hylocereus costaricensis*	Dragon fruit	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	*Ananus comosus*	Lakhuihthei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant

Shrub	*Citrus limon*	Nimbu	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	*Passiflora edulis*	Sapthei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	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	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	*Citrus maxima*	Sertawk	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	*Citurs reticulata*	Serthlum	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	*Haematocarpus validus*	Theichhungsen	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	*Carica papaya*	Thingfanghma	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	-	Zammir	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient

7	8	9	10	11	12
Source of seeds/plants	**Season of fruiting**	**Associated TK**	**Uses**	**Other details Market/ Own use**	**Community Knowledge holder**
Locally available	Mar-Dec	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	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	Mar-Sept	Fruit purifies blood,cures biliousness, sore eyes,scabies,itching, seeds are tonic to the brain		Own use	Mizo
Introduced	July-Sept	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	October	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	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
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
Grass	*Oryza sativa*	Buh	Jhum field	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	*Musa* sp.	Changel	Hilly terrain, fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Colocasia esculenta*	Dawl/Bal	Cultivated and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Mile-a minute	*Mikania micrantha*	Japanhlo	Hilly terrain, fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Maize	*Zea mays*	Vaimim	Cultivated land	Abundant	Abundant

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	-	Antam
Wild /Local	Corm , leaves and stem are used for pig feed	Corm, leaves, stem	-	Bal
Wild /Local	Grains are cooked and used for pig feed	Grains	-	Buh
Wild /Local	Stem is used for pig feed. Leaves are used for serving food when feast is prepared	Stem	-	Changel
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	-	Dawl/Bal
Wild /Local	Juice of crushed leaves used for fever,stomachache,diarrhoea,dysentery,fresh cuts.	Leaves	-	Japanhlo
Wild /Local	Grains are eaten as vegetables. Used for feeding poultry and pigs	Grains & Leaves	-	Vaimim

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 and chemicals were also used for mangaging weeds.	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
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Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
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
Brinjal/Bitter tomato	Insect	*Epicauta hirticornis*	Kutdurh	Jhum field	July – Aug
Jhum crops	Reptile	*Eutropis carinata*	Laitel	Jhum field	Mar - Apr
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
Jhum crops	Bird	*Psittacula* sp.	Vaki	Jhum field	Mar – May
Rice	Bird	*Carpodacus erythrinus*	Vasuih	Jhum field	Oct – Nov

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

Format 6 : Market for domesticated animals

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name of the Market & location	**Weekly (D)/ Fortnightly (D)/ Monthly (D)/ Biannual (M)/ Annual (M) (1)**	**Types of Animals bought & sold (2)**	**Types and No. of animals transacted in a day**	**Places from which animals are bought**	**Places to which animals are sold/ transported**	**Name & location of fish market**	**Types of fish sold**	**Source of fish**
Lamtluang, Mausen	Weekly		Not recorded	From local		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, 300	70 families & Farmer/ Cultivator	Marketing	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	72

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**					
8 sq.kms	2 Acre	2 sq.km		Hill Slope/Hilly Terrain	Mizo (Local Commu -nity)	*Acmella paniculata, Brassica rapa,Cajanus cajan, Callophyllum polyanthum, Citrus limon,Colocasia esculenta , Commelina benghalensis,Croton tiglium, 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 Argyrophis diardii, Melanochelys tricarinata, Kaloula assamensis Chiromantus vittatus, Hyla annectans, Occidozyga* sp, *Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis, Hoplobatrachus crassus* 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**
Tlawng Saipui Sente Chite		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 etc etc

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, 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, Kaloula assamensis, Chiromantus vittatus, Hyla annectans, Occidozyga* sp, *Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis, Hoplobatrachus crassus, Bufo stomaticus* etc	-	-

DOMESTICATED BIODIVERSITY

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	*Protium serratum*	Bil	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Persea Americana*	Butter thei	Introduced	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Introduced
Tree	*Prunus domestica*	Japan theite	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Phyllanthus acidus*	Kawlsunhlu	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Psidium guajava*	Kawlthei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Rhus chinensis*	Khawmhma	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Lamkhuang	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Baccaurea ramiflora*	Pangkai	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Pyrus communis*	Pear	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Melia dubia*	Sakhithei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Citrus limon*	Ser (fang)	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Citrus medica*	Serpui	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Citrus maxima*	Sertawk	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Citurs reticulate*	Serthlum	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Sunhlu	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Tamarindus indica*	Tengtere	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Laurocerasus undulata*	Theiarlung	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Mangifera indica*	Theihai	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Averrhoea carambola*	Theiherawt	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Introduced
Tree	*Bruinsmia polysperma*	Theipalingkawh	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Ficus semicordata*	Theipui	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Carallia brachiata*	Theiria	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Artocarpus lacucha*	Theitat	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Prunus persica*	Theitehmul	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Carica papaya*	Thingfanghma	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Garunga floribunda*	Tuairam	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Antidesma bunius*	Tuaitit	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	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**
Apr – Jun	Fruit is edible. Wood is used for furniture, gunstock etc		Own use/Market	Mizo
Oct-Feb	Leaves flowers fruits and seeds are used in medicine	Infusion of pounded leaves is useful for stomach ulcer	Own use/Market	Mizo
May-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
Dec-Jan	Decoction of fruit used for colic, diarrhoea, dysentery	Wood used for fence posts & gun powder	Own use/Market	Mizo
Jun-Aug	Decoction of root used in fever,asthma,leaves used in fever, skin diseases, wounds, boils etc	Young fruits and seeds used as vegetable	Own use/Market	Mizo
June-Aug	Bark is used for constipatioan and leaves for toothache	-	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
Nov-Mar	Fruit is medicinal	Seeds are used for hypertension and diabetes	Own use/Market	Mizo
Oct-Feb	Fruit is a rich source of vitamin C, eaten by man	Water of boiled leaves used for bathing in fever	Own use/Market	Mizo
Whole year	Fruit which is very rich in vitamin C.	Bark is used for poisoning fish. Juice of the crushed bark is used for lung diseases, tarantula bite, dysentery and diarrhoea. Bark is boiled and water is used for washing rash or sores. Pounded fruits are soaked in water and are taken for expelling the retained placenta. Fruits are boiled in water and drunk for diabetes.	Own use/Market	Mizo
Frb – April	Wood used for furniture, tool handles, rice pounders, firewood, charcoal etc. young leaves and pods are used as vegetable	Seeds are considered antidote for snake bites. Fruit and juice of leaves are used for fever, jaundice ulcers and itching etc	Own use/Market	Mizo
Aug-Sept	Fruit is edible, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Decoction of the bark/leaves is drunk for heart diseases.	Own use/Market	Mizo
May-Aug	Wood is used 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
Nov-Feb	Fruits are edible, used as acid in dyeing and for removing iron mould and other stains on linen.	Leaves, roots and fruits are used as cooling medicines, fruits are used for treating liver diseases, urinary complaints and diabetes.	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
Throughout the year	Bark fibre is used for making ropes. Fruits are edible. Leaves are used for cattle fodder and polishing wood	Young fruits are pounded with tender shoots of *Acacia pennata* and eaten.white latex is applied on boils. Roots, bark and fruits are used in medicine	Own use/Market	Mizo
Dec – Mar	Fruit is edible. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Bark and leaves are used in septic poisoning and itch.	Own use/Market	Mizo
May-July	Fruit is edible, wood is used for firewood.	-	Own use/Market	Mizo
Oct – Dec	Fruit is edible and leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Own use/Market	Mizo
Whole year	Ripe fruit is good for digestion.	Decoction of unripe fruit is used to cure jaundice, diabetes etc. juice of boiled leaves is used to treat various type of cancer and stomach problems	Own use/Market	Mizo
Aug- Nov	Fruit is edible	-	Own use/Market	Mizo

