PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER
HRIPHAW

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

PART – I

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. People's Biodiversity Registers (PBR)

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

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

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

4.1 The PBR Process

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

4.2 Documentation and Traditional Knowledge (TK) related to biodiversity

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

4.3 PBR Methodology

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

4.4 Process in PBR Preparation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name of the village	:	Hriphaw
Block	:	Zawlnuam
District	:	Mamit
State	:	Mizoram
Geographical Area of the Panchayat Samity	:	2865.2 Hectares
Population under the Panchayat Samity	:	1230
Male	:	620
Female	:	610
Habitat and Topography	:	Tropical evergreen forest, Hilly terrain & Plain
Climate (Rainfall, Temperature and other weather patterns)	:	12˚C - 39˚C (Temp); 3000-4000mm (Rainfall)
Land use (Nine fold classification available with village records)	:	Agriculture/Farming
Date, Month and Year of PBR preparation	:	March 2022
Management Regime: Reserve Forests (RF)/ Joint Management (JM)/Protected areas (PA)/ Community Owned and Managed Forests (COM)	:	Reserve Forest & COM

Annexure I

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

1.	Name of the Chairman	:	C. Lalchunglura	**2.**	Name	:	H. Hrangthankima
	Age	:	39		Age	:	46
	Gender	:	Male		Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Hriphaw		Address	:	Hriphaw
	Area of specialization	:	Cultivator		Area of specialization	:	Cultivator
3.	Name	:	Lalbiakthanga Sailo	**4.**	Name	:	PC. Laltluantlinga
	Age	:	60		Age	:	34
	Gender	:	Male		Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Hriphaw		Address	:	Hriphaw
	Area of specialization	:	Cultivator		Area of specialization	:	Cultivator
5.	Name	:	MS.Dawngliana Pachuau	**6.**	Name	:	Lalrambeiseii
	Age	:	45		Age	:	51
	Gender	:	Male		Gender	:	Female
	Address	:	Hriphaw		Address	:	Hriphaw
	Area of specialization	:	Cultivator		Area of specialization	:	Cultivator
7.	Name	:	Ramdinmawii				
	Age	:	42				
	Gender	:	Female				
	Address	:	Hriphaw				
	Area of specialization	:	Cultivator				

Annexure II

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

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

Annexure III

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

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

Annexure IV

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

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

PART - II

AGROBIODIVERSITY

Format 1 : Crop Plants

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

-	*Senna occidentalis*	Reng an	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Less frequent	Less frequent
Bitter tomato	*Solanum aethiopicum*	Samtawk	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
African eggplant	*Solanum macrcarpon*	Satinrem	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Less frequent	Less frequent
Ginger	*Zingiber officinale*	Sawhthing	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Devils tongue	*Amorphophallus* sp	Telhawng	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Bottle guard	*Lagenaria siceraria*	Um ei	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Tobacco plant	*Nicotiana tabacum*	Vaihlo	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Maize	*Zea mays*	Vaimim	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant

	9	10	11	12	13	14
Special Features	**Cropping Season**	**Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Source of Seeds /Plants**	**Community Knowledge Holder**
Rhizome is used as condiment	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of rhizome is used for stomach ulcer, jaundice, doarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, asthma, food poisoning, and also used as a tonic for blood purifier	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and stems as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Flowers are chewed to relieve toothache and affections of the gum and throat	-	Local	Mizo
Young leaves are eaten as vegetables	Mar-April	Edible	Seeds and oil are used in medicine	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves are eaten as vegetables, curry	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are used as diuretic, sedative, refrigerant	-	Local	Mizo
Tuber is anthelmintic	Mar-April	Edible	Tubers and bubils are used as vegetable, tuber is used in treating cancer, piles, and gonorrhoea	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves used as flavouring dishes	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are used for expulsion of threadworms from the body, as a remedy for food poisoning. Roots and leaves are boiled and the water is drunk for malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia, and constipation	-	Local	Mizo
Spadix is eaten cooked as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Corm, stem and young leaves are eaten as vegetables	Mar-April	Edible	Acrid juice is applied to wounds and bee sting. Whole plant is used for pig feed	-	Local	Mizo
Unripe fruit as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Root, leaves, fruits and seeds are used as medicine	-	Local	Mizo
Unripe fruit eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Cut fruit soaked in water overnight (water) is used to control diabetes	-	Local	Mizo
Green immature pods are cooked and eaten as vegetables	Mar-April	Edible	Beans are also used for diarrhoea, dysentery, burns, diabetes, rheumatism, sciatica etc	-	Local	Mizo
Young leaves, pods and seeds as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Seed is useful to strengthen stomach and kills worm in the stomach	-	Local	Mizo
Tender leaves, pods as vegetable, yellow seeds as pulse	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves and seeds are medicinal, leaves as cattle fodder	-	Local	Mizo
Seeds are edible rich in protein, oils and minerals	August	Edible	Seeds are cooked , fermented and eaten as delicacies (called ***Bekang*** famous –traditional Mizo dish). Boiled water of seeds are given to pigs for fertility control	-	Local	Mizo
Young pods, seeds as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of crushed leaves is used against diarrhoea, stomach-ache	-	Local	Mizo
Young pods as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	The plant is a good fodder, green manuring and ground cover	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit and young leaves as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Fruits and leaves are considered antidote for snake bite	-	Local	Mizo
Seeds are eaten cooked as vegetable	July	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Grain is the staple food	April	Edible	Chipstraw is boiled and the water is used for kidney stone and urinary	-	Local	Mizo

