PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER
R. VANHNE

Compiled by
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&
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Mizoram

PART – I

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. People's Biodiversity Registers (PBR)

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

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

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

4.1 The PBR Process

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

4.2 Documentation and Traditional Knowledge (TK) related to biodiversity

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

4.3 PBR Methodology

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

4.4 Process in PBR Preparation

Step I **:** Formation of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC)

Step II **:** Sensitization of the community/local people about the study, survey and possible management

Step III **:** Training of members in identification and collection of data on biological resources and traditional knowledge

Step IV **:** Collection of data. Data collections includes review of literature on the natural resources of the districts, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRAs) at village level, household interviews, individual interviews with village leaders and knowledgeable individuals, household heads, key actors of the panchayat raj institutions and NGOs and direct field observations

Step V **:** Analysis and validation of data in consultation with technical support group and BMC

Step VI **:** Preparation of People's Biodiversity Register (PBR)

Step VII **:** Computerization of information and resources.

General Details of People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) of R.VANHNE

Name of the village	:	R.VANHNE
Block	:	Lawngtlai RD Block
District	:	Lawngtlai
State	:	Mizoram
Geographical Area of the Panchayat Samity	:	5 sq km
Population under the Panchayat Samity	:	392
Male	:	204
Female	:	188
Habitat and Topography	:	Tropical Evergreen Forest and Semi-evergreen Forest.
Climate (Rainfall, Temperature and other weather patterns)	:	Rainfall (1400 – 2900 mm), Temperature (8°C-34°C)
Land use (Nine fold classification available with village records)	:	Agriculture and Farming
Date, Month and Year of PBR preparation	:	November – December 2022
Management Regime: Reserve Forests (RF)/	:	Joint Management (JM)/Community Owned and Managed Forests (COM)
Joint Management (JM)/Protected areas (PA)/ Community Owned and Managed Forests (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	: MC Tlangmawia
	Age	: 52
	Gender	: Male
	Address	: R Vanhne
	Area of specialization	: Farmer
	Contact	: 9862634601
2.	Name of Secretary	: Lalruatfela
	Age	: 34
	Gender	: Male
	Address	: R Vanhne
	Area of specialization	: Farmer
	Contact	: 8414890145
3.	Name	: K.Malsawma
	Age	: 42
	Gender	: Male
	Address	: R Vanhne
	Area of specialization	: Farmer
	Contact	: 8131058322
4.	Name	: Lianthiha
	Age	: 48
	Gender	: Male
	Address	: R Vanhne
	Area of specialization	: Farmer
	Contact	: 8132041831
5.	Name	: Lawmchunga
	Age	: 31
	Gender	: Male
	Address	: R Vanhne
	Area of specialization	: Social Worker
	Contact	: 6033150972
6.	Name	: Vanlalduati
	Age	: 38
	Gender	: Female
	Address	: R Vanhne
	Area of specialization	: Social Worker
	Contact	: 8798406167
7.	Name	: Lalzawmpuii
	Age	: 33
	Gender	: Female
	Address	: R Vanhne
	Area of specialization	: Social Worker
	Contact	: 9863655947

Annexure II

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

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

Annexure III

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

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

Annexure IV

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

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

PART - II

AGROBIODIVERSITY

Format 1 : Crop Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Crop	**Scientific Name**	**Local Name**	**Variety**	**Landscape/ Habitat**	**Approx. area sown**	**Local Status**	
						Past	**Present**
Turmeric	*Curcuma longa*	Aieng	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	Not Measured	Abundant	Abundant
Fish plant	*Acmella paniculata*	Ankasa	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Mustard	*Brassica spp.*	Antam	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Deccan hemp	*Hibiscus sabdariffa*	Anthur	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Air yam, Air Potato	*Dioscorea bulbifera*	Bachhim	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Coriander	*Eryngium foetidum*	Bahkhawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Perennial herb	*Colocasia affinis*	Baibing	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Taro	*Colocasia esculenta*	Bal	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Brinjal	*Solanum melongena*	Bawkbawn	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Lady's finger	*Abelmoschus esculentus*	Bawrhsaiabe	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Frenh bean	*Phaseolus vulgaris*	Bean	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Cow pea	*Vigna unguiculata*	Behlawi	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Pigeon pea	*Cajanus cajan*	Behliang	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Soyabean	*Glycine max*	Bekang	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Hyacinth bean	*Lablab pupureus*	Bepui	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Winged bean	*Psophocarpus tetragonolobus*	Bepuipawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Snake gourd	*Trichosanthes anguina*	Berul	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Rice bean	*Vigna umbelleta (Thunb.)*	Bete	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Paddy	*Oryza sativa*	Buh	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Bitter gourd	*Momordica charantia*	Changkha	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Coriander	*Coriandrum sativum*	Dhania	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Cucumber	*Cucumis sativas*	Fanghma	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Broad/sword bean	*Canavalia ensiformis*	Fangra	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Chilli	*Capsicum annum*	Hmarchapui	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Bird's Eye Chilli	*Capsicum frutescens*	Hmarchate	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Arrowroot	*Maranta arundinaceae*	Hnahthialbal	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Chow chow	*Sechium edule*	Iskut	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Sweet potato	*Ipomea batatus*	Kawlbahra	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Aromatic herb	*Elsholtzia communis*	Lengser	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Pimpkin	*Cucurbita maxima Duch.*	Mai	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Ash gourd	*Benincasa hispida*	Maipawl	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Spiny bitter tomato	*Momordica cochincinensis*	Maitamtawk	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Job's Tears	*Coix lacryma-jobi*	Mim	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Wild Celery	*Trachyspernum roxburghianum*	Pardi	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Clerodendron	*Clerodendrum infortunatum L.*	Phuihnam	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Coffee senna	*Senna occidentalis*	Reng-an	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Wild basil	*Ocinum americanum*	Runhmui	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Bitter tomato	*Solanum ethiopicum*	Samtawk	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant

Ginger	*Zingiber officinale*	Sawhthing	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Tomato	*Solanum lycopersicum*	Tomato	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Maize	*Zea mays*	Vaimim	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Special Features	**Cropping Season**	**Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Source of Seeds /Plants**	**Community Knowledge Holder**
It is used to relieve dental issues and digestive troubles like discomfort or pain and rhizome is cooked and used as condiments	March - April	Edible	It is used to improve heart health and prevent against Alzheimer's and cancer. Juice of rhizome is used for stomach ulcer, jaundice, diarrhea, cholera, asthma, food poisoning and also used as a tonic for blood purifier. It's a potent anti-inflammatory and antioxidant.Turmeric helps to purify and nourish the blood leading to healthy and skin glow	.-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and stem used as vegetable and can be used to treat tootache and throat and gum infection directly by chewing the fresh or dried flowers	March - April	Edible	The flower heads contain spilanthol and has antibacterial and antifungal properties making it good puryfing herb to use for disinfecting wonds, are commonly used to treat stomatitis, or inflammation of the mouth. Leaves are also	-	Local	Mizo
A balance diet, including raw and cooked of young leaves are used as vegetable and	March - April	Edible	Leaves are directly eaten to stimulate immune system and to treat arthritis, footache and rheumatism. Seeds and oil are almost used in medicine and used to prevent oxidative stress.	-	Local	Mizo
The fruits acids are drink as a tea and leaves are eaten as a vefetable and have ability to increase urination	March - October	Edible	Leaves are used as diuretic, sedative, refrigerant to decrease temperature and treat heart disease and sooth sore throat. It is also used for treating loss of appetite and upper respiratory tract pain and swelling	-	Local	Mizo
Tuber and bubils are used as vegetable and used as a cure for different diseases and ailments.	March - April	Edible	Bubils are used in the treatment of piles, dysentery, syphilis, ulcers, cough and diabetes and to help aid against diarrhea and and jaundice. And eventually, corms are used for treating aphrodisiac tonic and sore throat.	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves with strong coriander-like scent are used fresh or dried in soup as well as flavouring any kind of dishes.	March - April	Edible	Leaves are prepared in tea form and used forexpulsion of threadworms from the body, as a remedy for food poisoning, fevers, hypertension, and constipation. Roots and leaves are boiled and the water is drunk for malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia and constipation. It possesses a wide range of ethnomedicinal uses.	-	Local	Mizo
Spadix is eaten cooked as vegetable and have curative properties for treatment of various ailments	March - April	Edible	Corm is used to treat body ache and baldness and the plant is used as remedy for general debility, constipation, stomatitis, piles and high blood pressure. The plants including the leaves are collected and sun-dried/air-dried and preserves by folding under newspaper and later used as a food or dishes.	-	Local	Mizo
Corm, stem and unopened young leaves are boiled and eaten as vegetable whiled tubers can be steamed or boiled as delicacy.	March - April	Edible	Internally it acts as a laxative, demulcent, and is used in case of piles and congestion. Acrid juice is applied to wounds and bee sting. Whole plant is used for pig feed.	-	Local	Mizo
It produces an edible shiny glossy fruits. Unripe fruit are used as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Various parts of the plants are used in the treatment of inflammatory condition and cholera. It is also used as an antidote to poisonous or unknown mushroom. It is commonly used as food with mixing up with	-	Local	Mizo

			other vegetables.			
Unripe fruit are used as vegetable and can be eaten as raw or boiled.	March - April	Edible	It is used to treat gastritis, gastric ulcers and to lubricate the intestines. Cut fruit soaked in water overnight is used to control diabetes.	-	Local	Mizo
Green immature pods are cooked and eaten as vegetable. Young leaves are eaten as salad and the older leaves are cooked	March - April	Edible	It is used for the treatment of diarrhea, dysentery, burns, diabetes, rheumatism, sciatica etc. The green pods are mildy and contain a substance that reduces blood sugar. Water from the cooked beans is also used in reviving woolen fabrics	-	Local	Mizo
Yound leaves, pods and seeds as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Seed is useful to strengthen stomach and kills worm in the stomach as wells as used to treat chest pain	-	Local	Mizo
Tender leaves and green pods as vegetable, yellow seeds as pulse	March - April	Edible	Leavesand seeds have medicinal properties; leaves are used as treatment of coughs, bronchitis, and diarrhoea. Leaves are also used as cattle fodder.	-	Local	Mizo
Seeds are edible which is rich in protein and oil	August	Edible	Seeds are cooked, fermented and eatenas delicacies. Boiled water of seeds is given to pig for fertility control.	-	Local	Mizo
The seeds, pods, leaves, flowers and roots are eaten as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Juice of crush leaves is used against to stop diarrhea, stomachache and used as green manure.	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves, flowes, roots and oung pods are eaten raw or cooked as vegetable	March - April	Edible	The plant is a good fodder, green manuring and ground cover. Pods are considered to be good for the blood and in diabetes mellitus. Seeds are also eaten like peanuts or fermented in different way.	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit and young leaves are eaten as vegetable	March - April	Edible	The shoots, tendrils are eaten greens, fruit and leaves are considered antidote for snake bite	-	Local	Mizo
Seeds as vegetable	July	Edible	It is used as livestock feeding. The vegetative parts can be fed fresh or made into hay and the seeds are used as fodder	-	Local	Mizo
Grain is the staple food	April	Edible	Chipstraw is boiled and the water is used for treating kidney stone and urinary problems. Rice wash water is also used for diarrhea, dysentery.	-	Local	Mizo
Young fruit and leaves are cooked or fried eaten as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Leaves and fruits are used for treating fever, jaundice, diabetes, dysentery, intestinal worm.	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and flowers are used as condiment	March - April	Edible	It is used for long term disorder of stomach pain	-	Local	Mizo
It is used in feed and pasturage for livestock	March - April	Edible	Grains are cooked and eaten.	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit is edible	March - April	Edible	Juice of the leaves and stem are used in high blood pressure. Fruits and seeds are also medicinal.	-	Local	Mizo
Fruits are condiment and leaves as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Juice of the fruits is applied to burns, snake bite and centipede sting	-	Local	Mizo
Fruits are condiment and leaves as vegetable. Fruits are grinded with onion and other vegetable leaves and serve as a side dish	March - October	Edible	It is used for treating nerve pain and to reduce arthritic pain. It is also used to prevent diabetes and the pods are even used for the treatment of gastritis and arthritis.	-	Local	Mizo
Rhizome is a source of starch and cooked and eaten as vegetable and as a soup	March - April	Edible	The arrowroot of the plant is used for urinary infections, small pox sores and as antidote for various poisons. It is easily disgestible as raw and also used for treating various stomach problem and urinary related problems	-	Local	Mizo
Fruits, young shoot and roots are eaten as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Fruits and leaves are used for fodder and used to treat a variety of diseases including asthma, bronchitis, diabetes, jaundice and	-	Local	Mizo

			constipation and thought to support a healthy pregnancy.			
Sweet potatoes are edible and eaten as raw or cooked. The tuberous roots are also edible	March - April	Edible	Young leaves and shoots are used for the treatment of diabetes. The fleshy roots and leaves are also used for pig feed and contained high nutritional value	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and flower are eaten as vegetable and curry	March - April	Edible	Decotion of leaves and flowers are used to treat tonsilities and for the treatment of body itching, fever and cough. It is also used as a herbal tea by mean of differents way.	-	Local	Mizo
Flowers, fruit, young leaves and stem are all eaten as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Seeds are used to expel worms from the body. Fruits, boiled flowers and leaves are also used in the treatment of urinanry disorders and popularly known to be an eye treatment for better vision.	-	Local	Mizo
Fruits and tender leaves are eaten as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Juice of the fruit is a good medicine for cholera, diarrhea, dysentery, fever, asthma, vomiting and kidney diseases. Infusion of leaves and fruit are used externally in snake bite.	-	Local	Mizo
The outer part of the fruit is ripped off and the soft pulp including the seed is cooked and eaten as vegetable	March - April	Edible	The fruit is used to treat arthritis and range of issues such as diarrhea and dysentery.	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and petiole are used in the form of condiment and vegetable it is one of the most popular spices used for improving digestion strength	March - April	Edible	Fresh leaves or dried leaves are used for treating diarrhea, loss of appetite, stomache indigestion and abdominal distention and vomiting.The poultice made using the seeds in warm water to help relieving joint pain.	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and flower are eaten as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Leaves are boiled in water and the water is comsuumed for hypertension, blood sugar, etc.	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves are eaten as vegetable	March - April	Edible	It is used in treatment of diarrhoea, dysentery, constipation and fever. It is also used as a laxative	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and flowers are used as condiment	March - April	Edible	Decoctions are used for coughs, pounded leaves are used for respiratory problems, the whole plant is used in baths to treat rheumatism, renal colic and calcification	-	Local	Mizo
It is eaten as leaf vegetables.	March - April	Edible	Fruits is good for high blood preassure, skin problems and anti microbial and leaf juice as a sedative to treat uterine complaints	-	Local	Mizo
Rhizomesare used as spoice and condiment, taken as cure for food poisoning	March - 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 fot their babies and also dropped into the ear when attack by ticks.	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit is edible and eaten as raw, fried or cooked with other vegetables	March - April	Edible	It is commonly used as salad and a sauce and regulates blood pressure and use in the treatment for healthy skin to help cure large pores and acne. Fruits are commonly used as salad.	-	Local	Mizo
Grains are eaten cooked, roasted and fried	March - 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