Aug - Oct	Bark is used for making rope	Acid leaves are used in snake bites. Juice of crushed leaves are also used for whooping cough.	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
Climber	Ar-a fanghma	*Cyclanthera pedata*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Bahkhawr	*Eryngium foetidum*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds
Herb	Bakkhate	*Glinus oppositifolius*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds
Sub-shrub	Buarze	*Blumea lanceolaria*	Local	Wild	Seeds/Plantlet
Shrub	Builukham Pa/Nu	*Osbeckia crinita/chinensis*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Chhawntual	*Aporosa octandra*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Grass	Fu	*Saccharum officinarum*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Climber	Hlozak/Hlonuar	*Mimosa pudica*	Local	Wild	Plantlet
Tree	Hnahkiah	*Callicarpa arborea*	Local	Wild	Plantlet/seeds
Climber	Japanhlo	*Mikania micrantha*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Kawhtebel	*Trevesia palmata*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Climber	Kelhnamtur	*Hedyotis scandens*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Khatual	*Picria felterrae*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Khawmhma	*Rhus chinensis*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds
Herb	Lambak	*Centella asiatica*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Maipawl	*Benincasa hispida*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Tree	Nauthak	*Litsea monopetala*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Neem	*Azadirachta indica*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Nimbu	*Citrus limon*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum colebrookianum*	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Shrub	Saisiak	*Flueggea virosa*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Sarzuk	*Elaeagnus* sp	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds
Herb	Sawhthing	*Zingiber officinale*	Local	Cultivated	Tuber
Herb	Sekhupthur	*Begonia* sp.	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Sumbul	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Local	Wild	Seeds

Shrub	Tawkpui	*Solanum torvum*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Shrub	Tawkte	*Solanum anguivi*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Herb	Thasuih	*Lindernia ruellioides*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Theihai	*Mangifera indica*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Climber	Theikelki	*Stelmocrypton khasianum*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Thingfanghma	*Carica papaya*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Tree	Thingsia	*Castanopsis tribuloides*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Thuamriat	*Alstonia scholaris*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Shrub	Tlangsam	*Chromolaena odorata*	Local	Wild	Seeds/Plantlet
Herb	Tumbu	*Musa* sp.	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Uithinthang	*Houttuynia cordata*	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**					
Insufficenrt	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
Insufficient	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
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves, berries	Leaves are boiled in water and taken against urinary problems and kidney stones. Juice of green berries is applied to boils, ringworm etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Fruit	Fruit is rich in antioxidant and used in medicine	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves, fruit, bark	Decoction of root & bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhoea etc. Poultice of the bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, 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	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves, roots	Leaves are used for flavouring curry. They are used for expulsion of threadworms from the body, as a remedy for food poisoning. Roots and leaves are boiled for treating malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia, constipation	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves	Whole Plant is medicinal	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leaves used in ulcer, asthma, sores, dandruff etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Root & leaves	Decoction of roots is used in diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis etc, leaves for toothache	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Bark, Leaves	Bark and leaves decoction used in stomach ulcer, diarrhoea and	Own use	Mizo

				dysentery.		
Abundant	Abundant	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	Roots	Roots decoction used in piles and jaundice, diseases of liver and kidney etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark & Leaves	Decoction of bark and leaves used for diabetes,cholera,internal bleeding, stomach ulcer etc. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya bean (*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
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Decoction of roots/leaves is medicinal. The plant is also used as fish poison	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Whole plant	Bitter leaves are used for making Sa-chek. Decoction of the plant is prescribed as a remedy for enlarged spleen, fever and stomachache.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves & fruits	Decoction of fruit & Leaves used in various diseases	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Whole plant	Plant is used in diabetes, jaundice, pile,dysentery,diarrhoea,hypertension etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Fruit & Leaves	Juice of fruit is used for diarrhoea, cholera, diabetes, vomiting, kidney problems	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Root, bark, leaves	Muga silkworm feeds on the leaves. Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicine	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves	Boiled water of leaves is used to treat diabetes, hypertension, stomach problems etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	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
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leaves used in measles, chicken pox, scabies etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Decoction of roots and leaves is used for treating menstrual and urinary problems	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Rhizome	Rhizomes are used as spice and condiment, taken as a cure for food poisoning. Juice of pounded rhizome is 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
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves, stem	Stem and leaves are eaten against diarrhoea and dysentery, juice of the sten or stalk is also applied to rash or sores etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Roots	Juice of crushed roots used in diseases of kidney, fever, jaundice, bronchitis etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Fruit	-do-	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Fruit	Unripe fruit are eaten as vegetable. Roots and fruit are used in high blood pressure, asthma, dysuria, fever, colic. Crushed fruit is used in burns, boils etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Whole plant	Whole plant is used as poultice for cramps, rheumatism, sciatica, wounds etc	Own use	Mizo

Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Young leaves are cooked and juice is eaten for food poisoning, diarrhoea, dysentery etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Roots, Leaves	Roots or leaves are cooked and water is taken for curing diseases of liver and jaundice	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	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
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Bark, stem	Juice of bark and stem is used for infection, wounds and cuts etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Bark and juice	Bark is useful in treatment of high blood pressure, asthma, typhoid, malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery. Milky juice applied in fresh cuts, sores, ringworm, wart,etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Juice of the leaves applied to fresh cuts	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Buds	Plaintain is cooked with water and water is drink for treating deficiency of white blood	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Whole plant	Whole plant is used in medicine, used for treating cancer, liver problems etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	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
Insufficient	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**
Succulent shrub	Hling lukhum	*Euphornia milii*	Introduced	Locally available
Shrub	Christmas par	*Poinsettia pulcherrima*	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
Annual slender Herb	Hnahsinpar	*Cosmos bipinnatus*	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
Deciduous shrub	Uaiting wayvet	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Local variety	Locally available
Shrub	Rose par	*Rosa indica*	Local variety	Locally available

Herb	Sappangpar	*Zinnia* sp	Local variety	Locally available
Tree	April par	*Delonix regia*	Introduced	Locally available
Shrub	April parte	*Caesalpina pulcherrima*	Introduced	
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
Shrub	Mualhawihte	*Ixora coccinea*	Local variety	Locally available
Epiphyte	Nauban	*Orchid*	Local variety	Locally available
Tree	Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	Local variety	Locally available