			problems. Rice wash water is also used for diarrhoea, dysentery			
Seeds as pulse and young leaves are eaten as vegetable	May	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Young fruit and leaves are cooked or fried eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves and fruits are medicinal used to treat fever, jaundice, diabetes, dysentery, intestinal worms etc	-	Local	Mizo
-	Mar-April	Edible	Baked grains are pounded and eaten as curry	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and flowers are used as condiment	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
-	Mar-April	Edible	Grains are cooked and eaten	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit is edible	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the leaves and stem are used in high blood pressure. Fruits and seeds are also medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
-	Mar-April	Edible	Grains are cooked and eaten	-	Local	Mizo
Fruits are condiment and leaves as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the fruits is applied to burns, snake bite and centipede sting	-	Local	Mizo
Fruits are condiment and leaves as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the fruits is applied to burns, snake bite and centipede sting	-	Local	Mizo
Fruits, young shoot and roots are eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are used for fodder	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves are eaten as vegetables, curry	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are used as diuretic, sedative, refrigerant	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and flowers -are used for flavouring curry.	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Flowers, fruit, you-ng leaves and stem are all eaten as v-egetables	Mar-April	Edible	Seeds are used to expel worms from the body	-	Local	Mizo
Fruits and tender leaves are eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the fruit is a cure for cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, fever, asthma, vomiting and kidney diseases. Infusion of leaves and fruit are used externally in snake bite	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit is cooked and eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Young fruit and flower eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Roots, leaves and seeds are medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and flowers are used as condiment	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are cooked with water and water is taken for hypertension, blood sugar etc	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves are eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Green- fruit are eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Fruit is good for high blood pressure, skin problems and anti microbial	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves are used as vegetable and cooked with any kind of meat	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Rhizomes are used as spice and condiment, taken as cure for food poisoning	Mar-April	Edible	Tender leaves, young flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable, juice of the pounded rhizomes is given to women in case of insufficient supply of milk for their babies and also dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks.	-	Local	Mizo
-	Mar-April	Edible	Corm and young leaf stalk and shoots are eaten cooked as veg.	-	Local	Mizo
Cultivated for fruits	-	Edible	Non bitter, soft shelled fruits and tender leaves are used as vegetable, and dried shell of the fruit for holding water. Roots, leaves and seeds are used in	-	Local	Mizo

			medicine			
-	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are pounded, dried and used for making cigarette	-	Local	Mizo
Grains are eaten cooked, roasted, fried.	Mar-April	Edible	Grains and leaves are used to feed poultry, pigs and cows. Decoction of the grain is used as hip bath for piles, lessen pain	-	Local	Mizo

Format 2 : Fruit plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Variety**	**Landscape/habitat**	**Local status**	
					Past	**Present**
Herb	*Musa acuminata*	Balhla	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	*Garcinia lanceifolia*	Chengkek	Local	Hilly Terrain	Infrequent	Infrequent
Climber	*Citrullus lanatus*	Dawnfawh	Local	Hilly Terrain	Infrequent	Infrequent
Climber	*Hylocereus costaricensis*	Dragon fruit	Local	Hilly Terrain	Infrequent	Infrequent
Climber	*Cucumis melo*	Hmazil	Local	Hilly Terrain	Infrequent	Infrequent
Tree/Shrub	*Prunus domestica*	Japan theite	Local	Hilly Terrain	Infrequent	Infrequent
Herb	*Ananus comosus*	Lakhuihthei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Infrequent	Infrequent
Shrub	*Citrus limon*	Nimbu	Local	Hilly Terrain	Infrequent	Infrequent
Climber	*Eleagnus pyriformis*	Sarzukte	Local	Hilly Terrain	Infrequent	Infrequent
Shrub	*Citrus limon*	Ser (fang)	Local	Hilly Terrain	Infrequent	Infrequent
Shrub	*Citrus medica*	Serpui	Local	Hilly Terrain	Infrequent	Infrequent
Shrub	*Citrus maxima*	Sertawk	Local	Hilly Terrain	Infrequent	Infrequent
Shrub	*Citurs reticulata*	Serthlum	Local	Hilly Terrain	Infrequent	Infrequent
Shrub	*Diospyros cacharensis*	Theibuhfai/Darjeeling	Local	Hilly Terrain	Infrequent	Infrequent
Climber	*Haematocarpus validus*	Theichhungsen	Local	Hilly Terrain	Infrequent	Infrequent
Tree	*Carica papaya*	Thingfanghma	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant

