

PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER TISI VILLAGE

**Compiled by
Members of Biodiversity Management Committee, Tisi Village
&
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 voids 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 Tisi Village

Name of the village	: Tisi
Block	: Tipa RD Block
District	: Siaha
State	: Mizoram
Geographical Area of the Panchayat Samity	: 1.8 sq.km
Population under the Panchayat Samity	: 1280
Male	: 715
Female	: 564
Habitat and Topography	: Tropical evergreen forest, Hilly terrain & Plain
Climate (Rainfall, Temperature and other weather patterns)	: 3°C - 30°C with annual rainfall of 1200mm-2500mm
Land use (Nine fold classification available with village records)	: Agriculture/Farming
Date, Month and Year of PBR preparation	: 17-February-2022
Management Regime: Reserve Forests (RF)/ Joint Management (JM)/Protected areas (PA)/ Community Owned and Managed Forests (COM)	: COM & RF

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 | : N. Zalo | 2. | Name | : Z. Laihno |
| | Age | : 51 | | Age | : 55 |
| | Gender | : Male | | Gender | : Male |
| | Address | : Tisi-I area | | Address | : Tisi-II area |
| | Area of specialization | : VCP | | Area of specialization | : VCP |
| 3. | Name | : Collin VTC Siahlei | 4. | Name | : Siakhu Syhlo |
| | Age | : 43 | | Age | : 45 |
| | Gender | : Male | | Gender | : Male |
| | Address | : Tisi-I area | | Address | : Tisi-II area |
| | Area of specialization | : | | Area of specialization | : Business |
| 5. | Name | : Baby Nancy | 6. | Name | : V. Dawchia |
| | Age | : 45 | | Age | : 48 |
| | Gender | : Female | | Gender | : Female |
| | Address | : Tisi-I area | | Address | : Tisi-II area |
| | Area of specialization | : Farmer | | Area of specialization | : Farmer |
| 7. | Name | : N. Beikhaitlua | 8. | Name | : Ng. Khaibei |
| | Age | : 54 | | Age | : 47 |
| | Gender | : Male | | Gender | : Male |
| | Address | : Tisi-I area | | Address | : Tisi-II area |
| | Area of specialization | : Farmer | | Area of specialization | : Forest Guard |

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	3. Contact Person	:	Dr. Seikuti Nohro
Name and Address	:	Technical Assistant Mizoram State Biodiversity Board	Name and Address	:	Consultant Environment & Forest Department Mara Autonomous District Council (MADC) Siaha, Mizoram
2) Contact Person	:	Derrick Zothanmawia			
Name and Address	:	Computer 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>	Aieng	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	Not measured	Few	Few
Para cress	<i>Acmella paniculata</i>	Ankasa	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Few
Mustard	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Antam	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Few
Deccan hemp	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>	Anthur	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Few
Wild coriander	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Bahkhawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Few
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	Few
Brinjal	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Bawkbawn	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Few
Lady's finger	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Bawrh saiabe	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
Bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Bean	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
Cow pea	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Behlawi	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Few
Pigeon pea	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Behliang	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Few
Soyabean	<i>Glycine max</i>	Bekang	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Few
Hyacinth bean	<i>Lablab purpureus</i>	Bepui	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Abundant
Winged Bean	<i>Psophocarpus tetragonolobus</i>	Bepuipawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Few
Snake gourd	<i>Trichosanthes anguina</i>	Berul	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Broccoli	<i>Brassica oleracea var italica</i>	Brocoli	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Buh	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Few
Bitter gourd	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Changkha	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
White durra	<i>Sorghum cernuum</i>	Chhawhchhi	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Few
Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativas</i>	Fanghma	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Few
Broad or sword bean	<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i>	Fangra	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Few
Chilli	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Hmarchapui	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
Birds eye chilli	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Hmarchate	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Few
Squash	<i>Sechium edule</i>	Iskut	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Few
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	Few
Ash gourd	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Maipawl	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Few
-	<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i>	Mim	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Few
Mula	<i>Raphanus sativas</i>	Mula	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
Cauliflower	<i>Brassica oleracea var. botrytis</i>	Parbawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
Wild celery	<i>Trachyspermum roxburghianum</i>	Pardi	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Abundant
-	<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	Few
Bitter tomato	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Samtawk	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
African eggplant	<i>Solanum macracarpon</i>	Satinrem	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant

Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Sawhthing	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
Devils tongue	<i>Amorphophallus sp</i>	Telhawng	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Abundant
Tomato	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Tomato	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
Tobacco plant	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Vaihlo	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Few
Maize	<i>Zea mays</i>	Vaimim	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Few

	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	Mara
Leaves and stems as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Flowers are chewed to relieve toothache and affections of the gum and throat	-	Local	Mara
Young leaves are eaten as vegetables	Mar-April	Edible	Seeds and oil are used in medicine	-	Local	Mara
Leaves are eaten as vegetables, curry	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are used as diuretic, sedative, refrigerant	-	Local	Mara
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	Mara
Spadix is eaten cooked as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mara
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	Mara
Unripe fruit as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Root, leaves, fruits and seeds are used as medicine	-	Local	Mara
Unripe fruit eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Cut fruit soaked in water overnight (water) is used to control diabetes	-	Local	Mara
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	Mara
Young leaves, pods and seeds as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Seed is useful to strengthen stomach and kills worm in the stomach	-	Local	Mara
Tender leaves, pods as vegetable, yellow seeds as pulse	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves and seeds are medicinal, leaves as cattle fodder	-	Local	Mara
Seeds are edible rich in protein, oils and minerals	August	Edible	Seeds are cooked, fermented and eaten as delicacies (called Bekang famous –traditional Mizo dish). Boiled water of seeds are given to pigs for fertility control	-	Local	Mara
Young pods, seeds as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of crushed leaves is used against diarrhoea, stomach-ache	-	Local	Mara
Young pods as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	The plant is a good fodder, green manuring and ground cover	-	Local	Mara
Fruit and young leaves as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Fruits and leaves are considered antidote for snake bite	-	Local	Mara
Flower buds and leaves are eaten as vegetable	September	Edible	-	-	Local	Mara
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	Mara
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	Mara

