

PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER NGENGPUIKAI

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

PART - I

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. People's Biodiversity Registers (PBR)

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

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

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

4.1 The PBR Process

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

4.2 Documentation and Traditional Knowledge (TK) related to biodiversity

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

4.3 PBR Methodology

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

4.4 Process in PBR Preparation

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

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

Name of the village	:	NGENGPUIKAI
Block	:	Lawngtlai RD Block
District	:	Lawngtlai
State	:	Mizoram
Geographical Area of the Panchayat Samity	:	12 sq km
Population under the Panchayat Samity	:	1026
Male	:	515
Female	:	511
Habitat and Topography	:	Tropical evergreen forest and Hilly area
Climate (Rainfall, Temperature and other weather patterns)	:	Rainfall (1800mm-2850mm), Temperature (6°C-38°C), and temperaturerise particularly during summer season
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)/Protected areas (PA)/ Community Owned and Managed Forests (COM)	:	Reserve Forests (RF)/Protected Areas (PA)/Joint Management (JM)

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 | : Zonuntluanga | 2. | Name of Secretary | : M. Lalzuimawia |
| | Age | : 48 | | Age | : 45 |
| | Gender | : Male | | Gender | : Male |
| | Address | : Ngengpuikai | | Address | : Ngengpuikai |
| | Area of specialization | : Farmer | | Area of specialization | : Farmer |
| | Contact | : 8729816340 | | Contact | : 9362641334 |
| 3. | Name | : C. Rokhuma | 4. | Name | : Rualhmingthanga |
| | Age | : 36 | | Age | : 26 |
| | Gender | : Male | | Gender | : Male |
| | Address | : Ngengpuikai | | Address | : Ngengpuikai |
| | Area of specialization | : Farmer | | Area of specialization | : Farmer |
| | Contact | : 8732021342 | | Contact | : 9362300462 |
| 5. | Name | : Tlangmawii | 6. | Name | : F. Lalrawngbawli |
| | Age | : 38 | | Age | : 46 |
| | Gender | : Female | | Gender | : Female |
| | Address | : Ngengpuikai | | Address | : Ngengpuikai |
| | Area of specialization | : Self employed | | Area of specialization | : Farmer |
| | Contact | : 98414072985 | | Contact | : 6033019305 |
| 7. | Name | : Thangchung | | | |
| | Age | : 54 | | | |
| | Gender | : Male | | | |
| | Address | : Ngengpuikai | | | |
| | Area of specialization | : Self employed | | | |
| | Contact | : 6009970128 | | | |

Annexure II

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

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

Annexure III

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

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

Annexure IV

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

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

PART - II

AGROBIODIVERSITY

Format 1: Crop Plants

1 Crop	2 Scientific Name	3 Local Name	4 Variety	5 Landscape/ Habitat	6 Approx. area sown	7 Local Status	
						Past	Present
Turmeric	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Aieng	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	Not Measured	Abundant	Abundant
Black-night shade	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Anhling	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Fish plant	<i>Acmella paniculata</i>	Ankasa	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Mustard	<i>Brassica spp.</i>	Antam	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Deccan hemp	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>	Anthur	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Air yam, Air Potato	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	Bachhim	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Coriander	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Bahkhawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Yam	<i>Dioscorea alata</i> L.	Bahra	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Perennial herb	<i>Colocasia affinis</i>	Baibing	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Taro	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Bal	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Brinjal	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Bawkbawn	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Lady's finger	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Bawrhaisabe	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Frenh bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Bean	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Cow pea	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Behlawi	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Pigeon pea	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Behliang	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Soyabean	<i>Glycine max</i>	Bekang	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Hyacinth bean	<i>Lablab purpureus</i>	Bepui	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Winged bean	<i>Psophocarpus tetragonolobus</i>	Bepuipawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Snake gourd	<i>Trichosanthes anguina</i>	Berul	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Rice bean	<i>Vigna umbellata</i> (Thunb.)	Bete	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Broccoli	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Brocoli	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Paddy	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Buh	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Green pea/Matar	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Chana	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Bitter gourd	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Changkha	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
White durra	<i>Sorghum cernuum</i>	Chhawchhi	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Coriander	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Dhania	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Sorghum	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	Faibar	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativas</i>	Fanghma	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Broad/sword bean	<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i>	Fangra	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Chilli	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Hmarchapui	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Bird's Eye Chilli	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Hmarchate	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Arrowroot	<i>Maranta arundinaceae</i>	Hnahthialbal	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Chow chow	<i>Sechium edule</i>	Iskut	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Sweet potato	<i>Ipomea batatas</i>	Kawlbahra	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Aromatic herb	<i>Elsholtzia communis</i>	Lengser	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Pimpkin	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duch.	Mai	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Ash gourd	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Maipawl	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Spiny bitter tomato	<i>Momordica cochinchinensis</i>	Maitamtaw	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant

Job's Tears	<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i>	Mim	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Mula	<i>Raphanus sativas</i>	Mula	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Cauliflower	<i>Brassica oleracea var. botrytis</i>	Parbawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Wild Celery	<i>Trachyspermum roxburghianum</i>	Pardi	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Clerodendron	<i>Clerodendrum infortunatum L.</i>	Phuihnam	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Coffee senna	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	Reng-an	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Wild basil	<i>Ocinum americanum</i>	Runhmui	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Bitter tomato	<i>Solanum ethiopicum</i>	Samtaw	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Indian-night shade	<i>Solanum anguivi</i>	Samtawkte	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
African eggplant	<i>Solanum macrcarpon</i>	Satinrem	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Sawhthing	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Tomato	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Tomato	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Tobacco plant	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Vaihlo	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Maize	<i>Zea mays</i>	Vaimim	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Jicama	<i>Pachyrhizus erosus</i>	Zawng tur	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
The juice of the plant is used on ulcers and other kind of skin disease.	May - June	Edible	It is medicinally used in the management of several ailments, such as pneumonia aching teeth, stomach ache, tonsillitis, worm worms, pain, inflammation, and also as hepatoprotective, diuretic, antipyretic.	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and stem used as vegetable and can be used to treat toothache 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 purifying herb to use for disinfecting wounds, 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	March - April	Edible	Leaves are directly eaten to stimulate immune system and to treat arthritis, toothache 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 vegetable and have ability to increase urination	March - October	Edible	Leaves are used as diuretic, sedative, refrigerant to decrease temperature and treat heart disease and soothe sore throat. It is also used for treating loss of appetite and upper respiratory tract pain and swelling	-	Local	Mizo
Tuber and tubers are used as vegetable and used as a cure for different diseases and ailments.	March - April	Edible	Tubers are used in the treatment of piles, dysentery, syphilis, ulcers, cough and diabetes and to help aid against diarrhea 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	March - April	Edible	Leaves are prepared in tea form and used for expulsion of threadworms from the body, as a remedy for food poisoning, fevers, hypertension, and	-	Local	Mizo

as well as flavouring any kind of dishes.			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.			
It is usually boiled or baked and used as a vegetable and have a mildy sweet, earthy and nutty taste	March - April	Edible	It is used to lighten vomiting and sickness symptoms during pregnancy. The bubils paste are externally applied to boils and wounds and tubers are also used for the treatment of different diseases	-	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 other vegetables.	-	Local	Mizo
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 ounge 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
Seeds as vegetable	July	Edible	It is used as a fodder, a green manure and a vegetable	-	Local	Mizo
Flower buds and leaves are eaten as vegetable	September	Edible	It is used as a food and salad and used to control blood sugar level	-	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
Seeds as pulse and young leaves are eaten as vegetable	May	Edible	Itis used to treat diabetes	-	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
-	March -	Edible	Baked grains are pounded and eaten as curry.	-	Local	Mizo

	April					
Leaves and flowers are used as condiment	March - April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
-	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 p[reasure. Fruits and seeds are also medicinal.	-	Local	Mizo
-	March - April	Edible	Grains are cooked and eaten.	-	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 constipation and thought to support a healthy pregnancy.	-	Local	Mizo
An imperative root vegetable with large size used as vegetable	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 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
Grain are eaten as a food and root and seed of the plant are used as medicinal	March - April	Edible	It is used in the treatment of menstrual disorders, obesity, nausea and vomiting. A tea from the boiled seeds is drunk as a part of a treatment to cure warts	-	Local	Mizo
Young fruit, roots and flower are eaten as vegetable and mostly eaten as raw as a crunchy salad vegetable	March - April	Edible	Roots, leaves and seeds are used for medicinal purposes especially the extract prepared from te aerial and underground parts of radishes have been used in the treatment of uriniary problem and stomach disorders	-	Local	Mizo
Flower buds and leaves are eaten as vegetable. The plants are also shred	March - April	Edible	It is used as an antidote to mushroom and used for its protective effects against oxidative stress induced damage	-	Local	Mizo

for caddle fodder						
Leaves and flowers are used as condiment	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 consumed 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 pressure, skin problems and anti microbial and leaf juice as a sedative to treat uterine complaints	-	Local	Mizo
Green fruit are eaten as vegetables	March - April	Edible	Fruits is good for high blood pressure, skin problems and anti microbial.	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves are used as vegetable and cooked with any kind of meat.	March - April	Edible	Fruits are used for the treatment of high blood pressure and stomach ulcer as well as diabetes and useful in cough. The sour immature fruit is often cooked in soups or eaten raw as salads.	-	Local	Mizo
Rhizomes are used as spice 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 for their babies and also dropped into the ear when attacked 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
The plant sap and decoction is used to treat headache	March - April	Edible	Leaves are pounded, dried and used for making local cigarette.	-	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
It is usually eaten raw, sometimes with salt and lemon	March – July	Edible	Tubers are used as vegetable. Older tubers from plants grown for seed production or rejects are used as fodder for cattle and pigs	-	Local	Mizo

Format 2: Fruit Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant	Scientific name	Local name	Variety	Landscape/habitat	Local status	
					Past	Present
Shrub	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	Balhla	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Borai	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	<i>Garcinia lanceifolia</i>	Chengkek	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Dawnfawh	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>	Kawlsunhlu	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Kawlthei	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Lakhuithai	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Lamkhuang	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant

Shrub	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Nimbu	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i>	Pangkai	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Pear	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Insufficient
Climber	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Sapthei	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Citrus medica</i>	Serpui	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Sertawk	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Serthlum	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	<i>Fragaria ananassa</i>	Strawberry	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Sunhlu	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Tengtere	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Haematocarpus validus</i>	Theichhungsen	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Theihai	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Theiherawt	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Prunus cerasus</i>	Theite	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Thingfanghma	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Shrubs	<i>Ardisia macrocarpa</i>	Vahrit thei	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Insufficient