7	8	9	10	11	12
Source of seeds/plants	**Season of fruiting**	**Associated TK**	**Uses**	**Other details Market/ Own use**	**Community Knowledge holder**
Locally available	Mar-Dec	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	Whole year	Fruits are good in blood purification, indestion etc . leaves are cooked and water is used for bathing in case of measles	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	Mar-Sept	Fruit purifies blood, cures biliousness, sore eyes, scabies, itching, seeds are tonic to the brain		Own use	Mizo
Introduced	July-Sept	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	July - Sept	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	July	Fruit is edible	Fruit is laxative and refrigerant	Own use	Mizo
Locally available	October	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	August	Fruit juice rich in vitamin C is used to treat various diseases like stomach problems, liver diseases, hypertension, diabetes etc	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo

Locally available	October	Decoction of root and boiled leaves is medicinal	Fruit is edible	Own use	Mizo
Locally available	October	Fruits edible, rich source of vitamin C	Roots are used in colic, vomiting etc	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	October	Fruits edible, rich source of vitamin C	Roots are used in colic, vomiting etc	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	Jan-Feb	Fruit is medicinal	Seeds are used for hypertension and diabetes	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	September	Fruit is a rich source of vitamin C, eaten by man	Water of boiled leaves used for bathing in fever	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	Sept - Nov	Seeds are edible sometimes chewed as a substitute for betel nut	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	October	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	Jan – August	Ripe fruit is good for digestion. Decoction of unripe fruit is used to cure jaundice, diabetes etc. juice of boiled leaves is used to treat various type of cancer and stomach problems		Market/own use	Mizo

Format 3 : Fodder crop

1	2	3	4	5	
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Landscape/habitat**	**Local status**	
				Past	**Present**
Herb	*Brassica rapa*	Antam	Jhum field	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Colocasia esculenta*	Bal	Jhum field	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Musa acuminata*	Balhla	Cultivated land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Trema orientalis*	Belphuar	Hilly terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Succulent herb	*Crassocephalum crepidioides*	Buarthau	Hilly terrain, fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	*Oryza sativa*	Buh	Jhum field	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Musa* sp.	Changel	Hilly terrain, fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Colocasia esculenta*	Dawl/Bal	Cultivated and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	*Carica papaya*	Thingfanghma	Cultivated land	Abundant	Abundant
Maize	*Zea mays*	Vaimim	Cultivated land	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Bidens pilosa*	Vawkpuithal	Hilly terrain, cultivated, fallow land	Abundant	Abundant

6	7	8	9	10
Source of seeds/plants	**Associated TK**	**Part Used**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Wild /Local	Leaves are used for pig feed	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Corm , leaves and stem are used for pig feed	Corm, leaves, stem	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Stems and unripe fruit are used for pig feed	Stem, unripe fruit	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Fruits and leaves are eaten by animals. Wood is used for making gun powder, charcoal	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	-		-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Grains are cooked and used for pig feed	Grains	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Stem is used for pig feed. Leaves are used for serving food when feast is prepared	Stem	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Whole plant is used for pig feed and corm is eaten by wild boar etc. Corm, stem and young leaves are eaten as vegetables. Juice of corm and leaves are medicinal	Whole plant	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Unripe fruit is used for pigs feed	Unripe fruit	-	Mizo

Wild /Local	Grains are eaten as vegetables. Used for feeding poultry and pigs	Grains & Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Juice of leaves are used for treating eye and ear affections, skin affections	Leaves	-	Mizo