-	Mar-April	Edible	Baked grains are pounded and eaten as curry	-	Local	Mara
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	Mara
-	Mar-April	Edible	Grains are cooked and eaten	-	Local	Mara
Fruits are condiment and leaves as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the fruits is applied to burns, snake bite and centipede sting	-	Local	Mara
Fruits are condiment and leaves as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the fruits is applied to burns, snake bite and centipede sting	-	Local	Mara
Fruits, young shoot and roots are eaten as vegetable-	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are used for fodder	-	Local	Mara
Leaves are eaten as vegetables, curry	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are used as diuretic, sedative, refrigerant	-	Local	Mara
Leaves and flowers -are used for flavouring curry-	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mara
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	Mara
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	Mara
Grains are eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mara
Young fruit and flower eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Roots, leaves and seeds are medicinal	-	Local	Mara
Flower buds and leaves are eaten as vegetable	September	Edible	-	-	Local	Mara
Leaves and flowers are used as condiment	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mara
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	Mara
Leaves and flowers are used as condiment	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mara
Green- fruit are eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Fruit is good for high blood pressure, skin problems and anti microbial	-	Local	Mara
Leaves are used as vegetable and cooked with any kind of meat	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mara
Rhizomes are used as spice and condiment, taken as cure for food poisoning	Mar-April	Edible	Tender leaves, young flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable, juice of the pounded rhizomes is given to women in case of insufficient supply of milk for their babies and also dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks.	-	Local	Mara
-	Mar-April	Edible	Corm and young leaf stalk and shoots are eaten cooked as veg.	-	Local	Mara
Fruit is edible	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mara
-	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are pounded, dried and used for making cigarette	-	Local	Mara
Grains are eate-n cooked, roasted, fried-	Mar-April	Edible	Grains and leaves are used to feed poultry, pigs and cows. Decoction of the grain is used as hip bath for piles, lessen pain	-	Local	Mara
-	-	Edible	Tuberous root is edible	-	Local	Mara

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	Few	Few
Shrub	<i>Garcinia lanceifolia</i>	Chengkek	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few
Climber	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Dawnfawh	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few
Tree/Shrub	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Japan theite	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few
Herb	<i>Ananus comosus</i>	Lakhuihthei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Nimbu	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Few
Climber	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Sapthei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Few
Climber	<i>Eleagnus latifolia</i>	Sarzukpui	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few
Climber	<i>Eleagnus pyriformis</i>	Sarzukte	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few
Shrub	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Ser (fang)	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few
Shrub	<i>Citrus medica</i>	Serpui	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few
Climber	<i>Stixis suaveolens</i>	Theisawntlung	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Few
Tree	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Thingfanghma	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few

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	Mara
Locally available	Whole year	Fruits are good in blood purification, indigestion etc. leaves are cooked and water is used for bathing in case of measles	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mara
Locally available	Mar-Sept	Fruit purifies blood, cures biliousness, sore eyes, scabies, itching, seeds are tonic to the brain		Own use	Mara
Locally available	July	Fruit is edible	Fruit is laxative and refrigerant	Own use	Mara
Locally available	October	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mara
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	Mara
Locally available	April	Ripe fruit is used for jaundice and liver problems	Leaves are used as vegetable	Market/own use	Mara
Locally available	April	Decoction of root is medicinal	Wood is used as a good fuel	Own use	Mara
Locally available	October	Decoction of root and boiled leaves is medicinal	Fruit is edible	Own use	Mara
Locally available	October	Fruits edible, rich source of vitamin C	Roots are used in colic, vomiting etc	Market/own use	Mara
Locally available	October	Fruits edible, rich source of Vitamin C	Roots are used in colic, vomiting etc	Market/own use	Mara
Locally available	Oct – Dec	-	Ripe fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mara
Locally available	September	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mara

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>
Herb	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Bal	Jhum field	Abundant	Few
Herb	<i>Musa acuminata</i>	Balhla	Cultivated land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Trema orientalis</i>	Belphuar	Hilly terrain	Few	Few
Grass	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Buh	Jhum field	Abundant	Few
Herb	<i>Musa sp.</i>	Changel	Hilly terrain, fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Dawl/Bal	Cultivated and fallow land	Abundant	Few
Grass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Di	Fallow land	Few	Few
BroomGrass	<i>Thysanolaena latifolia</i>	Hmunphiah	Cultivated and fallow land	Abundant	Few
Mile-a minute	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Japanhlo	Hilly terrain, fallow land	Abundant	Few
Climber	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Kawlbahra	Cultivated land	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Pangbal	Jhum field	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Morus alba</i>	Theihmu	Hilly terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Thingfanghma	Cultivated land	Few	Few
Maize	<i>Zea mays</i>	Vaimim	Cultivated land	Abundant	Few

6 Source of seeds/plants	7 Associated TK	8 Part Used	9 Other details	10 Community/ Knowledge holder
Wild /Local	Leaves are used for pig feed	Leaves	-	Mara
Wild /Local	Corm, leaves and stem are used for pig feed	Corm, leaves, stem	-	Mara
Wild /Local	Stems and unripe fruit are used for pig feed	Stem, unripe fruit	-	Mara
Wild /Local	Fruits and leaves are eaten by animals. Wood is used for making gun powder, charcoal	Leaves	-	Mara
Wild /Local	Grains are cooked and used for pig feed	Grains	-	Mara
Wild /Local	Stem is used for pig feed. Leaves are used for serving food when feast is prepared	Stem	-	Mara
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	-	Mara
Wild /Local	Leaves are used for cattle fodder, pig feed	Leaves	-	Mara
Wild /Local	Flower panicles are used for making brooms, leaves are for cattle fodder	Panicles & Leaves	-	Mara
Wild /Local	Juice of crushed leaves used for fever, stomachache, diarrhoea, dysentery, fresh cuts.	Leaves	-	Mara
Wild /Local	Cooked leaves are used against diarrhoea, dysentery, stomach problems, diabetes etc	Leaves	-	Mara
Wild /Local	Leaves are used for cattle fodder, pig feed	Leaves	-	Mara
Wild /Local	Leaves are used for cattle fodder, pig feed	Leaves	-	Mara
Wild /Local	Unripe fruit is used for pig feed	Unripe fruit	-	Mara
Wild /Local	Grains are eaten as vegetables. Used for feeding poultry and pigs	Grains & Leaves	-	Mara