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 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 fruits are used to improve healthy digestion and serves as a good source of macro and micro nutritional.	Market and own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Jan -Feb	Bark is used in dysentery, diarrhea and boils. Fruit used in encephalopathy, cough, asthma, wounds, burning sensation, diarrhoea, vomiting, leucorrhoea and insomnia. Fruits are blend with sugar and usually sold to market	Fruit is edible and used to make medicine to improve muscular strength and weight and as a sedative	Market and own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Whole Year	Fruits are edible and good in blood purification, indigestion and leaves is used to treat various disorders like dysentery, dyspepsia, and biliousness	The leaves are used as stomachic and diuretic, the pericarp, sarcotesta, young shoots and leaves are also edible.	Market and own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Mar – Sept	It is commonly used as a purgative and emetic and seeds are even used in the treatment of urinary tract infections as well as alcohol poisoning.	Fruit is edible and used to hydrates a body, cleanses and eliminates impurities	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	Ripe fruits are eaten fresh and can be used as a tonic and laxative	Market and own use	Mizo

		marketing			
Locally Available	July – Sept	It is also commonly used for making juice and 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	July - Oct	Leaves are used as cattle 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	Aug – Oct	Fruit juice is used for treating various diseases like stomach problem, hypertension and diabetes. Juice is also used to treat sore throat. Fruits are peeled, air dried and usually stir with pulse/dal or various soup	Fruit is eaten raw and blend juice is commonly used for digestive and canned.	Market and own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Aug – Sept	The fruit is harvested and used locally, eaten as a fruit, stewed or made into wine. It is locally used and sold.	Fruit is used to treat skin diseases and used as body tonic	Market and own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Oct - Dec	It is commonly cultivated for the fruits in nearby house and eaten raw, and taken to sold in market, it is also used as indigestion	Fruit is edible and also used in the treatment of diabetes because of low sucrose content	Market and own use	Mizo
Locally Available	April	Ripe fruit is good for curing jaundice and assumed to release anxiety, insomnia and urinary infection. The ripe fruits are blend/stir with sugar and usually taken to marketing, flavouring in drinks, desserts, sauces and many other foods	Pulp is edible and eaten fresh, seeds are also edible and used for treating urinary infection.	Market and own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Oct - Nov	Riped fruit is eaten raw and dried riped fruit peel is used as condiments. The leaves are also 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 and 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	Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Sept - Dec	It is commonly cultivated for fruits, salad dressing, drinks, ice creams, face masks, and as a medicine to improve heart health and skin.	Fruit is edible and faboulous in smoothies. It is also used as a diet.	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 dried for marketing	Juice of the fruits relieves pain in urine trouble.	Market and own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Jun – Nov	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	October - Feb	It is used for curing anemic, hepatic diseases and diabetes	Fruits is peeled and consumed as fresh	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, wood are also used for manufacturing furniture	Market and own use	Mizo
Locally Available	August - Nov	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.	Fruit is edible and consumed fresh and also used against fever and skin disorders	Market and own use	Mizo
Locally Available	April - June	The fruit is widely used in food products such as juices or marmalades. The fruits are also marketed	Sour pulp is edible and help to regulate blood pressure	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
Locally Available	October – Feb	Fruits are used for treatment of skin diseases and urinary disorders.	The plant is harvested from the wild for local use as a food	Own use	Mizo

Format 3 : Fodder crop

1	2	3	4	5	
Plant	Scientific name	Local name	Landscape/habitat	Local status	
				Past	Present
Herb	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Antam	Jhum field	Insufficient	Abundant
Herb	<i>Musa acuminata</i>	Balhla	Cultivated land	Insufficient	Abundant
Shrub	<i>Musa acuminata</i>	Changel	Hilly terrain and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Dawl/Bal	Jhum land and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	<i>Secium edule</i>	Iskut	Hilly terrain and cultivated land	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Japanhlo	Hilly terrain and allow land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Lamkhuang	Hilly terrain and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Pangbal	Jhum field and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	<i>Polygonum chinense</i>	Taham	Fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Maize	<i>Zea mays</i>	Vaimim	Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Vawkpuithal	Cultivated and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant

6	7	8	9	10
Source of seeds/plants	Associated TK	Part Used	Other details	Community/ Knowledge holder
Wild/ Local	Leaves are directly eaten to stimulate immune system and to treat arthritis, footache and rheumatism. Leaves are directly eaten to stimulate immune system and to treat arthritis.	Leaves	Leaves are eaten as vegetable. Seeds and oil are almost used in medicine and used to prevent oxidative stress.	Mizo
Wild/ Local	Leaves and stem used as pig feed and the fruit are eaten as vegetable. Fruits are blendto attain banana juice. Leaves are used in the treatment of dysentery and diarrhea.	Fruits, leaves and stem	Fruits are used to improve healthy digestion and serves as a good source of nutrients	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 eaten as vegetable	Leaves	The food plant is used to treat skin infection	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 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 and diarrhea. Leaves are also used to feed pig	Whole plant	Decoction of the leaves is used to bathe rashes	Mizo
Wild/ Local	Leaves are used as cattle 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 eaten as vegetable	Leaves	The food plant is used to treat skin infection	Mizo
Wild/ Local	The plant is used as eczema, and leaves are used for pig feed and to help indigestion. It is also used for healing wounds	Leaves	Leaves can be used as dysentery and as a vegetable	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 also used to make popcorn and corn pudding	Mizo
Wild/ Local	Leaves are used to treating ulcers, diabetes and to prevent dysentery. It is also used as a herbal tea to help with flatulence	Leaves	It has been used as traditional medicine to treat bacterial infection	Mizo

Format 4 : Weeds

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	Scientific name	Local name	Affected Crop	Impact	Landscape/habitat
Herb	<i>Spilanthes acmella</i>	Ankasa te	All Jhum crops	Effecting the growth of all crops which leads to decrease in crop production	Hilly Terrain, jhum and fallow land
Herb	<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i>	Ar-thla-dawn	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Alocassia sp.</i>	Baibing-suak	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Blumea lacera</i>	Buar	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Inula cappa</i>	Buar-par-eng/Buar-ze	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Blumea balsamifera</i>	Buar-thau	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Blumea lanceolaria</i>	Buar-ze	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Buar-zen	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Lobelia angulata</i>	Cho-ak-a-thi	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Dawn-zem	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Imperata cylindria</i>	Di	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Caesalpinia cucullata</i>	Hling-khang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Connarus paniculatus</i>	Hmeh-keh-rep	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>	Hmeithai-hnang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Thysalohaena maxima</i>	Hmun-phiah	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Piper diffusum</i>	Hnah-thak	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Ampelocissus latifolia</i>	Hrui-pawl	-do-	-do-	-do-

Herb	<i>Rubia sikkimensis</i>	Hrui-sen	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Japan-hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Smilax perfoliata</i>	Kai-ha	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Smilax glabra</i>	Kai-tluang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Dryopteris sp.</i>	Kat-chat	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>	Kawl-dai	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Plantago major</i>	Kel-ba-an	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Hedyotis scandens</i>	Kel-hnam-tur	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	Khuang-thli	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Vernonia volkamerifolia</i>	Khup-al	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Saccharum longisetosum</i>	Luang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Passiflora nepalensis</i>	Nau-awi-mu	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Pandanus fascicularis</i>	Ram-la-khuih	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Pandanus sp.</i>	Ram-la-khuih-te	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Piper bettle L.</i>	Ram-pan-hnah	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Millettia pachycarpa</i>	Ru-lei	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Artemesia vulgaris</i>	Sai	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Stemona tuberosa</i>	Sang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Urena lobata</i>	Se-hnap	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Begonia dioica</i>	Se-khup-thur	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Persicaria chinensis</i>	Ta-ham	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Cymbopogon sp.</i>	Thal-thing	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Digitaria radicata</i>	Thang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Arenga pinnata</i>	Thang-tung	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Lindernia ruelloides</i>	Tha-suih	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Ficus auriculata</i>	Thei-bal	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Merremia umbellata</i>	Thian	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Calamus tenuis</i>	Thil-te	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Scleria levis</i>	Thip	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Rhynchoetechum ellipticum</i>	Tiar-rep	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Tlang-sam	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Chromolena Sp.</i>	Tlang-sam-suak	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Vai-len-hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Echinacanthus attenuatus</i>	Vangvat-tur	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>	Va-ko	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Vawk-pui-thal	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Cyanotis cristata</i>	Vawmkur	-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	Weeding is done by using knives and other local materials. No chemical	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo

Abundant	Abundant	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 pest. Certain weeds also make nutritious food or fodder. <i>Mikania micrantha</i> , <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> , <i>Echinacanthus attenuates</i> etc. were used for treating fresh cuts and certain illness. Other weeds like <i>Begonia dioica</i> , <i>Persicaria chinensis</i> , <i>Bidens pilosa</i> etc. are used for pig feed and cattle fodder. <i>Piper bettle</i> as a gargle mouthwash and <i>Ampelocissus latifolia</i> for immediate wound healing	were used for handling any kind of weeds	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
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Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo

Format 5 : Pests of Crops

1 Plant	2 Insect/Animal	3 Scientific Name	4 Local Name	5 Habitat	6 Time/Season of attack
Jhum crops	Worm	-	Balung	Jhum field	Whole Year
Jhum crops	Animal	<i>Rhizomys sumatrensis</i>	Bui	Jhum field	April - August
Maize	Insect pest	<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>	Fall army worm	Jhum field	April - May
Jhum crops	Insect	<i>Caelifera sp.</i>	Khau	Jhum field	March - May
Brinjal/ Bitter tomato	Insect	<i>Epicaurta hirticornis</i>	Kutdurh	Jhum field	July - August
Jhum crops	Reptile	<i>Eutropsis carinata</i>	Laitel	Jhum field	March - April
Jhum crops	Bird	<i>Streptopeliaorientalis</i>	Mimisirikut	Jhum field	March - May
Rice	Bird	<i>Lonchura sp.</i>	Pit	Jhum field	October - November
Rice	Bird	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Ram-Ar	Jhum field and Forest	March - April
Jhum crops	Insect	<i>Trichogomphus martabani</i>	Rawmung	Jhum field	April - August
Pumpkin, Taro	Animal	<i>Atherurus macrourus</i>	Sakuh	Jhum field and Forest	October - November
Rice	Animal	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Sanghal	Jhum field and Forest	October - November
Pumpkin	Animal	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	Savawm	Jhum field and Forest	October - November
Rice	Animal	<i>Rattur rattus</i>	Sazu	Jhum field and Forest	October - November
Maize	Animal	<i>Tamiops maccllellandi</i>	Thehlei	Jhum field and Forest	July - August
Orange	Insect	<i>Eusthenes sp.</i>	Thlangdar	Jhum field and Forest	June - September
Fruits & Vegetables	Bird	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Tlaiberh	Jhum field and Forest	When crop is cultivated
Fruits & Vegetables	Bird	<i>Babusicola fytchii</i>	Vahlah	Jhum field	When crop is cultivated
Jhum crops	Bird	<i>Psittacula sp.</i>	Vaki	Jhum field	March - May
Rice	Bird	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Vasuih	Jhum field	October - November
Jhum crops	Bird	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	Vathu	Jhum field	April - August