Format 4 : Weeds

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Affected Crop**	**Impact**	**Landscape/habitat**
Herb	*Acmella paniculata*	Ankasate	All the jhum crops	Growth is effecte, which leads to decrease in crop production	Hilly terrain, cultivated and fallow land.
Climber	*Cyclanthera pedata*	Ar-a fanghma	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Solanum viarum*	Athlo hling	-do-	-do-	-do-
Shrub	*Ageratina adenophora*	Bihar Hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Vernonia cinerea*	Buar	-do-	-do-	-do-
Erect herb	*Conyza stricta*	Buarthar rang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Crassocephalum crepidioides*	Buarthau	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Blumea lanceolaria*	Buarze	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Stellaria media*	Changkalrit	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Lobelia nummularia*	Choak-a-thi	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Asystasiella neesiana*	Dai hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Commelina benghalensis*	Dawng	-do-	-do-	-do-
Grass	*Imperata cylindrical*	Di	-do-	-do-	-do-
Shrub	*Mimosa pudica*	Hlonuar	-do-	-do-	-do-
Erect shrub	*Inula cappa*	Hmeithai sarawh tul	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Hypoestes phyllostachya*	Hnahde	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	*Dysolobium grande*	Hruichun	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	*Mucuna bracteata*	Hruiduk	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	*Mikania micrantha*	Japanhlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Fern	*Dryopteris sp.*	Katchat	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	*Hedyotis capitellata*	Kelhnamtur	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climbing shrub	*Pericampylus glaucus*	Khauchhim	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Centella asiatica*	Lambak	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Saccharum longisetosum*	Luang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Phyllanthus urinaria*	Mitthi sunhlu	-do-	-do-	-do-
Grass	*Cynodon dactylon*	Phaitualhlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Grass	*Chrysopogon aciculatus*	Phaitualhnim	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	*Byttneria pilosa*	Sazuk nghawnghlap	-do-	-do-	-do-
Under shrub	*Urena lobeta*	Se hnap	-do-	-do-	-do-
Under shrub	*Triumfetta pilosa*	Se meibawm	-do-	-do-	-do-
Shrub	*Rubus birmanicus*	Siali nu chhu	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Sumbul	-do-	-do-	-do-
Shrub	*Persicaria chinensis*	Taham	-do-	-do-	-do-
Grass	*Eulalia trispicata*	Thang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Lindernia ruellioides*	Thasuih	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	*Merremia vitifolia*	Thiannu	-do-	-do-	-do-

Climber	*Merremia umbellata*	Thianpa	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Carex baccans*	Thip	-do-	-do-	-do-
Shrub	*Chromolaena odorata*	Tlangsam	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Houttuynia cordata*	Uithinthang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Mollugo stricta*	Vahmima bung	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Ageratum houstonianum*	Vailenhlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Ageratum conyzoides*	Vailenhlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Lepidagathis incurva*	Vangvat hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Bidens pilosa*	Vawkpuithal	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Croton caudatus*	Vawkze	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Cyanotis cristata*	Vawmkur	-do-	-do-	-do-

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		**Uses if any**	**Management options**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Past	**Present**					
Abundant	Abundant	Some weeds have medicinal properties and were used for treating fresh cuts, and certain illness. While other weeds like *Imperata cylindrical, Mikania micrantha* etc are used for pig feed and cattle fodder.	Weeding is done by using hands/knives. Herbicides like Glycel etc were used for mangaging weeds.	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
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Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo

Format 5 : Pests of Crops -

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	**Insect/Animal**	**Scientific Name**	**Local Name**	**Habitat**	**Time/Season of attack**
Maize	Insect pest	*Spodoptera frugiperda*	Fall army worm	Jhum field	August – November
Jhum crops	Insect	*Caelifera* sp.	Khau	Jhum field	March – May
Brinjal/Bitter tomato	Insect	*Epicauta hirticornis*	Kutdurh	Jhum field	September - November
Jhum crops	Reptile	*Eutropis carinata*	Laitel	Jhum field	March - April
Jhum crops	Bird	*Streptopelia orientalis*	Mimsirikut	Jhum field	August – October
Rice	Bird	*Lonchura* sp	Pit	Jhum field	August – October
Rice	Bird	*Gallus gallus*	Ram-Ar	Jhum field	March - April
Jhum crops	Insect	*Trichogomphus martabani*	Rawmung	Jhum field	Apr-Aug
Pumpkin, Taro	Animal	*Atherurus macrourus*	Sakuh/Kuhsi	Jhum field	September - December
Rice	Animal	*Sus scrofa*	Sanghal	Jhum field	August – October
Pumpkin	Animal	*Melursus ursinus*	Savawm	Jhum field	September - December
Rice	Animal	*Rattus rattus*	Sazu	Jhum field	August – October

Maize	Animal	*Tamiops macclellandi*	Thehlei	Jhum field	August – October
Orange	Insect	*Eusthenes* sp.	Thlangdar	Forest	August – November
Fruits & Vegetables	Bird	*Pycnonotus cafer*	Tlaiberh	Forest & Jhum field	September - December
Jhum crops	Bird	*Psittacula* sp.	Vaki	Jhum field	August – October

7	8	9	10
Management Mechanism	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Local communities do not used insecticides or pesticides to control pest attacking crops. They do not follow any specific mechanisms to manage these pests. Recent outbreak of fall armyworm attacking maize in the jhum fields have caused a serious damage to the crops and some farmers used insecticides like Emamectin benzoate 5% SG to control such pests . Bangla Red Soap (Bangla Sahbawn sen) is diluted with water and is sprayed or dropped to the worms or crop affected by fall army worm.	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	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, 1230	202 families and Farming	-	-	Forest products including timber, firewood, raw materials for constructions and furniture, wild vegetables and medicinal plants etc are the major resources obtained and season of access may vary from their availability.	-