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 effective, which leads to decrease in crop production	Hilly terrain, cultivated and fallow land.
Climber	<i>Cyclanthera pedata</i>	Ar-a fanghma	-do-	Yes	-do-
Herb	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	Athlo hling	-do-	Yes	-do-
Shrub	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Bihar Hlo	-do-	Yes	-do-
Grass	<i>Imperata cylindrical</i>	Di	-do-	Yes	-do-
Shrub	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Hlonuar	-do-	Yes	-do-
Erect shrub	<i>Inula cappa</i>	Hmeithai sarawh tul	-do-	Yes	-do-
Herb	<i>Hypoestes phyllostachya</i>	Hnahde	-do-	Yes	-do-
Climber	<i>Dysolobium grande</i>	Hruichun	-do-	Yes	-do-
Climber	<i>Mucuna bracteata</i>	Hruiduk	-do-	Yes	-do-
Climber	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Japanhlo	-do-	Yes	-do-
Herb	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Lambak	-do-	Yes	-do-
Herb	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Mitthi sunhlu	-do-	Yes	-do-
Grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Phaitualhlo	-do-	Yes	-do-
Grass	<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	Phaitualhnmim	-do-	Yes	-do-
Under shrub	<i>Urena lobeta</i>	Se hnep	-do-	Yes	-do-
Under shrub	<i>Triumfetta pilosa</i>	Se meibawm	-do-	Yes	-do-
Shrub	<i>Rubus birmanicus</i>	Siali nu chhu	-do-	Yes	-do-
Climber	<i>Merremia vitifolia</i>	Thiannu	-do-	Yes	-do-
Climber	<i>Merremia umbellata</i>	Thianpa	-do-	Yes	-do-
Shrub	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Tlangsam	-do-	Yes	-do-
Herb	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Vailenhlo	-do-	Yes	-do-
Herb	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Vailenhlo	-do-	Yes	-do-
Herb	<i>Hibiscus surattensis</i>	Zawng anthur	-do-	Yes	-do-

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

Format 6 : Market for domesticated animals

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name of the Market & location	Weekly (D)/ Fortnightly (D)/ Monthly (D)/ Biannual (M)/ Annual (M)	Types of Animals bought & sold	Types and No. of animals transacted in a day	Places from which animals are bought	Places to which animals are sold/ transported	Name & location of fish market	Types of fish sold	Source of fish
Field Area	Monthly	Pigs, Chicken etc.	-	Within the Village	Within the Village	-	-	-

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
Mara 1280	230 Farming	Teachers, Daily wage workers etc.	-	Forest products including timber, firewood, raw materials for constructions and furniture, wild vegetables and medicinal plants etc are the major resources obtained and season of access may vary from their availability.	-

7	8	9	10	11
Resource Management Practices	Cast/Tribe	Social Condition	Nature of inhabitants	No of Households
There is no specific mechanism followed for the resource management.	Mara	Lower & Middle class	Houses are mostly Assam type houses with few RCC concrete houses	230

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					
12ha	-	28 ha	-	Hill Slope/Hilly Terrain	Mara (Local Community)	<i>Albizia lucida, Tinospora sinensis, Caesalpina pulcherrima, Gomphrena globose, Bougainvillea spectabilis, Cestrum nocturnum, Terminalia myriocarpa, Syzygium cumini, Ficus sp, Bischofia javanica, Baccaurea ramiflora, Schima wallichii, Brassica rapa, Callicarpa arborea</i> etc.	<i>Apis cerana indica, Gallus domesticus, Artiodactyla suidae, Capra aegagrus hircus, Trimeresurus erythrurus/albolabris, Lophura leucomelanos, Paradoxurus hermaphroditus, Prionailurus bengalensis, Trachypithecus pileatus</i> etc.

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

Format 9 : Waterscape

1	2	3	4	5	6
Waterscape Element type	Sub-type	Features and approx. area	Ownership	General Flora	General fauna
Tisi Chavah	River	Not measured	Mara	-	<i>Bithynia tentaculate</i> , <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> , <i>Bagarius bagarius</i> , <i>Semiplotus modestus</i> , <i>Garra manipurensis</i> and <i>Gara tyao</i> , <i>Channa gachua</i> , <i>Macrogynathus</i> sp, <i>Potamonautes</i> sp. etc.

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

Format 10 : Soil type

1	2	3	4
Soil Type	Color & Texture	Features	Soil Management
Loam to Clay loam	-	-	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. Soils are highly fertile and any kind of jhum crops can be cultivated and thrives very well in this kind of soils.

5	6	7	8
Plants/Crop Suitable	Flora and Fauna	Associated TK	Other Information
Nearly all kinds of agricultural crops and jhum crops are cultivated.	Flora: <i>Albizia lucida</i> , <i>Tinospora sinensis</i> , <i>Caesalpina pulcherrima</i> , <i>Gomphrena globose</i> , <i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> , <i>Cestrum nocturnum</i> , <i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i> , <i>Syzygium cumini</i> , <i>Ficus</i> sp, <i>Bischofia javanica</i> , <i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Brassica rapa</i> , <i>Callicarpa arborea</i> etc. Fauna: <i>Apis cerana indica</i> , <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , <i>Artiodactyla suidae</i> , <i>Capra aegagrus hircus</i> , <i>Lophura leucomelanos</i> , <i>Trimeresurus rythrurus/albolabris</i> , <i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i> , <i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i> , <i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i> etc.	-	-

DOMESTICATED BIODIVERSITY

Format 11 : Fruit Trees

1 Plant type	2 Scientific name	3 Local name	4 Variety	5 Landscape Habitat	6 Local Status		7 Source of Plants/Seeds
					Past	Present	
Tree	<i>Persea Americana</i>	Butter thei	Introduced	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few	Introduced
Tree	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Japan theite	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few	Locally available
Tree	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Kawlthei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few	Locally available
Tree	<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Khawmhma	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Few	Locally available
Tree	<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i>	Pangkai	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Pear	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few	Locally available
Tree	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Ser (fang)	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few	Locally available
Tree	<i>Citrus medica</i>	Serpui	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few	Locally available
Tree	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Sertawk	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few	Locally available
Tree	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Sunhlu	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few	Locally available
Tree	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Theihai	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few	Locally available
Tree	<i>Bruinsmia polysperma</i>	Theipalingkawh	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few	Locally available
Tree	<i>Ficus semicordata</i>	Theipui	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few	Locally available
Tree	<i>Artocarpus lacucha</i>	Theitat	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few	Locally available
Tree	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Theitehmul	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few	Locally available
Tree	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Thingfanghma	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few	Locally available
Tree	<i>Parkia timoriana</i>	Zawngtah	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Morus alba</i>	Thing Theihmu	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available