7 Management Mechanism	8 Associated TK	9 Other Details	10 Community/ Knowledge holder
In general, the local communities do not use much of insecticides or pesticides to control pest attacking 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 <i>Rattur rattus</i> is the most common pest in the region and control and management is done usually by setting up trap for <i>Rattur rattus</i> . Individually, worm attacking maize in the jhum fields are control using accessible insecticides by local people.	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
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	-	-	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 1026	Farmer Cultivator	Labour, Self employed, Carpentry, Govt. employees, MR	Forest	Most of the major resources include forest product such as timber, firewood, raw material for construction and furniture, wild vegetables and medicinal plants etc are usually 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. Hence, the village area is under and nearby the boundary of Ngengpui Wildlife Sanctuary, in which the department of Forest is strictly focusing on nature and maintaining the area for several hunters. and this lead into a better environment resource manangement to the community.			Mizo	Lower & Middle Class	Assam type, Semi-concrete and RCC building	207

Format 8 : Landscape

1			2	3	4	5	6
Major Landscapes			Sub-land scape	Features and approx. area	Ownership	General Flora	General Fauna
Agri. Land	Pond	Fallow Land					
4 sq km	1.4 ha	2.5sq km	-	Hilly Terrain and	Mizo (Local Community)	<i>Mitragna diversifolia</i> , <i>Delonix regia</i> , <i>Embllica officinalis</i> , <i>Albizia chinensis</i> , <i>Bauhinia variegata</i> ,	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphrodites</i> , <i>Paguma larvata</i> , <i>Melogale personata</i> , <i>Hyla annectans</i> ,

				hill slope		<i>Ziziphus oenopia</i> , <i>Clerodendron infortunatum</i> , <i>Piper sp.</i> , <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> , <i>Thysanolaena maxima</i> , <i>Amomum dealbatum</i> , <i>Protium serratum</i> , <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> , <i>Aporosa octandra</i> , <i>Mesua ferrea</i> , <i>Macaranga indica</i> , <i>Entada pursaetha</i> , <i>Myrica esculenta</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Magnolia oblonga</i> , <i>Centella asiatica</i> , <i>Saccharum longisetosum</i> , <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> , <i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> , <i>Blumea anceolaria</i> , <i>Daplizium maxima</i> , <i>Mikania micrantha</i> , etc	<i>Captopuma temmincki</i> , <i>Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis</i> , <i>Arctictis binturong</i> , <i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i> , <i>Hoplobatrachus crassus</i> , <i>Goral naemorhedus</i> , <i>Viverra zibeth</i> .
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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
Ngengpui lui Kawnrawng lui Sekulh lui	-	Not measured	Mizo, Local Community	-	<i>Brachyura sp.</i> (crab), <i>Garra sp.</i> (Nghalim), <i>Neolissochilus sp.</i> (Nghahrah), <i>Garra lissorhynchus</i> (Nghazawnggek), <i>Dendrobranchiata sp.</i> (prawn), <i>Macroganthus sp.</i> (Nghalerh), <i>Devario devario</i> (Nghadawl), <i>Barilius barila</i> (Lengphar).

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 drinking of water, cooking, bathing and washing etc.	Local Peaople	Definitely no specific management were practiced whereas the village council and YMA and NGOs in the community preserved 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
Sand-loamy	Red Soil	-	Soil fertility 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 are cultivated.	Flora: <i>Mitragna diversifolia</i> , <i>Delonix regia</i> , <i>Emblica officinalis</i> , <i>Albizia chinensis</i> , <i>Bauhinia variegata</i> , <i>Ziziphus oenoplia</i> , <i>Clerodendron infortunatum</i> , <i>Piper sp.</i> , <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> , <i>Thysanolaena maxima</i> , <i>Amomum dealbatum</i> , <i>Protium serratum</i> , <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> , <i>Aporosa octandra</i> , <i>Mesua ferrea</i> , <i>Macaranga indica</i> , <i>Entada pursaetha</i> , <i>Myrica esculenta</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Magnolia oblonga</i> , <i>Centella asiatica</i> , <i>Saccharum longisetosum</i> , <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> , <i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> , <i>Blumea anceolaria</i> , <i>Daplizium maxima</i> , <i>Mikania micrantha</i> .etc. Fauna: <i>Paradoxurus hermaphrodites</i> , <i>Paguma larvata</i> , <i>Melogale personata</i> , <i>Hyla annectans</i> , <i>Captopuma temmincki</i> , <i>Euphlyctis cyanophlyctics</i> , <i>Arctictis binturong</i> , <i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i> , <i>Hoplobatrachus crassus</i> , <i>Goral naemorhedus</i> , <i>Viverra zibeth</i> 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	Belthei	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Insufficient	Local
Tree	Bil	<i>Protium seratum</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Insufficient	Local
Tree	Chal thei	<i>Pyrus pashia</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Local
Tree	Kawlsunhlu	<i>Phyllanthusacidus</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Kawlthei	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Khawmhma	<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Insufficient	Local
Tree	Lamkhuang	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Pangkai	<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Ser	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Serpui	<i>Citrus medica</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Sertawk	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Serthlum	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Insufficient	Local
Tree	Sunhlu	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Tengtere	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Theihai	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Theiherawt	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Theipui	<i>Ficus semicordata</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Theiria	<i>Carallia brachiata</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Insufficient	Local
Tree	Theitat	<i>Artocarpus lacucha</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Insufficient	Local
Tree	Theite	<i>Prunus cerasus</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Theitehmul	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Thingfanghma	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Tuaihabet	<i>Garcinia succifolia</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Tuairam	<i>Garunga floribunda</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Zawngtah	<i>Parkia timoriana</i>	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Local

8	9	10	11	12
Season of Fruiting	Uses (Usage)	Associated TK	Other details	Community/ Knowledge Holder
March – June	Unripe fruits are used in diarrhoea and dysentery. The orange coloured sour pulp is pounded to paste and mixed with water. The mixture is taken to allay thirst and used as antidyserteric, stomachic and digestive	Decoction of root is used in diarrhoea, dysentery and indigestion. Leaves are crushed and used in opthalmia, deafness, inflammations, diabetes and asthmatic complaints	-	Mizo
April – June	Fruit is edible. Wood is used for furniture, gunstock etc.	The tree is sometimes harvested from the wild for local use as a food, medicine and source of wood	-	Mizo
May – December	The plant is harvested from the wild for local use as a food, medicine and source of materials	Fruit juice isto manage digestive disorders andused for treatment of dehydration and eye disorder		Mizo
May - June	Leaves are lopped foe cattle fodder.	Wood is used for firewood.	-	Mizo
May - July	Fruit is edible.	Fruit is laxative and refrigerant	-	Mizo
March - June	Ripe fruit is edible	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable and also used for pig feed.	-	Mizo
Sept - Nov	Bark and young leaves are used against diatthea, dysentery.	Juice of pounded bark, leaves and ripe fruit are applied to carbuncle. Bark paste is applied to toothache.	-	Mizo
Dec - Jan	Decoction of fruit used for colic, diarrhea, dysentery.	Wood used forfirewood, fence post and gun powder.	-	Mizo
June - Aug	Decoction of root used in fever,asthma, decoction of leaves used in fever, skin diseases, wounds, boils etc.	Young fruit and seeds used as vegetable.	-	Mizo
June - Aug	Bark is used for constipation and leaves for toothache.	It is used to treat scurvy, sore throats, fevers, rheumatism, high blood pressure, and chest pain and stomachache	-	Mizo
April - May	Fruits are edible	It is used for treating digestive disorder and piles	-	Mizo
Nov - Jan	Wood used for planking, match boxes, house construction etc	It is used for treatment of cough, fever, asthma, diarrhea, ulcer, and diabetes	-	Mizo
June - Sept	Fruits is edible and is a rich source of Vitamin C	Roots are used in colic, vomiting etc.	-	Mizo
June - Sept	Fruit is edible and is a rich source of Vitamin C	Roots are used in colic, vomiting etc.	-	Mizo
Nov - March	Fruit is edible.	Seeds are used for hypertension and diabetes	-	Mizo
Whole year	Fruit is edible and rich in vitamin C	Bark is used for poisoning fish. Juice of the crushed bark is used for lung diseases, tarantula bites, dysentery and diarrhea. Fruits are boiled in water and drunk for diabetes.	-	Mizo
Mach - June	Wood is used for house construction. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder.	Bark is used in diarrhea; milky juice is applied on inflammatory diseases of gland.	-	Mizo
Aug - Sept	Fruit is edible and leaves are lopped for cattle fodder.	Decoction of the bark and leaves is drunk for lung diseases.	-	Mizo
May - Aug	Fruit is edible and used for making pickles. Wood is useds for furniture, boat building, planking etc.	Decoction of young leaves used in diabetes, diarrhea. Ash of dried leaves is also taken to stop hiccough.	-	Mizo
Nov - Feb	Fruit is edible, used as acid in dyeing and for removing iron mould and other stain on linen.	Leaves, roots, and fruits are used as coolong medicines, fruits are used for treating liver diseases, urinary complaints and diabetes.	-	Mizo
Aug - Nov	Fruit is edible. Bark fibre is used for making ropes. Leaves are used for cattle fodder.	Roots bark and leaves are used in medicine.	-	Mizo
Dec - March	Fruit is edible. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Bark and leaves are used in septic poisoning and itch.	-	Mizo
Sept - Dec	Fruit is edible, wood is used for firewood	To relieve menstrual pain, improve ingestion, wound healing,	-	Mizo
Oct - Dec	Fruit is edible	It is used in edible culinary preparations and eaten as a fruit	-	Mizo

Whole year	Fruit is edible and the ripe fruit is good for digestive system	Decoction of unripe fruit is used to treat jaundice; diabetes etc. juice of boiled leaves is used to treat various types of cancer and stomach problems.	-	Mizo
Aug - Oct	Bark is used for making rope	Juice of crush leaves are also used for whooping cough	-	Mizo