Format 2: Fruit Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Variety**	**Landscape/habitat**	**Local status**	
					Past	**Present**
Shurb	*Musa paradisiaca*	Balhla	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant

Tree	*Phyllunthusacidus*	Kawlsunhlu	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Psidium guajava*	Kawlthei	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	*Ananas comosus*	Lakhuihthei	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Lamkhuang	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	*Citrus limon*	Nimbu	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Citrus maxima*	Sertawk	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Citrus reticulate*	Serthlum	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Sunhlu	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Tamarindus indica*	Tengtere	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Mangifera indica*	Theihai	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Carica papaya*	Thingfanghma	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant

7	8	9	10	11	12
Source of seeds/plants	**Season of fruiting**	**Associated TK**	**Uses**	**Market/ Own use**	**Community Knowledge holder**
Locally Available	Sept – Dec	Leaves and stem used as pig feed and the fruit are edible and eaten and even used as vegetable even if unripe and The astringent ashes of the unripe banana peel and leaves are used in the treatment of dysentery and diarrhea.	Leaves are used for serving food when feast is prepared and used to improves healthy digestion and serves as a good source of macro and micro nutritional.	Market and own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Jun – Sept	The fresh juice is used in arthritis and digestive disorders, the sour juicy fruit is primarily used to make pickles and as a flavouring in sweets	The tree bears fruit twice a year and fruits can be eaten raw, it is frequently used in relishes	Market and own use	Mizo
Locally Available	July – Sept	Green leaves are taken as medicine for several gastrointestinal infectionssuch as stomach aches, dysentery, diarrhea and indigestion. Fruit is commonly made into beaverages for marketing	Ripe fruits are eaten fresh and can be used as a tonic and laxative	Market and own use	Mizo
Locally Available	July – Sept	It is also commonly used for making juiceand the unripe fruit is used to improve digestion, increases appetite and relieves dyspepsia. Leaves are used for mushroom cultivation	Fruit is edible and eaten fresh or canned as a dessert and promotes tissue healing	Market and own use	Mizo
Locally Available	August	Leaves are used as catlle fodder, fruit and seeds are eaten as vegetable and latex of the fruit is helpful in treating dysopia.	It has many potential uses specially for skin and stomach treatment	Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Oct	Riped fruit is eaten raw and dried riped fruit peel is used as condiments. The leaves arealso traditionally used as a raw condiment.	Fruit juice is widely used for treating digestive disorders, colic pain and vomiting.	Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Sept	The peeled of the fruits is used as a treatment of cough, swelling and diabetes	Fruit is edible and commonly used to assists in the maintenance of high blood pressure	Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	July – Aug	It has been used to help cramps and directly eaten as to cure several pains and as a vitamin to treat colic, bronchitis and cough. Fruits including juice are even market.	Fruit is edible and boiled leaves are used for bathing in fever	Market and own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Sept - Jan	Ripe and unripe fruit is edible and good for treating stomach ache, tonic build. Fruit juice with an equal quantity of lemon juice is used to treat diarrhea. Fruits are directly mixed with sugar without the seeds and air	Juice of the fruits relieves pain in urine trouble.	Market and own use	Mizo

		dried for marketing			
Locally Available	Jun – Aug	Fruit is edible, slightly acidic in taste and are eaten raw. The leaves are added to soups for spicing up. The blend ripe fruits including the local ingredients (chilli powder and salt) are commonly marketed. Leaves is used for cattle fodder	Fruit is usually taken as to treat wound healing, abdominal pain, fever and dysentery. .	Market and own use	Mizo
Locally Available	May - Sep	Fruit is used to lower blood pressure, eaten to improvedigestion, diarrhea, dysentery, toothache. Fruits are make as a juice, pickles and jams	Fruits is eaten raw and fermented and wood are also used for manufacturing furniture	Market and own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Oct - Jan	Water of boiled leaves is used for treating stomach problem and ripe and unripe fruits are used as pig feed and even marketed	Fruit is edible and used for preventing and treating gastrointestinal tract disorders	Market and own use	Mizo

Format 3: Fodder crop

1	2	3	4	5	
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Landscape/habitat**	**Local status**	
				Past	**Present**
Herb	*Brassica rapa*	Antam	Jhum field	Insufficient	Abundant
Shrub	*Musa acuminata*	Changel	Hilly terrain and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Colocasia esculenta*	Dawl	Jhum land and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	*Thysanolaena latifolia*	Hmunphiah	Cultivated and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	*Sechium edule*	Iskut	Hilly Terrain and cultivated land	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	*Mikania micrantha*	Japanhlo	Hilly Terrain and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Ipomoea batatas*	Kawlbahra	Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Lamkhuang	Hilly terrain and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	*Manihot esculenta*	Pangbal	Jhum and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Maize	*Zea mays*	Vaimim	Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant

6	7	8	9	10
Source of seeds/plants	**Associated TK**	**Part Used**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Wild/ Local	It is mostly cultivated as vegetables, leaves are shred for feeding pig and chicken	Leaves	Mustard is used as a food flavouring and as a forage crop	
Wild/ Local	Stem is used for pig feed. Leaves are commonly used for serving food when feast is prepared	Leaves and stems	It is used in the treatment offever, cough, bronchitis and dysentery	Mizo
Wild/ Local	Acrid juice is applied to wounds and bee sting. Whole plant is used for feeding pig. Corm, stem, young leaves are boiled and eaten as vegetables.	Whole plant	Its acts as a laxative, demulcent, and is used in case of piles and congestion.	Mizo
Wild/Local	Leaves are used for catlle fodder and pig feed	Leaves	The brooms are harvested, dried and tied together and locally used for cleaning house	Mizo
Wild/ Local	Leaves are used for the treatment of diabetes and jaundice and leaves are used for fodder. It is also used to treat bronchitis and constipation	Leaves	Fruits, young shoot and roots are eaten as vegetable and cattle fodder	Mizo
Wild/ Local	Juice of crushed leaves is used for fresh cuts, fever, stomach-ache	Whole plant	Decoction of the leaves is used to bathe rashes	Mizo

	and diarrhea. Leaves are aslo used to feed pig			
Wild/ Local	Leaves are used for treating diarhhea and stomachache and also used as pig feed. The young shoots are even used as vegetables	Leaves and shoots	Edible and eaten as raw or cooked. The tuberous roots are also edible	Mizo
Wild/ Local	Leaves are used as catlle fodder, fruit and seeds are eaten as vegetable. Warmed leaves have healing properties if applied to wounds and latex of the fruit is helpful in treating dysopia.	Leaves	It has many potential uses especially for skin and stomach treatment.	Mizo
Wild/ Local	Leaves are used for cattle fodder and young leaves are boiled like spinach, added to skew and eatable. Tuberous root are also eatan as vegetable	Leaves	The food plant is used to treat skin infection	Mizo
Wild/ Local	Grains are used as vegetables and widely use for feeding pigs and in poultry. The grains are boiled and commonly eaten with tea. It is usually cultivated for commercial	Grains	Grains are used for cultivating mushroom. It is aslo used to make popcorn and corn pudding	Mizo

Format 4: Weeds

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Affected Crop**	**Impact**	**Landscape/habitat**
Herb	*Spilanthes acmella*	An-ka-sa-te	All Jhum crops	Effecting the growth of all crops which leads to decrease in crop production.	Hilly Terrain, jhum and fallow land
Herb	*Blumea lacera*	Buar	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Inula cappa*	Buar-par-eng/Buar-ze	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Blumea balsamifera*	Buar-thau	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Blumea lanceolaria*	Buar-ze	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Lobelia angulata*	Cho-ak-a-thi	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Lygodium japonicum*	Dawn-zem	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Imperata cylindria*	Di	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Caesalpinia cucullata*	Hling-khang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Connarus paniculatus*	Hmeh-keh-rep	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Setaria palmifolia*	Hmeithai-hnang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Thysaloaena maxima*	Hmun-phiah	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Piper diffusum*	Hnah-thak	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Rubia sikkimensis*	Hrui-sen	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Mikania micrantha*	Japan-hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Smilax perfoliata*	Kai-ha	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Smilax glabra*	Kai-tluang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Dryopteris sp.*	Kat-chat	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Adhatoda vasica*	Kawl-dai	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Plantago major*	Kel-ba-an	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Hedyptis scandens*	Kel-hnam-tur/ Lai-king-tui-bur	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Bischofia javanica*	Khuang-thli	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Vernonia volkamerifolia*	Khup-al	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Saccharum longisetosum*	Luang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Passiflora nepalensis*	Nau-awi-mu	-do-	-do-	-do-

Herb	*Toddalia asiatica*	Nghar-dai	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Pandanus fascicularis*	Ram-la-khuih	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Pandanus sp.*	Ram-la-khuih-te	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Piper bettle L.*	Ram-pan-hnah	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Millettia pachycarpa*	Ru-lei	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Artemesia vulgaris*	Sai	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Stemona tuberosa*	Sang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Urena lobata*	Se-hnap	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Begonia dioica*	Se-khup-thur	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Persicaria chinensis*	Ta-ham	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Cymbopogon sp.*	Thal-thing	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Ficus auriculata*	Thei-bal	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Merremia umbellata*	Thian	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Rhynchotechum ellipticum*	Tiar-rep	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Ageratum conyzoides*	Vai-len-hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Echinacanthus attenuatus*	Vangvat-tur	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Bidens pilosa*	Vawk-pui-thal	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Thunbergia grandiflora*	Zawnga-fian	-do-	-do-	-do-

7		**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
Local Status		**Uses if any**	**Management options**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Past	**Present**					
Abundant	Abundant	Weeds can perform vital ecosystem services such as protecting and restoring exposed or degraded soils. In addition, some weeds provide habitat for beneficial organisms and thereby contribute significantly to natural and biological control of some insect prest. Certain weeds also make nutritious food or fodder. Some of the weeds have medicinal properties like *Mikania micrantha*, *Ageratum conyzoides*, *Echinacanthus attenuates etc.* were used for treating fresh cuts and certain illness. Other weeds like *Persicaria chinensis*, *Bidens pilosa* etc. are used for pig feed and cattle fodder.	Weeding is done by using knives and other local materials. No chemical were used for handling any kind of weeds	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
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Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo

Format 5 : Pests of Crops -

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	**Insect/Animal**	**Scientific Name**	**Local Name**	**Habitat**	**Time/Season of attack**
Jhum crops	Animal	*Rhizomys sumatrensis*	Bui	Jhum field	April - August
Rice	Bird	*Lonchura sp*	Pit	Jhum field	October - November
Jhum crops	Insect	*Caelifera sp.*	Khau	Jhum field	March - May
Rice	Bird	*Gallus gallus*	Ram-Ar	Jhum field and Forest	March - April
Rice	Animal	*Sus scrofa*	Sanghal	Jhum field and Forest	October - November
Pumpkin	Animal	*Melursus ursinus*	Savawm	Jhum field and Forest	October - November
Rice	Animal	*Rattur rattus*	Sazu	Jhum field and Forest	October - November
Maize	Animal	*Tamiops macclellandi*	Thehlei	Jhum field and Forest	July - August
Orange	Insect	*Eusthenes sp.*	Thlangdar	Jhum field and Forest	June - September
Fruits & Vegetables	Bird	*Pycnonotus cafer*	Tlaiberh	Jhum field and Forest	When crop is cultivated
Jhum crops	Bird	*Psittacula sp.*	Vaki	Jhum field	March - May
Rice	Bird	*Carpodacus erythrinus*	Vasuih	Jhum field	October - November

7	8	9	10
Management Mechanism	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
In general, the local communities do not use much of insecticides or pesticides to control pest attacking	-	-	Mizo

crops. They do not follow any specific mechanism for controlling and management of this pest. However, management and control of pest eas carried out with their own skills and knowledge. Since agricultural land is occupied mostly by cultivation of rice *Rattur rattus* is the most common pest in the region and control and management is done usually by setting up trap for *Rattur rattus.*Individually, worm attacking maize in the jhum fields are control using accessible insecticides by local people.	-	-	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 392	Cultivator Farmer	Labour and Mistiri	Forest	Major resources include forest product like timber, firewood, raw material for construction and furniture, wild vegetables and medicinal plants etc are usualy obtained and season of access may vary from availability of timber and plants.	-

7	8	9	10	11
Resource Management Practices	**Cast/Tribe**	**Social Condition**	**Nature of inhabitants**	**No of Households**
No specific management mechanism was followed for resources management. However, Conservation of Specific area of Forest was done by Local NGO with BMC members.	Mizo	Lower & Middle Class	Assam type and Pucca Assam type.	86

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**					
1.8 sq km	0.2 ha	1.2 sq km	-	Hilly terrain and hill slope	Mizo (Local Community)	*Ageratum conyzoides, Albizia chinensis, Amomum dealbatum, Aporosa octandra, Centella asiatica, Blumea lanceolaria, Clerodendron infortunatum,,Daplizium maxima, Delonix regia, Dryopteris sp.,Ficus benghalensis, Mesu ferrea,Macaranga indica,Magnolia oblonga, Mitragna diversifolia, Schima wallichii,Piper sp., Mikania micrantha, Oroxyium indicum, Saccharum longisetosum, Ziziphus oenoplia.*	*Arctictis binturong, Captopuma temmincki, Euphlyctis cyanophlyctics, Hoplobatrachus crassus, Hyla annectans, Goral naemorhedus, Melogale personata,Prionailurus bengalensis, Viverra zibetha.*

7	8	9	10	11	12
User Groups	**Management Practices**	**General Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community accessed**
Local People (Mizo)	There is no specific management practice of landscape followed by the community or BMC. However, Village Councils have followed a specific pattern of spreading the Jhum land to the local community which is adopted by them with their own skills and knowledge. Most of the land were owned and managed by the land owner himself.	Intended for the 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**
	-	Not measured	Mizo, Local Community	-	*Dendrobranchiata sp.* (prawn), *Brachyura sp.* (crab), *Garra sp*. (Nghalim), *Neolissochilus sp.* (Nghahrah), *Garra lissorhynchus* (Nghazawngek), *Macroganthus sp.* (Nghalerh), *Barilius barila* (Lengphar), *Devario devario*(Nghadawl). Nghawvawk, Nghakhing, Nghatun, Dawntial.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Major Uses	**User Groups**	**Management Practices**	**General Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community accessed**
For local uses like consumption of water, for cooking, bathing and washing etc.	Local People	Certainly no specific management were practiced whereas the village council and YMA and NGOs in the communitypreserved and protected their water sources in different ways with their own kind of knowledge	Domestic uses.	-	-	Local Community

Format 10: Soil type

1	2	3	4
Soil Type	**Color & Texture**	**Features**	**Soil Management**
Sandy loam to clayey loam	Red and yellow in colour	-	The fertility of the soil is maintained and preserved by practicing terrace system for cultivation of agricultural crops. Other than that the community does not practice any other systematic mechanism for the management of soil.

