

PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER

DUNGTLANG

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

PART - I

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. People's Biodiversity Registers (PBR)

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

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

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

4.1 The PBR Process

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

4.2 Documentation and Traditional Knowledge (TK) related to biodiversity

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

4.3 PBR Methodology

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

4.4 Process in PBR Preparation

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

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

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Name of the village | : | Dungtlang |
| Block | : | Khawbung RD Block |
| District | : | Champhai |
| State | : | Mizoram |
| Geographical Area of the Panchayat Samity | : | 10 Sq.Km |
| Population under the Panchayat Samity | : | 1150 |
| Male | : | 613 |
| Female | : | 537 |
| Habitat and Topography | : | Tropical evergreen forest, Hilly terrain & Plain |
| Climate (Rainfall, Temperature and other weather patterns) | : | 3°C-30°C(Temp), 3000-4000mm (Rainfall) |
| Land use (Nine fold classification available with village records) | : | Agriculture/Farming |
| Date, Month and Year of PBR preparation | : | 7.02.2023 |
| Management Regime: Reserve Forests (RF)/ Joint Management (JM)/Protected areas (PA)/ Community Owned and Managed Forests (COM) | : | COM |

Annexure I

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

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|---------------|----|--------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. | Name of the Chairman | : | Kaprothanga | 2. | Name | : | Zaliancheuva |
| | Age | : | 52 | | Age | : | 40 |
| | Gender | : | Male | | Gender | : | Male |
| | Address | : | Dungtlang | | Address | : | Dungtlang |
| | Area of specialization | : | Farmer | | Area of specialization : | : | Farmer |
| 3. | Name | : | Malsawmthanga | 4. | Name | : | Samuel Lalrinsanga |
| | Age | : | 45 | | Age | : | 27 |
| | Gender | : | Male | | Gender | : | Male |
| | Address | : | Dungtlang | | Address | : | Dungtlang |
| | Area of specialization | : | Mechanic | | Area of specialization : | : | Teacher |
| 5. | Name | : | Lalhmukmawia | 6. | Name | : | Lalrengpuii |
| | Age | : | 44 | | Age | : | 50 |
| | Gender | : | Male | | Gender | : | Female |
| | Address | : | Dungtlang | | Address | : | Dungtlang |
| | Area of specialization | : | Teacher | | Area of specialization : | : | Farmer |
| 7. | Name | : | Lalthangpuii | | | | |
| | Age | : | 52 | | | | |
| | Gender | : | Female | | | | |
| | Address | : | Dungtlang | | | | |
| | Area of specialization | : | Farmer | | | | |

Annexure II

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

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

Annexure III

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

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

Annexure IV

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

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

PART - II

AGROBIODIVERSITY

Format 1 : Crop Plants

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

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|-----------|-------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| - | <i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i> | Phuihnam | Local | Hilly terrain, Jhum land | -do- | Abundant | Abundant |
| Wild basil | <i>Ocimum americanum</i> | Runhmui | Local | Hilly terrain, Jhum land | -do- | Abundant | Abundant |
| Bitter tomato | <i>Solanum aethiopicum</i> | Samtawk | Local | Hilly terrain, Jhum land | -do- | Abundant | Abundant |
| Ginger | <i>Zingiber officinale</i> | Sawhthing | Local | Hilly terrain, Jhum land | -do- | Abundant | Abundant |
| Devils tongue | <i>Amorphophallus sp</i> | Telhawng | Local | Hilly terrain, Jhum land | -do- | Abundant | Abundant |
| Tomato | <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> | Tomato | Local | Hilly terrain, Jhum land | -do- | Abundant | Abundant |
| Tobacco plant | <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> | Vaihlo | Local | Hilly terrain, Jhum land | -do- | Abundant | Abundant |
| Maize | <i>Zea mays</i> | Vaimim | Local | Hilly terrain, Jhum land | Not measured | Abundant | Abundant |
| Yam bean | <i>Pachyrhizus erosus</i> | Zawng tur | Local | Hilly terrain, Jhum land | -do- | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Cabbage | <i>Brassica oleracea var. capitata</i> | Zikhlum | Local | Hilly terrain, Jhum land | -do- | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Chinese Onion | <i>Allium chinense</i> | Zo purun | Local | Hilly terrain, Jhum land | -do- | 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, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, asthma, food poisoning, and also used as a tonic for blood purifier | - | Local | Mizo |
| Leaves and stems as vegetable | Mar-April | Edible | Flowers are chewed to relieve toothache and affections of the gum and throat | - | Local | Mizo |
| Young leaves are eaten as vegetables | Mar-April | Edible | Seeds and oil are used in medicine | - | Local | Mizo |
| Leaves are eaten as vegetables, curry | Mar-April | Edible | Leaves are used as diuretic, sedative, refrigerant | - | Local | Mizo |
| Tuber is anthelmintic | Mar-April | Edible | Tubers and búbils are used as vegetable, tuber is used in treating cancer, piles, and gonorrhoea | - | Local | Mizo |
| Leaves used as flavouring dishes | Mar-April | Edible | Leaves are used for expulsion of threadworms from the body, as a remedy for food poisoning. Roots and leaves are boiled and the water is drunk for malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia, and constipation | - | Local | Mizo |
| Spadix is eaten cooked as vegetable | Mar-April | Edible | - | - | Local | Mizo |
| Corm, stem and young leaves are eaten as vegetables | Mar-April | Edible | Acrid juice is applied to wounds and bee sting. Whole plant is used for pig feed | - | Local | Mizo |
| Unripe fruit as vegetable | Mar-April | Edible | Root, leaves, fruits and seeds are used as medicine | - | Local | Mizo |
| Unripe fruit eaten as vegetable | Mar-April | Edible | Cut fruit soaked in water overnight (water) is used to control diabetes | - | Local | Mizo |
| Green immature pods are cooked and eaten as vegetables | Mar-April | Edible | Beans are also used for diarrhoea, dysentery, burns, diabetes, rheumatism, sciatica etc | - | Local | Mizo |
| Young leaves, pods and seeds as vegetable | Mar-April | Edible | Seed is useful to strengthen stomach and kills worm in the stomach | - | Local | Mizo |
| Tender leaves, pods as vegetable, yellow seeds as pulse | Mar-April | Edible | Leaves and seeds are medicinal, leaves as cattle fodder | - | Local | Mizo |
| Seeds are edible rich in protein, oils and minerals | August | Edible | Seeds are cooked , fermented and eaten as delicacies (called <i>Bekang</i> famous –traditional Mizo dish). Boiled water of seeds are given to pigs for fertility control | - | Local | Mizo |
| Young pods, seeds as vegetable | Mar-April | Edible | Juice of crushed leaves is used against diarrhoea, stomach-ache | - | Local | Mizo |
| Young pods as vegetable | Mar-April | Edible | The plant is a good fodder, green manuring and ground cover | - | Local | Mizo |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|--------|---|---|-------|------|
| Fruit and young leaves as vegetable | Mar-April | Edible | Fruits and leaves are considered antidote for snake bite | - | Local | Mizo |
| Seeds are eaten cooked as vegetable | July | Edible | - | - | Local | Mizo |
| Grain is the staple food | April | Edible | Chipstraw is boiled and the water is used for kidney stone and urinary problems. Rice wash water is also used for diarrhoea, dysentery | - | Local | Mizo |
| Seeds as pulse and young leaves are eaten as vegetable | May | Edible | - | - | Local | Mizo |
| Young fruit and leaves are cooked or fried eaten as vegetable | Mar-April | Edible | Leaves and fruits are medicinal used to treat fever, jaundice, diabetes, dysentery, intestinal worms etc | - | Local | Mizo |
| - | Mar-April | Edible | Baked grains are pounded and eaten as curry | - | Local | Mizo |
| Leaves and flowers are used as condiment | Mar-April | Edible | - | - | Local | Mizo |
| Fruit is edible | Mar-April | Edible | Juice of the leaves and stem are used in high blood pressure. Fruits and seeds are also medicinal | - | Local | Mizo |
| - | Mar-April | Edible | Grains are cooked and eaten | - | Local | Mizo |
| Fruits are condiment and leaves as vegetable | Mar-April | Edible | Juice of the fruits is applied to burns, snake bite and centipede sting | - | Local | Mizo |
| Fruits are condiment and leaves as vegetable | Mar-April | Edible | Juice of the fruits is applied to burns, snake bite and centipede sting | - | Local | Mizo |
| Rhizome is cooked and eaten | Mar-April | Edible | Rhizome is used as curry and in medicine | - | Local | Mizo |
| Fruits, young shoot and roots are eaten as vegetable- | Mar-April | Edible | Leaves are used for fodder | - | Local | Mizo |
| Leaves are eaten as vegetables, curry | Mar-April | Edible | Leaves are used as diuretic, sedative, refrigerant | - | Local | Mizo |
| Leaves and flowers -are used for flavouring curry- | Mar-April | Edible | - | - | Local | Mizo |
| Flowers, fruit, you-ng leaves and stem are all eaten as v-vegetables | Mar-April | Edible | Seeds are used to expel worms from the body | - | Local | Mizo |
| Fruits and tender leaves are eaten as vegetable | Mar-April | Edible | Juice of the fruit is a cure for cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, fever, asthma, vomiting and kidney diseases. Infusion of leaves and fruit are used externally in snake bite | - | Local | Mizo |
| Fruit is cooked and eaten as vegetable | Mar-April | Edible | - | - | Local | Mizo |
| Young fruit and flower eaten as vegetable | Mar-April | Edible | Roots, leaves and seeds are medicinal | - | Local | Mizo |
| Flower buds and leaves are eaten as vegetable | September | Edible | - | - | Local | Mizo |
| Leaves and flowers are used as condiment | Mar-April | Edible | - | - | Local | Mizo |
| Leaves and flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable | Mar-April | Edible | Leaves are cooked with water and water is taken for hypertension, blood sugar etc | - | Local | Mizo |
| Leaves and flowers are used as condiment | Mar-April | Edible | - | - | Local | Mizo |
| Green- fruit are eaten as vegetable | Mar-April | Edible | Fruit is good for high blood pressure, skin problems and anti microbial | - | Local | Mizo |
| Rhizomes are used as spice and | Mar-April | Edible | Tender leaves, young flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable, juice of the | - | Local | Mizo |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|--------|---|---|-------|------|
| condiment, taken as cure for food poisoning | | | 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. | | | |
| - | Mar-April | Edible | Corm and young leaf stalk and shoots are eaten cooked as veg. | - | Local | Mizo |
| Fruit is edible | Mar-April | Edible | - | - | Local | Mizo |
| - | Mar-April | Edible | Leaves are pounded, dried and used for making cigarette | - | Local | Mizo |
| Grains are eaten cooked, roasted, fried- | Mar-April | Edible | Grains and leaves are used to feed poultry, pigs and cows. Decoction of the grain is used as hip bath for piles, lessen pain | - | Local | Mizo |
| - | - | Edible | Tuberous root is edible | - | Local | Mizo |
| - | June | Edible | Leaves and head are eaten cooked as vegetable | - | Local | Mizo |
| Fresh bulb and leaves as condiment | Mar-April | Edible | Bulbs are used for treating fever, hypertension, indigestion, pneumonia, common cold etc. Juice of bulb is applied to muscle sprains, earache etc | - | Local | Mizo |

Format 2 : Fruit plants

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

| 7 Source of seeds/plants | 8 Season of fruiting | 9 Associated TK | 10 Uses | 11 Other details Market/ Own use | 12 Community Knowledge holder |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Locally available | Mar-Dec | - | Fruit is edible | Market/own use | Mizo |
| Locally available | Mar-Sept | Fruit purifies blood,cures biliousness, sore eyes,scabies,itching, seeds are tonic to the brain | | Own use | Mizo |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---|---|----------------|------|
| Introduced | July-Sept | - | Fruit is edible | Market/own use | Mizo |
| Introduced | Feb-Sept | - | Fruit is edible | Market/own use | Mizo |
| Locally available | July | Fruit is edible | Fruit is laxative and refrigerant | 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 | - | Acid leaves and fruits are edible | Roots or leaves are cooked and the water is taken for curing diseases of liver and jaundice | Market/own use | Mizo |
| Locally available | Jan – August | Ripe fruit is good for digestion. Decoction of unripe fruit is used to cure jaundice, diabetes etc. juice of boiled leaves is used to treat various type of cancer and stomach problems | | Market/own use | Mizo |
| Locally available | September | - | Fruit is edible | Market/own use | Mizo |

Format 3 : Fodder crop

| 1 Plant | 2 Scientific name | 3 Local name | 4 Landscape/habitat | 5 Local status | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Past | Present |
| Herb | <i>Brassica rapa</i> | Antam | Jhum field | Abundant | Abundant |
| Herb | <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> | Bal | Jhum field | Abundant | Abundant |
| Herb | <i>Musa acuminata</i> | Balhla | Cultivated land | Abundant | Abundant |
| Tree | <i>Trema orientalis</i> | Belphuar | Hilly terrain | Abundant | Abundant |
| Succulent herb | <i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i> | Buarthau | Hilly terrain, fallow land | Abundant | Abundant |
| Grass | <i>Oryza sativa</i> | Buh | Jhum field | Abundant | Abundant |
| Herb | <i>Musa sp.</i> | Changel | Hilly terrain, fallow land | Abundant | Abundant |
| Herb | <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> | Dawl/Bal | Cultivated and fallow land | Abundant | Abundant |
| Grass | <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> | Di | Fallow land | Abundant | Abundant |
| BroomGrass | <i>Thysanolaena latifolia</i> | Hmunphiah | Cultivated and fallow land | Abundant | Abundant |
| - | - | Hnahkak | Fallow land | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| - | - | Hnimthei | Fallow land | Abundant | Abundant |
| Mile-a minute | <i>Mikania micrantha</i> | Japanhlo | Hilly terrain, fallow land | Abundant | Abundant |
| Climber | <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> | Kawlbahra | Cultivated land | Abundant | Abundant |
| Tree | <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> | Lamkhuang | Hilly terrain, Forest | Abundant | Abundant |