Format 12: Medicinal Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Landscape /Habitat	Source of Plant/Seeds
Herb	Aieng	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Local	Cultivated	Tuber
Herb	Anchiri	<i>Homalomena aromaticum</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Anhling	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds
Climber	Ar-a fanghma	<i>Cyranthera pedata</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Archangkawm	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Fern	Awmvel	<i>Platycerium wallichii</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Bachhim	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Bahkhawr	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds
Herb	Bakkhate	<i>Glinus oppositifolius</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds
Sub-shrub	Buarze	<i>Blumea lanceolaria</i>	Local	Wild	Plantlet/Seeds
Shrub	Builukham pa/nu	<i>Osbeckia crinite/chinensis</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Shrub	Chawng	<i>Euphorbia royleana</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Chhawntual	<i>Aporosa octandra</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Choak-a thi	<i>Lobelia angulate</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Grass	Fu	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Climber	Hlonuar	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Local	Wild	Plantlet
Tree	Hnahkiah	<i>Callicarpa arborea</i>	Local	Wild	Plantlet/Seeds
Climber	Japan hlo	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Shrub	Kawldai	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Kelhnamtur	<i>Hedyotis scandens</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Khatual	<i>Picria felterrae</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Khawmhma	<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds
Herb	Lambak	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Maipawl	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Local	Cultivated	Plantlet/Seeds
Herb	Mitthi Sunhlu	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Nauthak	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Shrub	Nimbu	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Tree	Pasaltakaza	<i>Helicia robusta</i>	Local	Wild	Plantlet/Seeds
Shrub	Phuihnam	<i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Plantlet/Seeds
Shrub	Saisiak	<i>Flueggea virosa</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Sarzuk	<i>Elaeagnus sp.</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds
Herb	Sawhthing	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Herb	Sekhupthur	<i>Bergonia sp.</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Sumbul	<i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds

Shrub	Tawkpui	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Plantlet/Seeds
Shrub	Tawkte	<i>Solanum anguvi</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Plantlet/Seeds
Tree	Theihai	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Climber	Theikelki	<i>Stelmocrypton khasianum</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Thingfanghma	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Tree	Thingsia	<i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Shrub	Tlangsam	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Local	Wild	Plantlet/Seeds
Climber	Tluangngil	<i>Smilax glabra</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Tumbu	<i>Musa sp.</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Shrub	Vakep	<i>Mussaenda roxburghii</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Vawihuihrui	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Zihngthal	<i>Stereospermum tetragonum</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		Uses (Usage)	Part used	Associated TK	Market/ own use	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Past	Present					
Insufficient	Abundant	Medicinal	Rhizome	Rhizome is prepared into juice and it is used for treating stomach ulcer, jaundice, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, asthma, food poisoning, and also used as a tonic for blood purifier	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Stalks and rhizomes	The stalks are used as vegetables, cooked stalk are eaten to increase breast milk.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves and berries	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	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Fruit	Fruit is nutritionally rich in antioxidant and used in medicine in different purposes	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves, fruit and bark	Root and bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhoea etc and decoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases of liver, hepatitis etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Juice of leaves is applied to herpes eruptions	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Tuber and bulbil	Tubers and Bulbil are use as vegetable and also used to treat cancer	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves and root	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	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Whole Plant is medicinal	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leaves used in ulcer, asthma, sores, dandruff etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Root and leaves	Decoction of roots is used in diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis etc, leaves for toothache	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Shrubs and milky juice	Pith of this shrub and unripe fruit of papaya are cooked with chicken and water is taken against diseases of liver, chronic fever. Milky juice is used externally for ringworm, rheumatism, sciatica, boils, warts etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark and	Bark and leaves decoction used in stomach ulcer, diarrhoea and dysentery.	Own use	Mizo

			leaves			
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves and fruits	Juice of crushed leaves & fruits are used against diarrhoea, sore throat, stomach ulcer, tonsillitis and toothache	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Stem juice	Juice of the stem is used as a remedy for jaundice, purifies blood, good for lungs, diuretic etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Roots	Roots decoction used in piles and jaundice, diseases of liver and kidney etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark and leaves	Decoction of bark and leaves used for diabetes, cholera, internal bleeding, stomach ulcer etc. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya bean (Bekang), famous mizo dish.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaf juice applied on fresh wounds, stomach pain & ulcer	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leaves is used for dysentery, jaundice, malarial fever, asthma, bronchitis, and juice of the crushed leaves is also applied to fresh cuts	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Roots and leaves	Decoction of roots/leaves is medicinal. The plant is also used as fish poison	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Whole plant	Bitter leaves are used for making Sa-chek. Decoction of the plant is prescribed as a remedy for enlarged spleen, fever and stomachache.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves and fruits	Decoction of fruit & Leaves used in various diseases	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Whole plant	Plant is used in diabetes, jaundice, pile, dysentery, diarrhoea, hypertension etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Fruits and leaves	Juice of the fruit is used for treating diarrhoea, cholera, diabetes, vomiting, kidney problems	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Whole plant	Juice of the whole plant is used for the treatment of cholera, dysentery, fever, liver problems and jaundice,	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Roots, bark and leaves	Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicinal purposes and Muga silkworm feeds on the leaves.	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Roots and fruits	Roots are used in colic, vomiting and flatulence. Fruits are used in treatment for asthma, cough, diarrhoea, fever, blood purifier and skin diseases etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Bark and leaves	Decoction of Bark & leaves used in stomach ulcer, indigestion and womb troubles etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaf juice is used for treating and maintaining high blood pressure		
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leaves is used in measles, chicken pox, scabies etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	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 a cure for food poisoning. Juice of pounded rhizome is given to women in case of sufficient supply of milk for their children and also dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves and stems	Stem and leaves are eaten against diarrhoea and dysentery, juice of the stem or stalk is also applied to rash or sores etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Roots	Juice of crushed roots are used in diseases of kidney, fever, jaundice, bronchitis etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Fruit	Fruits, seeds or vegetative parts are indeed reported to be effective medicines against fever	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Fruit	Unripe fruit are eaten as vegetable. Roots and fruit are used in high blood pressure, asthma, dysuria, fever, colic. Crushed fruit is used in burns, boils etc	Own use	Mizo

Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Young leaves are cooked and juice is eaten for the treatment of food poisoning, diarrhoea, dysentery etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Roots and leaves	Roots as well as leaves are cooked and is taken for curing diseases of liver and jaundice	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves and fruit	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	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark and stem	Juice of bark and stem is used for infection, wounds and cuts etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Juice of the leaves applied to fresh cuts	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves and fruits	Pounded tuberous roots are used as rheumatism, stomach ache and diarrhoea. Decoction of leaves is also taken for curing tonsillities.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Buds	Water and plaintain is cooked and the outcome is used for treating deficiency of white blood	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark and leaves	Leaves and barks are used in snake and other insect bites	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Whole plant	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.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	The leaves are lopped for fodder. Bark and young leaves are used as remedy for fever and stomach pain etc	Own use	Mizo

Format 13 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4	5
Plant type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Source of Plants/Seeds
Tree	April par	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Herb	Ar-tukkhuan	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	Local	Locally available
Tree	Chawnpui	<i>Lagestroemia speciosa</i>	Local	Locally available
Shrub	Christmas par	<i>Poinsettia pulcherima</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Herb	Chuailopar	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	Local	Locally available
Herb	Derhken	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Local	Locally available
Herb	Dingdi	<i>Ascepias curassavica</i>	Local	Locally available
Tree	Far	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	Local	Locally available
Evergreen tree	Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Local	Locally available
Shrub	Hling-lukhum	<i>Euphormia milii</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Herb	Hnahsinpar	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Local	Locally available
Herb	Jasmine	<i>Jasminum sp</i>	Local	Locally available
Herb	Kumtluang	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Local	Locally available
Shrub	Lily par	<i>Lilium sp.</i>	Local	Locally available
Tree	Makpazangkang	<i>Cassia javanica spp nodosa</i>	Local	Locally available
Shrub	Midum pangpar	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Local	Locally available
Shrub	Mualhawihte	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Local	Locally available

Epiphyte	Nauban	<i>Orchid</i>	Local	Locally available
Herb	Nuaithang	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	Local	Locally available
Shrub	Rose par	<i>Rosa indica</i>	Local	Locally available
Herb	Sappangpar	<i>Zinnia sp.</i>	Local	Locally available
Shrub	Saron par	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Local	Locally available
Tree	Vaube	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Local	Locally available
Herb	Zamzo	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Local	Locally available

[illegible]

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	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Fruits can be used as food and medicine as well as tree trunk are used as firewood
Tree	Anku	<i>Celtis tetrandra</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is durable and use for materials like tool handles, building and firewood etc

Tree	Belphuar	<i>Trema orientalis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal as wells as firewood and logs etc
Tree	Berawchal	<i>Canarium bengalense</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood heartwood, reddish brown, used for firewood etc
Tree	Bul	<i>Alseodaphne petiolaris</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for constructing building, furniture and firewood etc
Tree	Bulfek	<i>Phoebe lanceolata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Heartwood used for logs and leaves are used for cattle fodder
Tree	Bulthur	<i>Nyssa javanica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used fin many ways to build soft used for house building
Tree	Bung	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for fuelwood, well curbs etc
Tree	Char	<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for creating furniture, house building, firewood etc
Tree	Chawmzil	<i>Ligustrum robustum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Chhawntual	<i>Aporosa octandra</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Haidai	<i>Mangifera sylvatica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for cheap furniture, house building, frames etc
Tree	Haivahmim	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for making cheap furniture, house building, frames etc
Tree	Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	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	<i>Ficus sp.</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for logs and building and charcoal etc
Tree	Hmuipui/Lenhmui	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	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	<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is very good in burning after it was sun dry and it is used for firewood
Tree	Hnahpawte	<i>Litsea lancifolia</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for logs
Tree	Hnahthap	<i>Colona floribunda</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for making lockets of key chain and firewood
Tree	Hnum	<i>Engelhardtia spicata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for house construction, tea boxes, packing etc
Tree	Kharduap	<i>Macaranga indica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for firewood etc
Tree	Kharuan	<i>Elaeocarpus lanceifolius</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for building house firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Khaupui	<i>Sterculia villosa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is very soft and it is used for making drums and paper pulp
Tree	Khawitur	<i>Hydnocarpus kudzii</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for temporary building house and huts, firewood etc
Tree	Khawkerh	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for making cabinet, furniture and carving etc
Tree	Khiang	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is long-lasting and used in planking and firewood
Tree	Khiangzo	<i>Schima khasiana</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is tough and used for building house, firewood etc
Tree	Khuangthli	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is lifelong and used for house building, furniture, firewood etc
Tree	Lawngthing	<i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for house construction and creating altered kind of floors, firewood, tool handles etc
Tree	Lungkhup	<i>Haldina cordifolia</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for planking, door and window frames, shutters, furniture, firewood etc
Tree	Muk	<i>Cordia fragrantissima</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is hard-wearing, used for gunstocks, posts and firewood etc
Tree	Nauthak	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is soft and is not long lasting can be used for firewood
Tree	Nganbawm	<i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for making furniture, creating local buggy like bodies, planking, flooring etc
Tree	Nghalchhun	<i>Eriobotrya bengalensis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for firewood and charcoal
Tree	Ngiau	<i>Magnolia oblonga</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood hard and durable used in furniture, building, planking
Tree	Pang	<i>Bombax insigne</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes, splints
Tree	Pangkai	<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for firewood
Tree	Phan	<i>Ulmus lanceifolia</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood durable used for posts, gunstocks, tool handles etc