6	7	8	9	10
Commercial/Non commercial	**Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**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
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	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal,firewood etc
Tree	Belphuar	*Trema orientalis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal,firewood etc
Tree	Bul	*Alseodaphne petiolaris*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for building, furniture, firewood etc
Tree	Bulfek	*Phoebe lanceolata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Heartwood used for firewood and leaves for cattle fodder
Tree	Bung	*Ficus benghalensis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for fuelwood, well curbs etc
Tree	Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for furniture, house building, firewood etc
Tree	Chawmzil	*Ligustrum robustum*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Chhawntual	*Aporosa octandra*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Fartuah	*Erythrina variegata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for drums, toys etc and bark fibre for cordage
Tree	Haidai	*Mangifera sylvatica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for cheap furniture, house building, frames etc
Tree	Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood very hard used for bridges, railway sleepers, tool handles, firewood, rice pestle, charcoal etc
Tree	Hmawng	*Ficus* sp	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for fuel and charcoal etc
Tree	Hmuipui/Lenhmui	*Syzygium cumini*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is moderately hard, used for plywood, furniture, tool handles, panels, posts and firewood etc
Tree	Hnahkhar	*Mallotus paniculatus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood
Tree	Kharduap	*Macaranga indica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood can be used for firewood etc
Tree	Khaupui	*Sterculia villosa*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood very soft is used for drums and paper pulp
Tree	Khawkherh	*Juglans regia*	Wild	Insufficient	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	Lungkhup	*Haldina cordifolia*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for planking, house posts, door and window frames, shutters, furniture, plywood, firewood etc
Tree	Mualhawih	*Saraca asoca/indica*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for tool handles,ploughs and shafts
Tree	Muk	*Cordia fragrantissima*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood durable, used for gunstocks, posts and firewood etc
Tree	Nauthak	*Litsea monopetala*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood soft not durable can be used for firewood
Tree	Nganbawm	*Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for furniture, motor bodies, planking, flooring etc
Tree	Ngiau	*Magnolia oblonga*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	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	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	-
Tree	Phuanberh	*Macropanax undulatus*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is soft and can be used for firewood
Tree	Phuanberhpui	*Ailanthus integrifolia* spp	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for partition wall, plywood, packing cases etc
Tree	Phunchawng	*Bombax ceiba*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes and splints
Tree	Rihnim	*Ficus religiosa*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood durable underwater, used for fuel and charcoal etc
Tree	Sahatah	*Aglaia spectabilis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood hard used for furniture, building, doors and windows

Tree	Sentezel	*Callophyllum polyanthum*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood moderately hard, strong and elastic is used for building, firewood, bridges etc
Tree	Sernam	*Litsea cubeba*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc
Tree	Sihneh	*Eurya japonica*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	-
Tree	Taitaw	*Spondias pinnata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for drums, firewood etc
Tree	Tatkawng	*Artocarpus chama*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood durable used for building, furniture, plywood etc
Tree	Teak	*Tectona grandis*	Wild	Insufficient	Abundant	Wild	Wood extremely durable, used for buildings, bridges, furniture, plywood, constructions etc
Tree	Tei	*Toona cilliata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	wood usedfor furniture, house building, ceiling, floors etc
Tree	Theikum	*Diospyros malabarica*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for building, firewood etc
Tree	Theipalingkawh	*Bruinsmia polysperma*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Sawn timber used for house construction
Tree	Theipui	*Ficus semicoradata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for mortars, firewood etc
Tree	Theisehret	*Aphananthe cuspidata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for planking, firewood and charcoal
Tree	Thelret	*Hevea brasilliensis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for furniture industry and can be used as firewood
Tree	Thingdawl	*Tetrameles nudiflora*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for flooring,walling,matches, plywood etc .
Tree	Thingkha	*Derris robusta*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for house posts, firewood and charcoal
Tree	Thingkhawilu	*Vitex peduncularis*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for posts, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Thingpuithing	*Lithocarpus elegans/obscurus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood, building, charcoal etc
Tree	Thingsia	*Castanopsis tribuloides*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house posts, firewood, charcoal etc
Tree	Thingtheihmu	*Morus alba*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for house construction, furniture, tool handles etc
Tree	Thingvandawt	*Pterygota alata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for drums, firewood etc
Tree	Thingvawkpui	*Balakata baccata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for plywood, packing cases, firewood etc
Tree	Thlanvawng	*Gmelina arborea*	Wild	Insufficient	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for planking, furniture, house posts etc
Tree	Vaiza	*Hibiscus macrophyllus*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood soft but durable used for posts, rafters etc
Tree	Vang	*Albizia chinensis*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for making drum, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for tool handles, firewood, charcoal etc. leaves are a good fodder. Decoction of bark/leaves is used in menstrual disorders, piles,diabetes,diarrhoea and dysentery
Tree	Vawmbal	*Drimycarpus racemosus*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for building, boats, firewood etc
Tree	Vawngthir	-	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	-
Tree	Vawngthla	*Premna milleflora*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood durable used for house posts etc
Tree	Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for house posts, tool handles, fuel and charcoal etc
Tree	Zathu	*Polyalthia jenkinsii*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for house posts, firewood etc
Tree	Zihnghal	*Stereospermum chelonoides*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for house construction, cabinet making, furniture
Tree	Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for building, plywood, firewood 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

-	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
Tender pods are edible, seeds edible roasted or boiling, bark and leaves are also used in medicine	It is a fast growing tree and cultivated as ornamental and hedge plant	Mizo
Decoction of young leaves is used in diabetes, diarrhoea and ash of dried leaves is taken to stop hiccough	It prefers deep well drained loamy soil and it is a shade bearer	Mizo
Bark, unripe fruit, flowers and seed oil are medicinal	Seed oil is used for burning, lubricating and soap making	Mizo
Leaves and twigs are lopped for cattle fodder	Bark, fruit and leaves are used in medicine	Mizo
Seed is very useful for treating diabetes and the bark for fever, jaundice, urinary problems, sore throat, ronchitis, asthma, ulcers and chronic dysentery etc	Fruits are eaten by man, birds and wild animals	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Different parts of the plant are used in various traditional medicine	-	Mizo
Seeds are eaten roasted or fried. Bark yields a strong fibre	Decoction of the bark is used in cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and tonsilities	Mizo
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
Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable, seed is chewed as a substitute for betel nut, bark sometimes used as tea leaves	-	Mizo
Young leaves are eaten cooked with rat's meat. Decoction of Bark/leaves is used to expel small pieces of retained placenta	-	Mizo
Bark is used for constipation and leaves for toothache	-	Mizo
Muga Silkworm are reared on the leaves	Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicine, leaves are for cattle fodder	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	This tree is a quick growing and moderate light demander	Mizo
-	-	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
Cotton is used for pillows and cushions, leaves for fodder. Tender leaves, flowers and calyces are used as vegetable	It is a strong light demander, fire resistant and fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
--	-	Mizo
Fruits are eaten by wild animals. Trunk is used for making mortars for pounding rice	It is a moderate shade bearer in youth. Seed often germinate soon after falling under its mother tree	Mizo
Silkworm reared on the leaves. Boiled water of berries with meats of Indian Badger is taken as a remedy for sciatica and high blood pressure	--	Mizo
Leaves are used by Mizos for lining *Siksil* (Umbrella) and *Thul* – Basket lids	-	Mizo
Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (*Bekang)*, a traditional mizo	-	Mizo