5	6	7	8
Plants/Crop Suitable	**Flora and Fauna**	**Associated TK**	**Other Information**
All kinds of agricultural crops and Jhum crops areused for cultivation.	**Flora:***Ageratum conyzoides, Albizia chinensis, Amomum dealbatum, Aporosa octandra, Centella asiatica, Blumea lanceolaria, Clerodendron infortunatum,Daplizium maxima, Delonix regia, Dryopteris sp.,Ficus benghalensis, Mesu ferrea,Macaranga indica, Magnolia oblonga, Mitragna diversifolia, Schima wallichii, Piper sp., Mikania micrantha, Oroxyium indicum, Saccharum longisetosum, Ziziphus oenoplia.etc.* **Fauna:***Arctictis binturong, Captopuma temmincki, Euphlyctis cyanophlyctics, Hoplobatrachus crassus, Hyla annectans, Goral naemorhedus, Melogale personata, Prionailurus bengalensis, Viverra zibetha etc*	-	-

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Format 11 : Fruit Trees

1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Plant type	**Local name**	**Scientific name**	**Variety**	**Landscape Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Source of Plants/Seeds**
					Past	**Present**	
Tree	Bil	*Protium seratum*	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Insufficient	Local
Tree	Butter thei	*Persea americana*	Introduced	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Abundant	Introduced
Tree	Japan theite	*Prunus domestica*	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Kawlthei	*Psidium guajava*	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Khawmhma	*Rhus chinensis*	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Lamkhuang	*Artocarpus heterophylus*	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Serpui	*Citrus medica*	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Sertawk	*Citrus maxima*	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Serthlum	*Citrus reticulate*	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Insufficient	Local
Tree	Sunhlu	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Tengtere	*Tamarindus indica*	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Theihai	*Mangifera indica*	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Theiherawt	*Averrhoea carambola*	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Theitat	*Artocarpus lacucha*	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Insufficient	Local
Tree	Theite	*Prunus cerasus*	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Insufficient	Local
Tree	Thingfanghma	*Carica papaya*	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Zawngtah	*Parkia timoriana*	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local

8	9	10	11	12
Season of Fruiting	**Uses (Usage)**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
April – June	The wood is well textured, hard and usually used for making furniture, house posts and, making plywood, general construction and boards	The tree and the fruits is sometimes harvested from the wild for local use as a food, medicine and source of firewood and materials	Ripe fruits are eaten raw and acidic in nature. Own use/Market	Mizo
Sep – Nov	Fruit is edible and leaves are used for the treatment of diabetes and pulp is used to treat wounds	fruits are used to sooth skin and treat skin condition, the leaves are used against dysentery and coughs	It is used for overall health as a food and medicine. Own use/Market	Mizo
May - July	Fruit is edible and eaten raw	It is a febrifuge, laxative and stomachic	It is used against digestive issues such as flatulence, indigestionand heartburn Own use/ Market	Mizo
July - Sep	Ripe fruits are eaten fresh and can be used as a tonic and laxative. Fruit is commonly made into beaverages for marketing	Green leaves are taken as medicine for several gastrointestinal infectionssuch as stomach aches, dysentery, diarrhea and indigestion.	Fruit is laxative and refrigerant. Own use/Market	Mizo
Aug – Nov	It is used for the treatment of colic and also as a food preservative	It is commonly used as a fruits, the fruits including the seeds are grinded and packed to sold to market	Seed is used in the treatment of cough. Own use/Market	Mizo
July - Oct	It has many potential uses specially for skin and stomach treatment	Leaves are used as catlle fodder, fruit are eaten as vegetable and latex of the fruit is helpful in treating	Seeds are air dried for further use. Own use/Market	Mizo

		dysopia		
Oct - Nov	Fruit juice is widely used for treating digestive disorders, colic pain and vomiting.	Riped fruit is eaten raw and dried riped fruit peel is used as condiments. The leaves are also traditionally used as a raw condiment.	Due to high content of Vitamin C, it is considered to improvoes blood circulation. Own use/Market	Mizo
July – Aug	Fruit is edible and boiled leaves are used for bathing in fever. Fruits and fruit juice are marketed.	It has been used to help cramps and directly eaten as to cure several pains and as a vitamin to treat colic, bronchitis and cough.	It is also considered for curing diabetes and ulcer. Own use/Market	Mizo
Sept - Dec	Fruit is edible and faboulous in smoothies. It is also used as a diet.	It is commonly cultivated for fruits, salad dressing, drinks, ice creams, face masks, and as a medicine to improve heart health and skin.	Orange is commonly known for their nutritional content in the form of juice or fresh fruits. Own use/Market	Mizo
Sept- Jan	Juice of the fruits relieves pain in urine trouble.	Ripe and unripe fruit is edible and good for treating stomach ache and tonic build. Fruit juice with an equal quantity of lemon juice is used to treat diarrhea. Fruits are directly mixed with sugar without the seeds and air dried for marketing	Fruits juice and fruits are marketed in different way and can be used in effective treatment of disease like diabetes. Own use/Market	Mizo
Jun – Nov	Fruit is usually taken as to treat wound healing, abdominal pain, dysentery and fever.	The fruits as well as blend/grinded ripe fruits including the local ingredients (chilli powder and salt) are commonly marketed.	Fruit is edible, slightly acidic in taste and are eaten raw. The leaves are added to soups for spicing up. Own use/Market	Mizo
May - Sep	Fruits is eaten raw and fermented, wood are also used for manufacturing furniture	Fruit is used to lower blood pressure, eaten to improve digestion, diarrhea, dysentery, toothache. Fruits are make as a juice, pickles and jams	The fruit is rich in vitamins and minerals. Own use/Market	Mizo
August - Nov	Fruit is edible and consumed fresh and also used against fever and skin disorders	Star fruit acts as a laxative and is used to treat headache, fever cough and skin inflammation, fruits are also blend with other fruits to make mix juice fruits.	High amount of K and Na in starfruits act as electrolytes and helps maintain blood pressure. Own use/Market	Mizo
Nov - Feb	Bark is used for treating hedache, also used in dyeing and for removing iron mould and other stain on linen.	It is used as an astringent and laxative, fruits are used for treating liver diseases, urinary complaints and diabetes.Unripe fruit is also used to prepare curries, pickles and sauce	The ripe fruit is generally eaten fresh and an excellent source of vitamin. Own use/Market	Mizo
April - June	The fruit is widely used in food products such as juices or marmalades.	Sour pulp is edible and help to regulate blood pressure	The bark is astringent, bitter and febrifuge. Own use/Market	Mizo
Oct - Jan	Fruit is edible and used for preventing and treating gastrointestinal tract disorders	Water of boiled leaves is used for treating stomach problem and ripe and unripe fruits are used as pig feed. It is also given to a baby child less than one year for temporary food	The most common uses is to improve digestion and to improve heart health. Own use/Market	Mizo
Aug - Oct	Young pods are eaten as vegetable.	Leaves and seeds are use to treat several disorder like dysentery, colic and diarrhoea. Seed are also grinded with chilli and fermented in a number of ways	Wood is used for lumber and firewood. Own use/Market	Mizo

Format 12: Medicinal Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Landscape/habitat**	**Source of Plant/Seeds**
Herb	Aieng	*Curcuma longa*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Tuber
Herb	Anchiri	*Homalomena aromaticum*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Herb	Anhling	*Solanum nigrum*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Herb	Ankasa te	*Spilanthes acmella*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Climber	Ar-a fanghma	*Cyclanthera pedata*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Tree	Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Shrub	Ar-dah	*Achidendron clypearia*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Shrub	Arsa rim nam	*Alangium chinense*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Climber	Bachhim	*Dioscorea alata*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Herb	Bahkhawr	*Eryngium foetidum*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Herb	Bakkhate	*Glinus oppositifoius*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Shrub	Buar-thau	*Inula cappa*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Shrub	Buar-zen	*Conyza bonariensis*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Shrub	Bui-lu-kham	*Melastoma malabathricum*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Tree	Chang-khen	*Heteropanax fragrans*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Shrub	Chawng	*Euphorbia royleana*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Tree	Chhawntual	*Aporosa octandra*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Herb	Choaka thi	*Lobelia angulata*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Tree	Herh-se	*Mesua ferrea*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Climber	Hlonuar	*Mimosa pudica*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Plantlet
Tree	Hnahkiah	*Callicarpa arborea*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds/Planket
Climber	Hrui-van-kai	*Tinospora cordifolia*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Climber	Japan-hlo	*Mikania micrantha*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Climber	Kai-ha	*Smilax ovalifolia*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Tree	Kaihzawl	*Dillenia pentagyna*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Tree	Kawhtebel	*Trevesia palmata*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Shrub	Kawldai	*Justicia adhatoda*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Climber	Kelhnamtur	*Hedyotis scandens*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Herb	Khatual	*Picria felterrae*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Tree	Khawi-tur	*Drypetes indica*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Tree	Khawmhma	*Rhus chinensis*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Herb	Lambak	*Centella asiatica*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Fern	Lung-pui-sam	*Adiantum philippense*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Climber	Maipawl	*Benincasa hispida*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds/Planket
Herb	Mitthi sunhlu	*Phyllanthus urinaria*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Tree	Nauthak	*Litsea monopetala*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Tree	Neem	*Azadirachta indica*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Shrub	Nimbu	*Citrus limon*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Small shrub	Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum colebrookianum*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Planket/Seeds

Herb	Puak-rep	*Impatiens sp.*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Shrub	Ram-la-khuih	*Pandanus fascicularis*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Tuber	Sai-ril	*Melocalamus compactiflorus*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Shrub	Saisiak	*Flueggea virosa*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Tree	Saithei	*Gynocardia odorata*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Climber	Sarzuk	*Elaeagnus sp.*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Herb	Sawhthing	*Zingiber officinale*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Small shrub	Se-khup-thur	*Begonia dioica*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Tree	Sial-hma	*Helicia excelsa*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Herb	Sumbul	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Shrub	Tawkpui	*Solanum torvum*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Planket/Seeds
Shrub	Tawkte	*Solanum anguivi*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Planket/Seeds
Tree	Tei	*Toona ciliata*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Herb	Thasuih	*Lindernia ruellioides*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Tree	Theihai	*Mangifera indica*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Tree	Thei-ria	*Carallia brachiata*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Tree	Thei-tat	*Artocarpus lakoocha*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Tree	Thingfanghma	*Carcia papaya*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Tree	Thing-kha	*Derris robusta*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Herb	Tumbu	*Musa sp.*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Small shrub	Vawk-pui-thal	*Bidens pilosa*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Climber	Zawng-luang	*Byttneria aspera*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds
Tree	Zihnghal	*Stereospermum tetragonum*	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Seeds

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		**Uses (Usage)**	**Part Used**	**Associated TK**	**market/ own use**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Past	**Present**					
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Rhizome	Juice of rhizome is used for stomach ulcer, juandice, diarrhea, dysentry, cholera, asthma, food poisoning and also used as a tonic for blood purifier	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Stalks, Rhizome	Stalks are used as vegetables. Rhizomes are used in manufacturing of perfumes.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves and berries	Leaves are boiled in water and taken against urinary problems and kidney stones. Juice od green berries is applied to boils, ringworm etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Whole plant	Leaves are used as food source as well as pig feed. It is used in medicine for a variety of properties including anti-inflammatory, diuretic, and aphrodisiac effects, toothache, and antihelminthic.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Fruit	It is commonly grown for its edible fruits. Fruit is rich in antioxidant and used in medicine	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves, fruit, bark	Decoction of root and bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, dysentry, diarrhea etc. Poultice of bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, imflammations and skin diseases. Decoction of leaves is used in ulcer, flatulence etc. Decoction	Own use	Mizo

				of fruit is used to treat diseases of liver, hepatitis etc.		
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	It is used for curing small pox, coughs, sore legs as well as swelling and toothache	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Blood tonic, rheumatism, carminative, numbness, snakebites and wounds. It is also used as antidote for poison. It is sometimes harvested or cultivated.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Tuber, Bubil	Tubers are used to treat cough amd cold, stomach ache and arthritis. Tubers and bubil are also used as vegetable and also used to treat cancer	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Roots and leaves	Leaves are used for flavouring curry. Used for expulsion of threadworm from the body, also as a remedy for food poisoning.used for traeting malaria fever, diabetes, pneumonia etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Whole plant	It is used for treating join pain, inflammation, diarrhea, for curing fever and disorders. It is also used for treating wounds	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves and stem	The juiceof the root is used in the treatment of peptic ulcers, indigestion and other gastric disorders. It is also used in rheumatism, sore throats, malaria, dysentery	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Whole plant	Treatment of rheumatism, cystitis, gout, nephritis, dysmenorrhea, tooth pain and headache.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves, bark	Used to treat diarrhoea, dysentery, hemorrhoids, cuts and wounds, toothache, and stomachache.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves,bark,fruit	Detoxification, blood activation and detumescence, and pain easing.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leaves are used for the treatment of ulcer,asthma,sores,dandruff etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark, leaves	Decoction of roots is used in diarrhea, dysentery, hepatitis etc. Leaves are aslo used for healing toothache.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves, Fruit	Juice of theboiled crushed leaves and fruits are used against diarrhea, sore throat and stomach ulcer.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark and leaves	Bark and leaves are used in skin, renal diseases problems, sprains, tonic, excessive sweating, vomiting,dysentery, cough, quenching thirst, excessive respiration and rheumatism	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Roots	It is used in diuretic, constipating and febrifuge. Root decoction used in piles and jaundice, liver and kidney. It is also directly applied on wounds.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	bark and leaves	Decoction of bark and leaves used for diabetes,cholera, internal bleding, stomach ulcer etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Juice of the leaves is used for diabetes, eye diseases & as an antiseptic, stomachache.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Anti-septic medicine leaves applied on fresh wound, also good for stomach pain and ulcer.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Roots	Roots are used for veneral diseases. Decoction of roots is used for joint paints, arthritis, gout, skin diseases, urinary complaints and dysentery	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Bark, leaves	Decoction of bark and leaves is used for curing gastric trouble, asthma and dysentery.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Root, leaves	Roots and leaves are used for treating stomach ache. It is also used to cure bone fractures. The flowers buds are gathered from the wild and consumed locally	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leaves is used for dysentry, diarrhea, jaundice, malaria fever,	Own use	Mizo