Tree	Phuanberh	<i>Macropanax undulatus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is soft and can be used for firewood
Tree	Phuanberhpui	<i>Ailanthus integrifolia</i> sp.	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for partition wall, plywood, packing cases etc
Tree	Phunchawng	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes and splints
Tree	Sahatah	<i>Aglaia spectabilis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood hard used for furniture, building, doors and windows wood used for planking, posts and firewood
Tree	Saithei	<i>Gynocardia odorata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for building construction
Tree	Saper	<i>Lindera nacusua</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is durable, used for furniture, boat building, fuelwood
Tree	Saperbul	<i>Cinnamomum glaucescens</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is hard used for furniture, building, firewood etc
Tree	Sehawr	<i>Castanopsis indica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is moderately solid, robust and elastic is used for building, firewood, bridges etc
Tree	Sentezel	<i>Callophyllum polyanthum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc
Tree	Sernam	<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is tough used for posts, gunstocks, tool handles etc
Tree	Sihneh	<i>Eurya japonica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	-
Tree	Siksil	<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for making furniture, building, planking, motorbodies etc
Tree	Taitaw	<i>Spondias pinnata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for creating drums, firewood etc
Tree	Tatkawng	<i>Artocarpus chama</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is durable and used for building, furniture.
Tree	Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is tremendously tough and used for construction for buildings, bridges, furniture, plywood, constructions etc
Tree	Tei	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is usedfor furniture, house building, ceiling, floors etc
Tree	Thalteh	<i>Kydia calycina/ glabrescens</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is soft and suitable for packing cases
Tree	Theikum	<i>Diospyros malabarica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for building and firewood
Tree	Theipabuan	<i>Plachonella grandifolia</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is moderately hard and used for building purposes and tool handles
Tree	Theipalingkawh	<i>Bruinsmia polysperma</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Sawn timber is used for house construction
Tree	Theipui	<i>Ficus semicoradata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for manufacturing mortars, firewood etc
Tree	Theisehret	<i>Aphananthe cuspidata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for planking, firewood and charcoal
Tree	Thelret	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for furniture industry and can be used as firewood
Tree	Thil	<i>Lithocarpus polystachyus</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for building, firewood etc
Tree	Thingdawl	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for flooring, walling, matches, plywood etc
Tree	Thingdawn	<i>Itea macrophylla</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used as fuel
Tree	Thingkha	<i>Derris robusta</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for house posts, firewood and charcoal
Tree	Thingkhawilu	<i>Vitex peduncularis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for posts, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Thinglung	<i>Homalium ceylanicum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for building, firewood, charcoal etc
Tree	Thingpuithing	<i>Lithocarpus elegans/obscurus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for firewood, building, charcoal etc
Tree	Thingsaphu	<i>Dysoxylum mollissimum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for house building, furniture, boats etc
Tree	Thingsia	<i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for house posts, firewood, charcoal etc
Tree	Thingtheihmu	<i>Morus alba</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for house construction, furniture, tool handles etc

Tree	Thingvawkpui	<i>Balakata baccata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for packing cases and firewood
Tree	Thlanvawng	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for planking, furniture, house posts etc
Tree	Vaiza	<i>Hibiscus macrophyllus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is lenient and durable, it is used for making posts, rafters etc
Tree	Vang	<i>Albizia chinensis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for making drum, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Vaube	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for tool handles, firewood; charcoal etc. leaves are a good fodder.
Tree	Vawmbal	<i>Drimycarpus racemosus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for building, boats, firewood etc
Tree	Zihngal	<i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for constructing house cabinet making, and creating a lot of furniture

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 diseases including jaundice, rheumatic problems, gastric ulcers, tumors, respiratory diseases, and diabetes.	Mizo
The juice from the seeds is used in the treatment of indigestion.	Fruit is hard when dry and edible. The plant is harvested from the wild for local use as a food, medicine and source of material	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder and bark yields a strong fibre	It is a light severe tree, short lived and fast growing tree	Mizo
It is used for 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
-	A fast growing tree and shade bearer and plants are also used as food. The fruit is consumed by birds and animals	Mizo
A fast growing tree and shade bearer and plants are also used as food. Wood is commonly used as a fuelwood	The fruit is consumed by birds and animals and woods are used to make several tools	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 hiccup	Leaves possess thrombolytic properties that could lyse blood clots. The leaves can also be used as antidiarrheal drugs	Mizo
Young leaves is used in treating diabetes, diarrhoea and ash of dried leaves is taken to stop hiccup	It prefers deep well drained loamy soil and it is a shade bearer and almost used in commercial as a juice or fresh fruits	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	Seed oil is used for burning, lubricating and soap making	Mizo

infection.		
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, bronchitis, 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
Root is medicinal and it is commonly used for treating diarrhoea, vomiting, stomach aches, and diabetes and bone pain.	It is also used for the treatment of diseases including influenza and diarrhea.	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 medicines to 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 tonsillitis	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 fast 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
Bark is prescribed for fever, strangury, ulcers, skin diseases and the roots for diarrhoea, dysentery	It is a strong light demander but the seedlings are shade tolerant.	Mizo
Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable, seed is chewed as a substitute for betel nut, bark sometimes used as tea leaves	It is used for the treatment of skin diseases, wounds and vomiting	Mizo
Bark is used for constipation and leaves for toothache	The tree is harvested from the wild for its good quality wood and also for local use as a medicine	Mizo
Muga Silkworm are reared on the leaves	Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicine, leaves are for cattle fodder	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	This tree is a quick growing and moderate light demander	Mizo
It is used as food plant	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder.	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
-	The wood is used for local house building and furniture	
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
Plants are used in traditional medicine for the treatment of different ailments including cholera, diarrhea, toothache, and nausea	It has been used as a traditional medicine for the treatment of fever and abdominal pain	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
Fruits are eaten by wild animals. Trunk is used for making mortars for pounding rice	It is a moderate shade bearer in youth. Seed often germinate soon after falling under its mother tree	Mizo
Silkworm reared on the leaves. Boiled water of berries with meats of Indian Badger is taken as a remedy for sciatica and high blood pressure	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
Decoction of bark is used in treating diarrhoea, dysentery and rheumatism	Juice of crushed bark is also applied to fresh cuts	Mizo
Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (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 <i>Acacia pennata</i> 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 loped for cattle fodder	Ripe fruits are edible	Mizo

The tree has many uses, including for food, oil, timber and fuel.	It yields the para rubber, the finest and the most durable catoutchouc known	Mizo
It have been used as herbal tea to prevent and manage diabetes for a long time	Leaves is used for healthy care	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
Fibre of the bark is used for cordage. Decoction of the root bark is given to women after delivery of a baby	Perennial herbs with thick rhizomes. It is used in different ailments such as fever, bone fracture, body ache, wound and sexual disorders	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
Bark is used internally for pain in stomach	The tree is harvested from the wild for local use as a medicine and source of wood	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
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 occasionally 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
It is commonly used as toothache	It is gathered from the wild for its wood	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

Format 15 : Domesticated Animals

1	2	3	4	5	6
Animal type	Local name	Scientific name	Breed	Features	Method of keeping
Poultry	Ar	<i>Gallus domesticus</i>	Local	-	Poultry firm
Poultry	Broiler Ar	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	Broiler	-	Poultry firm
Cattle	Kel	<i>Capra aegagrus hircus</i>	Local	-	Cattle shed

Dog	Ui	<i>Cannis familiaris</i>	Local	-	Inside House, but mostly they stayed around the balcony at night.	
Pig	Vawk	<i>Artiodactyla suidae</i>	Local	-	Pig shed build differently near the owner’s house	
Cat	Zawhte	<i>Felis catus</i>	Local	-	Nearby and inside the house	
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.	-	Commercial	Manure is used as fertilizes for cultivating crops plants	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant		-	Commercial	Manure is used as fertilizes for cultivating crops plants	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant		-	Commercial	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant		-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant		-	Commercial	Dung is used as fertilizes for cultivating crops plants	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant		-	-	-	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	Grass carp
Carp	Silver carp	<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>	-	-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	<i>Amomum dealbatum</i>	Perennial herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Anchiri	<i>Homalomena aromatica</i>	Aromatic herb	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Anhling	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	Herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Builukham nu	<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>	Evergreen large shrub	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Fern	Chakawk	<i>Diplazium esculentum</i>	Large terrestrial fern	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Bamboo	Chal	<i>Bambusa khasiana</i>	Tall grass	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Chawmzil	<i>Ligustrum robuStum</i>	Evergreen tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Chingit	<i>Zanthozylum rhetsa</i>	Small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant

Climber	Hruidak	<i>Mucuna bracteata</i>	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Cane	Hruipui	<i>Calamus flagellum</i>	Cane	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Hruirithet	<i>Tetrastigma rumicispermum</i>	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Kai ha	<i>Smilx perfoliataa</i>	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Fern	Katchat	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Terrestrial or Epiphytic fern	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Kawhte bel	<i>Trevesia palmata</i>	Small evergreen tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Kawihru	<i>Entada phaseoloides</i>	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Kawlbahra	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Perennial prostrate herb	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Kawldai	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Evergreen shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Khangpawl	<i>Acacia pruinescens</i>	Large climber with recurved prickles	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Khangsen	<i>Acacia megaladena</i>	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Nauthak	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Pangbal	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Herbaceous shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Under shrub	Pelh	<i>Gnetum gnemon</i>	Evergreen under shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Phaiphek	<i>Molineria capitulata</i>	Tufted perennial herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Phulrua	<i>Dendrocalamus hamiltonii</i>	Large tufted bamboo	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Rawnal	<i>Dendrocalamus longispathus</i>	Long sheath bamboo	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Rawthing	<i>Bambusa longispiculata</i>	Evergreen clumped bamboo	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climbing Pear Bamboo	Sairil	<i>Melocalamus compactiflorus</i>	Climbing bamboo	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Saisiak	<i>Fluggea virosa</i>	Large shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Sernam	<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	Small tree	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Shrub	Sihneh	<i>Eurya cerasifolia/japonica</i>	Evergreen shrub or small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Palm	Tartiang	<i>Pinanga gracilis</i>	Erect shrub with simple stem	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Thakpui	<i>Dendrocnide simuata</i>	Large Evergreen Shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Tluangngil	<i>Smilax glabra</i>	Slender climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Vate Khawizu	<i>Phlogacanthus sp.</i>	Shrubs with yellow flowers	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Vawihuih hrui	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Slender wiry foetid climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Zairum	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i>	Big tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Zuang	<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i>	Big tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant

7	8	9	10	11
Commercial/ own use	Part collected	Associated TK	Other details	Community Knowledge Holder
Own use	Young shoots, Buds	Stem is used for tying purposes, leaves are also used for fermenting 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 diseases and jaundice.	The rhizome is also used as an insect repellent	Mizo
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	Whole plant	Fruits edible, leaves are used for cuts, diarrhoea and dysentery	Whole plant is used for high blood pressure	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	Leaves	Leaves are sometimes lopped for cattle fodder	In some places, planted as hedge plant	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	Fruit	It is used to treat skin disorders	Ripe fruit is edible	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 used 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 dried and made into cigarettes are smoked in asthma, juice is used for diarrhoea 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 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 Petiole	Juice of the crushed tuber is used to cure abdominal pain and to	Fibres of inner bark are good for nets and	Mizo

		stop bleeding	ropes	
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 dandruff, 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	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	Leaves	-	Leaves are used for washing by rubbing the leaves which give lather with water	Mizo
Own use	Stem and leaves	Juice of the crushed leaves is used for diarrhoea and dysentery. Stemm and leaves are also chewed for relief in toothache	It has been used in the treatment of piles, and diarrhea	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
Own use	Wood and bark	Bark is bruised and boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye	Wood is used for constructing house, scaffolding and firewood	Mizo

Format 19 : Wild Plant Species of Importance

1	2	3	4	5
Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Importance (Economic, Social & Cultural)	Status
Anchiri	<i>Homalomena aromatica</i>	Wild	Rhizome and petiole are medicinal and used for making fragrance.	Frequent
Belthei	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Local/Wild	Fruit is useful in diabetes, diarrhea. Root bark is used for poisoning of fish.	Abundant
Builukham	<i>Osbeckia sp.</i>	Local/Wild	Leaves are used for cuts, diarrhea and dysentery. Whole plant is used for hypertension.	Abundant
Hnahthial	<i>Hydrocotyle asiatica</i>	Local/Wild	Leaves are used for packing and wrapping of food stuff and vegetables, also used for carpeting rice bin.	Abundant
Hulhu	<i>Aganope thyrsoflora</i>	Local/Wild	Young leaves are eaten as vegetables. Decoction of fruit is used against stomach ache and dysentery.	Abundant
Kaiha	<i>Smilax perfoliata</i>	Local/Wild	Pounded root, twigs are used for brushing teeth.	Frequent
Phaktel	<i>Bridelia montana</i>	Local/Wild	Wood is used for posts, tool handle. Roots and bark are medicinal.	Abundant

Rulei	<i>Millettia pachycarpa</i>	Local/Wild	Pounded leaves used as skin lotion for wounds, swelling and sprain. Decoction of roots is used for dressing scabies, itches. Roots and pods are used to poison fish.	Abundant
Sernam	<i>Litsea citrata</i>	Local/Wild	Fruit as spices, aromatic. Woods as firewood.	Frequent
Thelret	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Local/Wild	Leaves used for fodder. Yields Indian rubber for commerce.	Abundant
Thinglung	<i>Mitragyna diversifolia</i>	Local/Wild	Bark and leaves decoction are taken against hypertension.	Abundant
Zairum	<i>Anogenissus acuminata</i>	Local/Wild	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
Zihngghal	<i>Stereospermum tetragonum</i>	Local/Wild	Woods are used for house construction, furniture, tool handle etc. Leaves for fodder. Bark and young leaves are used as remedy for fever, stomach-ache etc, roots and flowers are also used for medicine.	Abundant

Format 20 : Aquatic Biodiversity :

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Features	Habitat	Local Status	
					Past	Present
Chakai	<i>Potamonautes sp</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Chengkawl	<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Dawntial	<i>Acanthocobitis botia</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Kaikuang	<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Lengphar	<i>Barilius barila</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Makur	<i>Clarius magur</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghabual	<i>Wallago attu</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghachik	<i>Lepidocephalichthys guntea</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghadawl	<i>Devario devario / Devario aequipinnatus</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghadungtial	<i>Laubuka parafasciata</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghafunglawr	<i>Xenentodon cancila</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghahrah	<i>Neolissochilus hexagonolepis</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghalerh	<i>Macrogynathus sp</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghalim	<i>Garra manipurensis/ Gara tyao</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghameidum	<i>Pethia sp</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Ngharul	<i>Anguilla bengalensis</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghavang	<i>Semiplotus modestus</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghavawk	<i>Channa gachua</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghazawngek	<i>Garra lissorhynchus</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Satel	<i>Melanocheilus tricarinata</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Sarba	<i>Garra lissorhynchus</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Uchang	<i>Euphyctis cyanophlyctis</i>	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
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	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Abundant
Herb	Anchiri	<i>Homalomena aromaticum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Herb	Anhling	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Ar-a fanghma	<i>Cylanthra pedata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Archangkawm	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Fern	Awmvel	<i>Platyserium wallichii</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Bachhim	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Herb	Bahkhawr	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Bakkhate	<i>Glinus oppositifolius</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Sub-shrub	Buarze	<i>Blumea lanceolaria</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Shrub	Builukham pa/nu	<i>Osbeckia crinite/chinensis</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Chawng	<i>Euphorbia royleana</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Chhawntual	<i>Aporosa octandra</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Choak-a thi	<i>Lobelia angulate</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	Fu	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Hlonuar	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Hnahkiah	<i>Callicarpa arborea</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant

Climber	Japan hlo	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Kawldai	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Kelhnamtur	<i>Hedyotis scandens</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Khatual	<i>Picria felterrae</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Khawmhma	<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Lambak	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Maipawl	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Mitthi Sunhlu	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Nauthak	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Nimbu	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Pasaltakaza	<i>Helicia robusta</i>	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Phuihnam	<i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Saisiak	<i>Flueggea virosa</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Sarzuk	<i>Elaeagnus sp.</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Sawhthing	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Sekhupthur	<i>Bergonia sp.</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Sumbul	<i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Tawkpui	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Tawkte	<i>Solanum anguvi</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Theihai	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Theikelki	<i>Stelmocrypton khasianum</i>	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Thingfanghma	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thingsia	<i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Tlangsam	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Tluangngil	<i>Smilax glabra</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Tumbu	<i>Musa sp.</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Vakep	<i>Mussaenda roxburghii</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Vawihuihhru	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Zihngal	<i>Stereospermum tetragonum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant

7 Associated TK	8 Uses (Usage)	9 Part used	10 Market/ own use	11 Community/ Knowledge Holder
Rhizome is prepared into juice and it is used for treating stomach ulcer, jaundice, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, asthma, food poisoning, and also used as a tonic for blood purifier	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 decoction 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

Juice of leaves is applied to herpes eruptions	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Tubers and Bulbil are use as vegetable and also used to treat cancer	Medicinal	Tuber 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	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
Pith of this shrub and unripe fruit of papaya are cooked with chicken and water is taken against diseases of liver, chronic fever. Milky juice is used externally for ringworm, rheumatism, sciatica, boils, warts etc	Medicinal	Shrubs and milky juice	Own use	Mizo
Bark and leaves decoction used in stomach ulcer, diarrhoea and dysentery.	Medicinal	Bark and leaves	Own use	Mizo
Juice of crushed leaves & fruits are used against diarrhoea, sore throat, stomach ulcer, tonsillitis and toothache	Medicinal	Leaves and fruits	Own use	Mizo
Juice of the stem is used as a remedy for jaundice, purifies blood, good for lungs, diuretic etc	Medicinal	Stem juice	Own use	Mizo
Roots decoction used in piles and jaundice, diseases of liver and kidney etc	Medicinal	Roots	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of bark and leaves used for diabetes, cholera, internal bleeding, stomach ulcer etc. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya bean (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, dysentery, fever, liver problems and jaundice,	Medicinal	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicinal purposes and Muga silkworm feeds on the leaves.	Medicinal	Roots, bark and leaves	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 stem or stalk is also applied to rash or sores etc	Medicinal	Leaves 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
Juice of the leaves applied to fresh cuts	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Pounded tuberous roots are used as rheumatism, stomach ache and diarrhoea. Decoction of leaves is also taken for curing tonsillities.	Medicinal	Leaves and fruits	Own use	Mizo
Water and plaintain is cooked and the outcome is used for treating deficiency of white blood	Medicinal	Buds	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	<i>Amomum dealbatum</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	The fruits are eaten raw, cooked or candied
Ailaidum	<i>Dalbergia pinnata</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Root is used as a masticatory
Anhling	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves and stems are used as vegetables
Ankhapui	<i>Marsdenia maculata</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young stem and leaves are cooked and eaten as vegetables
Ankhate	<i>Marsdenia formosana</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are cooked and eaten as vegetables
Archangkawm	<i>Orixylum indicum</i>	All 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
Bawltehlantai	<i>Aeschynanthus sikkimensis</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Treatment for bodyache and fever
Baibing	<i>Aloecasia fornicata</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Spadix and stem are cooked and fried and eaten as vegetables
Chakawk	<i>Diplazium esculentum</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young tender leaves are fried or boiled and used as vegetables
Changthir	<i>Musa balbisiana</i>	All 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	<i>Musa ornata</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Flower buds are cooked and eaten as vegetable, stems are used for feeding pig and leaves for cattle fodder
Chingit	<i>Zanthoxylum rhetsa</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Tender leaves are cooked, eaten and used as vegetables
Hmuipui	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is reliable for making household and tools materials as well as for firewood and gunstocks
Hruitung	<i>Salacca sedcunda</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves are used for thatching and the rachis for making temporary ropes
Hulhu	<i>Aganope thyriflora</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves are cooked and eaten as vegetables
Kawhtebel	<i>Trevesia palmata</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Shoots, flower buds nad specially young fruits are eaten as vegetables

Kha um	<i>Hodgsonia heteroclita</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds are roasted or fried and eaten as side dish
Khanghu	<i>Acacia pennata</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are fried and boiled, blend with other vegetable or simply by itself and eaten as vegetables
Lairawk	<i>Musa orchracea</i>	All 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	<i>Solena amplexicaulis</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are cooked and eaten as vegetables
Pelh	<i>Gnetum gnemon</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves, flowers and fruits are eaten cooked or fried as vegetables. Seeds are also roasted and eaten.
Phuihnam	<i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are cooked and eaten as vegetables and also used as fermenting soyabean
Reng an	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Tender leaves are cooked as vegetables
Saisu	<i>Ensete glaucum</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Succulent leaf sheaths, young flowers and bracts of spadix are cooked and eaten as vegetables
Sapthei	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are cooked, even with rice or other vegetables.
Sihneh	<i>Eurya cerasifolia</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are cooked and eaten with rice or meals
Tawkpui	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Fruits are boiled, fried or blended with other vegetables and it is eatable
Telhawng	<i>Amorphophallus sp</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Corm and young leaf stalk and shoots are cooked and eaten as vegetables
Thangtung	<i>Arenga pinnata</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young immature leaf shoot is used as vegetables
Thingthupui	<i>Calamus tenuis</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Shoots are being used as vegetables
Tum	<i>Caryota urens</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood can be employed for different kind of domestic purposes