7	8	9	10	11
Resource Management Practices	**Cast/Tribe**	**Social Condition**	**Nature of inhabitants**	**No of Households**
No specific mechanism followed for the resource management.	Mizo	Lower & Middle class	Assam type, Pucca Assam type, RCC Building	202

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					
1865.2 ha	-	865 ha		Hill Slope/Hilly Terrain	Mizo (Local Commu -nity)	*Acmella paniculata, Ageratina adenophora, Alseodaphne petiolaris, Ananus comosus, Bauhinia variegata , Bidens pilosa, Brassica rapa, Cajanus cajan, Croton tiglium, Drimycarpus racemosus, Dryopteris sp, Engelhardtia spicata, Tetrameles nudiflora, Thysanolaena latifolia, Trema orientalis, Vernonia cinerea, Vigna unguiculata, Vitis vinifera, Wedlandia bundleioides,Zea mays* etc etc	*Arctogalidia trivirgata, Trachypithecus pileatus , Aonyx cinerea,Callosciurus pygerythrus, Boiga ochracea, Ptyas mucosa, Argyrophis diardii, Melanochelys tricarinata, Kaloula assamensis Chiromantus vittatus, Hyla annectans, Occidozyga* sp, *Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis Hoplobatrachus crassus, Bufo stomaticus* etc

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

Format 9 : Waterscape

1	2	3	4	5	6
Waterscape Element type	Sub-type	Features and approx. area	Ownership	General Flora	General fauna
Rivers like Hriphaw lui, Tlawngte, Tlaksih, Khawhnuai lui, Zawhthlak lui, Bakpui lui etc are found in Hriphaw village.		Not measured	Mizo, Local community	-	Prawn, Crab and indigenous fishes like *Garra* sp (Nghalim), *Neolissochilus* sp (Nghahrah), *Garra lissorhynchus* (Nghazawngek), *Macrognathus* sp. (Nghalerh), *Barilius barila* (Lengphar), *Devario devario* (Nghadawl), *Anguilla bengalensis* (Ngharul), *Botia* sp (Nghasanghal).Nghatun, Dawntial, Nghameidum, Thaichhawni Nu, Sumsi, Satel, Nghakhing, Nghavawk, Nghafunglawr, Sarba, Hmursawp etc etc

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

Format 10 : Soil type

1	2	3	4
Soil Type	**Color & Texture**	**Features**	**Soil Management**
Red soil and sandy loamy soil	-	-	Soil fertility is maintained and preserved by practicing terrace system for cultivation of agricultural crops. Contour trenching has been practiced by some locals. The community does not practice any other systematic mechanism for the management of soils. Usually they practice using pig/cow dung and chicken manure as fertilizers for their crops. Soils are highly fertile and any kind of jhum crops can be cultivated and thrives very well in this kind of soils.

5	6	7	8
Plants/Crop Suitable	**Flora and Fauna**	**Associated TK**	**Other Information**
Nearly all kinds of agricultural crops and jhum crops are cultivated.	**Flora:** *Acmella paniculata, Ageratina adenophora, Alseodaphne petiolaris, Ananus comosus, Bauhinia variegata, Bidens pilosa, Brassica rapa, Cajanus cajan, Callophyllum polyanthum, Citrus limon, Colocasia esculenta, Engelhardtia spicata, Erythrina variegata, Fragaria ananassa, Haematocarpus validus, Hibiscus cannabinus, Imperata cylindrical, Inula cappa, Ipomoea batatas* etc etc **Fauna:** *Arctogalidia trivirgata, Trachypithecus pileatus , Aonyx cinerea, Nyctiebus bengalensis, Callosciurus pygerythrus, Catopuma temmincki, Neofelis nebulosa, Trachypithecus pileatus, Trachypithecus phayrei, Arctonyx collaris, Helarctos malayanus, Leopoldamis edwardsi, Hoplobatrachus crassus, Bufo stomaticus* etc	-	-