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|--------------|--|----------|----------|
| Grass | <i>Saccharum longisetosum</i> | Luang | Cultivated and fallow land | Abundant | Abundant |
| Shrub | <i>Ricinus communis</i> | Mutih | Hilly terrain | Abundant | Abundant |
| Shrub | <i>Manihot esculenta</i> | Pangbal | Jhum field | Abundant | Abundant |
| Herb | <i>Polygonum chinense</i> | Taham | Hilly terrain, fallow land | Abundant | Abundant |
| Tree | <i>Morus alba</i> | Theihmu | Hilly terrain | Abundant | Abundant |
| Shrub | <i>Carica papaya</i> | Thingfanghma | Cultivated land | Abundant | Abundant |
| Maize | <i>Zea mays</i> | Vaimim | Cultivated land | Abundant | Abundant |
| Herb | <i>Bidens pilosa</i> | Vawkpuithal | Hilly terrain, cultivated, fallow 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 | - | Mizo |
| Wild /Local | Corm , leaves and stem are used for pig feed | Corm, leaves, stem | - | Mizo |
| Wild /Local | Stems and unripe fruit are used for pig feed | Stem, unripe fruit | - | Mizo |
| Wild /Local | Fruits and leaves are eaten by animals. Wood is used for making gun powder, charcoal | Leaves | - | Mizo |
| Wild /Local | - | | - | Mizo |
| Wild /Local | Grains are cooked and used for pig feed | Grains | - | Mizo |
| Wild /Local | Stem is used for pig feed. Leaves are used for serving food when feast is prepared | Stem | - | Mizo |
| Wild /Local | Whole plant is used for pig feed and corm is eaten by wild boar etc. Corm, stem and young leaves are eaten as vegetables. Juice of corm and leaves are medicinal | Whole plant | - | Mizo |
| Wild /Local | Leaves are used for cattle fodder, pig feed | Leaves | - | Mizo |
| Wild /Local | Flower panicles are used for making brooms, leaves are for cattle fodder | Panicles & Leaves | - | Mizo |
| Wild /Local | Leaves are used for pig feed | Leaves | - | Mizo |
| Wild /Local | Leaves are used for cattle fodder, pig feed | Leaves | - | Mizo |
| Wild /Local | Juice of crushed leaves used for fever, stomachache, diarrhoea, dysentery, fresh cuts. | Leaves | - | Mizo |
| Wild /Local | Cooked leaves are used against diarrhoea, dysentery, stomach problems, diabetes etc | Leaves | - | Mizo |
| Wild /Local | - | | - | Mizo |
| Wild /Local | Young leaves are good for cattle fodder | Leaves | - | Mizo |
| Wild /Local | Leaves are used for cattle fodder, pig feed | Leaves | - | Mizo |
| Wild /Local | Leaves are used for cattle fodder, pig feed | Leaves | - | Mizo |
| Wild /Local | Leaves used as pig feed | Leaves | - | Mizo |
| Wild /Local | Leaves are used for cattle fodder, pig feed | Leaves | - | Mizo |
| Wild /Local | Unripe fruit is used for pigs feed | Unripe fruit | - | Mizo |
| Wild /Local | Grains are eaten as vegetables. Used for feeding poultry and pigs | Grains & Leaves | - | Mizo |
| Wild /Local | Juice of leaves are used for treating eye and ear affections, skin affections | Leaves | - | Mizo |

Format 4 : Weeds

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|---------------------------|------------|--------------------|--|--|
| Plant | Scientific name | Local name | Affected Crop | Impact | Landscape/habitat |
| Herb | <i>Acmella paniculata</i> | Ankasate | All the jhum crops | Growth is effete, which leads to decrease in crop production | Hilly terrain, cultivated and fallow land. |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|------|------|------|
| Climber | <i>Cyclanthera pedata</i> | Ar-a fanghma | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Herb | <i>Solanum viarum</i> | Athlo hling | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Shrub | <i>Ageratina adenophora</i> | Bihar Hlo | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Herb | <i>Vernonia cinerea</i> | Buar | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Erect herb | <i>Conyza stricta</i> | Buarthar rang | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Herb | <i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i> | Buarthau | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Herb | <i>Blumea lanceolaria</i> | Buarze | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Herb | <i>Stellaria media</i> | Changkalrit | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Herb | <i>Lobelia nummularia</i> | Choak-a-thi | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Herb | <i>Asystasiella neesiana</i> | Dai hlo | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Herb | <i>Commelina benghalensis</i> | Dawng | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Grass | <i>Imperata cylindrical</i> | Di | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Shrub | <i>Mimosa pudica</i> | Hlonuar | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Erect shrub | <i>Inula cappa</i> | Hmeithai sarawh tul | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Herb | <i>Hypoestes phyllostachya</i> | Hnahde | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Climber | <i>Dysolobium grande</i> | Hruichun | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Climber | <i>Mucuna bracteata</i> | Hruiduk | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Climber | <i>Mikania micrantha</i> | Japanhlo | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Fern | <i>Dryopteris sp.</i> | Katchat | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Climber | <i>Hedyotis capitellata</i> | Kelhnamtur | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Climbing shrub | <i>Pericampylus glaucus</i> | Khauchhim | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Herb | <i>Centella asiatica</i> | Lambak | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Herb | <i>Saccharum longisetosum</i> | Luang | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Herb | <i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i> | Mitthi sunhlu | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Grass | <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> | Phaitualhlo | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Grass | <i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i> | Phaitualhnmim | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Climber | <i>Byttneria pilosa</i> | Sazuk nghawngghlap | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Under shrub | <i>Urena lobata</i> | Se hnep | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Under shrub | <i>Triumfetta pilosa</i> | Se meibawm | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Shrub | <i>Rubus birmanicus</i> | Siali nu chhu | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Herb | <i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i> | Sumbul | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Shrub | <i>Persicaria chinensis</i> | Taham | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Grass | <i>Eulalia trispicata</i> | Thang | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Herb | <i>Lindernia ruellioides</i> | Thasuih | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Climber | <i>Merremia vitifolia</i> | Thiannu | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Climber | <i>Merremia umbellata</i> | Thianpa | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Herb | <i>Carex baccans</i> | Thip | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Shrub | <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> | Tlamsam | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Herb | <i>Houttuynia cordata</i> | Uithinthang | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Herb | <i>Mollugo stricta</i> | Vahmima bung | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Herb | <i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> | Vailenhlo | -do- | -do- | -do- |
| Herb | <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> | Vailenhlo | -do- | -do- | -do- |

| | | | | | |
|------------|------|------------------------------|--------|------------|------------|
| Jhum crops | Bird | <i>Psittacula sp.</i> | Vaki | Jhum field | Mar – May |
| Rice | Bird | <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i> | Vasuih | Jhum field | Oct – Nov |
| Jhum crops | Bird | - | Vathu | Jhum field | Apr-Aug |
| Jhum crops | Worm | - | Vual | Jhum field | Whole year |

| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Management Mechanism | Associated TK | Other Details | Community/ Knowledge holder |
| <p>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</p> | - | - | Mizo |
| | - | - | Mizo |
| | - | - | Mizo |
| | - | - | Mizo |
| | - | - | Mizo |
| | - | - | Mizo |
| | - | - | Mizo |
| | -- | - | Mizo |
| | - | - | Mizo |
| | - | - | Mizo |
| | - | - | Mizo |
| | - | - | Mizo |
| | - | - | Mizo |
| | - | - | Mizo |
| | - | - | Mizo |

Format 6 : Market for domesticated animals -- 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, 1150 | 210 families & Farmer/ Cultivator | Rearing of domestic animals and DailyLabour | 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 |
| No specific mechanism followed for the resource management. | Mizo | Lower & Middle class | Assam type, Pucca Assam type and RCC | 210 |

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 | 1 ha | - | | Hill Slope/Hilly Terrain | Mizo (Local Commu -nity) | <i>Acmella paniculata</i> , <i>Ageratina adenophora</i> <i>Alseodaphne petiolaris</i> , <i>Ananus comosus</i> <i>Bauhinia variegata</i> , <i>Bidens pilosa</i> , <i>Brassica rapa</i> <i>Cajanus cajan</i> , <i>Callophyllum polyanthum</i> , <i>Citrus limon</i> <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> , <i>Commelina benghalensis</i> etc etc | <i>Arctogalidia trivirgata</i> , <i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i> , <i>Aonyx cinerea</i> , <i>Nyctiebus bengalensis</i> <i>Stump-tailed Macaque</i> , <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> <i>Callosciurus pygerythrus</i> , <i>Catopuma temmincki</i> <i>Bufo stomaticus</i> 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. | 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 | | |
| Iva Lui, Sarsih, Samthang lui. These are the major rivers within the village area and Samthang lui has been drawn by GI pipe to 6 reservoirs in the village for domestic uses. | | Not measured | Mizo, Local community | - | Prawn, Crab and indigenous fishes like <i>Garra</i> sp (Nghalim), <i>Neolissochilus</i> sp (Nghahrah), <i>Garra lissorhynchus</i> (Nghazawnggek), <i>Macrogathus</i> sp. (Nghalerh), <i>Barilius barila</i> (Lengphar), <i>Devario devario</i> (Nghadawl), <i>Anguilla bengalensis</i> (Ngharul), <i>Botia</i> sp (Nghasanghal).Nghatun, Dawntial, Nghameidum, Thaichhawni Nu, Sumsi, Satel, Nghakhing, Nghavawk, Nghafunglawr, Sarba, Hmursawp | | |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Major Uses | User Groups | Management Practices | | General Uses | Associated TK | Other details | Community accessed |
| Domestic uses like cooking, washing etc. | Local people | No specific management were practiced but Village Council & YMA has done mass tree plantation program. Besides this, an environmental group called 'Zothei Huan' has initiated and lookafter about an area of 13 ha for the conservation of watersources. | | 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 Informa |
| Nearly all kinds of agricultural crops and jhum crops are cultivated. | <p>Flora: <i>Acmella paniculata</i>, <i>Ageratina adenophora</i>, <i>Alseodaphne petiolaris</i>, <i>Ananus comosus</i>, <i>Bauhinia variegata</i>, <i>Bidens pilosa</i>, <i>Brassica rapa</i>, <i>Cajanus cajan</i>, <i>Callophyllum polyanthum</i>, <i>Citrus limon</i>, <i>Colocasia esculenta</i>, <i>Commelina benghalensis</i>, <i>Croton tiglium</i>, <i>Drimycarpus racemosus</i>, <i>Dryopteris sp.</i>, <i>Engelhardtia spicata</i>, <i>Erythrina variegata</i> etc etc</p> <p>Fauna: <i>Arctogalidia trivirgata</i>, <i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i>, <i>Aonyx cinerea</i>, <i>Nyctiebus bengalensis</i>, <i>Stump-tailed Macaque</i>, <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>, <i>Callosciurus pygerythrus</i>, <i>Catopuma temmincki</i>, <i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>, <i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i>, <i>Trachypithecus phayrei</i>, <i>Arctonyx collaris</i>, <i>Helarctos malayanus</i>, <i>Leopoldamis edwardsi</i>, <i>Petaurista petaurista</i>, <i>Arctictis binturong</i> etc</p> | - | - |

DOMESTICATED BIODIVERSITY
Format 11 : Fruit Trees

| 1 Plant type | 2 Local name | 3 Scientific name | 4 Variety | 5 Landscape Habitat | 6 Local Status | | 7 Source of Plants/Seeds |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | Past | Present | |
| Tree | <i>Protium serratum</i> | Bil | Local | Hilly Terrain | Insufficient | Insufficient | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Persea Americana</i> | Butter thei | Introduced | Hilly Terrain | Insufficient | Insufficient | Introduced |
| Tree | <i>Prunus domestica</i> | Japan theite | Local | Hilly Terrain | Abundant | Abundant | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Psidium guajava</i> | Kawlthei | Local | Hilly Terrain | Insufficient | Insufficient | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Dillenia indica</i> | Kawrthindeng | Local | Hilly Terrain, Plain | Insufficient | Insufficient | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Rhus chinensis</i> | Khawmhma | Local | Hilly Terrain | Abundant | Abundant | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> | Lamkhuang | Local | Hilly Terrain | Abundant | Abundant | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Pyrus communis</i> | Pear | Local | Hilly Terrain | Insufficient | Insufficient | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Melia dubia</i> | Sakhithe | Local | Hilly Terrain | Insufficient | Insufficient | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Citrus limon</i> | Ser (fang) | Local | Hilly Terrain | Abundant | Abundant | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Citrus medica</i> | Serpui | Local | Hilly Terrain | Abundant | Abundant | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Citrus maxima</i> | Sertawk | Local | Hilly Terrain | Abundant | Abundant | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Citrus reticulata</i> | Serthlum | Local | Hilly Terrain | Abundant | Abundant | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> | Sunhlu | Local | Hilly Terrain | Abundant | Abundant | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Artocarpus chama</i> | Tatkawng | Local | Hilly Terrain | Insufficient | Insufficient | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Mangifera indica</i> | Theihai | Local | Hilly Terrain | Insufficient | Insufficient | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Bruinsmia polysperma</i> | Theipalingkawh | Local | Hilly Terrain | Insufficient | Insufficient | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Ficus semicordata</i> | Theipui | Local | Hilly Terrain | Insufficient | Insufficient | Locally available |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|-------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Tree | <i>Carallia brachiata</i> | Theiria | Local | Hilly Terrain | Abundant | Abundant | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Artocarpus lacucha</i> | Theitat | Local | Hilly Terrain | Abundant | Abundant | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Prunus persica</i> | Theitehmul | Local | Hilly Terrain | Abundant | Abundant | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Ficus prostrata</i> | Theitit | Local | Hilly Terrain | Abundant | Abundant | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Carica papaya</i> | Thingfanghma | Local | Hilly Terrain | Abundant | Abundant | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Tetrastigma leucostaphylum</i> | Thurpui | Local | Hilly Terrain | Insufficient | Insufficient | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Garunga floribunda</i> | Tuairam | Local | Hilly Terrain | Insufficient | Insufficient | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Garcinia sopsopia</i> | Vawmva | Local | Hilly Terrain | Insufficient | Insufficient | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Parkia timoriana</i> | Zawngtah | Local | Hilly Terrain | Abundant | Abundant | Locally available |
| Tree | <i>Dimocarpus longan</i> | Zo theifeimung | Local | Hilly Terrain | Insufficient | Insufficient | 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 |
| 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 – March | Wood is used for building, plywood, charcoal etc. fruit is edible | Juice of the crushed fruit is taken against rabies, cholera, diarrhoea. Bark and leaves are also medicinal. | | | 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 |
| 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 |
| Mar-Jun | Wood is used for building, furniture, plywood etc. leaves are lopped for cattle fodder | Bark is used in diarrhoea, milky juice is applied on inflammatory diseases of gland. | | | Own use/Market | | Mizo |
| May-Aug | Wood is used for furniture, boat building, planking, tea boxes, packing cases etc. Fruits is eatable and used for making pickles. | Decoction of young leaves used in diabetes, diarrhoea, ash of dried leaves is also taken to stop hiccough. | | | Own use/Market | | Mizo |
| Dec-Feb | Fruits are edible | Juice of fruits and leaves are applied on sharp pain caused | | | Own use/Market | | Mizo |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|--|---|----------------|------|
| | | bu nettles or by poisonous hairs of caterpillars | | |
| Throughout the year | Bark fibre is used for making ropes. Fruits are edible. Leaves are used for cattle fodder and polishing wood | Young fruits are pounded with tender shoots of <i>Acacia pennata</i> and eaten. white latex is applied on boils. Roots, bark and fruits are used in medicine | Own use/Market | Mizo |
| Dec – Mar | Fruit is edible. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder | Bark and leaves are used in septic poisoning and itch. | Own use/Market | Mizo |
| May-July | Fruit is edible, wood is used for firewood. | - | Own use/Market | Mizo |
| Oct – Dec | Fruit is edible and leaves are lopped for cattle fodder | - | Own use/Market | Mizo |
| June – July | Fruit is edible | Juice of the root is given in snake bite and white latex is also applied in snake bites. | 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 |
| May – Aug | Wood is used for firewood, leaves are good for fodder | - | Own use/Market | Mizo |
| Aug- Nov | Fruit is edible | - | Own use/Market | Mizo |
| June- Aug | Fruits are edible | Seeds are prescribed for killing intestinal worms | 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, scabies and itching. | Own use/Market | Mizo |
| July – Sept | Ripe Fruit is edible | - | 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 | <i>Curcuma longa</i> | Local | Cultivated | Tuber |
| Herb | Ailaidum | <i>Curcuma caesia</i> | Local | Cultivated | Tuber |
| Herb | Anchiri | <i>Homalomena aromaticum</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Herb | Anhling | <i>Solanum nigrum</i> | Local | Wild/Cultivated | Seeds |
| Tree | Archangkawm | <i>Oroxylum indicum</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Fern | Awmvel | <i>Platycerium wallichii</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Climber | Bachhim | <i>Dioscorea alata</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Herb | Bahkhawr | <i>Eryngium foetidum</i> | Local | Wild/cultivated | Seeds |
| Herb | Bakkhate | <i>Glinus oppositifolius</i> | Local | Wild/cultivated | Seeds |
| Tree | Belthei | <i>Aegle marmelos</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Sub-shrub | Buarze | <i>Blumea lanceolaria</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds/Plantlet |
| Shrub | Builukham Pa/Nu | <i>Osbeckia crinita/chinensis</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Shrub | Chawng | <i>Euphorbia royleana</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Tree | Chhawntual | <i>Aporosa octandra</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Herb | Choak-a thi | <i>Lobelia angulata</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Grass | Fu | <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> | Local | Cultivated | Seeds |
| Climber | Hlozak/Hlonuar | <i>Mimosa pudica</i> | Local | Wild | Plantlet |