8 Season of Fruiting	9 Uses (Usage)	10 Associated TK	11 Other details	12 Community/ Knowledge Holder
Oct-Feb	Leaves flowers fruits and seeds are used in medicine	Infusion of pounded leaves is useful for stomach ulcer	Own/Market use	Mara
May-Jul	Fruit is edible	Fruit is laxative and refrigerant	Own/Market use	Mara
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/Market use	Mara
Dec-Jan	Decoction of fruit used for colic, diarrhoea, dysentery	Wood used for fence posts & gun powder	Own/Market use	Mara
June-Aug	Bark is used for constipation and leaves for toothache	-	Own/Market use	Mara
Apr-May	Fruits are eatable	-	Own/Market use	Mara
Jun-Sep	Fruits edible, rich source of vitamin C	Roots are used in colic, vomiting etc	Own/Market use	Mara
Jun-Sep	Fruits edible, rich source of Vitamin C	Roots are used in colic, vomiting etc	Own/Market use	Mara
Nov-Mar	Fruit is medicinal	Seeds are used for hypertension and diabetes	Own/Market use	Mara
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	Own/Market use	Mara

		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.		
May-Aug	Wood is used for furniture, boat building, planking, tea boxes, packing cases etc. Fruits are edible and used for making pickles.	Decoction of young leaves used in diabetes, diarrhoea, ash of dried leaves is also taken to stop hiccough.	Own/Market use	Mara
Dec-Feb	Fruits are edible	Juice of fruits and leaves are applied on sharp pain caused by nettles or by poisonous hairs of caterpillars	Own/Market use	Mara
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/Market use	Mara
May-July	Fruit is edible, wood is used for firewood.	-	Own/Market use	Mara
Oct – Dec	Fruit is edible and leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Own/Market use	Mara
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 types of cancer and stomach problems	Own/Market use	Mara
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/Market use	Mara
April - June	Silkworm fed on its leaves. Young leaves and twigs are for fodder. Wood is used for furniture, house construction etc	Leaves are sometimes boiled with meats and eaten as curry	Own/Market use	Mara

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	Bahkhawr	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	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	Kawhtebel	<i>Trevesia palmata</i>	Local	Cultivated	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
Shrub	Nimbu	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Phuihnam	<i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet

Climber	Sarzuk	<i>Elaeagnus sp</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds
Herb	Sawhthing	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Local	Cultivated	Tuber
Tree	Theihai	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Tree	Thingfanghma	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Tlangsam	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds/Plantlet
Herb	Tumbu	<i>Musa sp.</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	-	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	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	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	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Fruit	Fruit is rich in antioxidant and used in medicine	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	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	Mara
Abundant	Few	-	Stem juice	Juice of the stem is used as a remedy for jaundice, purifies blood, good for lungs, diuretic etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Few	-	Roots	Roots decoction used in piles and jaundice, diseases of liver and kidney etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Few	-	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	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Rhizome	Juice of the pounded rhizome is used in indigestion, stomach trouble, dysuria, dysentery.	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves	Leaf juice applied on fresh wounds, stomach pain & ulcer	Own use	Mara
Few	Few	-	Root, leaves	Roots and leaves are used to treat stomachache	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves & fruits	Decoction of fruit & Leaves used in various diseases	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Few	-	Whole plant	Plant is used in diabetes, jaundice, pile, dysentery, diarrhoea, hypertension etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Fruit & Leaves	Juice of fruit is used for diarrhoea, cholera, diabetes, vomiting, kidney problems	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Few	-	Roots and leaves	Roots and leaves are used in medicine	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves	Boiled water of leaves is used to treat diabetes, hypertension, stomach problems etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves	Leaf juice used in High blood pressure	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Roots & leaves	Decoction of roots and leaves is used for treating menstrual and urinary problems	Own use	Mara

Few	Abundant	-	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 insufficient supply of milk for their children and also dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks.	Own use	Mara
Few	Abundant	-	Leaves	Young leaves are cooked and juice is eaten for food poisoning, diarrhoea, dysentery etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	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	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves	Juice of the leaves applied to fresh cuts	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Buds	Plaintain is cooked with water and water is drink for treating deficiency of white blood	Own use	Mara

Format 13 : Ornamental Plants

1 Plant type	2 Local Name	3 Scientific Name	4 Variety	5 Source of Plants/Seeds
Tree	April par	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Shrub	April parte	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Tree	Chawnpui	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Shrub	Christmas par	<i>Poinsettia pulcherrima</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Herb	Chuaailopar	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Herb	Dahlia	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Herb	Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Shrub	Rose par	<i>Rosa indica</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Thorny shrub	Saron par	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Deciduous shrub	Uaiting wayvet	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Tree	Vaube	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Glabrous shrub	Zan rimtui	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Local variety	Locally available

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

Format 14 : Timber plants

1	2	3	4	5		6	7
Plant Type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Local Status		Wild/home-garden	Other uses
				Past	Present		
Tree	Anku	<i>Celtis australis</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood tough, used for building. Tool handles, firewood etc
Tree	Ardah	<i>Albizia lucida</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood hard used for firewood
Tree	Belphuar	<i>Trema orientalis</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc
Tree	Bul	<i>Alseodaphne petiolaris</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood is used for building, furniture, firewood etc
Tree	Bung	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for fuelwood, well curbs etc
Tree	Chalthei	<i>Pyrus pashia</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood reddish brown, hard used for making walking stick, combs, tobacco pipe and firewood. Leaves for fodder
Tree	Char	<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for furniture, house building, firewood etc
Tree	Fah	<i>Lithocarpus dealbatus</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for rice pestle, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood very hard used for bridges, railway sleepers, tool handles, firewood, rice pestle, charcoal etc
Tree	Hmawng	<i>Ficus sp</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for fuel and charcoal etc
Tree	Hmuipui/Lenhmui	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood is moderately hard, used for plywood, furniture, tool handles, panels, posts and firewood etc
Tree	Hnahkhar	<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for firewood
Tree	Hnum	<i>Engelhardtia spicata</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for house construction, tea boxes, packing etc
Tree	Kawihthuung	<i>Leucosceptrum canum</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood can be used as firewood
Tree	Kharduap	<i>Macaranga indica</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood can be used for firewood etc
Tree	Khiang	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Wild	Abundant	Few	Wild	Wood durable is used in planking, building, plywood, firewood
Tree	Khiangzo	<i>Schima khasiana</i>	Wild	Few	Few	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	Lawngthing	<i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for house construction, floors, plywood, firewood, railway sleepers, tool handles etc
Tree	Nganbawm	<i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for furniture, motor bodies, planking, flooring etc
Tree	Ngiau	<i>Michelia champaca</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood hard and durable used in furniture, building, planking
Tree	Pang	<i>Bombax insigne</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes, splints
Tree	Pangkai	<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	-
Tree	Phuanberh	<i>Macropanax undulatus</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood is soft and can be used for firewood
Tree	Phuanberhpui	<i>Ailanthus integrifolia</i> spp	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for partition wall, plywood, packing cases etc
Tree	Saper	<i>Lindera nacusua</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for building construction
Tree	Saperbul	<i>Cinnamomum glaucescens</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood is durable, used for furniture, boat building,