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Format 11 : Fruit Trees

1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Plant type	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Variety**	**Landscape Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Source of Plants/Seeds**
					Past	**Present**	
Tree	*Ziziphus jujuba*	Bawrai	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Protium serratum*	Bil	Local	Hilly Terrain	Less frequent	Less frequent	Locally available
Tree	*Persea Americana*	Butter thei	Introduced	Hilly Terrain	Less frequent	Less frequent	Introduced
Tree	*Phyllanthus acidus*	Kawlsunhlu	Local	Hilly Terrain	Less frequent	Less frequent	Locally available
Tree	*Psidium guajava*	Kawlthei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Dillenia indica*	Kawrthindeng	Local	Hilly Terrain, Plain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Lamkhuang	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Baccaurea ramiflora*	Pangkai	Local	Hilly Terrain	Less frequent	Less frequent	Locally available
Tree	*Melia dubia*	Sakhithei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Less frequent	Less frequent	Locally available
Tree	*Citrus maxima*	Sertawk	Local	Hilly Terrain	Less frequent	Less frequent	Locally available
Tree	*Citurs reticulate*	Serthlum	Local	Hilly Terrain	Less frequent	Less frequent	Locally available
Tree	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Sunhlu	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Artocarpus chama*	Tatkawng	Local	Hilly Terrain	Less frequent	Less frequent	Locally available
Tree	*Tamarindus indica*	Tengtere	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Annona squamosa*	Thei arbawm/chini	Local	Hilly Terrain	Less frequent	Less frequent	Locally available
Tree	*Ficus fistulosa*	Thei-ba-te	Local	Hilly Terrain	Less frequent	Less frequent	Locally available
Tree	*Dimocarpus longan*	Theifeimung	Local	Hilly Terrain	Less frequent	Less frequent	Locally available

Tree	*Mangifera indica*	Theihai	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Averrhoea carambola*	Theiherawt	Local	Hilly Terrain	Less frequent	Less frequent	Introduced
Tree	*Ficus semicordata*	Theipui	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Carica papaya*	Thingfanghma	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Antidesma bunius*	Tuaitit	Local	Hilly Terrain	Less frequent	Less frequent	Locally available
Tree	*Parkia timoriana*	Zawngtah	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Dimocarpus longan*	Zo theifeimung	Local	Hilly Terrain	Less frequent	Less frequent	Locally available
Tree	*Morus alba*	Thing Theihmu	Local	Hilly Terrain	Less frequent	Less frequent	Locally available

8	9	10	11	12
Season of Fruiting	**Uses (Usage)**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Oct - Feb	Leaves are lopped for fodder. Wood hard, reddish, durable used for house construction, tool handles etc. root, bark, leaves and fruits are medicinal.		Own/Market use	Mizo
Apr – Jun	Fruit is edible. Wood is used for furniture, gunstock etc	-	Own/Market use	Mizo
Oct-Feb	Leaves flowers fruits and seeds are used in medicine	Infusion of pounded leaves is useful for stomach ulcer	Own/Market use	Mizo
Mar-Jun	Ripe fruit is edible	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable and also used for pigs feed	Own/Market use	Mizo
Sept-Nov	Bark & young leaves are used against diarrhoea, dysentery. Richest natural source of vitamin C	Juice of pounded bark, leaves & ripe fruits are applied to carbuncle. Bark paste is applied to toothache.	Own/Market use	Mizo
Dec – March	Wood is used for building, plywood, charcoal etc. fruit is edible	Juice of the crushed fruit is taken against rabies, cholera, diarrhoea. Bark and leaves are also medicinal.	Own/Market use	Mizo
Jun-Aug	Decoction of root used in fever,asthma,leaves used in fever, skin diseases, wounds, boils etc	Young fruits and seeds used as vegetable	Own/Market use	Mizo
June-Aug	Bark is used for constipatioan and leaves for toothache	-	Own/Market use	Mizo
Nov- Jan	Wood used for planking, ceilings, pencils, match boxes, plyboard, building purposes, fence post etc	-	Own/Market use	Mizo
Nov-Mar	Fruit is medicinal	Seeds are used for hypertension and diabetes	Own/Market use	Mizo
Oct-Feb	Fruit is a rich source of vitamin C, eaten by man	Water of boiled leaves used for bathing in fever	Own/Market use	Mizo
Whole year	Fruit which is very rich in vitamin C.	Bark is used for poisoning fish. Juice of the crushed bark is used for lung diseases, tarantula bite, dysentery and diarrhoea. Bark is boiled and water is used for washing rash or sores. Pounded fruits are soaked in water and are taken for expelling the retained placenta. Fruits are boiled in water and drunk for diabetes.	Own/Market use	Mizo
Mar-Jun	Wood is used for building, furniture, plywood etc. leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Bark is used in diarrhoea, milky juice is applied on inflammatory diseases of gland.	Own/Market use	Mizo
Frb – April	Wood used for furniture, tool handles, rice pounders, firewood, charcoal etc. young leaves and pods are used as vegetable	Seeds are considered antidote for snake bites. Fruit and juice of leaves are used for fever, jaundice ulcers and itching etc	Own/Market use	Mizo
Jan- April	Fruits and leaves are used as fish-poison	This fruit is introduced and cultivated for the sake of its	Own/Market use	Mizo