				asthma, bronchitis and juice of the crushed leaves is also applied to fresh cuts.		
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Decoction of fruits and leaves is medicinal. The plant is also used as fish poison.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Whole plant	Decoction of the plant is prescribed as remedy for enlarge spleen, fever and stomach ache.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Seeds	Seeds are used in the treatment of rheumatism, skin problems, menstrual disorder and cancer	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves & fruit	Decoction of leaves and fruits are uses in various diseases including stomach problem.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Whole plant	It is used to heal wounds improve mental clarity and skin condition as well as variety of diseases such as diabetes, jaundice, dysentery, diarrhea and hypertension.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	It is used in the treatment of rabies, dysentery, elephantiasis, pimples, and wounds.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Fruits & leaves	Juice of the fruit is used for treating diarrhea, cholera, diabetes, vomiting, kidney problem	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Whole plant	Juice of the whole plant is used for cholera, dysentery, fever, liver problem and juandice, diabeter etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Root, bark, leaves	Muga silkworm feeds on the leaves. Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicine	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Boiled water of leaves is used in treatment of diabetes, hypertension and stomach problems etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Roots & Fruits	Roots are used in colic, vomiting, flatulence. Fruits used in asthma,cough,diarrhea, blood purifier etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaf is used in high blood pressure. cough, dysentery headache stomach disorder colics pain, hypertension, helminthic infections, diabetes and some skin diseases	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	It is known as used for the treatment of bee stings, insect bites and rashes	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Treatment of headache, rheumatism, spasm, cold/flu, epilepsy, wounds, syphilis, and cancer and as a cardiotonic, antioxidant, dysuric, and aphrodisiac.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark/Tuber	It is used to promote hair growth and for the treatment of influenza;	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leaves used in measles, chicken pox, scabies etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Fruit and leaves	Fruit is hit, anthelmintic, used in bronchitis, ulcers, skin diseases, small tumor and slighty inflammations, etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Roots and 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 cure for food poisoning.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Kidney, urinary infection and pile treatment	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves and stem	The poultice made from the stem bark is applied to treat inflammation, arthritis and stomach problems	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Roots	Juice of crushed roots used in diseases of kidney, fevre, juandice, bronchitis etc.	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	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	Bark and leaves	Astringent, dysentery, skin ulcers, menstrual,	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Whole plant	Whole plant is used as poultice for cramps, rheumatism,sciatica,wounds etc.	Own use	Mizo

Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Young leaves are cooked and juice is taken for food poisoning, diarrhea, dysentery etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves and fruit	It is traditionally used in wound healing, treating itch, sore throats, skin problems and ulcer	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	It is an astringent and is used as a purgative, skin ailments and bark is used to treat headache	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves and fruit	Fruit is edibel and used for constipation, stomach trouble, juice of boiled leaves is used in treating stomach ulcer,cancer and other stomach related problems	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	The plant has been used traditionally as a fish poison. It is also used to treat diabetes, hypertension	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Buds	Plaintain is cooked with water and water is drink for treating deficiency of white blood.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Roots and leaves	It is used to treat glandular sclerosis, wounds, colds and flu, acute or chronic hepatitis, and urinary tract infections	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Roots and leaves	The root extract is taken and a paste of leaves is applied to forehead for the treatment of fever and mouth ulcers.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark and leaves	It is used as indigestion. Bark and young leavesare used as remedy for fever, stomach pain, diarrhea and asthma.	Own use	Mizo

Format 13: Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4	5
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Source of Plants/Seeds**
Herb	Aleovera	*Aleo vera*	Introduced	Locally available
Tree	April par	*Delonix regia*	Introduced	Locally available
Herb	Ar-tukkhuan	*Mirabilis jalapa*	Local	Locally available
Tree	Chawnpui	*lagestroemia speciosa*	Local	Locally available
Shrub	Christmas par	*Poinsettia pulchererimma*	Local	Locally available
Herb	Chuailopar	*Gomphrena globosa*	Local	Locally available
Herb	Daisy	*Bellis perennis*	Local	Locally available
Herb	Derhken	*Tagetes erecta*	Local	Locally available
Herb	Di par	*Gladiolus dalenii/natalensis*	Local	Locally available
Herb	Dingdi	*Ascepias curassavica*	Local	Locally available
Evergreen tree	Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	Local	Locally available
Herb	Kumtluang par	*Catharanthus roseus*	Local	Locally available
Shrub	Lily par	*Lilium sp.*	Local	Locally available
Tree	Makpazangkang	*Cassia javanica spp nodosa*	Local	Locally available
Shrub	Midum pangpar	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*	Local	Locally available
Shrub	Mualhawihte	*Ixora coccinea*	Local	Locally available
Epiphyte	Nauban	*Orchid*	Local	Locally available
Herb	Nghasih par	*Cleoserrata speciosa*	Local	Locally available
Herb	Nuaithang	*Impatiens balsamina*	Local	Locally available
Shrub	Rose par	*Rosa indica*	Local	Locally available
Herb	Sappangpar	*Zinnia sp.*	Local	Locally available

Shrub	Saron par	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	Local	Locally available
Tree	Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	Local	Locally available
Herb	Zamzo	*Celosia argenta*	Local	Locally available
Shrub	Zan rimtui	*Cestrum nocturnum*	Local	Locally available
Herb	Jasmine	*Jasminum sp.*	Local	Locally available

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

Format 14: Timber plants

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**		**6**	**7**
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Wild/ home garden**	**Other uses**
				Past	**Present**		
Tree	Ar-chang-kawm	*Oroxyium indicum*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Fruits can be used as food and medicine as well as tree trunk are used as firewood
Tree	Ardah	*Albizia lucida*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for firewood

Tree	Batling	*Wedlandia bundleioides*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal and firewood etc
Tree	Belphuar	*Trema orientalis*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal as wells as firewood and logs etc
Tree	Berawchal	*Canarium bengalense*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood heartwood, reddish brown, used for firewood etc
Tree	Bul	*Alseodaphne petiolaris*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for contructing building, furniture and firewood etc
Tree	Bung	*Ficus benghalensis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for fuelwood, well curbs etc
Tree	Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for creating furniture, house building, firewood etc
Tree	Chawmzil	*Ligustrum robustum*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Chhawntual	*Aporosa octandra*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Haidai	*Mangifera sylvatica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for cheap furniture, house building, frames etc
Tree	Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is very tough and it is used for making local bridges, tool handles, firewood, rice pestle, charcoal etc
Tree	Hmawng	*Ficus sp.*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for logs and building and charcoal etc
Tree	Hmuipui/Lenhmui	*Syzygium cumini*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is moderately solid and it is used for making furniture like table, chair, tool handles, panels, posts and firewood etc
Tree	Hnahkhar	*Mallotus paniculatus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is very good in burning after it was sun dry and it is used for firewood
Tree	Hnahthap	*Colona floribunda*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for making lockets of key chain and firewood
Tree	Hnum	*Engelhardtia spicata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for house construction, tea boxes, packing etc
Tree	Kharduap	*Macaranga indica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for firewood etc
Tree	Kharuan	*Elaeocarpus lanceifolius*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for building house firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Khaupui	*Sterculia villosa*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is very soft and it is used for making drums and paper pulp
Tree	Khawitur	*Hydnocarpus kudzii*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for temporary building house and huts, firewood etc
Tree	Khawkherh	*Juglans regia*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for making cabinet, furniture and carving etc
Tree	Khiang	*Schima wallichii*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is long-lasting and used in planking and firewood
Tree	Khiangzo	*Schima khasiana*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is tough and used for building house, firewood etc
Tree	Khuangthli	*Bischofiajavanica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is lifelong and used for house building, furniture, firewood etc
Tree	Lungkhup	*Haldina cordifolia*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for planking, door and window frames, shutters, furniture, firewood etc
Tree	Ngiau	*Magnolia oblonga*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood hard and durable used in furniture, building, planking
Tree	Pang	*Bombax insigne*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes, splints
Tree	Pangkai	*Baccaurea ramiflora*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for firewood
Tree	Phan	*Ulmus lanceifolia*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood durable used for posts, gunstocks, tool handles etc
Tree	Phuanberh	*Macropanax undulatus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is soft and can be used for firewood
Tree	Phunchawng	*Bombax ceiba*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes and splints
Tree	Sahatah	*Aglaia spectabilis*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood hard used for furniture, building, doors and windows wood used for planking, posts and firewood
Tree	Saithei	*Gynocardia odorata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for building construction

Tree	Saperbul	*Cinnamomum glaucescens*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is hard used for furniture, building, firewood etc
Tree	Sehawr	*Castanopsis indica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is moderately solid, robust and elastic is used for building, firewood, bridges etc
Tree	Sernam	*Litsea cubeba*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is tough used for posts, gunstocks, tool handles etc
Tree	Sihneh	*Eurya japonica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	-
Tree	Taitaw	*Spondias pinnata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for creating drums, firewood etc
Tree	Tatkawng	*Artocarpus chama*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is durable and used for building, furniture.
Tree	Teak	*Tectona grandis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is tremendously tough and used for construction for buildings, bridges, furniture, plywood, constructions etc
Tree	Tei	*Toona cilliata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is usedfor furniture, house building, ceiling, floors ete
Tree	Thalteh	*Kydia calycina/glabrescens*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is soft and suitable for packing cases
Tree	Theikum	*Diospyros malabarica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for building and firewood
Tree	Theipabuan	*Plachonella grandifolia*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is moderately hard and used for building purposes and tool handles
Tree	Theipalingkawh	*Bruinsmia polysperma*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Sawn timber is used for house construction
Tree	Theipui	*Ficus semicoradata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for manufacturing mortars, firewood etc
Tree	Thingdawl	*Tetrameles nudiflora*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for flooring,walling, matches, plywood etc
Tree	Thingkha	*Derris robusta*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for house posts, firewood and charcoal
Tree	Thingkhawilu	*Vitex peduncularis*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for posts, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Thinglung	*Homalium ceylanicum*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for building, firewood, charcoal etc
Tree	Thingpuithing	*Lithocarpus elegans/obscurus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for firewood, building, charcoal etc
Tree	Thingsia	*Castanopsis tribuloides*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for house posts, firewood, charcoal etc
Tree	Thingtheihmu	*Morus alba*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for house construction, furniture, tool handles etc
Tree	Thingvandawt	*Pterygota alata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for making drums and firewood
Tree	Thingvawkpui	*Balakata baccata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for packing cases and firewood
Tree	Thlanvawng	*Gmelina arborea*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for planking, furniture, house posts etc
Tree	Vang	*Albizia chinensis*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for making drum, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for tool handles, firewood; charcoal etc. leaves are a good fodder.
Tree	Vawmbal	*Drimycarpus racemosus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for building, boats, firewood etc
Tree	Zihnghal	*Stereospermum chelonoides*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for constructing house cabinet making, and creating a lot of furniture
Tree	Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for house building and after the trunk or branches are air/sun dried, it is used as firewood

8	9	10
Associated TK	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Roots and stem bark are used for treating fever, diarrhea, dysentery and cough	It is used in the prevention and treatment of several diseasesincluding jaundice, rheumatic problems, gastric ulcers, tumors, respiratory diseases, and diabetes.	Mizo

All parts of the plants especially leaves are used for treating stomach ache	Wood is tough and used for logging	Mizo
It is used for healing wound. Wood is strong, close-grained, extremely hard and heavy and used for building purposes.	Wood pole is used for fencing post	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder and bark yieldsa strong fibre	It is a light severe tree, short lived and fast growing tree	Mizo
It is usedfor planking and tea boxes	The resin is used for rheumatism and asthma; the bark is used as a mosquito repellent	Mizo
Wood is commonly used as a fuelwood. It is a fast growing tree and shade bearer and plants are also used as food	Ripe fruit is bothered by animals and birds	Mizo
Aerial roots and the barks are used for making abrasive ropes and almost planted for attractive in close community	Stem, bark, aerial roots, underground roots, vegetative buds, leaves, fruits and latex have been used in various nervous disorders i.e. seizure, insomnia, anxiety etc	Mizo
It is used in fairly large quantities for house building as well as for flooring, railway sleepers, crates, woodware and furniture.	An evergreen tree where leaves are good for fodder and it is a fast growing tree	Mizo
It is used for its stems, which are made into tool handles and other materials	It contains abundant bioactive compounds with health benefits, such as flavonoids, total phenolic acid, polysaccharide, and triterpenoid Leaves are also used for cattle fodder	Mizo
Fruit is edible and eaten as vegetable. decoction of the bark is used orally for treating inflammation, peptic ulcer, and hypotension	Its wood is used in construction and to make implements. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Decoction of young leaves is used in diabetes, diarrhoea and ash of dried leaves is taken to stop hiccough	Leaves possess thrombolytic properties that could lyse blood clots. The leaves can also be used as antidiarrheal drugs	Mizo
Bark, unripe fruit, flowers and seed oil are used in diseases like rheumatism, asthma, inflammation, fever, dyspepsia, renal diseases, dysentery, bleeding piles, a bacterial and fungal infection.	Seed oil is used for burning, lubricating and soap making	Mizo
Leaves and twigs are lopped for cattle fodder.It is used to treat skin disorders, inflammation, piles, vomiting, leprosy, malaria, nose-diseases and cancer besides the use as a general tonic	Bark, fruit and leaves are used in medicine and the plant is also used as antimicrobial, antinociceptive, antipyretic, hypotensive and anti-dysentery remedy	Mizo
Seed is very useful for treating diabetes and the bark for fever, jaundice, urinary problems, sore throat, ronchitis, asthma, ulcers and chronic dysentery	Fruits are eaten by man, birds and wild animals. The bark is acrid, sweet, digestive, astringent to the bowels, anthelmintic and used for the treatment of sore throat and ulcers.	Mizo
The timber is used to make matchsticks, packing-cases, rough-work, and used as fuelwood.	The leaves are used against fever. The indumentum of the young leaves is applied on the penis after circumcision.	Mizo
Fruit is used as a remedy for abscesses, coughs, fevers and sore throat	Leaves and dried seeds are used as curing agents for skin diseases and jaundice.	Mizo
Bark is medicinal and also used for poisoning fish. Leaves are lopped for fodder. It is also used in the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery	It is a light demander. The bark contains tannins and is astringent.	Mizo
Different parts of the plant are used in various traditional medicineto treat stomach-ache, dysentery, haemoptysis, cough and fever	The leaves, and sometimes resin, are applied externally to wounds, ulcers, sores and boils.	Mizo
Bark is scraped with dao and the powder is used for stupefying bees (Khawivah)	Fruits are used for poisoning fish	Mizo