delicacy		
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
-	-	Mizo
Bark is useful in fever, diarrhoea, itching and flowers in menstrual disorders	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Juice of fruits and leaves are applied on sharp pain caused by nettles or poisonous hairs of caterpillars	It is a fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaves are loped for cattle fodder	--	Mizo
--	It yields the para rubber, the finest and the most durable catoutchouc known	Mizo
Leaves are used as soap for washing '*Mizo Pawnpui'* (Blanket)	It is a fast growing, good coppice and facvoured for birds nesting. Bark can be used for poisoning fish, juice of crushed bark and leaves are used to tick bite.	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used as an effective remedy for diabetes and high blood pressure	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Infusion of leaves/bark is used against black water fever, malarial fever, jaundice, typhoid, stomach ulcer and kidney stones	--	Mizo
Saplings used as pendant for scorching off the bristles of the pig killed	--	Mizo
Juice of the stem is recommended for mouth infection in children	--	Mizo
Silkworm fed on its leaves. Leaves are sometimes boiled with meats and eaten as curry. Root bark, leaves and fruits are also medicinal.	Young leaves and twigs are good for cattle fodder	Mizo
Latex mixed with mustard oil is applied to muscular swellings	-	Mizo
Bark fibre which is called *Hruikhau* is used for making into rope and *Hnam hrui.* Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (*bekang)* and sometimes for wrapping food in.	-	Mizo
Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetables, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and frie resistant, fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark used to poison fish. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a moderate light demander and fast growing tree	Mizo
Leaves, tender fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable	It is a moderate light demander and wind firm tree	Mizo
Thick paste of the plant is applied on broken bone. Juice of the plant is also applied on sore of baby's navel	Plant is laxative and cooling used for cold, sinusitis and menstruation problems	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, diarrhoea and also apllied on measles, chickem pox, sprains and burns. Leaves are cooked in water and water is taken as a remedy for high blood pressure .	-	Mizo
Tender leaves are boiled with meats and eaten as vegetables	--	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Root, leaves and flowers are also used medicinally. Bark and young leaves are used as a remedy for fever, stomach ache etc	--	Mizo
Bark is bruised, boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye	Fast growing tree	Mizo

Format 15 : Domesticated Animals

1	2	3	4	5	6
Animal type	**Local name**	**Scientific name**	**Breed**	**Features**	**Method of keeping**
Poultry	Ar	*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	Kel	*Capra aegagrus hircus*	Local	-	Cattle Shed
Poultry	Parva	*Columba livia*	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. Cows are for their milk and meat.	Chickens are used for sacrifice in olden days	Commercial and own use	Dung is used as fertilisers for cultivated crops	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant		Fresh blood used for inflammatory disease of gland (Hrilawn	-		Mizo
Abundant	Abundant		-	Commercial	Dung is used for cultivated crops	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient		-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Abundant		-	Commercial	Dung is used as fertilisers for cultivated crops	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient		-	Commercial	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient		-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient		-	-	-	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*	Fish seeds were either supplied by Fisheries department or bought from neighbouring state (Assam)	-	-do-	Less frequent	Frequent
Carp	Grass carp	*Ctenopharyngodon idella*		-	-do-	Less frequent	Frequent

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 –

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**
Lamtluang	Mausen	Weekly	-	-

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

WILD BIODIVERSITY

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Habit**	**Habitat**	**Local status**	
					Past	**Present**
Herb	Aidu	*Amomum dealbatum*	Perennial herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Anchiri	*Homalomena aromatica*	Aromatic herb	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Anhling	*Solanum americanum*	Herb	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Builukham nu	*Melastoma malabathricum*	Evergreen large shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Builukham pa	*Osbeckia stellata*	Erect branched shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Chawmzil	*Ligustrum robustum*	Evergreen tree	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Chingit	*Zanthozylum rhetsa*	Small tree	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Hruiduk	*Mucuna bracteata*	Climber	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Cane	Hruipui	*Calamus flagellum*	Cane	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Hruirithet	*Tetrastigma rumicispermum*	Large climber	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Fern	Katchat	*Nephrolepis cordifolia*	Terrestrial or Epiphytic fern	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Kawihrui	*Entada phaseoloides*	Large climber	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Kawldai	*Justicia adhatoda*	Evergreen shrub	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Nauthak	*Litsea monopetala*	Small tree	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Under shrub	Pelh	*Gnetum gnemon*	Evergreen under shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Phaiphek	*Molineria capitulata*	Tufted perennial herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Phulrua	*Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*	Large tufted bamboo	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant

Bamboo	Rawnal	*Dendrocalamus longispathus*	Long sheath bamboo	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Rawthing	*Bambusa longsipiculata*	Evergreen clumped bamboo	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climbing Pear Bamboo	Sairil	*Melocalamus compactiflorus*	Climbing bamboo	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Saisiak	*Fluggea virosa*	Large shrub	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Sernam	*Litsea cubeba*	Small tree	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Siali nu chhu	*Rubus birmanicus*	Large shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Sihneh	*Eurya cerasifolia/japonica*	Evergreen shrub or small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Palm	Tartiang	*Pinanga gracilis*	Erect shrub with simple stem	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Thakpui	*Dendrocnide sinuata*	Large Evergreen Shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Vakep	*Mussaenda glabra/macrophylla*	Large erect shrub	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Vako	*Thunbergia grandiflora*	Large climber	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Vawihuih hrui	*Paederia foetida*	Slender wiry foetid climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Big tree	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
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	Young shoots, Buds	Stem is used for tying purposes, leaves are also used for fermenting cooked soya beans	Plant is used for a cure of enlargement of the liver, young shoots and buds are eaten cooked or fired as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Stalks, Rhizomes	Stalks are used as vegetables, cooked stalk are eaten to increase breast milk. Rhizomes are used in manufacturing of prefumes	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves, berries	Water of boiled leaves is taken against urinary problems and stones in kidney. Juice of green berries is applied to ringworm, boils etc.	This plant is eaten cooked as vegetable	Mizo
Own use	Whole plant	Fruits edible, leaves are used for cuts, diarroea and dysentery	Whole plant is used for high blood pressure	Mizo
Own use	Root	Decoction/infusion of root is useful in diseases of kidney, dysuria, stomach complaints, dysentery and for expelling threadworms from the body	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Leaves are sometimes lopped for cattle fodder	In some places, planted as hedge plant	Mizo
Own use	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	Fruit	-	Ripe fruit is edible	Mizo
Own use	-	-	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves, seeds	Seeds are used for washing hairs and splitted stem for tying purposes. It is also used for playing games by Mizo boys and girls. Pounded seeds mixed with water is used for expelling leeches from cattle nostrils	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable. Seeds are roasted and eaten.	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Decoction of leaves is used for dysentery, jaundice, malarial fever,	Leaves dired and made into cigarettes are	Mizo