		edible fruits		
Jun - July	Wood for fuelwood. Young shoots and fruits are used as vegetables.	Decoction of the leaves is given to women after childbirth. Bark and roots are also medicinal	Own/Market use	Mizo
Mar - July	Wood red, hard, durable used for furniture, posts, tool handles, firewood and charcoal. Fruits are edible and used in medicine.	-	Own/Market use	Mizo
May-Aug	Wood is used fir furniture, boat building, planking, tea boxes, pcking cases etc. Fruits is eadible and used for making pickles.	Decoction of young leaves used in diabetes, diarrhoea, ash of dried leaves is also taken to stop hiccough.	Own/Market use	Mizo
Nov-Feb	Fruits are edible, used as acid in dyeing and for removing iron mould and other stains on linen.	Leaves, roots and fruits are used as cooling medicines, fruits are used for treating liver diseases, urinary complaints and diabetes.	Own/Market use	Mizo
Throughout the year	Bark fibre is used for making ropes. Fruits are edible. Leaves are used for cattle fodder and polishing wood	Young fruits are pounded with tender shoots of *Acacia pennata* and eaten.white latex is applied on boils. Roots, bark and fruits are used in medicine	Own/Market use	Mizo
Whole year	Ripe fruit is good for digestion.	Decoction of unripe fruit is used to cure jaundice, diabetes etc. juice of boiled leaves is used to treat various type of cancer and stomach problems	Own/Market use	Mizo
Aug - Oct	Bark is used for making rope	Acid leaves are used in snake bites. Juice of crushed leaves are also used for whooping cough.	Own/Market use	Mizo
Nov-Feb	Unmatured pods and tender leaves are eaten as vegetable.	Young leaves and seeds are useful against food allergy, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery. Bark and fruits are prescribed to check excessive bleeding during menstruation. Juice of the green rind of the pod is applied to fresh cuts, scabiea and itching.	Own/Market use	Mizo
July – Sept	Ripe Fruit is edible	-	Own/Market use	Mizo
April - June	Silkworm fed on its leaves. Young leaves and twigd are for fodder. Wood is used for furniture, house construction etc	Leaves are sometimes boiled with meats and eaten as curry	Own/Market use	Mizo

Format 12 : Medicinal Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Landscape/habitat**	**Source of Plant/Seeds**
Herb	Aieng	*Curcuma longa*	Local	Cultivated	Tuber
Herb	Ailaidum	*Curcuma caesia*	Local	Cultivated	Tuber
Herb	Anchiri	*Homalomena aromaticum*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Anhling	*Solanum nigrum*	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds
Tree	Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Fern	Awmvel	*Platycerium wallichii*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Bachhim	*Dioscorea alata*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Bahkhawr	*Eryngium foetidum*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Chawng	*Euphorbia royleana*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Fartuah	*Erythrina stricta*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Grass	Fu	*Saccharum officinarum*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds

Climber	Hlozak/Hlonuar	*Mimosa pudica*	Local	Wild	Plantlet
Tree	Hnahkiah	*Callicarpa arborea*	Local	Wild	Plantlet/seeds
Climber	Japanhlo	*Mikania micrantha*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Kawhtebel	*Trevesia palmata*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Climber	Kelhnamtur	*Hedyotis scandens*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Maipawl	*Benincasa hispida*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Herb	Mitthi Sunhlu	*Phyllanthus urinaria*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Nauthak	*Litsea monopetala*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Neem	*Azadirachta indica*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Nimbu	*Citrus limon*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Tree	Pasaltakaza	*Helicia robusta*	Local	Wild	Seeds/Plantlet
Shrub	Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum colebrookianum*	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Shrub	Saisiak	*Flueggea virosa*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Sarzuk	*Elaeagnus* sp	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds
Herb	Sawhthing	*Zingiber officinale*	Local	Cultivated	Tuber
Herb	Sekhupthur	*Begonia* sp.	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Sumbul	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Shrub	Tawkpui	*Solanum torvum*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Shrub	Tawkte	*Solanum anguivi*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Herb	Thasuih	*Lindernia ruellioides*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Theihai	*Mangifera indica*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Tree	Thingfanghma	*Carica papaya*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Tree	Thuamriat	*Alstonia scholaris*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Shrub	Tlangsam	*Chromolaena odorata*	Local	Wild	Seeds/Plantlet
Herb	Tumbu	*Musa* sp.	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Uithinthang	*Houttuynia cordata*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Va ko	*Thunbergia alata*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Zihnghal	*Stereospermum tetragonum/chelonoides*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Zuanghnuang	*Byttneria grandifolia*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Local	Wild	Seeds