Seeds are eaten roasted or fried. Bark yields a strong fibre	Decoction of the bark is used in cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and tonsilities	Mizo
Applied topically for aches and pains	the bark is used for fever, the oil of the seed for leprosy	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	Decoction of bark is useful in curing fever	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
Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable, seed is chewed as a substitute for betel nut, bark sometimes used as tea leaves	It is used for the treatment of skin diseases, wounds and vomiting	Mizo
Leaf decoction has been traditionally used to cure insomnia and cough	It is used for a number of purposes including ornamental, medicinal and timber	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	The tree is harvested from the wild for its timber and fibre	Mizo
Plant is used in rheumatoid arthritis, constipation and injuries.	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
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
The fruit are eaten, and used in folk medicine.	Its wood is commercially exploited as timber, but otherwise is of poor quality with limited use	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
Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable	It helps in fighting urinary and pulmonary infections.	Mizo
The wood is locally used in construction	Nuts are eaten	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	The plant possesses medicinal properties and has been traditionally used for curing various gastro-intestinal ailments	Mizo
Leaves are used for lining Siksil (Umbrella) and Thul - Basket lids	It is used as an ornamental plant	Mizo
Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (Bekang), a traditional mizo delicacy	It is used to treat diarrhoea and dysentery and to prevent vomiting	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
It is used for columns, roofs, doors, window frames, flooring, planking, panelling, and staircases, and other constructional work	It is strong and durable, it is extensively used for outdoor construction and creating external wooden objects built to last.	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

The juice of the fresh bark is useful in the treatment of bilious fevers	The wood is sometimes used in making guitar and other simple materials	Mizo
Young fruits are pounded with tender shoots of *Acacia penmata* and eaten straight together	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 and Ripe fruits are edible	Mizo
Bark, root leaves, fruits, and latex are used in ulcer and gastric problems.	It bears edible fruit for animals as well as man	Mizo
Leaves are used as soap for washing	It is a fast growing, good coppice and facvoured for birds nesting. Bark can be used for poisoning fish, juice of crushed bark and leaves are used to tick bite.	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used as an effective remedy for diabetes and high blood pressure	Leaves are loop for cattle fodder	Mizo
Infusion of leaves/bark is used against black water fever, malarial fever, jaundice, typhoid, stomach ulcer and kidney stones	Bark and leaves used to treat diabetes	Mizo
It is a hardwood that is grown both as an ornamental and as a source of commercial timber. The leaves and bark of the plant is used in rheumatism, diabetes and wound healing.	It is cultivated as an ornamental tree and for its wood	Mizo
Saplings used as pendant for scorching off the bristles of the pig killed	This wood is used to construct fence postsand used as a thickening in stews	Mizo
Juice of the stem is recommended for mouth infection in children. A decoction of the leaves applied to treat stomach disorder and skin diseases	It is used as a fuel crop and to provide small timber	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	The bark juice was used traditionally in the management of swelling oedema and pain	Mizo
Bark fibre which is called Hruikhau is used for making into rope and Hnam hrui. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (bekang) and sometimes for wrapping food in.	Fruits occasionaly used in flavouring. Leaves fed as fodder to cattle and buffaloes	Mizo
Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetables, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and fire resistance and a fast growing tree	Mizo
Bark used to poison fish. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a fast growing and moderately light demander	Mizo
Leaves, tender fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable	It is 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 problem	Mizo
Roots and leaves and flowers are also used medicinally. Bark and young leaves are used as a remedy for fever, stomach ache.	It is used as indigestion, hiccups, vomiting, diarrhea and diabetes.	Mizo
Bark is bruised and boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye.	The edible fruit is sometimes gathered from the wild for local use, whilst the tree is exploited in the wild for its timber.	Mizo

Format 15: Domesticated Animals

1	2	3	4	5	6
Animal type	**Local name**	**Scientific name**	**Breed**	**Features**	**Method of keeping**
Poultry	Ar	*Gallus domesticus*	Local	-	Poultry house
Poultry	Broiler Ar	*Gallus gallus Domesticus*	Broiler	-	Poultry house
Dog	Ui	*Cannis familiaris*	Local	-	Inside House, but mostly they stayed aroun the balcony at night.
Pig	Vawk	*Artiodactyla suidae*	Local	-	Pig shed build differently near the owner's house
Cat	Zawhte	*Felis catus*	Local	-	Inside the house along with 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	Domesticated animals are mostly reared for meats. They provide us eggs, and domestic animals like dogs, cats help humans in recreation and for house keeping. Some animals help humans in obtaining food. Even cows provide milk for the owner and used for ploughing agricultural fields.	-	Commercial and Own use	Manure is used as fertilizes for cultivating crops plants	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant		-	Commercial	Dung is used as fertilizes for cultivating crops plants	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant		-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant		-	Commercial	Dung is used as fertilizes for cultivating crops plants	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant		-	-	-	Mizo

Format 16: Culture Fisheries

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Fish type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Features**	**Waterscape**	**Local status**	
						Past	**Present**
Carp	Common carp	*Cyprinus carpio*		-	-do-	Less Frequent	Frequent
Carp	Silver carp	*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*		-	-do-	Less Frequent	Frequent
8	**9**	**10**	**11**		**12**		
Uses	**Associated TK**	**Commercial rearing**	**Other details**		**Community/Knowledge holder**		
Edible	-	Commercial	-		Mizo		
Edible	-	Commercial	-		Mizo		

Format 17: Markets/Fairs of domesticated animals, medicinal plants and other products – 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	*Amomum dealbatum*	Perennial herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Anchiri	*Homalomena aromatica*	Aromatic herb	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient

Herb	Anhling	*Solanum americanum*	Herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Builukham pa	*Osbeckia stellata*	Erect branched shrub	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Fern	Chakawk	*Diplazium esculentum*	Large terrestrial fern	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Bamboo	Chal	*Bambusa khasiana*	Tall grass	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Chingit	*Zanthozylum rhetsa*	Small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Hruiduk	*Mucuna bracteata*	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Cane	Hruipui	*Calamus flagellum*	Cane	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Hruirithet	*Tetrastigma rumicispermum*	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Fern	Katchat	*Nephrolepis cordifolia*	Terrestrial or Epiphytic fern	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Kawhte bel	*Trevesia palmata*	Small evergreen tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Kawihrui	*Entada phaseoloides*	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Kawlbahra	*Ipomoea batatas*	Perennial prostrate herb	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Kawldai	*Justicia adhatoda*	Evergreen shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Khangpawl	*Acacia pruinescens*	Large climber with recurved prickles	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Khangsen	*Acacia megaladena*	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Nauthak	*Litsea monopetala*	Small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Pangbal	*Manihot esculenta*	Herbaceous shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Under shrub	Pelh	*Gnetum gnemon*	Evergreen under shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Phaiphek	*Molineria capitulata*	Tufted perennial herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Phulrua	*Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*	Large tufted bamboo	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Rawnal	*Dendrocalamus longispathus*	Long sheath bamboo	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Rawthing	*Bambusa longsipiculata*	Evergreen clumped bamboo	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climbing Pear Bamboo	Sairil	*Melocalamus compactiflorus*	Climbing bamboo	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Saisiak	*Fluggea virosa*	Large shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Sernam	*Litsea cubeba*	Small tree	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Shrub	Siali nu chhu	*Rubus birmanicus*	Large shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Sihneh	*Eurya cerasifolia/japonica*	Evergreen shrub or small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Palm	Tartiang	*Pinanga gracilis*	Erect shrub with simple stem	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Thakpui	*Dendrocnide simuata*	Large Evergreen Shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Tluangngil	*Smilax glabra*	Slender climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Vakep	*Mussaenda glabra/macrophylla*	Large erect shrub	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Climber	Vako	*Thunbergia grandiflora*	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Zairum	*Anogeissus acumninata*	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 and buds	Stem is used for tying purposes, leaves are also used for fermenting cooked soya beans	Plant is used for a cure of enlargement of the liver, young shoots and buds are eaten cooked or fired as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Stalks and rhizomes	Stalks are used as vegetables, cooked stalk are eaten to increase breast milk. Rhizomes are used to treat skin	The rhizome is also used as an insect repellent	Mizo

		diseases and jaundice.		
Own use	Leaves and 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	Root	Decoction/in fusion of root is useful in diseases of kidney, dysuria, stomach complaints, dysentery and for expelling threadworms from the body	Decoction of root is used for promoting appetite or assisting digestion	Mizo
Own use	Fronds	It is used for the prevention or treatment of several diseases such as diabetes, smallpox, and fever	Young fronds are eaten cooked as vegetable	Mizo
Own use	Culms and shoots	Culms are used for receptacle of womans pipe, basket work and building	Young shoots are edible.	Mizo
Own use	Tender leaves and fruit	Young fruits and leaves are used to poison fish. Oil obtained from its fruit is used as medicine	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable.	Mizo
Own use	Whole plant	The plant is used as a cover crop in Rubber and Oil palm plantation	This seed, as it is a legume, provides health benefits on its own, individually, for direct consumption.	Mizo
Own use	Cane and leaves	Cane is used for making furniture and basket , leaves for thatching	The root is used to make medicine for treating gastrointestinal	Mizo
Own use	Stem	Pieces of stem are used for cleaning teeth. Roots and stems are used as anti-dysenteric and in urinary complaints	The plant is also widely used in cuisine	Mizo
Own use	Tuber and roots	Juice of root tubers is taken to treat fever, indigestion and headache. Whole plant is used to cure renal, liver and skin disorder	Tubers are eaten to quench thirst	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.	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable, and also uşed against diarrhoea, dysentery, stomach-ache, digestive troubles, diabetes etc	Seeds are roasted and eaten.	Mizo
Own use	Leaves, roots, flowers and barks	Decoction of leaves is used for dysentery, jaundice, malarial fever, asthma, bronchitis and juice of the crushed leaves is applied to fresh cuts.	The roots, flowers, and bark have been used in the treatments of cough, colds and asthma	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Tender leaves are acid and eaten as vegetable.	Leaves dired and made into cigarettes are smoked in asthma, juice is used for diarroea and dysentery	Mizo
Own use	Bark	Bark is used as fish poison and medicine	Plants are prescribed for asthma, bronchitis and pneumonia. Leaves are also used in scabies and snake bite	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Muga silkworm feeds on the leaves, leaves for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Own use	Roots, shoots	Tuberous roots are eaten cooked or fried.	Roots abrk and leaves are used in medicine	Mizo
Own use	Leaves, flower and fruit	The tender leaves including flowers and fruits are cooked or tried eaten as vegetable. Seeds are also roasted and eaten	Tuberous roots are used externally for skin diseases	Mizo
Own use	Tuber and	Juice of the crushed tuber is used to cure abdominal pain	Fibres of inner bark are good for nets and ropes	Mizo

	Petiole	and to stop bleeding		
Own use	Culms and shoots	Culms are used for temporary building, mats, baskets, agarbati sticks, paper, fuel, gutters, water vessel etc	Tender white petiole is also used for liver problems and stomach pain	Mizo
Own use	Culms and Shoots	Culms are used for making paper pulp, baskets, building etc	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Culms and 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.	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Bark and Leaves	Bark used for poisoning fish. Decoction of the leaves used in case of both measles, chicken pox, scabies and skin itching.	Juice of stem is used for influenza and applied to scalp for curing dandruf, falling hairs and baldness.	Mizo
Own use	Leaves and berries	Silkworm reared on the leaves. Boiled water of berries are used for sciatica and high blood pressure	Young berries are used for flavouring	Mizo
Own use	Fruits	It is primarily utilized for fruit including fresh fruit, jam, and juice	It is grown for its delicious and vitamin-rich fruit for fresh and processed product consumption	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Tender leaves are eaten cooked with rice or meats	Wood used for firewood and charcoal	Mizo
Own use	Fruit and leaves	Fruit is chewed like betel nut. Leaves are also used in roofing native huts	The plant is harvested from the wild for local use as a food	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	Roots and leaves	A pounded tuberous root is employed in rheumatism, stomach ache and diarrhoea. Decoction of leaves is also taken for curing tonsillitis	The root has been used in combination with other herbs to treat various types of infections	Mizo
Own use	Bark and leaves	Bark and leaves are useful in application of snake bites	It widely used in Mizo traditional practice for treatment of cancer, fever, cough, ulcer and dysentery	Mizo
Own use	Leaves and stems	Juice of the leaves is useful for diabetes, eye diseases; fresh cuts.Decoction of leaves is used for stomach troubles. Leaves and stems can be used for injuries caused by falls, fractures, sores, skin boils and snake bites	The leaf sap is used for ear infections and deafness	Mizo
Own use	Wood, bark and 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