		asthma, bronchitis and juice of the crushed leaves is applied to fresh cuts.	smoked in asthma, juice is used for diarroea and dysentery	
Own use	Leaves	Muga silkworm feeds on the leaves, leaves for cattle fodder	Roots abrk and leaves are used in medicine	Mizo
Own use	Leaves, flower, fruit	The tender leaves including flowers and fruits are cooked or fried eaten as vegetable. Seeds are also roasted and eaten	Fibres of inner bark are good for nets and ropes	Mizo
Own use	Tuber, Petiole	Juice of the crushed tuber is used to cure abdominal pain and to stop bleeding	Tender white petiole is also used for liver problems and stomach pain	Mizo
Own use	Culms, shoots	Culms are used for temporary building, mats, baskets, agarbati sticks, paper, fuel, gutters, water vessel etc	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Culms, Shoots	Culms are used for making paper pulp, baskets, building etc	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Culms, shoots	Culms are used for building purposes	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Stem	It is used for making hats, baskets etc.	Juice of stem is used for influenza and applied to scalp for curing dandruff, falling hairs and baldness.	Mizo
Own use	Bark, Leaves	Bark used for poisoning fish. Decoction of the leaves used in case of both measles, chicken pox, scabies and skin itching.	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves, berries	Silkworm reared on the leaves. Boiled water of berries are used for sciatica and high blood pressure	Young berries are used for flavouring	Mizo
Own use	-	-	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Tender leaves are eaten cooked with rice or meats	Wood used for firewood and charcoal	Mizo
Own use	Fruit, leaves	Fruit is chewed like betel nut. Leaves are also used in roofing native huts	-	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	Abundant
Bawltehlantai	*Agapetes odontocera*	Wild	Roots, Leave snd flowers are medicinal	Frequent
Builukham	*Osbeckia* sp.	Wild	Leaves are used for cuts, diarrhoea nad dysentery. Whole plant is used for hypertension	Abundant
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
Thelret	*Ficus elastica*	Wild	It yields Indian rubber of commerce. Leaves are used for fodder	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.	Abundant

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
Hmursawp	*Garra* cf. *gotyla*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Kaikuang	*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Lengphar	*Barilius barila*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
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	Abundant
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	Less frequent
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

Nghazawngek	*Garra lissorhynchus*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Sarba	*Glyptothorax* sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Uchang	*Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis*	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
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
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

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	Insufficenrt	Insufficient
Herb	Ailaidum	*Curcuma caesia*	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Anchiri	*Homalomena aromaticum*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Anhling	*Solanum nigrum*	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Ar-a fanghma	*Cyclanthera pedata*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Bahkhawr	*Eryngium foetidum*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Bakkhate	*Glinus oppositifolius*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Sub-shrub	Buarze	*Blumea lanceolaria*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Builukham Pa/Nu	*Osbeckia crinita/chinensis*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Chhawntual	*Aporosa octandra*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Grass	Fu	*Saccharum officinarum*	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Hlozak/Hlonuar	*Mimosa pudica*	Local	Wild	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	Abundant
Climber	Kelhnamtur	*Hedyotis scandens*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Khatual	*Picria felterrae*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Khawmhma	*Rhus chinensis*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Lambak	*Centella asiatica*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Maipawl	*Benincasa hispida*	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Nauthak	*Litsea monopetala*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Neem	*Azadirachta indica*	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Nimbu	*Citrus limon*	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum colebrookianum*	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Saisiak	*Flueggea virosa*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Sarzuk	*Elaeagnus* sp	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Sawhthing	*Zingiber officinale*	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Sekhupthur	*Begonia* sp.	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Sumbul	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Tawkpui	*Solanum torvum*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Tawkte	*Solanum anguivi*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Thasuih	*Lindernia ruellioides*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Theihai	*Mangifera indica*	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Theikelki	*Stelmocrypton khasianum*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient

Tree	Thingfanghma	*Carica papaya*	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thingsia	*Castanopsis tribuloides*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Thuamriat	*Alstonia scholaris*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Tlangsam	*Chromolaena odorata*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Tumbu	*Musa* sp.	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Uithinthang	*Houttuynia cordata*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Va ko	*Thunbergia alata*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Vawihuihhrui	*Paederia foetidia*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Zihnghal	*Stereospermum tetragonum/chelonoides*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	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
Fruit is rich in antioxidant and used in medicine	Medicinal	Fruit	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of root & bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhoea etc. Poultice of the bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, 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
Leaves are used for flavouring curry. They are used for expulsion of threadworms from the body, as a remedy for food poisoning. Roots and leaves are boiled for treating malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia, constipation	Medicinal	Leaves, roots	Own use	Mizo
Whole Plant is medicinal	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leaves used in ulcer, asthma, sores, dandruff etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of roots is used in diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis etc, leaves for toothache	Medicinal	Root & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Bark and leaves decoction used in stomach ulcer, diarrhoea and dysentery.	Medicinal	Bark, Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Juice of the stem is used as a remedy for jaundice, purifies blood, good for lungs, diuretic etc	Medicinal	Stem juice	Own use	Mizo
Roots decoction used in piles and jaundice, diseases of liver and kidney etc	Medicinal	Roots	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of bark and leaves used for diabetes,cholera,internal bleeding, stomach ulcer etc. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya bean (*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 roots/leaves is medicinal. The plant is also used as fish poison	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Bitter leaves are used for making Sa-chek. Decoction of the plant is prescribed as a remedy for enlarged spleen, fever and stomachache.	Medicinal	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo

Decoction of fruit & Leaves used in various diseases	Medicinal	Leaves & fruits	Own use	Mizo
Plant is used in diabetes, jaundice, pile,dysentery,diarrhoea,hypertension etc	Medicinal	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Juice of fruit is used for diarrhoea, cholera, diabetes, vomiting, kidney problems	Medicinal	Fruit & Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Muga silkworm feeds on the leaves. Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicine	Medicinal	Root, bark, leaves	Own use	Mizo
Boiled water of leaves is used to treat diabetes, hypertension, stomach problems etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
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 leaves used in measles, chicken pox, scabies etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of roots and leaves is used for treating menstrual and urinary problems	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Rhizomes are used as spice and condiment, taken as a cure for food poisoning. Juice of pounded rhizome is is given to women in case of sufficient supply of milk for their children and also dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks.	Medicinal	Rhizome	Own use	Mizo
Stem and leaves are eaten against diarrhoea and dysentery, juice of the sten or stalk is also applied to rash or sores etc	Medicinal	Leaves, stem	Own use	Mizo
Juice of crushed roots used in diseases of kidney, fever, jaundice, bronchitis etc	Medicinal	Roots	Own use	Mizo
-do-	Medicinal	Fruit	Own use	Mizo
Unripe fruit are eaten as vegetable. Roots and fruit are used in high blood pressure, asthma, dysuria, fever, colic. Crushed fruit is used in burns, boils etc	Medicinal	Fruit	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used as poultice for cramps, rheumatism, sciatica, wounds etc	Medicinal	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Young leaves are cooked and juice is eaten for food poisoning, diarrhoea, dysentery etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Roots or leaves are cooked and water is taken for curing diseases of liver and jaundice	Medicinal	Roots, Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Fruit is edible and used for constipation, stomach troubles, juice of boiled leaves is used in treating stomach ulcer, cancer and other stomach related problems	Medicinal	Leaves, fruit	Own use	Mizo
Juice of bark and stem is used for infection, wounds and cuts etc	Medicinal	Bark, stem	Own use	Mizo
Bark is useful in treatment of high blood pressure, asthma, typhoid, malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery. Milky juice applied in fresh cuts, sores, ringworm, wart,etc	Medicinal	Bark and juice	Own use	Mizo
Juice of the leaves applied to fresh cuts	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Plaintain is cooked with water and water is drink for treating deficiency of white blood	Medicinal	Buds	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used in medicine, used for treating cancer, liver problems etc	Medicinal	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of 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	Abundant	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetables
Ankasate	*Acmella paniculata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves with stem are used as a vegetable
Ankhapui	*Marsdenia maculata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Young stem and leaves are cooked eaten as vegetables
Ankhate	*Marsdenia formosana*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	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	Insufficient	Spadix and stem are eaten cooked as vegetables
Chakawk	*Diplazium esculentum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
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	Insufficient	Insufficient	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	Insufficient	Insufficient	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetables
Chingit	*Zanthoxylum rhetsa*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Hruitung	*Salacca sedcunda*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Leaves are used for thatching and the rachis for making temporary ropes
Hulhu	*Aganope thyrsiflora*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	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	Insufficient	Insufficient	Seeds are eaten roasted or fried
Khanghu	*Acacia pennata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	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
Pelh	*Gnetum gnemon*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves, flowers and fruits are eaten cooked or fried as vegetable. Seeds are also raosted and eaten
Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum colebrookianum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are cooked eaten as vegetable, also used for fermenting cooked soyabean
Reng an	*Senna occidentalis*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Tender leaves are eaten cokked as vegetable

Saisu	*Ensete glaucum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Succulent leaf sheaths, young flowers and bracts of spadix are eaten cooked as vegetable
Sapthei	*Passiflora edulis*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are cooked eaten as vegetable
Sihneh	*Eurya cerasifolia*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	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	Abundant	Corm and young leaf stalk and shoots are eaten cooked as veg.
Thangtung	*Arenga pinnata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Young underdeveloped leaf shoot is used as vegetable
Theibate	*Ficus fistulosa*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young shoots and fruits are used as vegetable
Thilte	*Calamus erectus*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are used for thatching
Thingthupui	*Calamus tenuis*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Under developed shoots are used as vegetable
Thurpui	*Tetrastigma lanceolarium*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Ripe fruits are edible
Tumbu	*Musa* sp.	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young bud is eaten cooked as vegetable
Uithinthang	*Houttuynia cordata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Whole plant is eaten raw or cooked as vegetable

7	8	9	10
Part Used	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ knowledge holder**
Shoots, buds	The plant is used for a cure of enlargement of liver and the stem for tying purposes. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya beans.	-	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
Stem, leaves	As the taste of this plant is bitter, it is used to take for High Blood pressure and diabetes	-	Mizo
Leaves	-	-	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
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
-	-	-	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, flowers, fruit and seeds	Fibres of inner bark are good for nets and ropes	-	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
Leaves, flowers	-	-	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
Whole plant	Fibres are used for fiddle strings, traps etc. the down beneath the laef stalks on the trunk is used for tinder and is known as '*Meibu'*. Midrib of the leaflets is good for sweeping like a broom.	-	Mizo
Leaves	-	-	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
Fruit, leaves	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable and also used for pig's feed	-	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
Whole plant	Whole plant is used in medicine, used for treating cancer etc	-	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**
Hling lukhum	*Euphornia milii*	Introduced	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Christmas par	*Poinsettia pulcherrima*	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					
Hnahsinpar	*Cosmos bipinnatus*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
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
Uaiting wayvet	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Rose par	*Rosa indica*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo

Sappangpar	*Zinnia* sp	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
April par	*Delonix regia*	Introduced	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
April parte	*Caesalpina pulcherrima*	Introduced	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
Mualhawihte	*Ixora coccinea*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Nauban	*Orchid*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Hling lukhum	*Euphornia milii*	Introduced	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Christmas par	*Poinsettia pulcherrima*	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	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Hnahsinpar	*Cosmos bipinnatus*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
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
Uaiting wayvet	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Rose par	*Rosa indica*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Sappangpar	*Zinnia* sp	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
April par	*Delonix regia*	Introduced	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
April parte	*Caesalpina pulcherrima*	Introduced	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
Mualhawihte	*Ixora coccinea*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Nauban	*Orchid*	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
Tree	Kangtek	*Albizia procera*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are used as cattle fodder
Climber	Khangpawl	*Acacia pruinescens*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Tender leaves are acid and eaten as vegetable

Climber	Khangsen	*Acacia megaladena*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	-
Tree	Khawkherh	*Juglans regia*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are used for cattle fodder
Tree	Khiangzo	*Schima khasiana*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	-
Palm	Kuhva	*Areca catechu*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Nuts are chewed with pan leaves and lime
Shrub	Ngaihhih	*Linostoma decandrum*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	-
Climber	Panhnah	*Piper betle*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are chewed together with betelnut and lime paste
Climbing shrub	Rulei	*Millettia pachycarpa*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Roots and Pods are used to poison fish
Tree	Ruthei	*Diospyros pilosiuscula*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	-
Tree	Thelret	*Ficus elastica*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are good fodder. Leaf scales edible
Climber	Tling	*Embelia vestita*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	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	-	Mizo
Leaves, flowers	Plant is used for poisoning fish	-	Mizo
Bark	Bark is used to poison fish	It is a light demander, can stand moderate shade in youth. Coppices fairly well	Mizo
Leaves, whole plant	Plant is prescribed for asthma, bronchitis and pneumonia	Leaves are also used in scabies and snake bites	Mizo
Bark	Bark is used as fish poison and medicine	-	Mizo
Leaves	Young leaves are used to intoxicate fish	-	Mizo
Bark	Pounded bark is used for poisoning fish	-	Mizo
Nuts, shoots, seeds	-	Seeds are used for expelling intestinal worm from the body	Mizo
Roots	Roots are used for poisoning fish	Roots are boiled in water and used for dressing scabies	Mizo
Leaves	-	--	Mizo
Roots & Pods	-	-	Mizo
Fruit	Unripe fruits are used for poisoning fish	All parts are used for stomach trouble, kidney stones, piles	Mizo
Latex, Fruit & Leaves	Latex (Rubber) is chewable,it yields Indian Rubber of commerce	Fruit eaten by man and animals,birds etc	Mizo
Leaves	-	Leaves of this plant boiled with hibiscus leaves and water is taken to cure hiccough and difficult urination	Mizo