| | | | | | |
|---------|---------------|---|-------|-----------------|----------------|
| Tree | Hnahkiah | <i>Callicarpa arborea</i> | Local | Wild | Plantlet/seeds |
| Climber | Hruivankai | <i>Tinospora sinensis</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Climber | Japanhlo | <i>Mikania micrantha</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Tree | Kaihzawl | <i>Dillenia pentagyna</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Tree | Kamsahulh | <i>Croton tiglium</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Tree | Kawhtebel | <i>Trevesia palmata</i> | Local | Cultivated | Seeds |
| Shrub | Kawldai | <i>Justicia adhatoda</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Climber | Kelhnamtur | <i>Hedyotis scandens</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Herb | Kham damdawi | <i>Bergenia pacumbis</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Herb | Khatual | <i>Picria felterrae</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Tree | Khawitur | <i>Hydnocarpus kurzii</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Tree | Khawmhma | <i>Rhus chinensis</i> | Local | Wild/cultivated | Seeds |
| Herb | Lambak | <i>Centella asiatica</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Climber | Maipawl | <i>Benincasa hispida</i> | Local | Cultivated | Seeds/Plantlet |
| Herb | Mitthi Sunhlu | <i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Tree | Neem | <i>Azadirachta indica</i> | Local | Cultivated | Seeds |
| Shrub | Nimbu | <i>Citrus limon</i> | Local | Cultivated | Seeds |
| Shrub | Phuihnam | <i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i> | Local | Wild/Cultivated | Seeds/Plantlet |
| Tree | Saithei | <i>Gynocardia odorata</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Climber | Sarzuk | <i>Elaeagnus sp</i> | Local | Wild/Cultivated | Seeds |
| Herb | Sawhthing | <i>Zingiber officinale</i> | Local | Cultivated | Tuber |
| Herb | Sekhupthur | <i>Begonia sp.</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Herb | Sumbul | <i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Shrub | Tawkpui | <i>Solanum torvum</i> | Local | Wild/cultivated | Seeds/Plantlet |
| Shrub | Tawkte | <i>Solanum anguivi</i> | Local | Wild/cultivated | Seeds/Plantlet |
| Tree | Theihai | <i>Mangifera indica</i> | Local | Cultivated | Seeds |
| Tree | Thingfanghma | <i>Carica papaya</i> | Local | Cultivated | Seeds |
| Tree | Thingsia | <i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Tree | Thuamriat | <i>Alstonia scholaris</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Shrub | Tlamsam | <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds/Plantlet |
| Herb | Tumbu | <i>Musa sp.</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Herb | Uithinthang | <i>Houttuynia cordata</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Climber | Vawihuihhru | <i>Paederia foetida</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |
| Tree | Zihngal | <i>Stereospermum tetragonum/chelonoides</i> | Local | Wild | Seeds |

| 7 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|--------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Local Status | | Uses (Usage) | Part Used | Associated TK | Other details market/ own use | Community/ Knowledge Holder |
| Past | Present | | | | | |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Rhizome | Juice of rhizome is used for stomach ulcer, jaundice, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, asthma, food poisoning, and also used as a tonic for blood purifier | Own use | Mizo |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|---------------------|--|---------|------|
| Abundant | 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 perfumes | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Leaves, berries | Leaves are boiled in water and taken against urinary problems and kidney stones. Juice of green berries is applied to boils, ringworm etc | Own use | Mizo |
| Insufficient | Insufficient | Medicinal | Leaves, fruit, bark | Decoction of root & bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhoea etc. Poultice of the bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, inflammations and skin diseases. Decoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases of liver, hepatitis etc | Own use | Mizo |
| Insufficient | Insufficient | Medicinal | Leaves | Juice of leaves is applied to herpes eruptions | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Tuber, Bulbil | Tubers and Bulbil are use as vegetable and also used to treat cancer | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Leaves, roots | Leaves are used for flavouring curry. They are used for expulsion of threadworms from the body, as a remedy for food poisoning. Roots and leaves are boiled for treating malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia, constipation | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Leaves | Whole Plant is medicinal | Own use | Mizo |
| Insufficient | Insufficient | Medicinal | Fruit, Bark | Fruit is useful in diabetes, digestion, dysentery and diarrhoea. Root bark is used for poisoning of fish. | Own use | Mizo |
| Insufficient | Insufficient | Medicinal | Leaves | Decoction of leaves used in ulcer, asthma, sores, dandruff etc | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Root & leaves | Decoction of roots is used in diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis etc, leaves for toothache | Own use | Mizo |
| Insufficient | Insufficient | Medicinal | Shrub, milky juie | Pith of this shrub and unripe fruit of papaya are cooked with chicken and water is taken against diseases of liver, chronic fever. Milky juice is used externally for ringworm, rheumatism, sciatica, boils, warts etc | Own use | Mizo |
| Insufficient | Insufficient | Medicinal | Bark, Leaves | Bark and leaves decoction used in stomach ulcer, diarrhoea and dysentery. | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Leaves & Fruits | Juice of crushed leaves & fruits are used against diarrhoea, sore throat, stomach ulcer, tonsillitis and toothache | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Insufficient | Medicinal | Stem juice | Juice of the stem is used as a remedy for jaundice, purifies blood, good for lungs, diuretic etc | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Roots | Roots decoction used in piles and jaundice, diseases of liver and kidney etc | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Bark & Leaves | Decoction of bark and leaves used for diabetes, cholera, internal bleeding, stomach ulcer etc. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya bean (<i>Bekang</i>), famous mizo dish. | Own use | Mizo |
| Insufficient | Insufficient | Medicinal | Rhizome | Juice of the pounded rhizome is used in indigestion, stomach trouble, dysuria, dysentery. | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Leaves | Leaf juice applied on fresh wounds, stomach pain & ulcer | Own use | Mizo |
| Insufficient | Insufficient | Medicinal | Bark, leaves | Decoction of bark, leaves is used for curing gastric trouble, asthma, dysentery, cancer etc | Own use | Mizo |
| Insufficient | Insufficient | Medicinal | Fruits, leaves, | Fruits and leaves are used for poisoning of fish. Decoction of bark and | Own use | Mizo |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|--|---------|------|
| | | | bark | leaves are used in treatment of cancer. | | |
| Insufficient | Insufficient | Medicinal | Root, leaves | Roots and leaves are used to treat stomachache | Own use | Mizo |
| Insufficient | Insufficient | Medicinal | Leaves | Decoction of leaves is used for dysentery, jaundice, malarial fever, asthma, bronchitis, and juice of the crushed leaves is also applied to fresh cuts | Own use | Mizo |
| Insufficient | Insufficient | Medicinal | Roots & leaves | Decoction of roots/leaves is medicinal. The plant is also used as fish poison | Own use | Mizo |
| Insufficient | Insufficient | Medicinal | Root | Bitter root is used in fever, dysuria, spleen enlargement, liver diseases, stomachache, diarrhoea, dysentery etc and also applied to wounds, sores and boils. | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Whole plant | Bitter leaves are used for making Sa-chek. Decoction of the plant is prescribed as a remedy for enlarged spleen, fever and stomachache. | Own use | Mizo |
| Insufficient | Insufficient | Medicinal | Seeds | Seeds yields chaulumugra oil which is used in rheumatism, leprosy, psoriasis and other skin diseases. | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Leaves & fruits | Decoction of fruit & Leaves used in various diseases | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Whole plant | Plant is used in diabetes, jaundice, pile, dysentery, diarrhoea, hypertension etc | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Fruit & Leaves | Juice of fruit is used for diarrhoea, cholera, diabetes, vomiting, kidney problems | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Whole plant | Juice of the whole plant is used for cholera, dysentery, fever, liver problems and jaundice, diabetes etc | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Insufficient | Medicinal | Leaves | Boiled water of leaves is used to treat diabetes, hypertension, stomach problems etc | Own use | Mizo |
| Insufficient | Abundant | Medicinal | Roots & fruits | Roots are used in colic, vomiting, 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 | Fruit, root | Fruit is hit, anthelmintic, used in bronchitis, ulcers, skin diseases, small tumors and slightly inflammations, leprosy, diabetes, etc. decoction of rott bark is also recommended for diabetes. | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Roots & leaves | Decoction of roots and leaves is used for treating menstrual and urinary problems | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Rhizome | Rhizomes are used as spice and condiment, taken as a cure for food poisoning. Juice of pounded rhizome is given to women in case of sufficient supply of milk for their children and also dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks. | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Leaves, stem | Stem and leaves are eaten against diarrhoea and dysentery, juice of the stem or stalk is also applied to rash or sores etc | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Roots | Juice of crushed roots used in diseases of kidney, fever, jaundice, bronchitis etc | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Fruit | -do- | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Fruit | Unripe fruit are eaten as vegetable. Roots and fruit are used in high blood pressure, asthma, dysuria, fever, colic. Crushed fruit is used in burns, boils etc | Own use | Mizo |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|---|---------|------|
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Leaves | Young leaves are cooked and juice is eaten for food poisoning, diarrhoea, dysentery etc | 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 |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Bark, stem | Juice of bark and stem is used for infection, wounds and cuts etc | Own use | Mizo |
| Insufficient | Insufficient | Medicinal | Bark and juice | Bark is useful in treatment of high blood pressure, asthma, typhoid, malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery. Milky juice applied in fresh cuts, sores, ringworm, wart,etc | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Leaves | Juice of the leaves applied to fresh cuts | Own use | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | Medicinal | Buds | Plaintain is cooked with water and water is drink for treating deficiency of white blood | Own use | Mizo |
| Insufficient | Insufficient | Medicinal | Whole plant | Whole plant is used in medicine, used for treating cancer, liver problems etc | 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 |
| Herb | Ar-tukkhuan | <i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> | Local variety | Locally available |
| Succulent shrub | Hling lukhum | <i>Euphonia milii</i> | Introduced | Locally available |
| Shrub | Christmas par | <i>Poinsettia pulcherrima</i> | Introduced | Locally available |
| Herb | Chuailopar | <i>Gomphrena globosa</i> | Local variety | Locally available |
| Annual Herb | Derhken | <i>Tagetes erecta</i> | Local variety | Locally available |
| Perennial Herb | Dingdi | <i>Asclepias curassavica</i> | Local variety | Locally available |
| Evgereen Tree | Far | <i>Pinus sp.</i> | Local variety | Locally available |
| Annual slender Herb | Hnahsinpar | <i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i> | Local variety | Locally available |
| Herb | Kumtluang | <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> | Local variety | Locally available |
| Shrub or small tree | Midum pangpar | <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> | Local variety | Locally available |
| Thorny shrub | Saron par | <i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> | Local variety | Locally available |
| Annual herb | Zamzo | <i>Celosia argentea</i> | Local variety | Locally available |
| Glabrous shrub | Zan rimtui | <i>Cestrum nocturnum</i> | Local variety | Locally available |
| Deciduous shrub | Uaiting wayvet | <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> | Local variety | Locally available |
| Tuber | Lilypar | <i>Lilium sp</i> | Local variety | Locally available |
| Shrub | Rose par | <i>Rosa indica</i> | Local variety | Locally available |
| | Di par | <i>Gladiolus dalenii/natalensis</i> | Local variety | Locally available |
| Herb | Sappangpar | <i>Zinnia sp</i> | Local variety | Locally available |