Format 19: Wild Plant Species of Importance

1	2	3	4	5
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Importance (Economic, Social & Cultural)**	**Status**
Aichal	*Alpinia bracteata*	Local	The horizontal underground stem (rhizome) is used to make medicine to treat fever.Crushed rhizomes are mixed with water and juice is used for washing rice, also used for dyspepsia.	Frequent
Anchiri	*Homalomena aromatica*	Local	Rhizome and petiole are used for making fragrance. Rhizome is also used to treat skin diseases, jaundice, and diarrhea and stomach pain.	Frequent
Belthei	*Aegle marmelos*	Local	Fruit is useful in diabetes, diarrhea. Root bark is used for poisoning of fish. Fruits can be eaten either fresh from trees or after being dried and produced into candy, toffee and pulp powder.	Abundant
Beltur	*Ostodes paniculata*	Local	Wood used for firewood. Gum from tree is used for making paper. Leaves are used as fodder.	Abundant
Builukham	*Osbeckia sp.*	Local	Leaves are used for treating various diseases, fresh cuts, diarrhea and dysentery. Whole plantis used for	Abundant

			hypertension.	
Hnahthial	*Hydrocotyle asiatica*	Local	Leaves are used for packing and wrapping of food stuff and vegetables, also used for carpeting rice bin.	Abundant
Hulhu	*Aganope thyrsiflora*	Local	Young leaves are eaten as vegetables. Decoction of fruit is used against stomach ache and dysentery.	Abundant
Khaupui	*Sterculia villosa*	Local	Seeds as vegetable. Bark yield are strong fibre. Decoction of bark is used in cholera, dysentery, diarrhea and tonsilities.	Abundant
Phaktel	*Bridelia montana*	Local	Wood is used for posts, tool handle. Roots and bark are medicinal.	Abundant
Pi bengbeh	*Phyllanthus reticulatus*	Local	Leaves are used as diuretic and cooling medicine, leaves juice are given to children against diarrhea.	Abundant
Rulei	*Millettia pachycarpa*	Local	Pounded leaves used as skin lotion for wounds, swelling ans sprain. Decoction of roots is used for dressing scabies, itches. Roots and pods are used to poison fish.	Abundant
Saithei	*Gynocardia odorata*	Local	Fruit is used in bromchiis, ulcers, skin diseases, small tumors and slightly inflammations, diabetes, etc. Decoction of root bark is also recommended for diabetes.	Abundant
Sernam	*Litsea citrata*	Local	The plant possesses medicinal properties and has been traditionally used for curing various gastro-intestinal ailments. Fruit is used as spices and aromatic. Woods is used as firewood.	Frequent
Tatkawng	*Artocarpus chama*	Local	Juice of inner coar of bark is taken orally for diarrhea, paste of grinded bark applied externally on sores and pimples. Wood is used for construction, charcoal and firewood.	Abundant
Thelret	*Ficus elastica*	Local	It is used for the treatment of stomach problems such as nausea, general pain or digestive problems. Leaves are also used for fodder.	Abundant
Thinglung	*Mitragyna diversifolia*	Local	Bark and leaves decoction are taken against hypertension and to alleviate symptoms of fever, coughing and diarrhea.	Abundant
Zairum	*Anogenissus acuminata*	Local	Wood is used for charcoal, tool handle. The juice of cooked leaves is taken as remedy for high blood pressure. Decoction of bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, and diarrhea and also applied on measles, chicken pox, sprain and burns.	Abundant
Zihnghal	*Stereospermum tetragonum*	Local	Woods are mainly used for house construction, furniture, tool handle etc. Leaves are used for fodder. Bark and young leaves are used as remedy for fever, stomach-ache etc, roots and flowers are also used for mecicine.	Abundant

Format 20: Aquatic Biodiversity:

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Features**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**	
					Past	**Present**
Chakai	*Potamonautes sp*	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Chengkawl	*Bithynia tentaculata*	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Dawntial	*Acanthocobitis botia*	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Hmursawp	*Garra* cf. *gotyla*	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Kaikuang	*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Lengphar	*Barilius barila*	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Makur	*Clarius magur*	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghaberberek	*Pseudolaguvia sp*	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghabual	*Wallago attu*	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghachik	*Lepidocephalichthys guntea*	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghadawl	*Devario devario / Devario aequipinnatus*	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghafunglawr	*Xenentodon cancila*	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghafunglawr	*Dermogenys pusilla*	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant

Nghahrah	*Neolissochilus hexagonolepis*	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghakhing	*Channa marulius*	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghalerh	*Macrognathus sp*	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghalim	*Garra manipurensis/ Gara tyao*	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghameidum	*Pethia sp*	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Ngharul	*Anguilla bengalensis*	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghavang	*Semiplotus modestus*	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghavawk	*Channa gachua*	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Sarba	*Glyptothorax sp*	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant

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

Format 21: Wild Aquatic Plant Species of Importance - NIL

Format 22: Wild Plants of Medicinal Importance

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	
Plant (tree, shrub, herb)	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Landscape /Habitat**	**Local Status**	
					Past	**Present**
Herb	Aieng	*Curcuma longa*	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Abundant
Herb	Ailaidum	*Curcuma caesia*	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient

Herb	Anchiri	*Homalomena aromaticum*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Herb	Anhling	*Solanum nigrum*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Ar-a fanghma	*Cylanthera pedata*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Bachhim	*Dioscorea alata*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Herb	Bahkhawr	*Eryngium foetidum*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Bakkhate	*Glinus oppositifolius*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Sub-shrub	Buarze	*Blumea lanceolaria*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Shrub	Builukham pa/nu	*Osbeckia crinite/chinensis*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Chhawntual	*Aporosa octandra*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	Fu	*Saccharum officinarum*	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Hlonuar	*Mimosa pudica*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Hnahkiah	*Callicarpa arborea*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Japan hlo	*Mikania micrantha*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Kawldai	*Justicia adhatoda*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Kelhnamtur	*Hedyotis scandens*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Khatual	*Picria felterrae*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Khawmhma	*Rhus chinensis*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Lambak	*Centella asiatica*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Maipawl	*Benincasa hispida*	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Mitthi Sunhlu	*Phyllunthus urinaria*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Nimbu	*Citrus limon*	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Pasaltakaza	*Helicia robusta*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum colebrookianum*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Saisiak	*Flueggea virosa*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Sarzuk	*Elaeagnus sp.*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Sawhthing	*Zingiber officinale*	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Sekhupthur	*Bergonia sp.*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Sumbul	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Tawkpui	*Solanum torvum*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Tawkte	*Solanum anguvi*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Theihai	*Mangifera indica*	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Theikelki	*Stelmocrypton khasianum*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Thingfanghma	*Carica papaya*	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thingsia	*Castanopsis tribuloides*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Tluangngil	*Smilax glabra*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Tumbu	*Musa sp.*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Va ko	*Thunbergia alata*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Vakep	*Mussaenda roxburghii*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Vawihuihhrui	*Paederia foetida*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Zihnghal	*Stereospermum tetragonum*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant

7 **Associated TK**	8 **Uses (Usage)**	9 **Part used**	10 **Other details Market/ own use**	11 **Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Rhizome is prepared into juice and it is used for treating 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 treating stomach ache, diarrhoea, dysentery, jaundice, asthma, measles, food allergy or food poisoning	Medicinal	Rhizome	Own use	Mizo
The stalks are used as vegetables, cooked stalk are eaten to increase breast milk.	Medicinal	Stalks and rhizomes	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are boiled in water is used for the treatment of urinary problems and kidney stones. Juice of green berries is applied to boils, ringworm etc	Medicinal	Leaves and berries	Own use	Mizo
Fruit is nutritionally rich in antioxidant and used in medicine in different purposes	Medicinal	Fruit	Own use	Mizo
Root and bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhoea etc and deccoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases of liver, hepatitis etc	Medicinal	Leaves, fruit and bark	Own use	Mizo
Tubers and Bulbil are use as vegetable and also used to treat cancer	Medicinal	Tuber and 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, pneum on ia, constipation	Medicinal	Leaves and root	Own use	Mizo
Whole Plant is medicinal and itis also used as a wound healing remedy and as grinded fruits is taken to prevent diabetes	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leaves used in ulcer, asthma, sores, dandruff etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of roots is used in diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis etc, leaves for toothache	Medicinal	Root and leaves	Own use	Mizo
Bark and leaves decoction used in stomach ulcer, diarrhoea and dysentery.	Medicinal	Bark and leaves	Own use	Mizo
Juice of the stem is used as a remedy for jaundice, purifies blood, good for lungs, diuretic etc	Medicinal	Stem juice	Own use	Mizo
Roots decoction used in piles and jaundice, diseases of liver and kidney ete	Medicinal	Roots	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of bark and leaves used for diabetes, cholera, internal bleeding, stomach ulcer etc. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya bean (Bekang), famous mizo dish.	Medicinal	Bark and leaves	Own use	Mizo
Leaf juice applied on fresh wounds, stomach pain & ulcer	Medicinal	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 and leaves	Own use	Mizo
Bitter leaves are used for making Sa-chek. Decoction of the plant is prescribed as a remedy for enlarged spleen, fever and stomachache.	Medicinal	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of fruit & Leaves used in various diseases	Medicinal	Leaves and fruits	Own use	Mizo
Plant is used in diabetes, jaundice, pile,dysentery.diarrhoea.hypertension etc	Medicinal	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Juice of the fruit is used for treating diarrhoea, cholera, diabetes, vomiting, kidney problems	Medicinal	Fruits and leaves	Own use	Mizo
Juice of the whole plant is used for the treatment of cholera, dyenstery, fever, liver problems and jaundice,	Medicinal	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo

Roots are used in colic, vomiting and flatulence. Fruits are used in treatment for asthma, cough, diarrhoea, fever, blood purifier and skin diseases etc	Medicinal	Roots and fruits	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of Bark & leaves used in stomach ulcer, indigestion and womb troubles etc	Medicinal	Bark and leaves	Own use	Mizo
Leaf juice is used for treating and maintaining high blood pressure	Medicinal	Leaves		
Decoction of leaves is used in measles, chicken pox, scabies etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of roots and leaves is used for treating menstrual and urinary problems	Medicinal	Roots and leaves	Own use	Mizo
Rhizomes are used as spice and condiment, taken as a cure for food poisoning. Juice of pounded rhizome is is given to women in case of sufficient supply of milk for their children and also dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks.	Medicinal	Rhizome	Own use	Mizo
Stem and leaves are eaten against diarrhoea and dysentery, juice of the sten or stalk is also applied to rash or sores etc	Medicinal	Leave s and stems	Own use	Mizo
Juice of crushed roots are used in diseases of kidney, fever, jaundice, bronchitis etc	Medicinal	Roots	Own use	Mizo
Fruits, seeds or vegetative parts are indeed reported to be effective medicines against fever	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 the treatment of food poisoning, diarrhoea, dysentery etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Roots as well as leaves are cooked and is taken for curing diseases of liver and jaundice	Medicinal	Roots and leaves	Own use	Mizo
Juice of boiled leaves is used in treating stomach ulcer, cancer and other stomach related problems and fruit is edible as well and used for constipation	Medicinal	Leaves and fruit	Own use	Mizo
Juice of bark and stem is used for infection, wounds and cuts etc	Medicinal	Bark and stem	Own use	Mizo
Water and plaintain is cooked and the outcome is used for treating deficiency of white blood	Medicinal	Buds	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leave is used against diabetes, new cuts, stomach problem etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Leaves and barks are used in snake and other insect bites	Medicinal	Bark and leaves	Own use	Mizo
Stem and leaves are chewed for relief in toothache The whole plant is considered 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.	Medicinal	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
The leaves are lopped for fodder. Bark and young leaves are used as remedy for fever and stomach pain etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo

Format 23: Wild relatives of Crops

1	2	3	4	5		6
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Associated crops**	**Landscape/ Habitat**	**Local status**		**Uses (Usage)**
				Past	**Present**	
Aidu	*Amomum dealbatum*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	The fruits are eaten raw, cooked or candied
Anhling	*Solanum americanum*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves and stems are used as vegetables

Ankasate	*Acmella paniculata*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves with stems are used as vegetables, also used to feed pig
Ankhate	*Marsdenia formosana*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are cooked and eaten as vegetables
Archangkawm	*Orixylum indicum*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Treatment of several diseases, such as jaundice, arthritic and rheumatic problems, gastric ulcers, tumors, respiratory diseases, diabetes, and diarrhea and dysentery
Baibing	*Aloecasia fornicate*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Spadix and stem are cooked and fried and eaten as vegetables
Chakawk	*Diplazium esculentum*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young tender leaves are fried or boiled and used as vegetables
Changthir	*Musa balbisiana*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Flower buds are cooked and eaten as vegetable, stems are used for feeding pig and leaves for cattle fodder
Changvandawt	*Musa ornata*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Flower buds are cooked and eaten as vegetable, stems are used for feeding pig and leaves for cattle fodder
Chimchawk	*Aralia foliosa*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Tender leaves are used as vegetables
Chingit	*Zanthoxylum rhetsa*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Tender leaves are cooked, eaten and used as vegetables
Hmuipui	*Syzygium cumini*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is reliable for making household and tools materials as well as for firewood and gunstocks
Hruitung	*Salacca sedcunda*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves are used for thatching and the rachis for making temporary ropes
Hulhu	*Aganope thyrsiflora*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves are cooked and eaten as vegetables
Kawhtebel	*Trevesia palmata*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Shoots, flower buds nad specially young fruits are eaten as vegetables
Kha um	*Hodgsonia heteroclita*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds are roasted or fried and eaten as side dish
Khanghu	*Acacia pennata*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are fried and boiled, blend with other vegetable or simply by itself and eaten as vegetables
Lairawk	*Musa orchracea*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Flower bud are cooked and eaten as vegetables, stems are used for feeding pig's and leaves as cattle fodder
Nauawimu	*Solena amplexicaulis*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundat	Abundant	Tender leaves are cooked and eaten as vegetables
Pelh	*Gnetum gnemon*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves, flowers and fruits are eaten cooked or fried as vegetables. Seeds are also roasted and eaten.
Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum colebrookianum*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are cooked and eaten as vegetables and also used as fermenting soyabean
Saisu	*Ensete glaucum*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Succulent leaf sheaths, young flowers and bracts of spadix are cooked and eaten as vegetables
Sapthei	*Passiflora edulis*	Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are cooked, even with rice or other vegetables.
Sihneh	*Eurya cerasifolia*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are cooked and eaten with rice or meals
Tawkpui	*Solanum torvum*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Fruits are boiled, fried or blended with other vegetables and it is eatable
Telhawng	*Amorphophallus sp*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Corm and young leaf stalk and shoots are cooked and eaten as vegetables
Thingthupui	*Calamus tenuis*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Shoots are being used as vegetables
Tum	*Caryota urens*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood can be employed fore different kind of domestic purposes
Tumbu	*Musa sp.*	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young bud can be cooked and fried and can be eaten as a vegetables