Format 26 : Timber Plants

1	2	3	4		5
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Other uses (if any)**
			Past	**Present**	
Batling	*Wedlandia bundleioides*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal,firewood etc
Belphuar	*Trema orientalis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal,firewood etc
Bul	*Alseodaphne petiolaris*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for building, furniture, firewood etc
Bulfek	*Phoebe lanceolata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Heartwood used for firewood and leaves for cattle fodder

Bung	*Ficus benghalensis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for fuelwood, well curbs etc
Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for furniture, house building, firewood etc
Chawmzil	*Ligustrum robustum*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Chhawntual	*Aporosa octandra*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Fartuah	*Erythrina variegata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for drums, toys etc and bark fibre for cordage
Haidai	*Mangifera sylvatica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for cheap furniture, house building, frames etc
Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood very hard used for bridges, railway sleepers, tool handles, firewood, rice pestle, charcoal etc
Hmawng	*Ficus* sp	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for fuel and charcoal etc
Hmuipui/Lenhmui	*Syzygium cumini*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is moderately hard, used for plywood, furniture, tool handles, panels, posts and firewood etc
Hnahkhar	*Mallotus paniculatus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for firewood
Kharduap	*Macaranga indica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood can be used for firewood etc
Khaupui	*Sterculia villosa*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood very soft is used for drums and paper pulp
Khawkherh	*Juglans regia*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for cabinet making, furniture, carving etc
Khiang	*Schima wallichii*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood durable is used in planking, building,plywood,firewood
Lungkhup	*Haldina cordifolia*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for planking, house posts, door and window frames, shutters, furniture, plywood, firewood etc
Mualhawih	*Saraca asoca/indica*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for tool handles,ploughs and shafts
Muk	*Cordia fragrantissima*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood durable, used for gunstocks, posts and firewood etc
Nauthak	*Litsea monopetala*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood soft not durable can be used for firewood
Nganbawm	*Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for furniture, motor bodies, planking, flooring etc
Ngiau	*Magnolia oblonga*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	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	Insufficient	Insufficient	-
Phuanberh	*Macropanax undulatus*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is soft and can be used for firewood
Phuanberhpui	*Ailanthus integrifolia* spp	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for partition wall, plywood, packing cases etc
Phunchawng	*Bombax ceiba*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes and splints
Rihnim	*Ficus religiosa*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood durable underwater, used for fuel and charcoal etc
Sahatah	*Aglaia spectabilis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood hard used for furniture, building, doors and windows
Sentezel	*Callophyllum polyanthum*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood moderately hard, strong and elastic is used for building, firewood, bridges etc
Sernam	*Litsea cubeba*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc
Sihneh	*Eurya japonica*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	-
Taitaw	*Spondias pinnata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for drums, firewood etc
Tatkawng	*Artocarpus chama*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood durable used for building, furniture, plywood etc
Teak	*Tectona grandis*	Wild	Insufficient	Abundant	Wood extremely durable, used for buildings, bridges, furniture, plywood, constructions etc
Tei	*Toona cilliata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	wood usedfor furniture, house building, ceiling, floors etc
Theikum	*Diospyros malabarica*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for building, firewood etc
Theipalingkawh	*Bruinsmia polysperma*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Sawn timber used for house construction
Theipui	*Ficus semicoradata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for mortars, firewood etc
Theisehret	*Aphananthe cuspidata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for planking, firewood and charcoal

Thelret	*Hevea brasilliensis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for furniture industry and can be used as firewood
Thingdawl	*Tetrameles nudiflora*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for flooring,walling,matches, plywood etc .
Thingkha	*Derris robusta*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood used for house posts, firewood and charcoal
Thingkhawilu	*Vitex peduncularis*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood used for posts, firewood and charcoal etc
Thingpuithing	*Lithocarpus elegans/obscurus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for firewood, building, charcoal etc
Thingsia	*Castanopsis tribuloides*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for house posts, firewood, charcoal etc
Thingtheihmu	*Morus alba*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for house construction, furniture, tool handles etc
Thingvandawt	*Pterygota alata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for drums, firewood etc
Thingvawkpui	*Balakata baccata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for plywood, packing cases, firewood etc
Thlanvawng	*Gmelina arborea*	Wild	Insufficient	Abundant	Wood used for planking, furniture, house posts etc
Vaiza	*Hibiscus macrophyllus*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood soft but durable used for posts, rafters etc
Vang	*Albizia chinensis*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood used for making drum, firewood and charcoal etc
Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for tool handles, firewood, charcoal etc. leaves are a good fodder. Decoction of bark/leaves is used in menstrual disorders, piles,diabetes,diarrhoea and dysentery
Vawmbal	*Drimycarpus racemosus*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for building, boats, firewood etc
Vawngthir	-	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	-
Vawngthla	*Premna milleflora*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood durable used for house posts etc
Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for house posts, tool handles, fuel and charcoal etc
Zathu	*Polyalthia jenkinsii*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for house posts, firewood etc
Zihnghal	*Stereospermum chelonoides*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood used for house construction, cabinet making, furniture
Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood used for building, plywood, firewood 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
-	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
Tender pods are edible, seeds edible roasted or boiling, bark and leaves are also used in medicine	It is a fast growing tree and cultivated as ornamental and hedge plant	Mizo
Decoction of young leaves is used in diabetes, diarrhoea and ash of dried leaves is taken to stop hiccough	It prefers deep well drained loamy soil and it is a shade bearer	Mizo
Bark, unripe fruit, flowers and seed oil are medicinal	Seed oil is used for burning, lubricating and soap making	Mizo
Leaves and twigs are lopped for cattle fodder	Bark, fruit and leaves are used in medicine	Mizo
Seed is very useful for treating diabetes and the bark for fever, jaundice,	Fruits are eaten by man, birds and wild animals	Mizo