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 | <i>Wedlandia bundleioides</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc |
| Tree | Belphuar | <i>Trema orientalis</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc |
| Tree | Biruchuk | <i>Lithocarpus obscurus</i> | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | Wood very hard, used for building, fuelwood, charcoal etc |
| Tree | Bul | <i>Alseodaphne petiolaris</i> | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | Wood is used for building, furniture, firewood etc |
| Tree | Bulfek | <i>Phoebe lanceolata</i> | Wild | Abundant | Insufficient | Wild | Heartwood used for firewood and leaves for cattle fodder |
| Tree | Bulpui | <i>Alseodaphne petiolaris</i> | Wild | Abundant | Insufficient | Wild | Wood used for building, furniture, firewood etc |
| Tree | Bung | <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> | Wild | Abundant | Insufficient | Wild | Wood used for fuelwood, well curbs etc |
| Tree | Char | <i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i> | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | Wood used for furniture, house building, firewood etc |
| Tree | Chawmzil | <i>Ligustrum robustum</i> | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc |
| Tree | Chhawntual | <i>Aporosa octandra</i> | Wild | Abundant | Insufficient | Wild | Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc |
| Tree | Fah | <i>Lithocarpus dealbatus</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood used for rice pestle, firewood and charcoal etc |
| Tree | Fartuah | <i>Erythrina variegata</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood is used for drums, toys etc and bark fibre for cordage |
| Tree | Herhse | <i>Mesua ferrea</i> | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | Wood very hard used for bridges, railway sleepers, tool handles, firewood, rice pestle, charcoal etc |
| Tree | Hmawng | <i>Ficus sp</i> | Wild | Abundant | Insufficient | Wild | Wood used for fuel and charcoal etc |
| Tree | Hmuipui/Lenhmui | <i>Syzygium cumini</i> | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | Wood is moderately hard, used for plywood, furniture, tool handles, panels, posts and firewood etc |
| Tree | Hnahkhar | <i>Mallotus paniculatus</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood used for firewood |
| Tree | Hnahpawte | <i>Litsea lancifolia</i> | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | Wood used for firewood |
| Tree | Hnahthap | <i>Colona floribunda</i> | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | Wood is used for making lockets of key chain and firewood |
| Tree | Hnum | <i>Engelhardtia spicata</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood used for house construction, tea boxes, packing etc |
| Tree | Kawihthuang | <i>Leucosceptrum canum</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood can be used as firewood |
| Tree | Kham thing | - | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | - |
| Tree | Kharduap | <i>Macaranga indica</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood can be used for firewood etc |
| Tree | Khaupui | <i>Sterculia villosa</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood very soft is used for drums and paper pulp |
| Tree | Khawkherh | <i>Juglans regia</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood used for cabinet making, furniture, carving etc |
| Tree | Khiang | <i>Schima wallichii</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood durable is used in planking, building, plywood, firewood |
| Tree | Khiangzo | <i>Schima khasiana</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood used for house building, firewood etc |
| Tree | Khuangthli | <i>Bischofia javanica</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood used for house building, furniture, firewood etc |
| Tree | Kumkhal /Umkhal | <i>Elaeocarpus tectorius</i> | Wild | Abundant | Insufficient | Wild | Wood used for firewood |
| Tree | Muk | <i>Cordia fragrantissima</i> | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | Wood durable, used for gunstocks, posts and firewood etc |
| Tree | Nauthak | <i>Litsea monopetala</i> | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | Wood soft not durable can be used for firewood |
| Tree | Nganbawm | <i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i> | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | Wood used for furniture, motor bodies, planking, flooring etc |
| Tree | Ngiau | <i>Magnolia oblonga</i> | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | Wood hard and durable used in furniture, building, planking |
| Tree | Pang | <i>Bombax insigne</i> | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes, splints |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------------------------|------|---|--------------|------|--|
| Tree | Phuanberh | <i>Macropanax undulatus</i> | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | Wood is soft and can be used for firewood |
| Tree | Phuanberhpui | <i>Ailanthus integrifolia</i> spp | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | Wood used for partition wall, plywood, packing cases etc |
| Tree | Phunchawng | <i>Bombax ceiba</i> | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes and splints |
| Tree | Sihneh | <i>Eurya japonica</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | - |
| Tree | Taitaw | <i>Spondias pinnata</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood used for drums, firewood etc |
| Tree | Tatkawng | <i>Artocarpus chama</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood durable used for building, furniture, plywood etc |
| Tree | Teak | <i>Tectona grandis</i> | Wild | Abundant | Insufficient | Wild | Wood extremely durable, used for buildings, bridges, furniture, plywood, constructions etc |
| Tree | Tei | <i>Toona ciliata</i> | Wild | Abundant | Insufficient | Wild | wood usedfor furniture, house building, ceiling, floors etc |
| Tree | Thalteh | <i>Kydia calycina/glabrescens</i> | Wild | Abundant | Insufficient | Wild | Wood soft suitable for plywood, packing cases etc |
| Tree | Theipui | <i>Ficus semicoradata</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood used for mortars, firewood etc |
| Tree | Thil | <i>Lithocarpus polystachyus</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood used for building, firewood etc |
| Tree | Thingarek | <i>Vitex glabrata</i> | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | Wood moderately hard,used for cartwheel, firewood, charcoal |
| Tree | Thingkha | <i>Derris robusta</i> | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | Wood used for house posts, firewood and charcoal |
| Tree | Thingsaphu | <i>Dysoxylum mollissimum</i> | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | Wood used for house building, furniture, boats etc |
| Tree | Thingsia | <i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood used for house posts, firewood, charcoal etc |
| Tree | Thingtheihmu | <i>Morus alba</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood used for house construction, furniture, tool handles etc |
| Tree | Thingvandawt | <i>Pterygota alata</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood used for drums, firewood etc |
| Tree | Thingvawkpui | <i>Balakata baccata</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood used for plywood, packing cases, firewood etc |
| Tree | Thlanvawng | <i>Gmelina arborea</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood used for planking, furniture, house posts etc |
| Tree | Vaiza | <i>Hibiscus macrophyllus</i> | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | Wood soft but durable used for posts, rafters etc |
| Tree | Vang | <i>Albizia chinensis</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood used for making drum, firewood and charcoal etc |
| Tree | Vaube | <i>Bauhinia variegata</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood is used for tool handles, firewood, charcoal etc. leaves are a good fodder. Decoction of bark/leaves is used in menstrual disorders, piles,diabetes,diarrhoea and dysentery |
| Tree | Vawmbal | <i>Drimycarpus racemosus</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood is used for building, boats, firewood etc |
| Tree | Vawngdawl | - | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | - |
| Tree | Vawngthla | <i>Premna milleflora</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood durable used for house posts etc |
| Tree | Zaihri | <i>Ficus virens</i> | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | Wood moderately hard, used for firewood etc |
| Tree | Zairum | <i>Anogeissus acuminata</i> | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | Wood used for house posts, tool handles, fuel and charcoal etc |
| Tree | Zawng taitaw | - | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | - |
| Tree | Zihngthal | <i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i> | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Wild | Wood used for house construction, cabinet making, furniture |
| Tree | Zuang | <i>Duabanga grandiflora</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wild | Wood used for building, plywood, firewood etc |
| 8 | | | | 9 | | | 10 |
| Associated TK | | | | Other details | | | Community/ knowledge holder |
| | | | | Wood pole is used for fencing post. | | | Mizo |
| Bark yields a strong fibre and leaves are lopped for cattle fodder | | | | It is a light demanding tree, fsat growing and short lived tree | | | Mizo |
| - | | | | - | | | Mizo |
| - | | | | Ripe fruit is eaten by birds and animals | | | Mizo |
| - | | | | It is a shade bearer and fast growing tree | | | Mizo |

| | | |
|--|--|------|
| - | - | Mizo |
| Bark and aerial roots are used for making coarse ropes | Leaves are good for cattle fodder | Mizo |
| - | Leaves are good for fodder,it is a fast growing tree | Mizo |
| - | Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder | Mizo |
| - | Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| Tender pods are edible, seeds edible roasted or boiling, bark and leaves are also used in medicine | It is a fast growing tree and cultivated as ornamental and hedge plant | Mizo |
| 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 |
| Root is medicinal for diarrhoea | - | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| Bark is medicinal and also used for poisoning fish. Leaves are lopped for fodder | It is a light demander | Mizo |
| - | - | 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 |
| Pounded bark is used for poisoning of fish | - | Mizo |
| Juice of young leaves is used for curing tonsillitis and sores | Bark, stem and leaves are also medicinal. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Leaves are used by Mizos for lining <i>Siksil</i> (Umbrella) and <i>Thul</i> – Basket lids | - | Mizo |
| Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (<i>Bekang</i>), a traditional mizo delicacy | - | Mizo |
| Bark is used in diarrhoea, milky juice is applied on inflammatory diseases of glands and sometimes used as milk in tea. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder | It is a shade bearer in youth and grow very fast | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |

| | | |
|---|--|------|
| Bark is useful in fever, diarrhoea, itching and flowers in menstrual disorders | Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder | Mizo |
| Bark yields a strong fibre and used for making ropes and cordage . leaves are lopped for cattle fodder | It is a light demander and fast growing tree. Tolerates moderate shade in youth | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| Infusion of bark is recommende for dysentery | - | Mizo |
| Decoction of bark is used as an effective remedy for diabetes and high blood pressure | Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder | Mizo |
| Bark is used internally for pain in stomach | -- | Mizo |
| Juice of the stem is recommended for mouth infection in children | -- | Mizo |
| Silkworm fed on its leaves. Leaves are sometimes boiled with meats and eaten as curry. Root bark, leaves and fruits are also medicinal. | Young leaves and twigs are good for cattle fodder | Mizo |
| Latex mixed with mustard oil is applied to muscular swellings | - | Mizo |
| Bark fibre which is called <i>Hruikhau</i> is used for making into rope and <i>Hnam hrui</i> . Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (<i>bekang</i>) and sometimes for wrapping food in. | - | Mizo |
| Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetables, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder | It is a light demander and frie resistant, fast growing tree | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| Bark used to poison fish. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder | It is a moderate light demander and fast growing tree | Mizo |
| Leaves, tender fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable | It is a moderate light demander and wind firm tree | Mizo |
| Thick paste of the plant is applied on broken bone. Juice of the plant is also applied on sore of baby's navel | Plant is laxative and cooling used for cold, sinusitis and menstruation problems | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| Tender leaves are boiled with meats and eaten as vegetables | -- | Mizo |
| Young shoots are eaten in curries, amd fibre can also be used as rope | Fast growing tree | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| | | Mizo |
| Root, leaves and flowers are also used medicinally. Bark and young leaves are used as a remedy for fever, stomach ache etc | -- | Mizo |
| Bark is bruised, boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye | Fast growing tree | Mizo |

Format 15 : Domesticated Animals

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

| Poultry | | Varak | <i>Anas platyrhynchos domesticus</i> | 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 | Insufficient | | | Fresh blood used for inflammatory disease of gland (Hrilawn | | - | | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | | | - | | Commercial | Dung is used for cultivated crops | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | | | - | | - | - | Mizo |
| Abundant | Abundant | | | - | | Commercial | Dung is used as fertilisers for cultivated crops | Mizo |
| Abundant | - | | | - | | Commercial | Cow dung is used as fertilizers | Mizo |
| Abundant | Insufficient | | | - | | Commercial | - | Mizo |
| Abundant | Insufficient | | | - | | - | - | Mizo |
| Abundant | 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 | Silver carp | <i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i> | Fish seeds were either supplied by Fisheries department or bought from neighbouring state. | - | Fish Pond | Less frequent | Abundant |
| Carp | Common carp | <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> | | - | -do- | Less frequent | Abundant |
| Carp | Grass carp | <i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i> | | - | -do- | Less frequent | Abundant |

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

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

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 | <i>Amomum dealbatum</i> | Perennial herb | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Herb | Anchiri | <i>Homalomena aromatica</i> | Aromatic herb | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Herb | Anhling | <i>Solanum americanum</i> | Herb | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| - | Bahra | -- | - | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Shrub | Builukham nu | <i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> | Evergreen large shrub | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Shrub | Builukham pa | <i>Osbeckia stellata</i> | Erect branched shrub | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Fern | Chakawk | <i>Diplazium esculentum</i> | Large terrestrial fern | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Tree | Chawmzil | <i>Ligustrum robustum</i> | Evergreen tree | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Herb | Hnahtial (Pa) | <i>Stachyphrynium placentarium</i> | Perennial herb | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Climber | Hruihmul | <i>Pueraria montana var. lobata</i> | Perennial deciduous hairy climber | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Cane | Hruipui | <i>Calamus flagellum</i> | Cane | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Climber | Hulhu | <i>Aganope thyrsoiflora</i> | Large woody climber | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Climber | Kai ha | <i>Smilax perfoliata</i> | Large climber | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Fern | Katchat | <i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i> | Terrestrial or Epiphytic fern | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Tree | Kawhte bel | <i>Trevesia palmata</i> | Small evergreen tree | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Climber | Kawihrui | <i>Entada phaseoloides</i> | Large climber | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Tree | Kawihthuung | <i>Leucoscepttrum canum</i> | Small evergreen tree | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Herb | Kawlbahra | <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> | Perennial prostrate herb | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Shrub | Kawldai | <i>Justicia adhatoda</i> | Evergreen shrub | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Climber | Khangpawl | <i>Acacia pruinescens</i> | Large climber with recurved prickles | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Climber | Khangsen | <i>Acacia megaladena</i> | Climber | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Climber | Leng phek | <i>Tetrastigma coriaceum</i> | Climber | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Tree | Nauthak | <i>Litsea monopetala</i> | Small tree | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Shrub | Pangbal | <i>Manihot esculenta</i> | Herbaceous shrub | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Bamboo | Phulrua | <i>Dendrocalamus hamiltonii</i> | Large tufted bamboo | Cultivated | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Bamboo | Rawnal | <i>Dendrocalamus longispathus</i> | Long sheath bamboo | Cultivated | Abundant | Abundant |
| Bamboo | Rawthing | <i>Bambusa longisipiculata</i> | Evergreen clumped bamboo | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Climbing Pear Bamboo | Sairil | <i>Melocalamus compactiflorus</i> | Climbing bamboo | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Shrub | Saisiak | <i>Fluggea virosa</i> | Large shrub | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Shrub | Sihneh | <i>Eurya cerasifolia/japonica</i> | Evergreen shrub or small tree | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Shrub | Thakpui | <i>Dendrocnide sinuata</i> | Large Evergreen Shrub | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Climber | Vako | <i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> | Large climber | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Shrub | Vani an | <i>Lycianthes neesiana</i> | Shrub with bluish white flowers | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Climber | Vawihuih hrui | <i>Paederia foetida</i> | Slender wiry foetid climber | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Tree | Zairum | <i>Anogeissus acuminata</i> | Big tree | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Climber | Zawnga leihawn | <i>Bauhinia scandens</i> | Large evergreen climber with flat stem | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Climber | Zawngtur | <i>Pachyrhizus erosus</i> | Perennial climber | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Tree | Zuang | <i>Duabanga grandiflora</i> | Big tree | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |

| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|------------------------|--------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|
| Commercial/ own use | Part collected | Associated TK | Other details | Community Knowledge Holder |
| Own use | Young shoots, Buds | Stem is used for tying purposes, leaves are also used for fermenting | Plant is used for a cure of enlargement of the liver, | Mizo |

| | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|--|--|------|
| | | cooked soya beans | young shoots and buds are eaten cooked or fired. | |
| Own use | Stalks, Rhizomes | Stalks are used as vegetables, cooked stalk are eaten to increase breast milk. Rhizomes are used in manufacturing of perfumes | - | Mizo |
| Own use | Leaves, berries | Water of boiled leaves is taken against urinary problems and stones in kidney. Juice of green berries is applied to ringworm, boils etc. | This plant is eaten cooked as vegetable | Mizo |
| Own use | Tuber | - | Tuber is eaten cooked as vegetable | Mizo |
| Own use | Whole plant | Fruits edible, leaves are used for cuts, diarrhoea and dysentery | Whole plant is used for high blood pressure | Mizo |
| Own use | Root | Decoction/infusion of root is useful in diseases of kidney, dysuria, stomach complaints, dysentery and for expelling threadworms from the body | - | Mizo |
| Own use | Fronds | - | Young fronds are eaten cooked as vegetable | Mizo |
| Own use | Leaves | Leaves are sometimes lopped for cattle fodder | In some places, planted as hedge plant | Mizo |
| Own use | Leaves | Leaves are used for packing and wrapping foodstuff like cooked rice, raw sugar and other eatable items including fresh vegetables | - | Mizo |
| Own use | Roots, Leaves | Roots are used to poison fish | Leaves are eaten by cattle and buffaloes | Mizo |
| Own use | Cane, leaves | Cane is used for making furniture and basket , leaves for thatching | - | Mizo |
| Own use | Leaves, fruits | 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 |
| Own use | Stem | Pieces of stem are used for cleaning teeth | - | Mizo |
| Own use | - | - | - | Mizo |
| Own use | Shoots, flowers, fruits | Shoots, young fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable | Roots and leaves are used to treat stomach-ache | Mizo |
| Own use | Leaves, seeds | Seeds are used for washing hairs and splitted stem for tying purposes. It is also used for playing games by Mizo boys and girls. Pounded seeds mixed with water is used for expelling leeches from cattle nostrils | Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable. Seeds are roasted and eaten. | Mizo |
| Own use | - | - | Wood can be used for firewood | Mizo |
| Own use | Leaves | Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable, and also used against diarrhoea, dysentery, stomach-ache, digestive troubles, diabetes etc | - | Mizo |
| Own use | Leaves | Decoction of leaves is used for dysentery, jaundice, malarial fever, asthma, bronchitis and juice of the crushed leaves is applied to fresh cuts. | Leaves dried and made into cigarettes are smoked in asthma, juice is used for diarrhoea and dysentery | Mizo |
| Own use | Leaves | Tender leaves are acid and eaten as vegetable. | Plants are prescribed for asthma, bronchitis and pneumonia. Leaves are also used in scabies and snake bite | Mizo |
| Own use | Bark | Bark is used as fish poison and medicine | - | Mizo |
| Own use | - | - | - | Mizo |
| Own use | Leaves | Muga silkworm feeds on the leaves, leaves for cattle fodder | Roots abrk and leaves are used in medicine | Mizo |
| Own use | Roots, shoots | Tuberous roots are eaten cooked or fried. | Tuberous roots are used externally for skin diseases | 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 | Tender leaves are eaten cooked with rice or meats | Wood used for firewood and charcoal | Mizo |
| Own use | Roots | Decoction of roots is used in diseases of liver, jaundice, fever, chicken pox, skin itching. | Pounded roots with crabs are prescribed in malaria and jaundice | Mizo |
| Own use | Leaves | Juice of the leaves is useful for diabetes, eye diseases, fresh cuts. Decoction of leaves is used for stomach troubles | - | Mizo |
| Own use | Leaves | - | Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable | 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 | Bark | Bark is used for making rope | - | Mizo |
| Own use | Tubers | Tubers are used for treatment of dysuria, cough, rheumatism, malarial fever etc | Tuberous roots are sweet and eaten by man and wild animals | Mizo |
| Own use | Wood , bark | Bark is bruised and boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye | Wood is used for house building, scaffolding, plywood, firewood etc | Mizo |

Format 19 : Wild Plant Species of Importance

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

Format 20 : Aquatic Biodiversity :

| 1 Local Name | 2 Scientific Name | 3 Variety | 4 Features | 5 Habitat | 6 Local Status | |
|-----------------|---|--------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | Past | Present |
| Chakai | <i>Potamonautes</i> sp | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Abundant |
| Chengkawl | <i>Bithynia tentaculata</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Abundant |
| Dawntial | <i>Acanthocobitis botia</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Abundant |
| Dawntial | <i>Nemacheilus savona</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Abundant |
| Dawntial | <i>Nemacheilus scaturigina</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Abundant |
| Dawntial | <i>Schistura</i> sp/ <i>Acanthocobitis botia</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Abundant |
| Kaikuang | <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Abundant |
| Lengphar | <i>Barilius barila</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Less frequent |
| Makur | <i>Clarius magur</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Less frequent |
| Nghaberberek | <i>Pseudolaguvia</i> sp | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Less frequent |
| Nghabual | <i>Wallago attu</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Less frequent |
| Nghachik | <i>Lepidocephalichthys guntea</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Less frequent |
| Nghadarthlalang | <i>Parambasis serrata</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Less frequent |
| Nghadawl | <i>Devario devario</i> and <i>Devario aequipinnatus</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Less frequent |
| Nghadungtial | <i>Laubuka parafasciata</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Less frequent |
| Nghafunglawr | <i>Xenentodon cancila</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Less frequent |
| Nghafunglawr | <i>Dermogenys pusilla</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Less frequent |
| Nghahrah | <i>Neolissochilus hexagonolepis</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Less frequent |
| Nghakhing | <i>Channa marulius</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Less frequent |
| Nghalerh | <i>Macrornathus</i> sp | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Less frequent |
| Nghalim | <i>Garra manipurensis</i> and <i>Gara tyao</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Less frequent |
| Nghameidum | <i>Pethia</i> sp | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Less frequent |
| Ngharul | <i>Anguilla bengalensis</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Less frequent |
| Nghavawk | <i>Channa gachua</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Abundant |
| Nghazawngek | <i>Garra lissorhynchus</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Less frequent |
| Sarba | <i>Glyptothorax</i> sp | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Abundant |
| Satel | <i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Less frequent |
| Sumsi | <i>Lissemys punctata</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Less frequent |
| Tui Satel | <i>Batagur dhongoka</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Less frequent |
| Tuikep | <i>Oyster</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Less frequent |
| Uchang | <i>Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Less frequent |
| Utawk | <i>Bufo stomaticus</i> | Local | - | Rivers and Streams | Abundant | Less frequent |

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

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Tree | Archangkawm | <i>Oroxylum indicum</i> | Local | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Fern | Awmvel | <i>Platyserium wallichii</i> | Local | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Climber | Bachhim | <i>Dioscorea alata</i> | Local | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Herb | Bahkhawr | <i>Eryngium foetidum</i> | Local | Wild/cultivated | Abundant | Abundant |
| Herb | Bakkhate | <i>Glinus oppositifolius</i> | Local | Wild/cultivated | Abundant | Abundant |
| Tree | Belthei | <i>Aegle marmelos</i> | Local | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Sub-shrub | Buarze | <i>Blumea lanceolaria</i> | Local | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Shrub | Builukham Pa/Nu | <i>Osbeckia crinita/chinensis</i> | Local | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Shrub | Chawng | <i>Euphorbia royleana</i> | Local | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Tree | Chhawntual | <i>Aporosa octandra</i> | Local | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Herb | Choak-a thi | <i>Lobelia angulata</i> | Local | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Grass | Fu | <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> | Local | Cultivated | Abundant | Insufficient |
| Climber | Hlozak/Hlonuar | <i>Mimosa pudica</i> | Local | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Tree | Hnahkiah | <i>Callicarpa arborea</i> | Local | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Climber | Hruivankai | <i>Tinospora sinensis</i> | Local | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Climber | Japanhlo | <i>Mikania micrantha</i> | Local | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Tree | Kaihrawl | <i>Dillenia pentagyna</i> | Local | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Tree | Kamsahulh | <i>Croton tiglium</i> | Local | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Tree | Kawhtebel | <i>Trevesia palmata</i> | Local | Cultivated | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Shrub | Kawldai | <i>Justicia adhatoda</i> | Local | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Climber | Kelnamtur | <i>Hedyotis scandens</i> | Local | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Herb | Kham damdawi | <i>Bergenia pacumbis</i> | Local | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Herb | Khatual | <i>Picria felterrae</i> | Local | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Tree | Khawitur | <i>Hydnocarpus kurzii</i> | Local | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Tree | Khawmhma | <i>Rhus chinensis</i> | Local | Wild/cultivated | Abundant | Abundant |
| Herb | Lambak | <i>Centella asiatica</i> | Local | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Climber | Maipawl | <i>Benincasa hispida</i> | Local | Cultivated | Abundant | Abundant |
| Herb | Mitthi Sunhlu | <i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i> | Local | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Tree | Neem | <i>Azadirachta indica</i> | Local | Cultivated | Abundant | Insufficient |
| Shrub | Nimbu | <i>Citrus limon</i> | Local | Cultivated | Insufficient | Abundant |
| Shrub | Phuihnam | <i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i> | Local | Wild/Cultivated | Abundant | Abundant |
| Tree | Saithei | <i>Gynocardia odorata</i> | Local | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Climber | Sarzuk | <i>Elaeagnus sp</i> | Local | Wild/Cultivated | Abundant | Abundant |
| Herb | Sawhthing | <i>Zingiber officinale</i> | Local | Cultivated | Abundant | Abundant |
| Herb | Sekhupthur | <i>Begonia sp.</i> | Local | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Herb | Sumbul | <i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i> | Local | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Shrub | Tawkpui | <i>Solanum torvum</i> | Local | Wild/cultivated | Abundant | Abundant |
| Shrub | Tawkte | <i>Solanum anguivi</i> | Local | Wild/cultivated | Abundant | Abundant |
| Tree | Theihai | <i>Mangifera indica</i> | Local | Cultivated | Abundant | Abundant |
| Tree | Thingfanghma | <i>Carica papaya</i> | Local | Cultivated | Abundant | Abundant |
| Tree | Thingsia | <i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i> | Local | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Tree | Thuamriat | <i>Alstonia scholaris</i> | Local | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|---|-------|------|--------------|--------------|
| Shrub | Tlansam | <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> | Local | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Herb | Tumbu | <i>Musa sp.</i> | Local | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Herb | Uithinthang | <i>Houttuynia cordata</i> | Local | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |
| Climber | Vawihuihhrui | <i>Paederia foetida</i> | Local | Wild | Abundant | Abundant |
| Tree | Zihngal | <i>Stereospermum tetragonum/chelonoides</i> | Local | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient |

| 7 Associated TK | 8 Uses (Usage) | 9 Part used | 10 Other details Market/ own use | 11 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 perfumes | Medicinal | Stalks, Rhizomes | Own use | Mizo |
| Leaves are boiled in water and taken against urinary problems and kidney stones. Juice of green berries is applied to boils, ringworm etc | Medicinal | Leaves, berries | Own use | Mizo |
| 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 |
| Juice of leaves is applied to herpes eruptions | Medicinal | Leaves | Own use | Mizo |
| Tubers and Bulbil are use as vegetable and also used to treat cancer | Medicinal | Tuber, Bulbil | Own use | Mizo |
| Leaves are used for flavouring curry. They are used for expulsion of threadworms from the body, as a remedy for food poisoning. Roots and leaves are boiled for treating malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia, constipation | Medicinal | Leaves, roots | Own use | Mizo |
| Whole Plant is medicinal | Medicinal | Leaves | Own use | Mizo |
| Fruit is useful in diabetes, digestion, dysentery and diarrhoea. Root bark is used for poisoning of fish. | Medicinal | Fruit, Bark | Own use | Mizo |
| Decoction of leaves used in ulcer, asthma, sores, dandruff etc | Medicinal | Leaves | Own use | Mizo |
| Decoction of roots is used in diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis etc, leaves for toothache | Medicinal | Root & leaves | Own use | Mizo |
| Pith of this shrub and unripe fruit of papaya are cooked with chicken and water is taken against diseases of liver, chronic fever. Milky juice is used externally for ringworm, rheumatism, sciatica, boils, warts etc | Medicinal | Shrub, milky juie | Own use | Mizo |
| Bark and leaves decoction used in stomach ulcer, diarrhoea and dysentery. | Medicinal | Bark, Leaves | Own use | Mizo |
| Juice of crushed leaves & fruits are used against diarrhoea, sore throat, stomach ulcer, tonsillitis and toothache | Medicinal | Leaves & Fruits | Own use | Mizo |
| Juice of the stem is used as a remedy for jaundice, purifies blood, good for lungs, diuretic etc | Medicinal | Stem juice | Own use | Mizo |
| Roots decoction used in piles and jaundice, diseases of liver and kidney etc | Medicinal | Roots | Own use | Mizo |
| Decoction of bark and leaves used for diabetes, cholera, internal bleeding, stomach ulcer etc. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya bean (<i>Bekang</i>), famous mizo dish. | Medicinal | Bark & Leaves | Own use | Mizo |
| Juice of the pounded rhizome is used in indigestion, stomach trouble, dysuria, dysentery. | Medicinal | Rhizome | Own use | Mizo |
| Leaf juice applied on fresh wounds, stomach pain & ulcer | Medicinal | Leaves | Own use | Mizo |
| Decoction of bark, leaves is used for curing gastric trouble, asthma, dysentery, cancer etc | Medicinal | Bark, leaves | Own use | Mizo |

| | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------------------|---------|------|
| Fruits and leaves are used for poisoning of fish. Decoction of bark and leaves are used in treatment of cancer. | Medicinal | Fruits, leaves, bark | Own use | Mizo |
| Roots and leaves are used to treat stomachache | Medicinal | Root, leaves | Own use | Mizo |
| Decoction of leaves is used for dysentery, jaundice, malarial fever, asthma, bronchitis, and juice of the crushed leaves is also applied to fresh cuts | Medicinal | Leaves | Own use | Mizo |
| Decoction of roots/leaves is medicinal. The plant is also used as fish poison | Medicinal | Roots & leaves | Own use | Mizo |
| Bitter root is used in fever, dysuria, spleen enlargement, liver diseases, stomachache, diarrhoea, dysentery etc and also applied to wounds, sores and boils. | Medicinal | Root | 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 |
| Seeds yields chaulumugra oil which is used in rheumatism, leprosy, psoriasis and other skin diseases. | Medicinal | Seeds | 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 |
| Juice of the whole plant is used for cholera, dysentery, fever, liver problems and jaundice, diabetes etc | Medicinal | Whole plant | 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, vomiting, 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 |
| Fruit is hit, anthelmintic, used in bronchitis, ulcers, skin diseases, small tumors and slightly inflammations, leprosy, diabetes, etc. decoction of root bark is also recommended for diabetes. | Medicinal | Fruit, root | Own use | Mizo |
| Decoction of roots and leaves is used for treating menstrual and urinary problems | Medicinal | Roots & leaves | Own use | Mizo |
| Rhizomes are used as spice and condiment, taken as a cure for food poisoning. Juice of pounded rhizome is given to women in case of sufficient supply of milk for their children and also dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks. | Medicinal | Rhizome | Own use | Mizo |
| Stem and leaves are eaten against diarrhoea and dysentery, juice of the stem or stalk is also applied to rash or sores etc | Medicinal | Leaves, stem | Own use | Mizo |
| Juice of crushed roots used in diseases of kidney, fever, jaundice, bronchitis etc | Medicinal | Roots | Own use | Mizo |
| -do- | Medicinal | Fruit | Own use | Mizo |
| Unripe fruit are eaten as vegetable. Roots and fruit are used in high blood pressure, asthma, dysuria, fever, colic. Crushed fruit is used in burns, boils etc | Medicinal | Fruit | Own use | Mizo |
| Young leaves are cooked and juice is eaten for food poisoning, diarrhoea, dysentery etc | Medicinal | Leaves | Own use | Mizo |
| Fruit is edible and used for constipation, stomach troubles, juice of boiled leaves is used in treating stomach ulcer, cancer and other stomach related problems | Medicinal | Leaves, fruit | Own use | Mizo |
| Juice of bark and stem is used for infection, wounds and cuts etc | Medicinal | Bark, stem | Own use | Mizo |
| Bark is useful in treatment of high blood pressure, asthma, typhoid, malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery. Milky juice applied in fresh cuts, sores, ringworm, wart, etc | Medicinal | Bark and juice | Own use | Mizo |
| Juice of the leaves applied to fresh cuts | Medicinal | Leaves | Own use | Mizo |
| Plantain is cooked with water and water is drink for treating deficiency of white blood | Medicinal | Buds | Own use | Mizo |
| Whole plant is used in medicine, used for treating cancer, liver problems etc | Medicinal | Whole plant | Own use | Mizo |
| 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 Local Name | 2 Scientific Name | 3 Associated crops | 4 Landscape/ Habitat | 5 Local status | | 6 Uses (Usage) |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|---|
| | | | | Past | Present | |
| Aidu | <i>Amomum dealbatum</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Young shoots and buds are eaten cooked or fried as vegetables |
| Anhling | <i>Solanum americanum</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetables |
| Ankasate | <i>Acmella paniculata</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Leaves with stem are used as a vegetable |
| Ankhapui | <i>Marsdenia maculata</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Young stem and leaves are cooked eaten as vegetables |
| Ankhate | <i>Marsdenia formosana</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable |
| Archangkawm | <i>Oroxylum indicum</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Decoction of root & bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhoea etc. Poultice of the bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, inflammations and skin diseases. Decoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. |
| Baibing | <i>Alocasia fornicate</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Spadix and stem are eaten cooked as vegetables |
| Chakawk | <i>Diplazium esculentum</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable |
| Changpawl | <i>Musa thomsonii</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Flower buds are eaten cooked as vegetable , stems are used for pig's feed and leaves for cattle fodder |
| Changpui | <i>Musa sikkimensis</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Flower buds are eaten cooked as vegetable , stems are used for pig's feed and leaves for cattle fodder |
| Hruitung | <i>Salacca sedcunda</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Leaves are used for thatching and the rachis for making temporary ropes |
| Hulhu | <i>Aganope thyrsoflora</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Young leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable |
| Kawhtebel | <i>Trevesia palmata</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | The shoots, flower buds and young fruits are eaten as vegetable |
| Kha um | <i>Hodgsonia heteroclita</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Seeds are eaten roasted or fried |
| Khanghu | <i>Acacia pennata</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable |
| Nauawimu | <i>Solena amplexicaulis</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable |
| Pelh | <i>Gnetum gnemon</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Tender leaves, flowers and fruits are eaten cooked or fried as vegetable. Seeds are also roasted and eaten |
| Phuihnam | <i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Tender leaves are cooked eaten as vegetable, also used for fermenting cooked soyabean |
| Saisu | <i>Ensete glaucum</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Succulent leaf sheaths, young flowers and bracts of spadix are eaten cooked as vegetable |
| Sapthei | <i>Passiflora edulis</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Leaves are cooked eaten as vegetable |
| Sihneh | <i>Eurya cerasifolia</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Tender leaves are eaten cooked with rice or meals |
| Tawkpui | <i>Solanum torvum</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Fruits are eaten cooked or fried as vegetables |
| Telhawng | <i>Amorphophallus</i> sp. | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Insufficient | Corm and young leaf stalk and shoots are eaten cooked as veg. |
| Thangtung | <i>Arenga pinnata</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Young underdeveloped leaf shoot is used as vegetable |
| Thilte | <i>Calamus erectus</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Insufficient | Leaves are used for thatching |
| Thingthupui | <i>Calamus tenuis</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Under developed shoots are used as vegetable |
| Thurpui | <i>Tetrastigma lanceolarium</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Ripe fruits are edible |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|----------------|------|----------|----------|---|------------------------------------|
| Tum | <i>Caryota urens</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wood is employed for many domestic purposes | |
| Tumbu | <i>Musa sp.</i> | All Jhum crops | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Young bud is eaten cooked as vegetable | |
| 7 | 8 | | | | | 9 | 10 |
| Part Used | Associated TK | | | | | Other details | Community/ knowledge holder |
| Shoots, buds | The plant is used for a cure of enlargement of liver and the stem for tying purposes. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya beans. | | | | | - | Mizo |
| Leaves, berries | Water of boiled leaves is taken against urinary problems and stones in kidney. Juice of green berries is applied to ringworm,boils. | | | | | - | 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, inflammations and skin diseases. Decoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases of liver, hepatitis etc | | | | | - | Mizo |
| Spadix, stem | Juice of the plant is used externally for snake bite. Leaf is also used for catching land leech from the body | | | | | - | Mizo |
| Leaves | - | | | | | - | Mizo |
| Stem, Buds, leaves | Juice of stem is used for snake bites, diarrhoea, dysentery and pounded seeds for diabetes | | | | | - | Mizo |
| Leaves, fruit | Young leaves are eaten as vegetable, but several changes of water is needed while cooking. Decoction of fruit is used against stomach-ache, dysentery | | | | | - | Mizo |
| - | - | | | | | - | Mizo |
| Leaves | Plant is purgative, laxative, anti malarial, and used for liver complaints, fever, cough, bronchitis, high blood pressure etc. Fresh leaves are taken to expel intestinal worms and parasites | | | | | - | 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 |
| Leaves | Fruit is used as soap for washing clothes, fibrous fruit as brush for pots, plates etc. decoction of roots is recommended for treating malaria, diabetes and seeds as a purgative | | | | | - | 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 mastitis | | | | | - | 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 <i>Ching-al</i> (Lye) is boiled to remove irritants. So, the boiled corm is mixed with <i>Sa-um</i> (fermented pork fat), <i>Ching-al</i> (Lye) and Salt and then eaten as curry (Traditional Mizo Dish) | | | | | - | Mizo |
| Whole plant | Fibres are used for fiddle strings, traps etc. the down beneath the leaf stalks on the trunk is used for tinder and is known as 'Meibu'. Midrib of the leaflets is good for sweeping like a broom. | | | | | - | 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 |
| Whole plant | Fibre is made into ropes, brushes, brooms, basket etc. terminal bud is eaten cooked as vegetable | - | Mizo |
| Bud, stem, leaves | Leaves are used for feasts instead of rice plates. Stems are used for pig feed. Leaves are also used for cattle fodder | - | Mizo |

Format 24 : Ornamental Plants

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Local Name | Scientific Name | Variety | Habitat | Commercial/ Non commercial uses | Associated TK | Other details | Community/ Knowledge Holder |
| Ar-tukkhuuan | <i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Hling lukhum | <i>Euphorbia milii</i> | Introduced | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Christmas par | <i>Poinsettia pulcherrima</i> | Introduced | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Chuaiopar | <i>Gomphrena globosa</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Derhken | <i>Tagetes erecta</i> | Local variety | | | | | |
| Dingdi | <i>Asclepias curassavica</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Far | <i>Pinus sp.</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Hnahsinpar | <i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Kumtluang | <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Midum pangpar | <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Saron par | <i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Zamzo | <i>Celosia argentea</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Zan rimtui | <i>Cestrum nocturnum</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Uaiting wayvet | <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Lilypar | <i>Lilium sp</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Rose par | <i>Rosa indica</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Di par | <i>Gladiolus dalenii/natalensis</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Sappangpar | <i>Zinnia sp</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Kungpuimuthi | <i>Canna indica</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Dahlia | <i>Dahlia pinnata</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Anthurium | <i>Anthurium andraeanum</i> | Introduced | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| April par | <i>Delonix regia</i> | Introduced | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| April parte | <i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> | Introduced | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Chawnpui | <i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Fartuah | <i>Erythrina stricta</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Makpazangkang | <i>Cassia javanica spp nodosa</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Mawza par | <i>Salvia splendens</i> | Introduced | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Mualhawihite | <i>Ixora coccinea</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Nauban | <i>Orchid</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|---|---|------|
| Nuaithang | <i>Impatiens balsamina</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |
| Vaube | <i>Bauhinia variegata</i> | Local variety | Home garden | Non commercial | - | - | Mizo |

Format 25 : Fumigate / Chewing Plants

| 1 Plant (Herb, shrub,tree) | 2 Local Name | 3 Scientific Name | 4 Variety | 5 Habitat | 6 Local Status | | 7 Uses (Usage) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--|
| | | | | | Past | Present | |
| | | | | | Herb | Ankasa | |
| Herb | Ankasate | <i>Acmella paniculata</i> | Local | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Leaves and flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable |
| Climber | Hnahthak | <i>Piper diffusum</i> | Local | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Fruit is used as spice. Leaves are used for catching fish. |
| Tree | Khawkherh | <i>Juglans regia</i> | Local | Wild | Insufficient | Insufficient | Leaves are used for cattle fodder |
| Tree | Khiangzo | <i>Schima khasiana</i> | Local | Wild | Abundant | Insufficient | - |
| Shrub | Ngaihhih | <i>Linostoma decandrum</i> | Local | Wild | Abundant | Insufficient | - |
| Climbing shrub | Rulei | <i>Millettia pachycarpa</i> | Local | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Roots and Pods are used to poison fish |
| Tree | Ruthei | <i>Diospyros pilosiuscula</i> | Local | Wild | Abundant | Insufficient | - |
| Climber | Tling | <i>Embelia vestita</i> | Local | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Decoction of leaves is used for chicken pox, itching and other skin diseases; leaves are eaten cooked with fish. |

| 8 Part used * | 9 Associated TK | 10 Other details (mode of use) | 11 Community Knowledge Holder |
|------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| Leaves, flowers | Plant is used for poisoning fish | - | Mizo |
| Leaves, flowers | Plant is used for poisoning fish | - | Mizo |
| Fruit & Leaves | - | - | Mizo |
| Leaves | Young leaves are used to intoxicate fish | - | Mizo |
| Bark | Pounded bark is used for poisoning fish | - | Mizo |
| Roots | Roots are used for poisoning fish | Roots are boiled in water and used for dressing scabies | Mizo |
| Roots & Pods | - | - | Mizo |
| Fruit | Unripe fruits are used for poisoning fish | All parts are used for stomach trouble, kidney stones, piles | Mizo |
| Leaves | - | Leaves of this plant boiled with hibiscus leaves and water is taken to cure hiccough and difficult urination | Mizo |