7	8	9	10
Part Used	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ knowledge holder**
Shoots, buds, seeds	Seeds are used as a cardamom substitute.Plant is used to cure enlargement of liver and the stem for tying purposes and leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya beans	-	Mizo
Leaves	Juice of the plant is used on ulcers and other skin diseases, ringworms etc	-	Mizo
Stem and leaves	Flowers are chewed to relieve tootache and affection of throats	-	Mizo
Leaves	Leaves is used for the treatment of asthma, trachitis and tonsillitis	-	Mizo
Roots, bark and leaves	Decoction of rootand barkis used for treating fevers, colic nad stomach ulcer, diarrhoea and leaves is used as flatulence	-	Mizo
Spadix and stem	Juice of the plant is used externally for snake bite and leave is also used for catchng terrestrial leech from the body	-	Mizo
Leaves	Leaves is used for the prevention or treatment of several diseases such as diabetes, smallpox, fever, wounds, pain and measles	-	Mizo
All parts	Various parts of the plant can be used for the treatment of various diseases including diabetic and diarrhea and stems are used as pig and cow feed. Traditionally used as a feast	-	Mizo
Leaves and buds	Leaves are used for feasts instead of rice plates and stems are used as feeding pig and leaves are also used for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Leaves	It has been predominantly used for the treatment of infirmities like diabetes, toothache and diarrhea	-	Mizo
Leaves	Oil obtained from the fruiting body is used for medicinal purposes nad leaves are used to poison fish	-	Mizo
Seed and leaves	Seed is used for treating fever, diabetes, jaundice and urinanry problems.	-	Mizo
Bark	The bark is acrid, sweet, digestive, astringent to the bowels, anthelmintic and used for the treatment of sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, thirst, biliousness, dysentery and ulcers	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Plant is purgatice, laxative, anti malrialand used for liver treatment, fever and cough. Fresh leaves are taken to expel intestinal worms and parasites	-	Mizo
Leaf, flowers and spadix	Juice of the stem is used in severe fever and giddiness of children	-	Mizo
Leaves	Used to treat asthma and bronchitis	-	Mizo
Fruit, shoot and leaves	Decoction of leaves is given to women after birth	-	Mizo
Leaves	Fruit is used as soap for washing clothes, fibrous fruit as brush for pots, plates etc.	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Fibres of inner bark are good for net and ropes	-	Mizo
Leaves and flowers	Decoction of leaves is used to reduce high BP and decrease breast feeding mother's breast milk and used to heal acute mastities	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Pseudostems are used as food for pigs	-	Mizo
Leaves and fruits	Ripe fruit is useful for jaundice and liver and kidney problems	-	Mizo
Leaves	Leaves have been used to treat ulcers	-	Mizo
Fruit	Fruiting parts of the plants are collected for the treatment of diabetes and hypertension, fruit is grinded and against blended with boiled water	-	Mizo
Corm, young leaf and shoot	Corm with lye is boiled to remove of irritants and again it is assorted with fermented pork fat, lye and salt and then eaten as a curry and can be used as ingredient for different kind of blend vegetables	-	Mizo
Shoot and leaves	It is used for making materials like bvasket, mats, furniture, chairs and fruit are edible as well	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Fibre is made into ropes, brooms and baskets and the terminal bud can be used as vegetables	-	Mizo
Bud, stem and leaves	Leaves are used as a feast and stem can be used as pig feed and leaves are also used for cattle fodder and the inner parts of the bud can be consumed as vegetables	-	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**
Aleovera	*Aleo vera*	Introduced	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
April par	*Delonix regia*	Introduced	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Ar-tukkhuan	*Mirabilis jalapa*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Chawnpui	*lagestroemia speciosa*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Christmas par	*Poinsettia pulchererimma*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Chuailopar	*Gomphrena globosa*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Daisy	*Bellis perennis*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Derhken	*Tagetes erecta*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Di par	*Gladiolus dalenii/natalensis*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Dingdi	*Ascepias curassavica*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Kumtluang par	*Catharanthus roseus*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Lily par	*Lilium sp.*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Makpazangkang	*Cassia javanica spp nodosa*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Midum pangpar	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Mualhawihte	*Ixora coccinea*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Nauban	*Orchid*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Nghasih par	*Cleoserrata speciosa*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Nuaithang	*Impatiens balsamina*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Rose par	*Rosa indica*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Sappangpar	*Zinnia sp.*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Saron par	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Zamzo	*Celosia argenta*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Zan rimtui	*Cestrum nocturnum*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Jasmine	*Jasminum sp.*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo

Format 25: Fumigate / Chewing Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Plant (Herb, shrub,tree)	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Uses (Usage)**
					Past	**Present**	
Herb	Ankasa	*Acmella oleracea*	Local	Wild and Garden	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves and flowers are eaten and cooked as vegetable
Herb	Ankasate	*Acmella paniculata*	Local	Wild and Garden	Insufficient	Abundant	Leaves and flowers are eaten and cooked as vegetable
Climber	Hnahthak	*Piper diffusum*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Fruit is used as spice as a food, leaves are used for catching fish
Tree	Kangtek	*Albizia procera*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	It is used to treat ulcers and useful in treating problems of pregnancy and for stomach-ache. Leaves are used as cattle fodder

Climber	Khangpawl	*Acacia pruinescens*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are acid in nature and eaten as vegetable
Tree	Khawkherh	*Juglans regia*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are used as cattle fodder
Tree	Khiangzo	*Schima khasiana*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for construction, such as door frame, window frame etc
Palm	Kuhva	*Areca catechu*	Local	Wild and Garden	Abundant	Abundant	Nuts are chewed with pan leaves and lime
Climber	Panhnah	*Piper betle*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are chewed together with lime paste and betelnut
Tree	Ruthei	*Diospyros pilosiuscula*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	It has versatile uses including edible fruits, valuable timber, and ornamental uses
Tree	Thelret	*Ficus elastica*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Leaves are good fodder and leaf scales are edible
Climber	Tling	*Embelia vestita*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Leaves is used for treating chicken pox and leaves are eaten cooked with fish

8	**9**	**10**	**11**
Part used	**Associated TK**	**Other details (mode of use)**	**Community Knowledge Holder**
Leaves and flowers	It is used for poisoning fish and sometimes used as a treatment of illness	Flowers have been used for their numbing and and to induce a salivary response	Mizo
Leaves and flowers	The leaves and flowers are used as a fish poison, as well as in dysentery and against scurvy.	Flower heads are used to treat toothache	Mizo
Fruits, roots leaves, stem	Leaves are used as wound healing and stem and roots is used as as a fish poison	It is light demander, can stand moderate shade in youth	Mizo
Bark	The pounded bark is used as a fish poison	Leaves are used in scabies and snake bites	Mizo
Bark and whole plant	Whole plant paste is used as fish poison.Apart from it, bark of the plant is commonly used as piscicide. Plant is prescribed for asthma and pneumonia.	Used in medicine and wood work	Mizo
Leaves	Young leaves areused to intoxicate fish	Used to treat endocrine diseases such as diabetes	Mizo
Bark	Pounded bark is used for poisoning fish	The tree is also used medicinally and is a source of tannins and oil	Mizo
Nuts and seeds	It is used as a digestive aidand chewed for the purpose of dispersing accumulated fluid in the abdominal cavity and killing worms	Seeds are used for expelling intestinal worm from the body	Mizo
Leaves	Leaves are pungent with aromatic flavor and are widely consumed as a mouth freshener	Boiled leaves could be used as cough medicine	Mizo
Fruit	Unripe fruits are used for poisoning fish	All parts are used for stomach trouble, kidney stones and piles	Mizo
Latex, fruit and leaves	Latex is chewable and used for the treatment of fever, diarrhea andfor treatment of a number of eye diseases.	Fruit is being eaten by man, animals and birds	Mizo
Leaves	Decoction of the leaves is used against itching	Leaves is boiled with hibiscus leaves for curing hiccough and difficulty in urination	Mizo

Format 26: Timber Plants

1	2	3	4		5
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Other uses (if any)**
			Past	**Present**	
Ar-chang-kawm	*Oroxyium indicum*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Fruits can be used as food and medicine as well as tree trunk are used as firewood
Ardah	*Albizia lucida*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for firewood
Batling	*Wedlandia bundleioides*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal and firewood etc
Belphuar	*Trema orientalis*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal as wells as firewood and logs etc
Berawchal	*Canarium bengalense*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood heartwood, reddish brown, used for firewood etc
Bul	*Alseodaphne petiolaris*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for contructing building, furniture and firewood etc
Bung	*Ficus benghalensis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for fuelwood, well curbs etc
Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for creating furniture, house building, firewood etc
Chawmzil	*Ligustrum robustum*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for firewood and charcoal etc
Chhawntual	*Aporosa octandra*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for firewood and charcoal etc
Haidai	*Mangifera sylvatica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for cheap furniture, house building, frames etc
Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is very tough and it is used for making local bridges, tool handles, firewood, rice pestle, charcoal etc
Hmawng	*Ficus sp.*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for logs and building and charcoal etc
Hmuipui/Lenhmui	*Syzygium cumini*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is moderately solid and it is used for making furniture like table, chair, tool handles, panels, posts and firewood etc
Hnahkhar	*Mallotus paniculatus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is very good in burning after it was sun dry and it is used for firewood
Hnahthap	*Colona floribunda*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for making lockets of key chain and firewood
Hnum	*Engelhardtia spicata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house construction, tea boxes, packing etc
Kharduap	*Macaranga indica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for firewood etc
Kharuan	*Elaeocarpus lanceifolius*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for building house firewood and charcoal etc
Khaupui	*Sterculia villosa*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is very soft and it is used for making drums and paper pulp
Khawitur	*Hydnocarpus kudzii*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for temporary building house and huts, firewood etc
Khawkherh	*Juglans regia*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for making cabinet, furniture and carving etc
Khiang	*Schima wallichii*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is long-lasting and used in planking and firewood
Khiangzo	*Schima khasiana*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is tough and used for building house, firewood etc
Khuangthli	*Bischofiajavanica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is lifelong and used for house building, furniture, firewood etc
Lungkhup	*Haldina cordifolia*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for planking, door and window frames, shutters, furniture, firewood etc
Ngiau	*Magnolia oblonga*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood hard and durable used in furniture, building, planking
Pang	*Bombax insigne*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes, splints
Pangkai	*Baccaurea ramiflora*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for firewood
Phan	*Ulmus lanceifolia*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood durable used for posts, gunstocks, tool handles etc
Phuanberh	*Macropanax undulatus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is soft and can be used for firewood
Phunchawng	*Bombax ceiba*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes and splints
Sahatah	*Aglaia spectabilis*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood hard used for furniture, building, doors and windows wood used for planking, posts and firewood
Saithei	*Gynocardia odorata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for building construction
Saperbul	*Cinnamomum glaucescens*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is hard used for furniture, building, firewood etc

Sehawr	*Castanopsis indica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is moderately solid, robust and elastic is used for building, firewood, bridges etc
Sernam	*Litsea cubeba*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is tough used for posts, gunstocks, tool handles etc
Sihneh	*Eurya japonica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	-
Taitaw	*Spondias pinnata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for creating drums, firewood etc
Tatkawng	*Artocarpus chama*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is durable and used for building, furniture.
Teak	*Tectona grandis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is tremendously tough and used for construction for buildings, bridges, furniture, plywood, constructions etc
Tei	*Toona cilliata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is usedfor furniture, house building, ceiling, floors ete
Thalteh	*Kydia calycina/glabrescens*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is soft and suitable for packing cases
Theikum	*Diospyros malabarica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for building and firewood
Theipabuan	*Plachonella grandifolia*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is moderately hard and used for building purposes and tool handles
Theipalingkawh	*Bruinsmia polysperma*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Sawn timber is used for house construction
Theipui	*Ficus semicoradata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for manufacturing mortars, firewood etc
Thingdawl	*Tetrameles nudiflora*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for flooring,walling, matches, plywood etc
Thingkha	*Derris robusta*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house posts, firewood and charcoal
Thingkhawilu	*Vitex peduncularis*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for posts, firewood and charcoal etc
Thinglung	*Homalium ceylanicum*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for building, firewood, charcoal etc
Thingpuithing	*Lithocarpus elegans/obscurus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for firewood, building, charcoal etc
Thingsia	*Castanopsis tribuloides*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house posts, firewood, charcoal etc
Thingtheihmu	*Morus alba*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house construction, furniture, tool handles etc
Thingvandawt	*Pterygota alata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for making drums and firewood
Thingvawkpui	*Balakata baccata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for packing cases and firewood
Thlanvawng	*Gmelina arborea*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for planking, furniture, house posts etc
Vang	*Albizia chinensis*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for making drum, firewood and charcoal etc
Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for tool handles, firewood; charcoal etc. leaves are a good fodder.
Vawmbal	*Drimycarpus racemosus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for building, boats, firewood etc
Zihnghal	*Stereospermum chelonoides*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for constructing house cabinet making, and creating a lot of furniture
Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house building and after the trunk or branches are air/sun dried, it is used as firewood

6	7	8
Associated TK	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Roots and stem bark are used for treating fever, diarrhea, dysentery and cough	It is used in the prevention and treatment of several diseasesincluding jaundice, rheumatic problems, gastric ulcers, tumors, respiratory diseases, and diabetes.	Mizo
All parts of the plants especially leaves are used for treating stomach ache	Wood is tough and used for logging	Mizo
It is used for healing wound. Wood is strong, close-grained, extremely hard and heavy and used for building purposes.	Wood pole is used for fencing post	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder and bark yieldsa strong	It is a light severe tree, short lived and fast growing tree	Mizo

fibre		
It is usedfor planking and tea boxes	The resin is used for rheumatism and asthma; the bark is used as a mosquito repellent	Mizo
Wood is commonly used as a fuelwood. It is a fast growing tree and shade bearer and plants are also used as food	Ripe fruit is bothered by animals and birds	Mizo
Aerial roots and the barks are used for making abrasive ropes and almost planted for attractive in close community	Stem, bark, aerial roots, underground roots, vegetative buds, leaves, fruits and latex have been used in various nervous disorders i.e. seizure, insomnia, anxiety etc	Mizo
It is used in fairly large quantities for house building as well as for flooring, railway sleepers, crates, woodware and furniture.	An evergreen tree where leaves are good for fodder and it is a fast growing tree	Mizo
It is used for its stems, which are made into tool handles and other materials	It contains abundant bioactive compounds with health benefits, such as flavonoids, total phenolic acid, polysaccharide, and triterpenoid Leaves are also used for cattle fodder	Mizo
Fruit is edible and eaten as vegetable. decoction of the bark is used orally for treating inflammation, peptic ulcer, and hypotension	Its wood is used in construction and to make implements. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Decoction of young leaves is used in diabetes, diarrhoea and ash of dried leaves is taken to stop hiccough	Leaves possess thrombolytic properties that could lyse blood clots. The leaves can also be used as antidiarrheal drugs	Mizo
Bark, unripe fruit, flowers and seed oil are used in diseases like rheumatism, asthma, inflammation, fever, dyspepsia, renal diseases, dysentery, bleeding piles, a bacterial and fungal infection.	Seed oil is used for burning, lubricating and soap making	Mizo
Leaves and twigs are lopped for cattle fodder.It is used to treat skin disorders, inflammation, piles, vomiting, leprosy, malaria, nose-diseases and cancer besides the use as a general tonic	Bark, fruit and leaves are used in medicine and the plant is also used as antimicrobial, antinociceptive, antipyretic, hypotensive and anti-dysentery remedy	Mizo
Seed is very useful for treating diabetes and the bark for fever, jaundice, urinary problems, sore throat, ronchitis, asthma, ulcers and chronic dysentery	Fruits are eaten by man, birds and wild animals. The bark is acrid, sweet, digestive, astringent to the bowels, anthelmintic and used for the treatment of sore throat and ulcers.	Mizo
The timber is used to make matchsticks, packing-cases, rough-work, and used as fuelwood.	The leaves are used against fever. The indumentum of the young leaves is applied on the penis after circumcision.	Mizo
Fruit is used as a remedy for abscesses, coughs, fevers and sore throat	Leaves and dried seeds are used as curing agents for skin diseases and jaundice.	Mizo
Bark is medicinal and also used for poisoning fish. Leaves are lopped for fodder. It is also used in the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery	It is a light demander. The bark contains tannins and is astringent.	Mizo
Different parts of the plant are used in various traditional medicineto treat stomach-ache, dysentery, haemoptysis, cough and fever	The leaves, and sometimes resin, are applied externally to wounds, ulcers, sores and boils.	Mizo
Bark is scraped with dao and the powder is used for stupefying bees (Khawivah)	Fruits are used for poisoning fish	Mizo
Seeds are eaten roasted or fried. Bark yields a strong fibre	Decoction of the bark is used in cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and tonsilities	Mizo
Applied topically for aches and pains	the bark is used for fever, the oil of the seed for leprosy	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,	Tender leaves are cooked eaten. It is moderate light demander and moderately fast	Mizo