							fuelwood
Tree	Sehawr	<i>Castanopsis indica</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood hard used for furniture, building, firewood etc
Tree	Sentezel	<i>Callophyllum polyanthum</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood moderately hard, strong and elastic is used for building, firewood, bridges etc
Tree	Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood extremely durable, used for buildings, bridges, furniture, plywood, constructions etc
Tree	Theikum	<i>Diospyros malabarica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Few	Wild	Wood used for building, firewood etc
Tree	Theipalingkawh	<i>Bruinsmia polysperma</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Sawn timber used for house construction
Tree	Theipui	<i>Ficus semicoradata</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for mortars, firewood etc
Tree	Thelret	<i>Hevea brasilliensis</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for furniture industry and can be used as firewood
Tree	Thingdawl	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood is used for flooring, walling, matches, plywood etc .
Tree	Thingdawn	<i>Itea macrophylla</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used as fuel
Tree	Thingpuithing	<i>Lithocarpus elegans/obscurus</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for firewood, building, charcoal etc
Tree	Thingsaphu	<i>Dysoxylum mollissimum</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood red, durable used for house building, furniture, boats
Tree	Thingtheihmu	<i>Morus alba</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house construction, furniture, tool handles etc
Tree	Thingvawkpui	<i>Balakata baccata</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for plywood, packing cases, firewood etc
Tree	Thlanvawng	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for planking, furniture, house posts 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	Vawngthla	<i>Premna milleflora</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood durable used for house posts etc

8	9	10
Associated TK	Other details	Community/ knowledge holder
-	Leaves and fruits are used in medicine	Mara
-	-	Mara
Bark yields a strong fibre and leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demanding tree, fast growing and short-lived tree	Mara
-	Ripe fruit is eaten by birds and animals	Mara
Bark and aerial roots are used for making coarse ropes	Leaves are good for cattle fodder	Mara
Leaves are used in medicine	-	Mara
-	Leaves are good for fodder, it is a fast growing tree	Mara
-	-	Mara
Bark, unripe fruit, flowers and seed oil are medicinal	Seed oil is used for burning, lubricating and soap making	Mara
Leaves and twigs are lopped for cattle fodder	Bark, fruit and leaves are used in medicine	Mara
Seed is very useful for treating diabetes and the bark for fever, jaundice, urinary problems, sore	Fruits are eaten by man, birds and wild animals	Mara

throat, ronchitis, asthma, ulcers and chronic dysentery etc		
-	-	Mara
Bark is medicinal and also used for poisoning fish. Leaves are lopped for fodder	It is a light demander	Mara
-	-	Mara
Different parts of the plant are used in various traditional medicine	-	Mara
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	Mara
Pounded bark is used for poisoning of fish	-	Mara
Juice of young leaves is used for curing tonsillitis and sores	Bark, stem and leaves are also medicinal. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mara
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.	Mara
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	This tree is a quick growing and moderate light demander	Mara
-	-	Mara
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mara
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mara
Tender leaves are cooked and eaten without its water as vegetables	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mara
-	-	Mara
-	-	Mara
Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable	-	Mara
-	-	Mara
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 germinates soon after falling under its mother tree	Mara
Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (<i>Bekang</i>), a traditional mizo delicacy	It is a strong light demander and fire resistant	Mara
-	-	Mara
Juice of fruits and leaves are applied on sharp pain caused by nettles or poisonous hairs of caterpillars	It is a fast-growing tree	Mara
-	-	Mara
-	It yields the para rubber, the finest and the most durable catoutchouc known	Mara
Leaves are used as soap for washing ' <i>Mizo Pawnpu</i> ' (Blanket)	It is a fast growing, good coppice and favoured for birds nesting. Bark can be used for poisoning fish juice of crushed bark and leaves are used to tick bite.	Mara
Fibre of the bark is used for cordage. Decoction of the root bark is given to women after delivery of a baby	-	Mara
Saplings used as pendant for scorching off the bristles of the pig killed	-	Mara
Bark is used internally for pain in the stomach	-	Mara
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	Mara
Fruits are eaten by man and birds	Endi silkworm reared on the leaves	Mara
Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetables, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and fire-resistant, fast-growing tree	Mara
Leaves, tender fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable	It is a moderate light demander and wind firm tree	Mara

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	Mara
Tender leaves are boiled with meats and eaten as vegetables	-	Mara

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
Cattle	Bawng	<i>Bos gaurus</i>	Local	-	Cattle Shed
Poultry	Broiler Ar	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	Broiler	-	Poultry House/Shed
Cattle	Kel	<i>Capra aegagrus hircus</i>	Local	-	Cattle Shed
Dog	Ui	<i>Cannis familiaris</i>	Local	-	Kennel
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

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		Uses	Associated TK	Commercial Rearing	Other details	Community/ Knowledge holder
Past	Present					
Abundant	Abundant	For meat and eggs	Chickens are used for sacrifice in olden days	Commercial and own use	Dung is used as fertilisers for cultivated crops	Mara
Abundant	Few	For meat and milk	-	Commercial	Cow dung is used as fertilizers	Mara
Few	Few	For meat	-	Commercial	Dung is used as fertilisers for cultivated crops	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	For meat	-	Commercial	-	Mara
Few	Few	For housekeeper	Fresh blood used for inflammatory disease of gland (Hrilawn)	-	-	Mara
Few	Few	For meat	-	Commercial	Dung is used for cultivated crops	Mara
Few	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mara

Format 16 : Culture Fisheries

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Fish type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Features	Waterscape	Local status	
						Past	Present
Carp	Common carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	-	-	Pond	Few	Abundant
Carp	Grass carp	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>	-	-	-do-	Few	Abundant