urinary problems, sore throat, ronchitis, asthma, ulcers and chronic dysentery etc		
-	-	Mizo
Different parts of the plant are used in various traditional medicine	-	Mizo
Seeds are eaten roasted or fried. Bark yields a strong fibre	Decoction of the bark is used in cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and tonsilities	Mizo
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
Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable, seed is chewed as a substitute for betel nut, bark sometimes used as tea leaves	-	Mizo
Young leaves are eaten cooked with rat's meat. Decoction of Bark/leaves is used to expel small pieces of retained placenta	-	Mizo
Bark is used for constipation and leaves for toothache	-	Mizo
Muga Silkworm are reared on the leaves	Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicine, leaves are for cattle fodder	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	This tree is a quick growing and moderate light demander	Mizo
-	-	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
Cotton is used for pillows and cushions, leaves for fodder. Tender leaves, flowers and calyces are used as vegetable	It is a strong light demander, fire resistant and fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
--	-	Mizo
Fruits are eaten by wild animals. Trunk is used for making mortars for pounding rice	It is a moderate shade bearer in youth. Seed often germinate soon after falling under its mother tree	Mizo
Silkworm reared on the leaves. Boiled water of berries with meats of Indian Badger is taken as a remedy for sciatica and high blood pressure	--	Mizo
Leaves are used by Mizos for lining *Siksil* (Umbrella) and *Thul* – Basket lids	-	Mizo
Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (*Bekang)*, a traditional mizo delicacy	-	Mizo
Bark is used in diarrhoea, milky juice is applied on inflammatory diseases of glands and sometimes used as milk in tea. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a shade bearer in youth and grow very fast	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark is useful in fever, diarrhoea, itching and flowers in menstrual disorders	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Juice of fruits and leaves are applied on sharp pain caused by nettles or poisonous hairs of caterpillars	It is a fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaves are loped for cattle fodder	--	Mizo
--	It yields the para rubber, the finest and the most durable catoutchouc	Mizo

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

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

1	2	3	4	5	6
Animal type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Description**	**Season when seen**
Mammal	Awrrang	*Ratufa bicolor*	Forest	-	Not recorded
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	Hleizawng	*Callosciurus pygerythrus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Keisen	*Catopuma temmincki*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Kelral	*Neofelis nebulosa*	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	Tampui	*Leopoldamis edwardsi*	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	Zuhrei	*Berylmys mackenziei*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Bawng	*Pericrocotus brevirostris*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Bullut	*Ducula badia*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhawlhring	*Chloropsis aurifrons*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhemhur	*Lanius* sp.	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	Chip te	*Anthus hodgsoni*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Daikat	*Orthotomus sutorius*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Dawithiama arpa	*Aethopyga* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Dawntliang	*Cissa chinensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Hrangkir	*Athene brama*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Irliak	*Coracina macei*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Kaikuangral	*Alcedo atthis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Kawlrit	*Hemixos flavala*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Kireuh	*Arachnothera longirostra*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Koro	*Garrulax leucolophus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Lailen	*Motacilla flava*	Forest	-	-do-

Bird	Lalruanga sehnawt	*Centropus sinensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Luangtubeuh	*Picumnus innominatus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Lungdup	*Ictinaetus malayensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mitval	*Zosterops palbebrosa*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mu arla	*Lophotriorchis kienerii*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mute	*Accipiter* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mute ngaldang	*Circus macrourus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Muvanlai	*Spilornis cheela*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Ramar	*Gallus gallus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Ramparva	*Chalcophaps indica*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Setawt	*Pycnonotus flavescens*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tawktawk awrsen	*Ficedula strophiata*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tawllawt	*Megalaima virens*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tek tek	*Dicaem minullum*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thangfen	*Myiophonus caeruleus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thangfen	*Myophonus caeruleus*	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	Va in ronghak	*Monticola solitarius*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vabak/Valambawk	*Caprimulgus macrurus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vacha	*Ardeola grayii*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vadartle	*Irena puella*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vadumdeleng	*Niltada* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahai	*Anthracoceros albirostris*	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	Vamaitai	*Oriolus tenuirostris*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vangek	-	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vapui	*Coracias benghalensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Varalthi	*Harpactes erythrocephalus*	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-
Bird	Vazun	*Phaenicophaeus tristis*	Forest	-	-do-

Reptiles	Rul hlai	*Ptyas korros, Coelognathus radiatus*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul nghawngsen	*Rhabdophis subminiatus*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul vankai	*Dendrelaphis cyanochloris*	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	Rul sakhi	*Boiga ochracea*	Forest & Human habitation		
Reptiles	Hlaivawm	*Ptyas mucosa*	Forest & Human habitation		
Reptiles	Changpat rul	*Argyrophis diardii*	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	U Chang	*Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis*	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	Utawkphar	*Bufo stomaticus*	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Khauphar	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Perhpawng	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Khauchher	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Chep chep	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Zawlzawng	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Khaukhuap	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Uleuh	-	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	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	Khawi in ting	-	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	Dawlrem	-	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	Ngirtling	-	Forest, open areas		-do-

Insects	Uifawm	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Tekral	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khuang chiri/ Khuangbai	*Gryllus* sp.	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Tawh ek	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Taivang	*Tetraponera* sp.	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Mawnger	*Crematogaster* sp.	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Fachhawng	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Reksen	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Tarpilu	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Sihsen	-	Forest, open areas		-do-

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

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

Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
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Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
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Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo

AGROBIODIVERSITY

Crop Plants

Clerodendrum colebrookianum

Colocasia esculentum

Eryngium foetidum

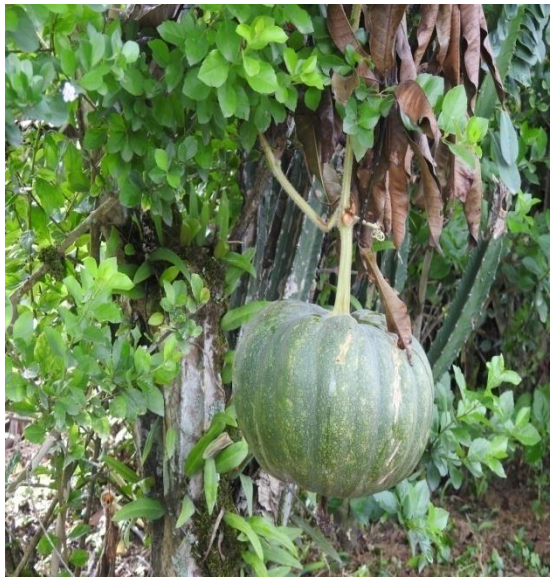
Hibiscus roselle

Capsicum frutescens

Benincasa hispida

Abemoschus esculentus

Brassica rapa



Cucurbita maxima

Zingiber officinale

Momordica charantia

Vigna unguiculata

Fruit Plants

Carica papaya

Musa acuminata

Ficus semicoradata

Citrus maxima

Persea Americana

Tamarindus indica

Ornamental Plants

***Dahlia* sp**

Impatiens balsamina

Gomphrena globosa

***Bougainvillea* sp**

Catharanthus roseus

***Zinnia* sp**

Medicinal Plants

Eryngium foetidum

Clerodendrum colebrookianum

Benincasa hispida

Aloe vera

Solanum anguivi

Cheilocostus speciosus

Domesticated Animals

Artiodactyla suidae

Felis catus

Gallus domesticus

Others

Stachyphrynium placentarium

Acacia pennata

Ensete glaucum

Documenting/Collecting data for PBR

BMC members were taught their duties & responsibilities and importance of biodiversity conservation

Members of Biodiversity Management Committee, Mausen