7	8	9	10
Part Used	Associated TK	Other details	Community/ knowledge holder
Shoots, buds and 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
Rhizome	Infusion of rhizome taken in case of dysentery and diarrhoea	-	Mizo
Stem, leaves	Flowers are chewed to relieve toothache and affection of throats	-	Mizo
Roots, leaves	Root decoction is used for the treatment of fever, and the infusion of leaves is used to treat tonsillitis	-	Mizo
Leaves	Leaves is used for the treatment of asthma, trachitis and tonsillitis	-	Mizo
Roots, bark and leaves	Decoction of root and bark is used for treating fevers, colic and stomach ulcer, diarrhoea and leaves is used as flatulence	-	Mizo
Root stock, leaves and flowers	Fever and pain; Juice of crushed leaves is applied for inflammatory glands; infusion of flowers is taken against tonsillitis.	-	Mizo
Spadix and stem	Juice of the plant is used externally for snake bite and leaf is also used for catching 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	Oil obtained from the fruiting body is used for medicinal purposes and leaves are used to poison fish	-	Mizo

Seed and leaves	Seed is used for treating fever, diabetes, jaundice and urinarly 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 purgative, laxative, anti malarial 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 mastitis	-	Mizo
Leaves and flowers	Used in treatment of fevers and urinary tract disorders	-	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
Whole plant	Fibres are popularly used for traps and fiddle strings	-	Mizo
Shoot and leaves	It is used for making materials like basket, 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

Format 24: Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Habitat	Commercial/Non commercial uses	Associated ATK	Other details	Community Knowledge Holder
April par	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Introduced	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Ar-tukkhuan	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Chawnpui	<i>Lagestroemia speciosa</i>	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Christmas par	<i>Poinsettia pulcherima</i>	Introduced	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Chualopar	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Derhken	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Dingdi	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Far	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Hling-lukhum	<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	Introduced	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Hnahsinpar	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Jasmine	<i>Jasminum sp</i>	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Kumtluang	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Lily par	<i>Lilium sp.</i>	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Makpazangkang	<i>Cassia javanica spp nodosa</i>	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo

Midum pangpar	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Mualhawhte	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Nauban	<i>Orchid</i>	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Nuaithang	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Rose par	<i>Rosa indica</i>	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Sappangpar	<i>Zinnia sp.</i>	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Saron par	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Vaube	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Zamzo	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	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	<i>Acmella oleracea</i>	Local	Wild and Garden	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves and flowers are eaten and cooked as vegetable
Herb	Ankasate	<i>Acmella paniculata</i>	Local	Wild and Garden	Insufficient	Abundant	Leaves and flowers are eaten and cooked as vegetable
Tree	Kangtek	<i>Albizia procera</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Leaves are used as cattle fodder
Climber	Khangpawl	<i>Acacia pruinescens</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are acid in nature and eaten as vegetable
Climber	Khangsen	<i>Acacia megaladena</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves and stem are also used to treat itching, either pounded or applied as a liniment.
Tree	Khawkerh	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are used as cattle fodder
Tree	Khiangzo	<i>Schima khasiana</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for construction, such as door frame, window frame etc
Shrub	Ngaihihi	<i>Linostoma decandrum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Used for digestive health
Climber	Panhnah	<i>Piper betle</i>	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are chewed together with lime paste and betelnut
Climber/Shrub	Rulei	<i>Millettia pachycarpa</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Roots and pods are used to poison fish
Tree	Ruthei	<i>Diospyros pilosiuscula</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	-
Tree	Saithei	<i>Gynocardia odorata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves are used to poison cattle
Climber	Tling	<i>Embelia vestita</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Leaves is used in treating chicken pox

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 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
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
Bark	Bark is used as medicine and poisoning fish	The bark and roots provide an insecticide smoke	Mizo

Leaves	Young leaves are used 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
Roots	Roots are used for poisoning fish	Roots are boiled in water and used for dressing	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
Roots, barks and pods	Used to manage fish nursery	The bark fiber is used for making strong ropes	Mizo
Fruit	Unripe fruits are used for poisoning fish	All parts are used for stomach trouble, kidney stones and piles	Mizo
Bark and fruit	Bark and fruit pulp are used for poisoning fish	Decoction of root-bark is recommended for diabetes	Mizo
Leaves	Leaves are used for relieving headache	Leaves boiled with hibiscus leaves is taken to cure hiccough and for treating 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	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Fruits can be used as food and medicine as well as tree trunk are used as firewood
Anku	<i>Celtis tetrandra</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is durable and use for materials like tool handles, building and firewood etc
Belphuar	<i>Trema orientalis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal as well as firewood and logs etc
Berawchal	<i>Canarium bengalense</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood heartwood, reddish brown, used for firewood etc
Bul	<i>Alseodaphne petiolaris</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for constructing building, furniture and firewood etc
Bulfek	<i>Phoebe lanceolata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Heartwood used for logs and leaves are used for cattle fodder
Bulthur	<i>Nyssa javanica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used in many ways to build soft used for house building
Bung	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for fuelwood, well curbs etc
Char	<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for creating furniture, house building, firewood etc
Chawmzil	<i>Ligustrum robustum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for firewood and charcoal etc
Chhawntual	<i>Aporosa octandra</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for firewood and charcoal etc
Haidai	<i>Mangifera sylvatica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for cheap furniture, house building, frames etc
Haivahmim	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for making cheap furniture, house building, frames etc
Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is very tough and it is used for making local bridges, tool handles, firewood, rice pestle, charcoal etc
Hmawng	<i>Ficus sp.</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for logs and building and charcoal etc
Hmuipui/Lenhmu	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	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	<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is very good in burning after it was sun dry and it is used for firewood
Hnahpawte	<i>Litsea lancifolia</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for logs
Hnahthap	<i>Colona floribunda</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for making lockets of key chain and firewood
Hnum	<i>Engelhardtia spicata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house construction, tea boxes, packing etc
Kharduap	<i>Macaranga indica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for firewood etc
Kharuan	<i>Elaeocarpus lanceifolius</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for building house firewood and charcoal etc
Khaupui	<i>Sterculia villosa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is very soft and it is used for making drums and paper pulp
Khawitur	<i>Hydnocarpus kudzii</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for temporary building house and huts, firewood etc
Khawkherh	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for making cabinet, furniture and carving etc
Khiang	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is long-lasting and used in planking and firewood

Khiangzo	<i>Schima khasiana</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is tough and used for building house, firewood etc
Khuangthli	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is lifelong and used for house building, furniture, firewood etc
Lawngthing	<i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for house construction and creating altered kind of floors, firewood, tool handles etc
Lungkhup	<i>Haldina cordifolia</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for planking, door and window frames, shutters, furniture, firewood etc
Muk	<i>Cordia fragrantissima</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is hard-wearing, used for gunstocks, posts and firewood etc
Nauthak	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is soft and is not long lasting can be used for firewood
Nganbawm	<i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for making furniture, creating local buggy like bodies, planking, flooring etc
Nghalchhun	<i>Eriobotrya bengalensis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for firewood and charcoal
Ngiau	<i>Magnolia oblonga</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood hard and durable used in furniture, building, planking
Pang	<i>Bombax insigne</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes, splints
Pangkai	<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for firewood
Phan	<i>Ulmus lanceifolia</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood durable used for posts, gunstocks, tool handles etc
Phuanberh	<i>Macropanax undulatus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is soft and can be used for firewood
Phuanberhpui	<i>Ailanthus integrifolia sp.</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for partition wall, plywood, packing cases etc
Phunchawng	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes and splints
Sahatah	<i>Aglaia spectabilis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood hard used for furniture, building, doors and windows wood used for planking, posts and firewood
Saithei	<i>Gynocardia odorata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for building construction
Saper	<i>Lindera nacusua</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is durable, used for furniture, boat building, fuelwood
Saperbul	<i>Cinnamomum glaucescens</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is hard used for furniture, building, firewood etc
Sehawr	<i>Castanopsis indica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is moderately solid, robust and elastic is used for building, firewood, bridges etc
Sentezel	<i>Callophyllum polyanthum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc
Sernam	<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is tough used for posts, gunstocks, tool handles etc
Sihneh	<i>Eurya japonica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	-
Siksil	<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for making furniture, building, planking, motorbodies etc
Taitaw	<i>Spondias pinnata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for creating drums, firewood etc
Tatkawng	<i>Artocarpus chama</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is durable and used for building, furniture.
Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is tremendously tough and used for construction for buildings, bridges, furniture, plywood, constructions etc
Tei	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for furniture, house building, ceiling, floors etc
Thalteh	<i>Kydia calycina/ glabrescens</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is soft and suitable for packing cases
Theikum	<i>Diospyros malabarica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for building and firewood
Theipabuan	<i>Plachonella grandifolia</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is moderately hard and used for building purposes and tool handles
Theipalingkawh	<i>Bruinsmia polysperma</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Sawn timber is used for house construction
Theipui	<i>Ficus semicoradata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for manufacturing mortars, firewood etc
Theisehret	<i>Aphananthe cuspidata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for planking, firewood and charcoal
Thelret	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for furniture industry and can be used as firewood
Thil	<i>Lithocarpus polystachyus</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for building, firewood etc

Thingdawl	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for flooring, walling, matches, plywood etc
Thingdawn	<i>Itea macrophylla</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used as fuel
Thingkha	<i>Derris robusta</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house posts, firewood and charcoal
Thingkhawilu	<i>Vitex peduncularis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for posts, firewood and charcoal etc
Thinglung	<i>Homalium ceylanicum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for building, firewood, charcoal etc
Thingpuithing	<i>Lithocarpus elegans/obscurus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for firewood, building, charcoal etc
Thingsaphu	<i>Dysoxylum mollissimum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house building, furniture, boats etc
Thingsia	<i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house posts, firewood, charcoal etc
Thingtheihmu	<i>Morus alba</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house construction, furniture, tool handles etc
Thingvawkpui	<i>Balakata baccata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for packing cases and firewood
Thlanvawng	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for planking, furniture, house posts etc
Vaiza	<i>Hibiscus macrophyllus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is lenient and durable, it is used for making posts, rafters etc
Vang	<i>Albizia chinensis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for making drum, firewood and charcoal etc
Vaube	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for tool handles, firewood; charcoal etc. leaves are a good fodder.
Vawmbal	<i>Drimycarpus racemosus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for building, boats, firewood etc
Zihnghal	<i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for constructing house cabinet making, and creating a lot of furniture