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

WILD BIODIVERSITY

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

1 Plant type	2 Local Name	3 Scientific Name	4 Habit	5 Habitat	6 Local status	
					Past	Present
Herb	Aidu	<i>Amomum dealbatum</i>	Perennial herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Anhling	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	Herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Fern	Chakawk	<i>Diplazium esculentum</i>	Large terrestrial fern	Wild	Few	Few
Tree	Chingit	<i>Zanthozylum rhetsa</i>	Small tree	Wild	Few	Few
Herb	Hnahthial (Pa)	<i>Stachyphrynium placentarium</i>	Perennial herb	Wild	Few	Few
Cane	Hruipui	<i>Calamus flagellum</i>	Cane	Wild	Abundant	Few
Tree	Kawhte bel	<i>Trevesia palmata</i>	Small evergreen tree	Wild	Few	Few
Climber	Kawihruai	<i>Entada phaseoloides</i>	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Kawlbahra	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Perennial prostrate herb	Wild	Few	Few
Bamboo	Mautak	<i>Melocanna baccifera</i>	Evergreen single culm Bamboo	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Pangbal	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Herbaceous shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Rawnal	<i>Dendrocalamus longispathus</i>	Long sheath bamboo	Cultivated	Few	Few
Bamboo	Rawthing	<i>Bambusa longispiculata</i>	Evergreen clumped bamboo	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Siali nu chhu	<i>Rubus birmanicus</i>	Large shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant

7 Commercial/ own use	8 Part collected	9 Associated TK	10 Other details	11 Community Knowledge Holder
Own use	Young shoots, Buds	Stem is used for tying purposes, leaves are also used for fermenting cooked soya beans	Plant is used for a cure of enlargement of the liver, young shoots and buds are eaten cooked or fired as vegetables	Mara
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	Mara
Own use	Fronds	-	Young fronds are eaten cooked as vegetable	Mara
Own use	Tender leaves, fruit	Young fruits and leaves are used to poison fish. Oil obtained from fruit is medicinal	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable.	Mara
Own use	Leaves	Leaves are used for packing and wrapping foodstuff like cooked rice, raw sugar and other eatable items including fresh vegetables	-	Mara
Own use	Cane, leaves	Cane is used for making furniture and basket , leaves for thatching	-	Mara
Own use	Shoots, flowers, fruits	Shoots, young fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable	Roots and leaves are used to treat stomach-ache	Mara
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	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable. Seeds are roasted and eaten.	Mara

		cattle nostrils		
Own use	Leaves	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable, and also used against diarrhoea, dysentery, stomach-ache, digestive troubles, diabetes etc	-	Mara
Own use	Culm, Tender shoots	Culm is used for building,. Paper pulp and also used for making house walls, thatching, mats, baskets etc. the glossy surface of the stem is scraped and powder is applied to fresh cuts.	Tender shoots are boiled and eaten, used in curries and pickles.	Mara
Own use	Roots, shoots	Tuberous roots are eaten cooked or fried.	Tuberous roots are used externally for skin diseases	Mara
Own use	Culms, Shoots	Culms are used for making paper pulp, baskets, building etc	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables	Mara
Own use	Culms, shoots	Culms are used for building purposes	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables	Mara
Own use	-	-	-	Mara

Format 19 : Wild Plant Species of Importance

1	2	3	4	5
Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Importance (Economic, Social & Cultural)	Status
Hnahthial	<i>Phrynium/Stachyphrynium</i> sp.	Wild	Leaves are used for packing and wrapping food stuff and vegetables, also used for carpeting rice bin	Few
Hruivankai	<i>Tinospora sinensis</i>	Wild	Juice of the pounded rhizome is used in indigestion, stomach trouble, dysuria, dysentery.	Abundant
Thehret	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Wild	It yields Indian rubber of commerce. Leaves are used for fodder	Few

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
Chengkawl	<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Kaikuang	<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghalerh	<i>Macrognathus</i> sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghalim	<i>Garra manipurensis</i> and <i>Gara tyao</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Ngharul	<i>Anguilla bengalensis</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Few
Nghatun	<i>Labeo rohu</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Few
Nghavang	<i>Semiplotus modestus</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Few	Few
Nghavawk	<i>Channa gachua</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Satel	<i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Thaichhawni nu	<i>Bagarius bagarius</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Few
Uchang	<i>Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Few
UChang (Chung U)	<i>Uperodon systoma</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Few
Utawk	<i>Bufo stomaticus</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant

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

Own use, edible	-	-	Mara
Own use, edible	-	-	Mara
Own use, edible	-	-	Mara
Own use, edible	-	-	Mara
Own use, edible	-	-	Mara
Own use, edible	-	-	Mara
Own use, edible	-	-	Mara
Own use, edible	-	-	Mara
Own use, edible	-	-	Mara
Own use, edible	-	-	Mara
Own use, edible	-	-	Mara
Own use, edible	-	-	Mara
Own use, edible	-	-	Mara
Own use, edible	-	-	Mara
Own use, edible	-	-	Mara

Format 21 : Wild Aquatic Plant Species of Importance - NIL

Format 22 : Wild Plants of Medicinal Importance

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	Bahkhawr	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	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	Kawhtebel	<i>Trevesia palmata</i>	Local	Cultivated	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
Shrub	Nimbu	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Phuihnam	<i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Climber	Sarzuk	<i>Elaeagnus sp</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds
Herb	Sawhthing	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Local	Cultivated	Tuber
Tree	Theihai	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Tree	Thingfanghma	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Tlangsam	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds/Plantlet
Herb	Tumbu	<i>Musa sp.</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	-	Rhizome	Juice of rhizome is used for stomach ulcer, jaundice, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, asthma, food poisoning, and used as a tonic for blood purifier	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	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	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Fruit	Fruit is rich in antioxidant and used in medicine	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	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	Mara
Abundant	Few	-	Stem juice	Juice of the stem is used as a remedy for jaundice, purifies blood, good for lungs, diuretic etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Few	-	Roots	Roots decoction used in piles and jaundice, diseases of liver and kidney etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Few	-	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	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Rhizome	Juice of the pounded rhizome is used in indigestion, stomach trouble, dysuria, dysentery.	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves	Leaf juice applied on fresh wounds, stomach pain & ulcer	Own use	Mara
Few	Few	-	Root, leaves	Roots and leaves are used to treat stomachache	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves & fruits	Decoction of fruit & Leaves used in various diseases	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Few	-	Whole plant	Plant is used in diabetes, jaundice, pile, dysentery, diarrhoea, hypertension etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Fruit & Leaves	Juice of fruit is used for diarrhoea, cholera, diabetes, vomiting, kidney problems	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Few	-	Roots and leaves	Roots and leaves are used in medicine	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves	Boiled water of leaves is used to treat diabetes, hypertension, stomach problems etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves	Leaf juice used in High blood pressure	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Roots & leaves	Decoction of roots and leaves is used for treating menstrual and urinary problems	Own use	Mara
Few	Abundant	-	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 insufficient supply of milk for their children and also dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks.	Own use	Mara
Few	Abundant	-	Leaves	Young leaves are cooked and juice is eaten for food poisoning, diarrhoea, dysentery etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	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	Mara

Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves	Juice of the leaves applied to fresh cuts	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Buds	Plantain is cooked with water and water is drink for treating deficiency of white blood	Own use	Mara

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	Few	Leaves with stem are used as a vegetable
Ankhapui	<i>Marsdenia maculata</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Few	Few	Young stem and leaves are cooked eaten as vegetables
Ankhate	<i>Marsdenia formosana</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Few	Few	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
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	Few	Few	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Chingit	<i>Zanthoxylum rhetsa</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Few	Few	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Hmuipui	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Few	Few	Wood moderately hard is used for plywood, tool handles, posts, door frames, panels, firewood, gunstocks etc
Kawhtebel	<i>Trevesia palmata</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	The shoots, flower buds and young fruits are eaten as vegetable
Phuihnam	<i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are cooked eaten as vegetable, also used for fermenting cooked soyabean
Sapthei	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Few	Leaves are cooked eaten as vegetable
Telhawng	<i>Amorphophallus</i> sp.	All Jhum crops	Wild	Few	Abundant	Corm and young leaf stalk and shoots are eaten cooked as veg.
Thingthupui	<i>Calamus tenuis</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Few	Under developed shoots are used as vegetable
Tumbu	<i>Musa</i> sp.	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young bud is eaten cooked as vegetable

7 Part Used	8 Associated TK	9 Other details	10 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.	-	Mara
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.	-	Mara
Stem, leaves	Flowers are chewed to relive toothache and affections of the gums and throat	-	Mara
Stem, leaves	As the taste of this plant is bitter, it is used to take for High Blood pressure and diabetes	-	Mara
Leaves	-	-	Mara
Spadix, stem	Juice of the plant is used externally for snake bite. Leaf is also used for catching land leech from the body	-	Mara
Leaves	-	-	Mara
Leaves	Young fruits and leaves are used to poison fish. Oil obtained from fruit is used medicinally	-	Mara
Seed, leaves	Seed is used to treat diabetes, and bark for fever, jaundice, urinary problems etc. Tassar silkworm feed on its leaves	-	Mara
Whole plant	Roots and leaves are used to treat stomachache, leaves are also used as fodder	-	Mara
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 mastitias	-	Mara

Leaves, fruit	Ripe fruit is useful for jaundice and liver problems	-	Mara
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)	-	Mara
Shoot, leaves	It is used for making baskets, mats, furniture, chairs etc and fruit is edible	-	Mara
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	-	Mara

Format 24 : Ornamental Plants

1 Plant type	2 Local Name	3 Scientific Name	4 Variety	5 Source of Plants/Seeds
Tree	April par	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Shrub	April parte	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Tree	Chawnpui	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Shrub	Christmas par	<i>Poinsettia pulcherrima</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Herb	Chuaailopar	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Herb	Dahlia	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Herb	Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Shrub	Rose par	<i>Rosa indica</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Thorny shrub	Saron par	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Deciduous shrub	Uaiting wayvet	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Tree	Vaube	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Glabrous shrub	Zan rimtui	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Local variety	Locally available

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

Format 25 : Fumigate / Chewing Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Plant (Herb, shrub,tree)	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Habitat	Local Status		Uses (Usage)
					Past	Present	
Herb	Ankasa	<i>Acmella oleracea</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Few	Leaves and flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable
Herb	Ankasate	<i>Acmella paniculata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Few	Leaves and flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable
Tree	Khiangzo	<i>Schima khasiana</i>	Local	Wild	Few	Few	-
Tree	Thelret	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Local	Wild	Few	Few	Leaves are good fodder. Leaf scales edible

8	9	10	11
Part used *	Associated TK	Other details (mode of use)	Community Knowledge Holder
Leaves, flowers	Plant is used for poisoning fish	-	Mara
Leaves, flowers	Plant is used for poisoning fish	-	Mara
Bark	Pounded bark is used for poisoning fish	-	Mara
Latex, Fruit & Leaves	Latex (Rubber) is chewable, it yields Indian Rubber of commerce	Fruit eaten by man and animals, birds etc	Mara

Format 26 : Timber Plants

1	2	3	4	5		6	7
Plant Type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Local Status		Wild/ home- garden	Other uses
				Past	Present		
Tree	Anku	<i>Celtis australis</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood tough, used for building. Tool handles, firewood etc
Tree	Ardah	<i>Albizia lucida</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood hard used for firewood
Tree	Belphuar	<i>Trema orientalis</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc
Tree	Bul	<i>Alseodaphne petiolaris</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood is used for building, furniture, firewood etc
Tree	Bung	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for fuelwood, well curbs etc
Tree	Chalthei	<i>Pyrus pashia</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood reddish brown, hard used for making walking stick, combs, tobacco pipe and firewood. Leaves for fodder
Tree	Char	<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for furniture, house building, firewood etc
Tree	Fah	<i>Lithocarpus dealbatus</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for rice pestle, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood very hard used for bridges, railway sleepers, tool handles, firewood, rice pestle, charcoal etc
Tree	Hmawng	<i>Ficus sp</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for fuel and charcoal etc
Tree	Hmuipei/Lenhmui	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood is moderately hard, used for plywood, furniture, tool handles, panels, posts and firewood etc
Tree	Hnahkhar	<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for firewood
Tree	Hnum	<i>Engelhardtia spicata</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for house construction, tea boxes, packing etc