Format 26 : Timber Plants

| 1 Local Name | 2 Scientific Name | 3 Habitat | 4 Local Status | | 5 Other uses (if any) |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | | | Past | Present | |
| | | | Anku | <i>Celtis australis</i> | |
| Ardah | <i>Albizia lucida</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wood hard used for firewood |
| Batling | <i>Wedlandia bundleioides</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------|--------------|----------|--|
| | | | t | | |
| Belphuar | <i>Trema orientalis</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc |
| Berawchal | <i>Canarium bengalense</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood heartwood, reddish brown, used for firewood etc |
| Biruchuk | <i>Lithocarpus obscurus</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood very hard, used for building, fuelwood, charcoal etc |
| Buanchum | <i>Pachylarnax pleiocarpa</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood takes a fine polish, use for house building, furniture |
| Bul | <i>Alseodaphne petiolaris</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood is used for building, furniture, firewood etc |
| Bulfek | <i>Phoebe lanceolata</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Heartwood used for firewood and leaves for cattle fodder |
| Bulpui | <i>Alseodaphne petiolaris</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Rare | Wood used for building, furniture, firewood etc |
| Bulthur | <i>Nyssa javanica</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood is grey, yellow, soft used for house building |
| Bung | <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood used for fuelwood, well curbs etc |
| Char | <i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood used for furniture, house building, firewood etc |
| Chawmzil | <i>Ligustrum robustum</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc |
| Chhawntual | <i>Aporosa octandra</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc |
| Fah | <i>Lithocarpus dealbatus</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood used for rice pestle, firewood and charcoal etc |
| Fartuah | <i>Erythrina variegata</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood is used for drums, toys etc and bark fibre for cordage |
| Haidai | <i>Mangifera sylvatica</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood used for cheap furniture, house building, frames etc |
| Haivahmim | <i>Mangifera indica</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood used for cheap furniture, house building, frames etc |
| Hawngtial | <i>Euonymus sp</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | - |
| Herhse | <i>Mesua ferrea</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood very hard used for bridges, railway sleepers, tool handles, firewood, rice pestle, charcoal etc |
| Hmawng | <i>Ficus sp</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood used for fuel and charcoal etc |
| Hmuifarial | <i>Syzygium claviflorum</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood is used for firewood, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder |
| Hmuipui/Lenhmui | <i>Syzygium cumini</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood is moderately hard, used for plywood, furniture, tool handles, panels, posts and firewood etc |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|------|----------|----------|---|
| Hnahkhar | <i>Mallotus paniculatus</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wood used for firewood |
| Hnahpawte | <i>Litsea lancifolia</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wood used for firewood |
| Hnahthap | <i>Colona floribunda</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wood is used for making lockets of key chain and firewood |
| Hnum | <i>Engelhardtia spicata</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wood used for house construction, tea boxes, packing etc |
| Kamsahulh | <i>Croton tiglium</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | - |
| Kawihthuang | <i>Leucosceptrum canum</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wood can be used as firewood |
| Kham thing | - | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | - |
| Kharduap | <i>Macaranga indica</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wood can be used for firewood etc |
| Kharuan | <i>Elaeocarpus lanceifolius</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wood used for house building, firewood and charcoal etc |
| Khaupui | <i>Sterculia villosa</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wood very soft is used for drums and paper pulp |
| Khawitur | <i>Hydnocarpus kudzii</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wood used for temporary building, firewood etc |
| Khawkherh | <i>Juglans regia</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wood used for cabinet making, furniture, carving etc |
| Khawreng | <i>Streblus indicus</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Heartwood is used for house posts |
| Khiang | <i>Schima wallichii</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wood durable is used in planking, building, plywood, firewood |
| Khiangzo | <i>Schima khasiana</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wood used for house building, firewood etc |
| Khuangthli | <i>Bischofia javanica</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wood used for house building, furniture, firewood etc |
| Kumkhal /Umkhal | <i>Elaeocarpus tectorius</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wood used for firewood |
| Lawngthing | <i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wood used for house construction, floors, plywood, firewood, railway sleepers, tool handles etc |
| Lungkhup | <i>Haldina cordifolia</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wood used for planking, house posts, door and window frames, shutters, furniture, plywood, firewood etc |
| Mualhawih | <i>Saraca asoca/indica</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wood used for tool handles, ploughs and shafts |
| Muk | <i>Cordia fragrantissima</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wood durable, used for gunstocks, posts and firewood etc |
| Nauthak | <i>Litsea monopetala</i> | Wild | Abundant | Abundant | Wood soft not durable can be used for firewood |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|----------|--|
| | | | t | | |
| Nganbawm | <i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood used for furniture, motor bodies, planking, flooring etc |
| Ngiau | <i>Magnolia oblonga</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood hard and durable used in furniture, building, planking |
| Pang | <i>Bombax insigne</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes, splints |
| Pangkai | <i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | - |
| Phan | <i>Ulmus lanceifolia</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood durable used for posts, gunstocks, tool handles etc |
| Phuanberh | <i>Macropanax undulatus</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood is soft and can be used for firewood |
| Phuanberhpui | <i>Ailanthus integrifolia</i> spp | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood used for partition wall, plywood, packing cases etc |
| Phunchawng | <i>Bombax ceiba</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Rare | Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes and splints |
| Rihnim | <i>Ficus religiosa</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood durable underwater, used for fuel and charcoal etc |
| Sahatah | <i>Aglaia spectabilis</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood hard used for furniture, building, doors and windows |
| Saithei | <i>Gynocardia odorata</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | wood used for planking, posts and firewood |
| Saper | <i>Lindera nacusua</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood used for building construction |
| Saperbul | <i>Cinnamomum glaucescens</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood is durable, used for furniture, boat building, fuelwood |
| Shawr | <i>Castanopsis indica</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood hard used for furniture, building, firewood etc |
| Sentezel | <i>Callophyllum polyanthum</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Abundant | Wood moderately hard, strong and elastic is used for building, firewood, bridges etc |
| Sernam | <i>Litsea cubeba</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Frequent | Wood used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc |
| Sihneh | <i>Eurya japonica</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Frequent | - |
| Siksil | <i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Frequent | Wood used for furniture, building, planking, motorbodies etc |
| Taitaw | <i>Spondias pinnata</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Frequent | Wood used for drums, firewood etc |
| Tatkawng | <i>Artocarpus chama</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Frequent | Wood durable used for building, furniture, plywood etc |
| Teak | <i>Tectona grandis</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Frequent | Wood extremely durable, used for buildings, bridges, furniture, plywood, constructions etc |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|------|----------|----------|---|
| Tei | <i>Toona ciliata</i> | Wild | Abundant | Frequent | wood used for furniture, house building, ceiling, floors etc |
| Tek em | <i>Sapium eugeniaefolium</i> | Wild | Abundant | Frequent | Wood can be used for firewood. |
| Thalteh | <i>Kydia calycina/glabrescens</i> | Wild | Abundant | Frequent | Wood soft suitable for plywood, packing cases etc |
| Thehlei khak | <i>Aglaia chittagonga</i> | Wild | Abundant | Frequent | Wood used for house posts and firewood etc |
| Theikum | <i>Diospyros malabarica</i> | Wild | Abundant | Frequent | Wood used for building, firewood etc |
| Theipabuan | <i>Plachonella grandifolia</i> | Wild | Abundant | Frequent | Wood moderately hard, used for building purposes |
| Theipalingkawh | <i>Bruinsmia polysperma</i> | Wild | Abundant | Frequent | Sawn timber used for house construction |
| Theipui | <i>Ficus semicoradata</i> | Wild | Abundant | Frequent | Wood used for mortars, firewood etc |
| Theisehret | <i>Aphananthe cuspidata</i> | Wild | Abundant | Frequent | Wood used for planking, firewood and charcoal |
| Thelret | <i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> | Wild | Abundant | Frequent | Wood used for furniture industry and can be used as firewood |
| Thil | <i>Lithocarpus polystachyus</i> | Wild | Abundant | Frequent | Wood used for building, firewood etc |
| Thingarek | <i>Vitex glabrata</i> | Wild | Abundant | Frequent | Wood moderately hard, used for cartwheel, firewood, charcoal |
| Thingdawl | <i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i> | Wild | Abundant | Frequent | Wood is used for flooring, walling, matches, plywood etc . |
| Thingdawn | <i>Itea macrophylla</i> | Wild | Abundant | Frequent | Wood used as fuel |
| Thingkha | <i>Derris robusta</i> | Wild | Abundant | Frequent | Wood used for house posts, firewood and charcoal |
| Thingkhawilu | <i>Vitex peduncularis</i> | Wild | Abundant | Frequent | Wood used for posts, firewood and charcoal etc |
| Thinglung | <i>Homalium ceylanicum</i> | Wild | Abundant | Frequent | Wood used for building, firewood, charcoal etc |
| Thingpuithing | <i>Lithocarpus elegans/obscurus</i> | Wild | Abundant | Frequent | Wood used for firewood, building, charcoal etc |
| Thingsaphu | <i>Dysoxylum mollissimum</i> | Wild | Abundant | Frequent | Wood used for house building, furniture, boats etc |
| Thingsia | <i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i> | Wild | Abundant | Frequent | Wood used for house posts, firewood, charcoal etc |
| Thingtheihmu | <i>Morus alba</i> | Wild | Abundant | Frequent | Wood used for house construction, furniture, tool handles etc |
| Thingvandawt | <i>Pterygota alata</i> | Wild | Abundant | Frequent | Wood used for drums, firewood etc |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|------|--------------|----------|--|
| | | | t | | |
| Thingvawkpui | <i>Balakata baccata</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Frequent | Wood used for plywood, packing cases, firewood etc |
| Thlanvawng | <i>Gmelina arborea</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Frequent | Wood used for planking, furniture, house posts etc |
| Vaiza | <i>Hibiscus macrophyllus</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Frequent | Wood soft but durable used for posts, rafters etc |
| Vang | <i>Albizia chinensis</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Frequent | Wood used for making drum, firewood and charcoal etc |
| Vaube | <i>Bauhinia variegata</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Frequent | Wood is used for tool handles, firewood, charcoal etc. leaves are a good fodder. Decoction of bark/leaves is used in menstrual disorders, piles,diabetes,diarrhoea and dysentery |
| Vawmbal | <i>Drimycarpus racemosus</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Frequent | Wood is used for building, boats, firewood etc |
| Vawngdawl | - | Wild | Abundan t | Frequent | - |
| Vawngthir | - | Wild | Abundan t | Frequent | - |
| Vawngthla | <i>Premna milleflora</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Frequent | Wood durable used for house posts etc |
| Zaihri | <i>Ficus virens</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Frequent | Wood moderately hard, used for firewood etc |
| Zairum | <i>Anogeissus acuminata</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Frequent | Wood used for house posts, tool handles, fuel and charcoal etc |
| Zathu | <i>Polyalthia jenkinsii</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Frequent | Wood is used for house posts, firewood etc |
| Zawng taitaw | - | Wild | Abundan t | Frequent | - |
| Zihngthal | <i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Frequent | Wood used for house construction, cabinet making, furniture |
| Zuang | <i>Duabanga grandiflora</i> | Wild | Abundan t | Frequent | Wood used for building, plywood, firewood etc |

| 6 | 7 | 8 |
|--|---|--------------------------------|
| Associated TK | Other details | Community/ Knowledge Holder |
| - | Leaves and fruits are used in medicine | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| | Wood pole is used for fencing post. | Mizo |
| Bark yields a strong fibre and leaves are lopped for cattle fodder | It is a light demanding tree, fsat growing and short lived tree | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |

| | | |
|---|--|------|
| - | Ripe fruit is eaten by birds and animals | Mizo |
| - | It is a shade bearer and fast growing tree | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| - | Fruit is eaten by birds and wild animals | Mizo |
| Bark and aerial roots are used for making coarse ropes | Leaves are good for cattle fodder | Mizo |
| - | Leaves are good for fodder,it is a fast growing tree | Mizo |
| - | Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder | Mizo |
| - | Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| Tender pods are edible, seeds edible roasted or boiling, bark and leaves are also used in medicine | It is a fast growing tree and cultivated as ornamental and hedge plant | Mizo |
| Decoction of young leaves is used in diabetes, diarrhoea and ash of dried leaves is taken to stop hiccough | It prefers deep well drained loamy soil and it is a shade bearer | Mizo |
| Decoction of young leaves is used in diabetes, diarrhoea and ash of dried leaves is taken to stop hiccough | It prefers deep well drained loamy soil and it is a shade bearer | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| Bark, unripe fruit, flowers and seed oil are medicinal | Seed oil is used for burning, lubricating and soap making | Mizo |
| Leaves and twigs are lopped for cattle fodder | Bark, fruit and leaves are used in medicine | Mizo |
| - | Fruits are eaten by man, bears and birds | Mizo |
| Seed is very useful for treating diabetes and the bark for fever, jaundice, urinary problems, sore throat, roncitis, asthma, ulcers and chronic dysentery etc | Fruits are eaten by man, birds and wild animals | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| Root is medicinal for diarrhoea | - | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| Bark is medicinal and also used for poisoning fish. Leaves are lopped for fodder | It is a light demander | Mizo |
| Fruits and leaves are used for poisoning fish. | Decoction of leaves are used for treating cancer | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| Different parts of the plant are used in various traditional medicine | - | Mizo |
| Bark is scraped with dao and the powder is used for stupefying bees (Khawivah) | Fruits are used for poisoning fish | Mizo |
| Seeds are eaten roasted or fried. Bark yields a strong fibre | Decoction of the bark is used in cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and tonsillities | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| 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 fast growing tree | Mizo |
| Tree is tapped for wood oil and oleo resin is applied to ring worm, ulcers, sprains etc . Bark is also chewed to relieve toothache | It is a light demander, can tolerate shade in youth | 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 |

| | | |
|---|---|------|
| Pounded bark is used for poisoning of fish | - | Mizo |
| Juice of young leaves is used for curing tonsillitis and sores | Bark, stem and leaves are also medicinal. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| Bark is prescribed for fever, strangury, ulcers, skin diseases and the roots for diarrhoea, dysentery | It is a strong light demander but the seedlings are shade tolerant. | 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 |
| Leaves are used 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 |
| Bark and fruit pulp are used for poisoning fish. Decoction of root bark is also recommended for diabetes | Leaves are poisonous for cattle | Mizo |
| -- | - | Mizo |
| Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable | - | 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 <i>Siksil</i> (Umbrella) and <i>Thul</i> – Basket lids | - | Mizo |
| Decoction of bark is used in treating diarrhoea, dysentery and rheumatism | Juice of crushed bark is also applied to fresh cuts | Mizo |
| Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (<i>Bekang</i>), a traditional mizo delicacy | - | Mizo |
| Bark is used in diarrhoea, milky juice is applied on inflammatory diseases of glands and sometimes used as milk in tea. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder | It is a shade bearer in youth and grow very fast | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| Bark is useful in fever, diarrhoea, itching and flowers in menstrual disorders | Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder | Mizo |
| Fruits are eaten by man and birds | Endi silkworm reared on the leaves | Mizo |