6 Associated TK	7 Other details	8 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 diseases including jaundice, rheumatic problems, gastric ulcers, tumors, respiratory diseases, and diabetes.	Mizo
The juice from the seeds is used in the treatment of indigestion.	Fruit is hard when dry and edible. The plant is harvested from the wild for local use as a food, medicine and source of material	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder and bark yields a strong fibre	It is a light severe tree, short lived and fast growing tree	Mizo
It is used for 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
-	A fast growing tree and shade bearer and plants are also used as food. The fruit is consumed by birds and animals	Mizo
A fast growing tree and shade bearer and plants are also used as food. Wood is commonly used as a fuelwood	The fruit is consumed by birds and animals and woods are used to make several tools	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
Young leaves is used in treating diabetes, diarrhoea and ash of dried leaves is taken to stop hiccough	It prefers deep well drained loamy soil and it is a shade bearer and almost used in commercial as a juice or fresh fruits	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, roncitis, 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
Root is medicinal and it is commonly used for treating diarrhoea vomiting, stomach aches, and diabetes and bone pain.	It is also used for the treatment of diseases including influenza and diarrhea.	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
Bark is prescribed for fever, strangury, ulcers, skin diseases and the roots for diarrhoea, dysentery	It is a strong light demander but the seedlings are shade tolerant.	Mizo
Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable, seed is chewed as a substitute for betel nut, bark sometimes used as tea leaves	It is used for the treatment of skin diseases, wounds and vomiting	Mizo
Bark is used for constipation and leaves for toothache	The tree is harvested from the wild for its good quality wood and also for local use as a medicine	Mizo
Muga Silkworm are reared on the leaves	Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicine, leaves are for cattle fodder	Mizo

Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	This tree is a quick growing and moderate light demander	Mizo
It is used as food plant	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder.	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
-	The wood is used for local house building and furniture	
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
Plants are used in traditional medicine for the treatment of different ailments including cholera, diarrhea, toothache, and nausea	It has been used as a traditional medicine for the treatment of fever and abdominal pain	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
Fruits are eaten by wild animals. Trunk is used for making mortars for pounding rice	It is a moderate shade bearer in youth. Seed often germinate soon after falling under its mother tree	Mizo
Silkworm reared on the leaves. Boiled water of berries with meats of Indian Badger is taken as a remedy for sciatica and high blood pressure	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
Decoction of bark is used in treating diarrhoea, dysentery and rheumatism	Juice of crushed bark is also applied to fresh cuts	Mizo
Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (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 <i>Acacia pennata</i> 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 loped for cattle fodder	Ripe fruits are edible	Mizo
The tree has many uses, including for food, oil, timber and fuel.	It yields the para rubber, the finest and the most durable catoutchouc known	Mizo
It have been used as herbal tea to prevent and manage diabetes for a long time	Leaves is used for healthy care	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
Fibre of the bark is used for cordage. Decoction of the root bark is given to women after delivery of a baby	Perennial herbs with thick rhizomes. It is used in different ailments such as fever, bone fracture, body ache, wound and sexual disorders	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
Bark is used internally for pain in stomach	The tree is harvested from the wild for local use as a medicine and source of wood	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
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
It is commonly used as toothache	It is gathered from the wild for its wood	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

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	Aw-rang	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>	Forest	-	Not recorded
Mammal	Biang	<i>Belomys pearsonii</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Chimbuang	<i>Vandeleuria oleracea</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleimeipar	<i>Dremomys lokriah</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleimuangral	<i>Tamiops macclellandi</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleipkaisen	<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleizawng	<i>Tamiops macclellandi</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Keisen	<i>Catopuma temmincki</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Kelral	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Kuhpui	<i>Hystrix brachyuran</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Kuhsi	<i>Atherurus macrourus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Ngau	<i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Ngau buang	<i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Ngharbawr	<i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Phai - uak	<i>Felis chaus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Phivawk	<i>Arctonyx collaris</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Safia	<i>Martes flavigula</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sahmaitha	<i>Melogale personata</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sahuai	<i>Nyctiebus bengalensis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sakhi	<i>Muntiacus vaginalis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sanghal	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Saphu	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Savawm	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Saza	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sazaw	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphrodites</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sihal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Tlumpui	<i>Viverra zibetha</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Vahluk	<i>Petaurista petaurista</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zamphu	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawbengvar	<i>Arctogalidia trivirgata</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawbuang	<i>Paguma larvata</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawng hmaisen	<i>Stump-tailed macaque</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawng meisei	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zu-chang	<i>Rattus nitidus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zuhrei	<i>Bandicota bengalensis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zu-in/Zuhang/Zu-dum	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zu-pâwl	<i>Niviventer niviventer</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zutâm	<i>Bandicota indica</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Bawng	<i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Bullut	<i>Ducula badia</i>	Forest	-	-do-

Bird	Chhawlhring	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhemhur	<i>Lanius sp.</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhimbuk	<i>Bubo bengalensis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhuangtuar	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chingpirinu	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chinrang	<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Daikat	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Dawithiampa arpa	<i>Aethopyga sp.</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Dawntliang	<i>Cissa chinensis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Irliak	<i>Caranina macei</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Kaikuangral	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Kawlrit	<i>Hemixos flavala</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Kireuh	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Lailen	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Luangtubeuh	<i>Picumnus inominatus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mitval	<i>Zosterops palmbreosa</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mu arla	<i>Lophotriorchis kienerii</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mute	<i>Accipiter sp.</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Muvanlai	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Ramar	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Ramparva	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Setawt	<i>Pycnonotus flavescens</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tawllawt	<i>Megalaima virens</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thangfen	<i>Myiophonus caeruleus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thizil	<i>Psamismomus dalhousiae</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tlaiberh	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tukkhumvilik	<i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tuklo	<i>Megalaima asiatica</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Va in ronghak	<i>Monticola solitaries</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vabak/Valambawk	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vacha	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vadartle	<i>Irena puella</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahai	<i>Anthracoeros albirostris</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahhlah	<i>Bambusicola fytchii</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahmim	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahrit	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahui	<i>Treron sp.</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vaki	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Valeisawt	<i>Pnoepyga albiventer</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vamaitai	<i>Oriolus tenuirostris</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vapui	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Varalhti	<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Varihaw	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Forest	-	-do-

Bird	Varung	<i>Arborophilla sp.</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vazar	<i>Garrulax sp.</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vazun	<i>Phanicophaeus tristis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Awk-e	<i>Gecko gekko</i>	Forest, House and Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Changpat rul	<i>Argyrophis diardii</i>	Forest and Human habitaiton	-	-do-
Reptiles	Hlaivawm	<i>Ptyas mucosa</i>	Forest and Human habitaiton	-	-do-
Reptiles	Laiking	<i>Christidosarta otai</i>	Forest and Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul hlai	<i>Ptyas korros</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul ngan	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	Forest and Human habitaiton	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul nghawngsen	<i>Rhabdophis subminiatus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul rial	<i>Boiga cyanea</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul Sakhi	<i>Boiga orchracea</i>	Forest and Human habitaiton	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul vankai	<i>Dendrelaphis cyanochloris</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rulmuk	<i>Ovophis monticola</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rultuha	<i>Trimeresurus erythurus</i>	Forest and Human habitaiton	-	-do-
Reptiles	Saphai	<i>Python bibittatus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Satel	<i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Tangkawng	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Forest and open area	-	-do-
Reptiles	Tui Rul	<i>Xenochropis piscator</i>	River, ponds and lakes etc	-	-do-
Reptiles	Tui Satel	<i>Cyclemis gemeli</i>	River, ponds, lakes etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	Dawngthlek	<i>Chiromantus vittatus</i>	Rivers, ponds, lakes etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	U chang	<i>Euphylyctis cyanophlyctis</i>	Rivers, ponds, lakes etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	Utawkpahar	<i>Bufo stomaticus</i>	Rivers, ponds, lakes etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	Utum	<i>Kaloula assamensis</i>	Rivers, ponds, lakes etc	-	-do-
Insects	Reksen	<i>Anolis carolinensis</i>	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khawidang	<i>Anthophila sp.</i>	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khawivah	<i>Apis cerana indica</i>	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khawipui	<i>Apis dorsata</i>	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Thereng	<i>Cicadoidea sp.</i>	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Mawnger	<i>Crematogaster sp.</i>	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Sihsen	<i>Formicidae sp.</i>	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khauphar	<i>Gampsocleis buergeri</i>	Open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khuang chiri	<i>Gryllus sp.</i>	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Tarpilu	<i>Isoptera sp.</i>	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khawi sanghar	<i>Parapolybia sp.</i>	Forest and Human habitation	-	-do-
Insects	Khaukhuap	<i>Phymateus viridipes</i>	Open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Uifawm	<i>Polyspilota aeruginosa</i>	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khawichhunmu	<i>Provespa sp.</i>	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Rengchal	<i>Psaltoda cf.plaga</i>	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Perhpawng	<i>Teleogryllus sp.</i>	Forest and open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Taivang	<i>Tetraponera sp.</i>	Forest and open areas	-	-do-

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AGROBIODIVERSITY

Crop Plants



Capsicum frutescens



Momordica cochincinensis



Trichosanthes anguina



Canavalia ensiformis



Abelmoschus esculentus



Glycine max



Vigna unguiculata



Lablab purpureus

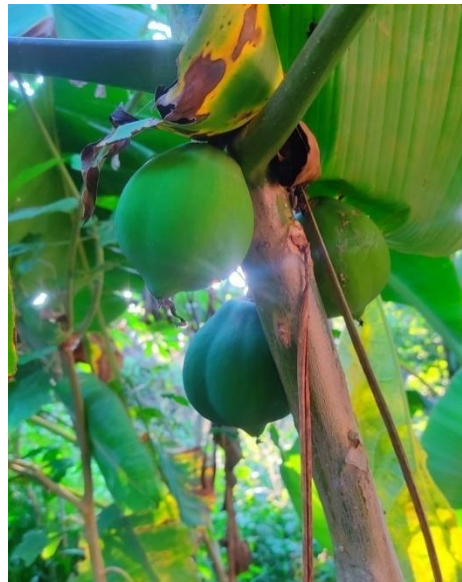


Cajanus cajan

Fruit Plants



Psidium guajava



Carica papaya



Phyllanthus acidus



Citrus reticulata



Musa paradisiaca



Haematocarpus validus

Medicinal Plants



Eryngium foetidum



Trevesia palmata



Clerodendrum colebrookianum



Zingiber officinale



Homalomena aromatica



Glinus oppositifolius

Domesticated Animals



Artiodactyla suidae



Gallus gallus domesticus



Canis familiaris

Ornamental Plants



Catharanthus roseus



Celosia argentea



Bougainvillea spectabilis



Rosa indica



Impatiens balsamina



Orchid sp

Others



Interaction with BMC member



Spondias mombin



Colocasia esculenta



Ageratum conyzoides



Brassica sp.



Ngengpui River



Members of Biodiversity Management Committee, Ngengpuikai



Ngengpuikai Village