Tree	Kawihthuang	<i>Leucosceptrum canum</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood can be used as firewood
Tree	Kharduap	<i>Macaranga indica</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood can be used for firewood etc
Tree	Khiang	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Wild	Abundant	Few	Wild	Wood durable is used in planking, building, plywood, firewood
Tree	Khiangzo	<i>Schima khasiana</i>	Wild	Few	Few	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	Lawngthing	<i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for house construction, floors, plywood, firewood, railway sleepers, tool handles etc
Tree	Nganbawm	<i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for furniture, motor bodies, planking, flooring etc
Tree	Ngiau	<i>Michelia champaca</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood hard and durable used in furniture, building, planking
Tree	Pang	<i>Bombax insigne</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes, splints
Tree	Pangkai	<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	-
Tree	Phuanberh	<i>Macropanax undulatus</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood is soft and can be used for firewood
Tree	Phuanberhpui	<i>Ailanthus integrifolia</i> spp	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for partition wall, plywood, packing cases etc
Tree	Saper	<i>Lindera nacusua</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for building construction
Tree	Saperbul	<i>Cinnamomum glaucescens</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood is durable, used for furniture, boat building, fuelwood
Tree	Sehawr	<i>Castanopsis indica</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood hard used for furniture, building, firewood etc
Tree	Sentezel	<i>Callophyllum polyanthum</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood moderately hard, strong and elastic is used for building, firewood, bridges etc
Tree	Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood extremely durable, used for buildings, bridges, furniture, plywood, constructions etc
Tree	Theikum	<i>Diospyros malabarica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Few	Wild	Wood used for building, firewood etc
Tree	Theipalingkawh	<i>Bruinsmia polysperma</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Sawn timber used for house construction
Tree	Theipui	<i>Ficus semicoradata</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for mortars, firewood etc
Tree	Thelet	<i>Hevea brasilliensis</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for furniture industry and can be used as firewood
Tree	Thingdawl	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood is used for flooring, walling, matches, plywood etc .
Tree	Thingdawn	<i>Itea macrophylla</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used as fuel
Tree	Thingpuithing	<i>Lithocarpus elegans/obscurus</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for firewood, building, charcoal etc
Tree	Thingsaphu	<i>Dysoxylum mollissimum</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood red, durable used for house building, furniture, boats
Tree	Thingtheihmu	<i>Morus alba</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house construction, furniture, tool handles etc
Tree	Thingvawkpui	<i>Balakata baccata</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for plywood, packing cases, firewood etc
Tree	Thlanvawng	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for planking, furniture, house posts 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	Vawngthla	<i>Premna milleflora</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood durable used for house posts etc

8	9	10
Associated TK	Other details	Community/ knowledge holder
-	Leaves and fruits are used in medicine	Mara
-	-	Mara
Bark yields a strong fibre and leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demanding tree, fsat growing and short-lived tree	Mara
-	Ripe fruit is eaten by birds and animals	Mara
Bark and aerial roots are used for making coarse ropes	Leaves are good for cattle fodder	Mara
Leaves are used in medicine	-	Mara
-	Leaves are good for fodder, it is a fast growing tree	Mara
-	-	Mara
Bark, unripe fruit, flowers and seed oil are medicinal	Seed oil is used for burning, lubricating and soap making	Mara
Leaves and twigs are lopped for cattle fodder	Bark, fruit and leaves are used in medicine	Mara
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	Mara
-	-	Mara
Bark is medicinal and also used for poisoning fish. Leaves are lopped for fodder	It is a light demander	Mara
-	-	Mara
Different parts of the plant are used in various traditional medicine	-	Mara
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	Mara
Pounded bark is used for poisoning of fish	-	Mara
Juice of young leaves is used for curing tonsillitis and sores	Bark, stem and leaves are also medicinal. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mara
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.	Mara
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	This tree is a quick growing and moderate light demander	Mara
-	-	Mara
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mara
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mara
Tender leaves are cooked and eaten without its water as vegetables	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mara
-	-	Mara
-	-	Mara
Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable	-	Mara
-	-	Mara
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 germinates soon after falling under its mother tree	Mara
Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (<i>Bekang</i>), a traditional mizo delicacy	It is a strong light demander and fire resistant	Mara
-	-	Mara

Juice of fruits and leaves are applied on sharp pain caused by nettles or poisonous hairs of caterpillars	It is a fast-growing tree	Mara
-	-	Mara
-	It yields the para rubber, the finest and the most durable catoutchouc known	Mara
Leaves are used as soap for washing 'Mizo Pawnpui' (Blanket)	It is a fast growing, good coppice and favoured for birds nesting. Bark can be used for poisoning fish, juice of crushed bark and leaves are used to tick bite.	Mara
Fibre of the bark is used for cordage. Decoction of the root bark is given to women after delivery of a baby	-	Mara
Saplings used as pendant for scorching off the bristles of the pig killed	-	Mara
Bark is used internally for pain in the stomach	-	Mara
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	Mara
Fruits are eaten by man and birds	Endi silkworm reared on the leaves	Mara
Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetables, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and fire-resistant, fast growing tree	Mara
Leaves, tender fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable	It is a moderate light demander and wind firm tree	Mara
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	Mara
Tender leaves are boiled with meats and eaten as vegetables	-	Mara

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	Chepa	<i>Tupaia bengaleri</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleikapsen	<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleilubial	<i>Callosciurus pygerythrus</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	Sahuai	<i>Nyctiebus bengalensis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sakhi	<i>Muntiacus vaginalis</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	Saza	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sazaw (Zawreng)	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sazuk	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sihal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Tlumpui	<i>Viverra zibetha</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawng mawt/hmaitai	<i>Stump-tailed Macaque</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zuhrei	<i>Berylmys mackenziei</i>	Forest	-	-do-

Bird	Ramparva	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tlaiberh	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tuklo	<i>Megalaima asiatica</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahai	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahmim	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahrit	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahui	<i>Treron</i> sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Varihaw	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Varung	<i>Arborophila</i> sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vasuih	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vazar	<i>Garrulax</i> sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vazun	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul hlai	<i>Ptyas korros, Coelognathus radiatus</i>	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul ngan	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rultuha	<i>Trimeresurus erythrurus/albolabris</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Saphai	<i>Python bivittatus</i>	Ponds and near water bodies	-	-do-
Reptiles	Satel	<i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i>	Rivers, streams etc	-	-do-
Reptiles	Tangkawng /Tangkeu	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Reptiles	Laiking	<i>Christidorsata otai</i>	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Awk-e	<i>Gecko gekko</i>	Human habitation, House	-	-do-
Amphibians	U Chang	<i>Euphlyctis 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	Khawivah	<i>Apis cerana indica</i>	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khawichhinkhup	<i>Polistes tenebricosus</i>	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Nghalfek	<i>Vespa tropica</i>	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Rengchal	<i>Psaltoda cf. plaga</i>	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Taivang	<i>Tetraoponera</i> sp.	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Zan taivang	<i>Tetraoponera</i> sp.	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	-	Mara
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mara
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mara
Few	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mara
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mara
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mara
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mara
Few	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mara
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mara



Members of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC), Tisi Village with Dr. Seikuti Nohro, Consultant, Environment and Forest Department, Mara Autonomous District Council, Siaha, Mizoram



A



B



C



D

- A. View of Tisi Village
- C. Image of Pigsty commonly found in the backyard

- B. Flowers commonly grown in the Village
- D. Image of Chicken Coop