juice of the bark for chronic ulcer and fresh cuts. Leaves are lopped for fodder	growing tree	
Pounded bark is used for poisoning of fish	Decoction of bark is useful in curing fever	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
Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable, seed is chewed as a substitute for betel nut, bark sometimes used as tea leaves	It is used for the treatment of skin diseases, wounds and vomiting	Mizo
Leaf decoction has been traditionally used to cure insomnia and cough	It is used for a number of purposes including ornamental, medicinal and timber	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	The tree is harvested from the wild for its timber and fibre	Mizo
Plant is used in rheumatoid arthritis, constipation and injuries.	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
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
The fruit are eaten, and used in folk medicine.	Its wood is commercially exploited as timber, but otherwise is of poor quality with limited use	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
Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable	It helps in fighting urinary and pulmonary infections.	Mizo
The wood is locally used in construction	Nuts are eaten	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	The plant possesses medicinal properties and has been traditionally used for curing various gastro-intestinal ailments	Mizo
Leaves are used for lining Siksil (Umbrella) and Thul - Basket lids	It is used as an ornamental plant	Mizo
Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (Bekang), a traditional mizo delicacy	It is used to treat diarrhoea and dysentery and to prevent vomiting	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
It is used for columns, roofs, doors, window frames, flooring, planking, panelling, and staircases, and other constructional work	It is strong and durable, it is extensively used for outdoor construction and creating external wooden objects built to last.	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
The juice of the fresh bark is useful in the treatment of bilious fevers	The wood is sometimes used in making guitar and other simple materials	Mizo
Young fruits are pounded with tender shoots of *Acacia penmata* and eaten straight together	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder and polishing wood	Mizo
Juice of fruits and leaves are applied on sharp pain caused by	It is a fast growing tree and Ripe fruits are edible	Mizo

nettles or poisonous hairs of caterpillars		
Bark, root leaves, fruits, and latex are used in ulcer and gastric problems.	It bears edible fruit for animals as well as man	Mizo
Leaves are used as soap for washing	It is a fast growing, good coppice and facvoured for birds nesting. Bark can be used for poisoning fish, juice of crushed bark and leaves are used to tick bite.	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used as an effective remedy for diabetes and high blood pressure	Leaves are loop for cattle fodder	Mizo
Infusion of leaves/bark is used against black water fever, malarial fever, jaundice, typhoid, stomach ulcer and kidney stones	Bark and leaves used to treat diabetes	Mizo
It is a hardwood that is grown both as an ornamental and as a source of commercial timber. The leaves and bark of the plant is used in rheumatism, diabetes and wound healing.	It is cultivated as an ornamental tree and for its wood	Mizo
Saplings used as pendant for scorching off the bristles of the pig killed	This wood is used to construct fence postsand used as a thickening in stews	Mizo
Juice of the stem is recommended for mouth infection in children. A decoction of the leaves applied to treat stomach disorder and skin diseases	It is used as a fuel crop and to provide small timber	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	The bark juice was used traditionally in the management of swelling oedema and pain	Mizo
Bark fibre which is called Hruikhau is used for making into rope and Hnam hrui. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (bekang) and sometimes for wrapping food in.	Fruits occasionaly used in flavouring. Leaves fed as fodder to cattle and buffaloes	Mizo
Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetables, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and fire resistance and a fast growing tree	Mizo
Bark used to poison fish. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a fast growing and moderately light demander	Mizo
Leaves, tender fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable	It is 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 problem	Mizo
Roots and leaves and flowers are also used medicinally. Bark and young leaves are used as a remedy for fever, stomach ache.	It is used as indigestion, hiccups, vomiting, diarrhea and diabetes.	Mizo
Bark is bruised and boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye.	The edible fruit is sometimes gathered from the wild for local use, whilst the tree is exploited in the wild for its timber.	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	Awr-rang	*Ratufa bicolor*	Forest	-	Not recorded
Mammal	Biang	*Belomys pearsonii*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Chimbuang	*Vandeleuria oleracea*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleilubial	*Callosciurus pygerythrus*	Forest	-	-do-

Mammal	Hleimeipar	*Dremomys lokriah*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleimuangral	*Tamiops macclellandi*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleipkaisen	*Callosciurus erythraeus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleizawng	*Tamiops macclellandi*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Keisen	*Catopuma temmincki*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Kelral	*Neofelis nebulosa*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Kuhpui	*Hystrix brachyuran*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Kuhsi	*Atherurus macrourus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Ngau	*Trachypithecus pileatus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Ngau buang	*Trachypithecus pileatus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Ngharbawr	*Prionailurus viverrinus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Phai - uak	*Felis chaus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Phivawk	Arctonyx collaris	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Safia	*Martes flavigula*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sahmaitha	*Melogale personata*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sahuai	*Nyctiebus bengalensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sakhi	*Muntiacus vaginalis*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sanghal	*Sus scrofa*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Saphu	*Manis pentadactyla*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Savawm	*Melursus ursinus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Saza	*Capricornis sumatraensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sazaw	*Paradoxurus hermaphrodites*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sihal	*Canis aureus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Tlumpui	*Viverra zibetha*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Vahluk	*Petaurista petaurista*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zamphu	*Arctictis binturong*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawbengvar	*Arctogalidia trivirgata*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawbuang	*Paguma larvata*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawng hmaisen	*Stump-tailed macaque*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawng meisei	*Macaca fascicularis*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zu-chang	*Rattus nitidus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zuhrei	*Bandicota bengalensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zu-in/Zuhang/Zu-dum	*Rattus rattus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zu-pâwl	*Niviventer niviventer*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zutâm	*Bandicota indica*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Bawng	*Pericrocotus brevirostris*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Bullut	*Ducula badia*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhawlhring	*Chloropsis aurifrons*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhemhur	*Lanius sp.*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhimbuk	*Bubo bengalensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhuangtuar	*Upupa epops*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chingpirinu	*Strix leptogrammica*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chinrang	*Enicurus scouleri*	Forest	-	-do-

Bird	Daikat	*Orthotomus sutorius*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Dawithiampa arpa	*Aethopyga sp.*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Dawntliang	*Cissa chinensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Irliak	*Caranina macei*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Kaikuangral	*Alcedo atthis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Kawlrit	*Hemixos flavala*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Kireuh	*Arachnothera longirostra*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Lailen	*Motacilla flava*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Luangtubeuh	*Picumnus inominatus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mitval	*Zosterops palbrebosa*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mu arla	*Lophotriorchis kienerii*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mute	*Accipiter sp.*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Muvanlai	*Spilornis cheela*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Ramar	*Gallus gallus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Ramparva	*Chalcophaps indica*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Setawt	*Pycnonotus flavescens*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tawllawt	*Megalaima virens*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thangfen	*Myiophonus caerulens*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thizil	*Psamisomus dalhousiae*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tlaiberh	*Pynonotus cafer*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tukkhumvilik	*Pycnonotus melanicterus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tuklo	*Megalaima asiatica*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Va in ronghak	*Monticola solitaries*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vabak/Valambawk	*Caprimulgus macrurus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vacha	*Ardeola grayii*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vadartle	*Irena puella*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahai	*Anthracoceros albirostris*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahhlah	*Bambusicola fytchii*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahmim	*Turnix suscitator*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahrit	*Lophura leucomelanos*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahui	*Treron sp.*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vaki	*Psittacula krameri*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Valeisawt	*Pnoepyga albiventer*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vamaitai	*Oriolus tenuirostris*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vapui	*Coracias benghalensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Varalthi	*Harpactes erythrocephalus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Varihaw	*Polyplectron bicalcaratum*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Varung	*Arborophilla sp.*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vazar	*Garrulax sp.*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vazun	*Phanicophaeus tristis*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Awk-e	*Gecko gekko*	Forest, House and Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Changpat rul	*Argyrophis diardii*	Forest and Human habitaiton	-	-do-
Reptiles	Hlaivawm	*Ptyas mucosa*	Forest and Human habitaiton	-	-do-

Reptiles	Laiking	*Christidosarta otai*	Forest and Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul hlai	*Ptyas korros*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul ngan	*Ophiophagus hannah*	Forest and Human habitaiton	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul nghawngsen	*Rhabdophis subminiatus*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul rial	*Boiga cyanea*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul Sakhi	*Boiga orchracea*	Forest and Human habitaiton	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul vankai	*Dendrelaphis cyanochloris*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rulmuk	*Ovophis monticola*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rultuha	*Trimeresurus erythturus*	Forest and Human habitaiton	-	-do-
Reptiles	Saphai	*Python bibittatus*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Satel	*Melanochelys tricarinata*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Tangkawng	*Varanus bengalensis*	Forest and open area	-	-do-
Reptiles	Tui Rul	*Xenochropis piscator*	River, ponds and lakes etc	-	-do-
Reptiles	Tui Satel	*Cyclemis gemeli*	River, ponds, lakes etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	Dawngthlek	*Chiromantus vittatus*	Rivers, ponds, lakes etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	U chang	*Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis*	Rivers, ponds, lakes etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	Utawkphar	*Bufo stomaticus*	Rivers, ponds, lakes etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	Utum	*Kaloula assamensis*	Rivers, ponds, lakes etc	-	-do-
Insects	Khaukhuap	*Phymateus viridipes*	Open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khauphar	*Gampsocleis buergeri*	Open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khawi sanghar	*Parapolybia sp.*	Forest and Human habitation	-	-do-
Insects	Khawibel	*Vespa velutina*	Forest and Human habitaition	-	-do-
Insects	Khawichhunmu	*Provespa sp.*	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khawidang	*Anthophila sp.*	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khawipui	*Apis dorsata*	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khawivah	*Apis cerana indica*	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khuang chiri	*Gryllus sp.*	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Mawnger	*Crematogster sp.*	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Nghalfek	*Vespa tropica*	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Perhpawng	*Teleogryllus sp.*	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Reksen	*Anolis carolinensis*	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Sihsen	*Formicidae sp.*	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Taivang	*Tetraponera sp.*	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Tarpilu	*Isoptera sp.*	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Thereng	*Cicadoidea sp.*	Forest and open areas	-	-do-

7		**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
LocalStatus		**Uses(ifany)**	**AssociatedTK**	**ModeofHunting,collecting(ifany)**	**Other details**	**Community/KnowledgeHolder**
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
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or Trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or Trap	-	Mizo
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Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or Trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or Trap	-	Mizo
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Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or Trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or Trap	-	Mizo
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Abundant	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo

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

AGROBIODIVERSITY

Crop Plants

Lablab pupureus

Brassica sp.

Capsicum frutescens

Ocimum americanum

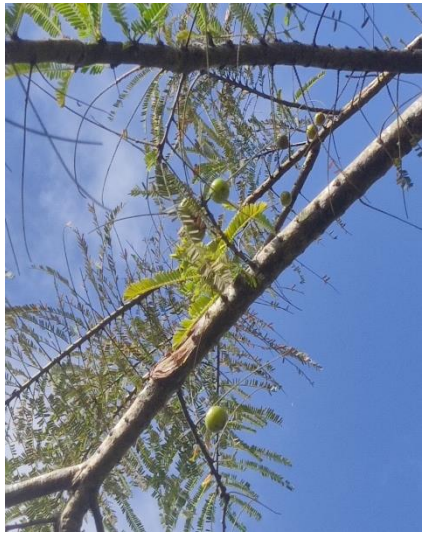
Solanum lycopersicum

Ipomea batatus

Fruit Plants

Psidium guajava

Citrus maxima



Phyllanthus emblica

Citrus reticulata

Phyllunthus acidus

Carica papaya

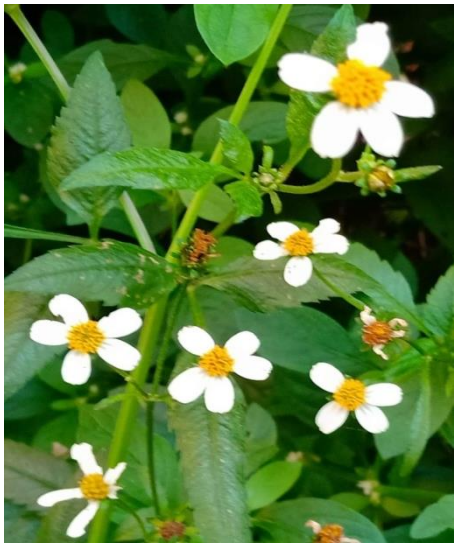
Clerodendrum colebrookianum

Eryngium foetidum

Centella asiatica

Solanum torvum

Mikania micrantha



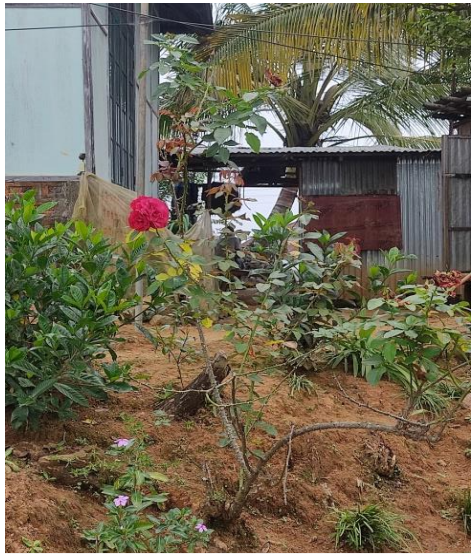
Bidens pilosa

Ornamental Plants

Celosia argenta

Impatiens balsamina

Catharanthus roseus



Rosa indica

Tagetes erecta

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis

Domesticated Animal

Gallus domesticus

Artiodactyla suidae

Canis familiaris

Others

Colocasia esculenta

Dried Zea mays

Amomum dealbatum

Members of Biodiversity Management Committee, R. Vanhne

Village of R.Vanhne