| | | |
|---|--|------|
| Bark yields a strong fibre and used for making ropes and cordage . leaves are lopped for cattle fodder | It is a light demander and fast growing tree. Tolerates moderate shade in youth | Mizo |
| Pulp of unripe fruits is used as gum, seeds are edible | - | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| Young fruits are pounded with tender shoots of <i>Acacia pennata</i> and eaten | Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder and polishing wood | 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 |
| - | - | Mizo |
| Infusion of bark is recommende for dysentery | - | Mizo |
| Leaves are used as soap for washing ' <i>Mizo Pawnpui</i> ' (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 |
| Fibre of the bark is used for cordage. Decoction of the root bark is given to women after delivery of a baby | - | Mizo |
| Decoction of bark is used as an effective remedy for diabetes and high blood pressure | Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder | Mizo |
| Infusion of leaves/bark is used against black water fever, malarial fever, jaundice, typhoid, stomach ulcer and kidney stones | -- | Mizo |
| -- | -- | Mizo |
| Saplings used as pendant for scorching off the bristles of the pig killed | -- | Mizo |
| Bark is used internally for pain in stomach | -- | Mizo |
| Juice of the stem is recommended for mouth infection in children | -- | Mizo |
| Silkworm fed on its leaves. Leaves are sometimes boiled with meats and eaten as curry. Root bark, leaves and fruits are also medicinal. | Young leaves and twigs are good for cattle fodder | Mizo |
| Latex mixed with mustard oil is applied to muscular swellings | - | Mizo |
| Bark fibre which is called <i>Hruikhau</i> is used for making into rope and <i>Hnam hrui</i> . Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (<i>bekang</i>) and sometimes for wrapping food in. | - | Mizo |
| Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetables, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder | It is a light demander and frie resistant, fast growing tree | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| Bark used to poison fish. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder | It is a moderate light demander and fast growing tree | Mizo |
| Leaves, tender fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable | It is a moderate light demander and wind firm tree | Mizo |
| Thick paste of the plant is applied on broken bone. Juice of the plant is also applied on sore of baby's navel | Plant is laxative and cooling used for cold, sinusitis and menstruation problems | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| Decoction of bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, diarrhoea and also appllied on measles, chickem pox, sprains and burns. Leaves are cooked in water and water is taken as a remedy for high blood pressure . | - | Mizo |
| Tender leaves are boiled with meats and eaten as vegetables | -- | Mizo |

| | | |
|--|-------------------|------|
| Young shoots are eaten in curries, and fibre can also be used as rope | Fast growing tree | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| - | - | Mizo |
| | | Mizo |
| Root, leaves and flowers are also used medicinally. Bark and young leaves are used as a remedy for fever, stomach ache etc | -- | Mizo |
| Bark is bruised, boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye | Fast growing tree | Mizo |

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

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|-------------|------------------|
| Animal type | Local Name | Scientific Name | Habitat | Description | Season when seen |
| Mammal | Awrrang | <i>Ratufa bicolor</i> | Forest | - | Not recorded |
| Mammal | Biang | <i>Belomys pearsonii</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Chepa | <i>Tupaia bengaleri</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Hleikapsen | <i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Hleilubial | <i>Callosciurus pygerythrus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Hleimeipar | <i>Dremomys lokriah</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Hleimualrang | <i>Tamiops maccllellandi</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Hleizawng | <i>Callosciurus pygerythrus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Keisen | <i>Catopuma temmincki</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Kelral | <i>Neofelis nebulosa</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Kuhpui | <i>Hystrix brachyura</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Kuhsi | <i>Atherurus macrourus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Ngau | <i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Ngau buang | <i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Ngau hang (Tarmit bun) | <i>Trachypithecus phayrei</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Ngharbawr | <i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Phai-uak (Sa uak) | - | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Phivawk | <i>Arctonyx collaris</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Safia | <i>Martes flavigula</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Sahmaitha | <i>Melogale moschata/personata</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Sahram | <i>Aonyx cinerea</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Sahuai | <i>Nyctiebus bengalensis</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Sakhi | <i>Muntiacus vaginalis</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Samang (Mangte) | <i>Helarctos malayanus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Sanghal | <i>Sus scrofa</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Sanghar | <i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Saphu | <i>Manis pentadactyla</i> | Forest | - | -do- |

| | | | | | |
|--------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|---|------|
| Mammal | Sarivaithun | <i>Herpetes javanicus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Savawm | <i>Melursus ursinus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Saza | <i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Sazaw (Zawreng) | <i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Sihal | <i>Canis aureus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Tampui | <i>Leopoldamis edwardsi</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Tlumpui | <i>Viverra zibetha</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Tlumther | <i>Viverricula indica</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Vahluk | <i>Petaurista petaurista</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Zamphu | <i>Arctictis binturong</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Zawbuang | <i>Paguma larvata</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Zawhang | <i>Arctogalidia trivirgata</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Zawng hmaisen/mawt/hmaitai | <i>Stump-tailed Macaque</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Zawng meisei/hmeltha | <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Mammal | Zuhrei | <i>Berylmys mackenziei</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Bawng | <i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Bullut | <i>Ducula badia</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Chhawlhring | <i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Chhemhur | <i>Lanius sp.</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Chhimbuk | <i>Bubo bengalensis</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Chhuangtuar | <i>Upupa epops</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Chingpirinu | <i>Strix leptogrammica</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Chinrang | <i>Enicurus scouleri</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Chip te | <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Daikat | <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Dawithiama arpa | <i>Aethopyga sp.</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Dawntliang | <i>Cissa chinensis</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Hrangkir | <i>Athene brama</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Irliak | <i>Coracina macei</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Kaikuangral | <i>Alcedo atthis</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Kawlit | <i>Hemixos flava</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Kireuh | <i>Arachnothera longirostra</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Koro | <i>Garrulax leucolophus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Lailen | <i>Motacilla flava</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Lalruanga schnawt | <i>Centropus sinensis</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Luangtubeuh | <i>Picumnus innominatus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Lungdup | <i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Mitval | <i>Zosterops palpebrosa</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Mu arla | <i>Lophotriorchis kienerii</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Mute | <i>Accipiter sp.</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Mute ngaldang | <i>Circus macrourus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Muvanlai | <i>Spilornis cheela</i> | Forest | - | -do- |

| | | | | | |
|----------|--------------------|--|--------|---|------|
| Bird | Ramar | <i>Gallus gallus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Ramparva | <i>Chalcophaps indica</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Setawt | <i>Pycnonotus flavescens</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Tawktawk awrsen | <i>Ficedula strophitata</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Tawllawt | <i>Megalaima virens</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Tek tek | <i>Dicaeum minullum</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Thangfen | <i>Myiophonus caeruleus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Thangfen | <i>Myiophonus caeruleus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Theh hek | <i>Prinia hodgsonii</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Thizil | <i>Psamismom dalhousiae</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Thlanthla | <i>Dicrurus aeneus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Thloh | <i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Tlaiberh | <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Tukkhumvilik | <i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Tuklo | <i>Megalaima asiatica</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Va in ronghak | <i>Monticola solitarius</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Vabak/Valambawk | <i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Vacha | <i>Ardeola grayii</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Vadartle | <i>Irena puella</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Vadumdeleng | <i>Niltada sp.</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Vahai | <i>Anthraceros albirostris</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Vahlah | <i>Bambusicola fytchii</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Vahmim | <i>Turnix suscitator</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Vahrit | <i>Lophura leucomelanos</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Vahui | <i>Treron sp.</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Vaki | <i>Psittacula krameri</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Valeisawt | <i>Pnoepyga albiventer</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Vamaitai | <i>Oriolus tenuirostris</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Vangek | - | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Vapui | <i>Coracias benghalensis</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Varalhti | <i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Varihaw | <i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Varung | <i>Arborophila sp.</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Vasuih | <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Vazar | <i>Garrulax sp.</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Bird | Vazun | <i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Reptiles | Rul hlai | <i>Ptyas korros, Coelognathus radiatus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Reptiles | Rul nghawngsen | <i>Rhabdophis subminiatus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Reptiles | Rul thihna | <i>Oreocryptophis porphyraceus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Reptiles | Rul vankai | <i>Dendrelaphis cyanochloris</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Reptiles | Rulmuk (Zo Rulpui) | <i>Ovophis monticola</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Reptiles | Rultuha | <i>Trimeresurus erythrurus/albolabris</i> | Forest | - | -do- |

| | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|------|
| Reptiles | Rul ngan | <i>Ophiophagus hannah</i> | Forest & Human habitation | | |
| Reptiles | Rul rial | <i>Boiga cyanea</i> | Forest | | |
| Reptiles | Tui Rul | <i>Xenochropis piscator</i> | Ponds and near water bodies | | |
| Reptiles | Saphai | <i>Python bivittatus</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Reptiles | Rul sakhi | <i>Boiga ochracea</i> | Forest & Human habitation | | |
| Reptiles | Hlaiwavm | <i>Ptyas mucosa</i> | Forest & Human habitation | | |
| Reptiles | Changpat rul | <i>Argyrophis diardii</i> | Forest & Human habitation | | |
| Reptiles | Satel | <i>Melanocheilus tricarinata</i> | Forest | | |
| Reptiles | Tui satel | <i>Cyclemis gemeli</i> | Rivers, streams etc | | |
| Reptiles | Tangkawng /Tangkeu | <i>Varanus bengalensis</i> | Forest | - | -do- |
| Reptiles | Laiking | <i>Christidorsata otai</i> | Forest, open areas | | -do- |
| Reptiles | Awk-e | <i>Gecko gekko</i> | Forest & Human habitation | - | -do- |
| Reptiles | Bang daidep | <i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i> | Human habitation, House | - | -do- |
| Amphibians | Utum | <i>Kaloula assamensis</i> | Rivers, Ponds etc | - | -do- |
| Amphibians | Dawngthlek | <i>Chiromantus vittatus</i> | Rivers, Ponds etc | - | -do- |
| Amphibians | U chhhawlhiring | <i>Hyla annectans</i> | Rivers Ponds etc | - | -do- |
| Amphibians | U berek | <i>Occidozyga sp</i> | Rivers Ponds etc | - | -do- |
| Amphibians | U Chang | <i>Euphyctis cyanophlyctis</i> | Rivers Ponds etc | - | -do- |
| Amphibians | U Sai | <i>Hoplobatrachus crassus</i> | Rivers Ponds etc | - | -do- |
| Amphibians | Utawkpahar | <i>Bufo stomaticus</i> | Rivers Ponds etc | - | -do- |
| Insects | Khauphar | - | Rivers Ponds etc | - | -do- |
| Insects | Perhpawng | - | Rivers Ponds etc | - | -do- |
| Insects | Khauchher | - | Rivers Ponds etc | - | -do- |
| Insects | Chep chep | - | Rivers Ponds etc | - | -do- |
| Insects | Zawlzawng | - | Rivers Ponds etc | - | -do- |
| Insects | Khaukhuap | - | Rivers Ponds etc | - | -do- |
| Insects | Uleuh | - | Rivers Ponds etc | - | -do- |
| Insects | Khawibel | <i>Vespa velutina</i> | Forest & Human habitation | - | -do- |
| Insects | Khawi sanghar | <i>Parapolybia sp.</i> | Forest & Human habitation | - | -do- |
| Insects | Khawifung | <i>Apis florea</i> | Forest, open areas | | -do- |
| Insects | Khawi chhunmu | <i>Provespa sp.</i> | Forest, open areas | | -do- |
| Insects | Khawikeilu | - | Forest, open areas | | -do- |
| Insects | Khawivah | <i>Apis cerana indica</i> | Forest & Human habitation | | -do- |
| Insects | Khawichhinkhup | <i>Polistes tenebricosus</i> | Forest, open areas | | -do- |
| Insects | Nghalfek | <i>Vespa tropica</i> | Forest, open areas | | -do- |
| Insects | Khawi in ting | - | Forest, open areas | | -do- |
| Insects | Khawidang | - | Forest, open areas | | -do- |
| Insects | Khawipui | <i>Apis dorsata</i> | Forest, open areas | | -do- |
| Insects | Rengchal | <i>Psaltoda cf. plaga</i> | Forest, open areas | | -do- |
| Insects | Dawlrem | - | Forest, open areas | | -do- |
| Insects | Thereng | - | Forest, open areas | | -do- |
| Insects | Losul thereng | <i>Magiccicada sp.</i> | Forest, open areas | | -do- |

| | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|------|
| Insects | Nipui thereng | - | Forest, open areas | -do- |
| Insects | Ngirtling | - | Forest, open areas | -do- |
| Insects | Uifawm | - | Forest, open areas | -do- |
| Insects | Tekral | - | Forest, open areas | -do- |
| Insects | Khuang chiri/ Khuangbai | <i>Gryllus sp.</i> | Forest, open areas | -do- |
| Insects | Tawh ek | - | Forest, open areas | -do- |
| Insects | Taivang | <i>Tetraponera sp.</i> | Forest, open areas | -do- |
| Insects | Zan taivang | <i>Tetraponera sp.</i> | Forest, open areas | -do- |
| Insects | Hnahkiah taivang | <i>Tetraponera sp.</i> | Forest, open areas | -do- |
| Insects | Mawnger | <i>Crematogaster sp.</i> | Forest, open areas | -do- |
| Insects | Fachhawng | - | Forest, open areas | -do- |
| Insects | Reksen | - | Forest, open areas | -do- |
| Insects | Tarpilu | - | Forest, open areas | -do- |
| Insects | Khuangruang | - | Forest, open areas | -do- |
| Insects | Nauchawthing bawm | <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> | Forest, open areas | -do- |
| Insects | Sihsen | - | Forest, open areas | -do- |

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

BIODIVERSITY OF DUNGTLANG



Vigna unguiculata



Phaseolus vulgaris



Elsholtzia communis



Solanum melongena



Capsicum frutescens



Hibiscus sabdariffa



Psophocarpus tetragonolobus



Eryngium foetidum



Solanum lycopersicum



Capsicum annuum



Solanum aethiopicum



Seasamum indicum



Celotes argentea



Cosmos bipinnatus



Euphorbia pulcherrima



Euphorbia sp.



Euphorbia sp.



Begonia sp.



Canna flaccid



Catharanthus roseus



Geranium sp.



Mirabilis jalapa



Bougainvillea sp.



Dahlia sp.



Mimosa pudica



Solanum nigrum



Momordica charantia



Mentha piperita



Solanum anguivi



Rhus chinensis



Polygonum chinense



Cheilocostus speciosus



Hylocereus costaricensis



Phyllanthus acidus



Ficus semicordata



Musa acuminata



Meeting with BMC members of Dungtlang & SBB representative, documenting PBR



Members of Biodiversity Management Committee, Dungtlang