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		**Uses (Usage)**	**Part Used**	**Associated TK**	**Other details market/ own use**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Past	**Present**					
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Rhizome	Juice of rhizome is used for stomach ulcer, jaundice, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, asthma, food poisoning, and also used as a tonic for blood purifier	Own use	Mizo
Infrequent	Infrequent	Medicinal	Rhizome	Rhizome is used for stomach ache, diarrhoea, dysentery, jaundice, asthma, measles, food allergy or food poisoning	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Stalks, Rhizomes	Stalks are used as vegetables, cooked stalk are eaten to increase breast milk. Rhizomes are used in manufacturing of prefumes	Own use	Mizo
Infrequent	Infrequent	Medicinal	Leaves, Berries	Leaves are boiled in water and taken against urinary problems and kidney stones. Juice of green berries is applied to boils, ringworm etc	Own use	Mizo

Infrequent	Infrequent	Medicinal	Leaves, Fruit, Bark	Decoction of root & bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhoea etc. Poultice of the bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, imflammations and skin diseases. Deccoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases iof liver, hepatitis etc	Own use	Mizo
Infrequent	Infrequent	Medicinal	Leaves	Juice of leaves is applied to herpes eruptions	Own use	Mizo
Infrequent	Infrequent	Medicinal	Tuber, Bulbil	Tubers and Bulbil are use as vegetable and also used to treat cancer	Own use	Mizo
Infrequent	Infrequent	Medicinal	Leaves, roots	Leaves are used for flavouring curry. They are used for expulsion of threadworms from the body, as a remedy for food poisoning. Roots and leaves are boiled for treating malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia, constipation	Own use	Mizo
Infrequent	Infrequent	Medicinal	Shrub, milky juie	Pith of this shrub and unripe fruit of papaya are cooked with chicken and water is taken against diseases of liver, chronic fever. Milky juice is used externally for ringworm, rheumatism, sciatica, boils, warts etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark	Decoction of the bark is ysed for stomach ulcer and kidney trouble. Powder of the bark is used in fever, asthma, biliousness, rheumatism, itch, burning sensation, leprosy and epilepsy.	Own use	Mizo
Infrequent	Infrequent	Medicinal	Stem juice	Juice of the stem is used as a remedy for jaundice, purifies blood, good for lungs, diuretic etc	Own use	Mizo
Infrequent	Infrequent	Medicinal	Roots	Roots decoction used in piles and jaundice, diseases of liver and kidney etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Infrequent	Medicinal	Bark & Leaves	Decoction of bark and leaves used for diabetes, cholera, internal bleeding, stomach ulcer etc. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya bean (*Bekang),* famous mizo dish.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaf juice applied on fresh wounds, stomach pain & ulcer	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Root, leaves	Roots and leaves are used to treat stomachache	Own use	Mizo
Infrequent	Infrequent	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Decoction of roots/leaves is medicinal. The plant is also used as fish poison	Own use	Mizo
Infrequent	Infrequent	Medicinal	Fruit & Leaves	Juice of fruit is used for diarrhoea, cholera, diabetes, vomiting, kidney problems	Own use	Mizo
Infrequent	Infrequent	Medicinal	Roots and leaves	Roots and leaves are used in medicine	Own use	Mizo
Infrequent	Infrequent	Medicinal	Whole plant	Juice of the whole plant is used for cholera, dyenstery, fever, liver problems and jaundice, diabetes etc	Own use	Mizo
Infrequent	Infrequent	Medicinal	Root, bark, leaves	Muga silkworm feeds on the leaves. Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicine	Own use	Mizo
Infrequent	Infrequent	Medicinal	Leaves	Boiled water of leaves is used to treat diabetes, hypertension, stomach problems etc	Own use	Mizo
Infrequent	Infrequent	Medicinal	Roots & fruits	Roots are used in colic, vomitting,flatulence. Fruits used in asthma, cough, diarrhoea, fever, blood purifier, skin diseases etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaf juice used in High blood pressure	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Infrequent	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leaves used in measles, chicken pox, scabies etc	Own use	Mizo
Infrequent	Infrequent	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Decoction of roots and leaves is used for treating menstrual and urinary problems	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Rhizome	Rhizomes are used as spice and condiment, taken as a cure for food poisoning. Juice of pounded rhizome is is given to women in case of sufficient supply of milk for their children and also dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves, stem	Stem and leaves are eaten against diarrhoea and dysentery, juice of the sten or stalk is also applied to rash or sores etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Infrequent	Medicinal	Roots	Juice of crushed roots used in diseases of kidney, fever, jaundice, bronchitis etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Infrequent	Medicinal	Fruit	-do-	Own use	Mizo

Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Fruit	Unripe fruit are eaten as vegetable. Roots and fruit are used in high blood pressure, asthma, dysuria, fever, colic. Crushed fruit is used in burns, boils etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Infrequent	Medicinal	Whole plant	Whole plant is used as poultice for cramps, rheumatism, sciatica, wounds etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Young leaves are cooked and juice is eaten for food poisoning, diarrhoea, dysentery etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves, fruit	Fruit is edible and used for constipation, stomach troubles, juice of boiled leaves is used in treating stomach ulcer, cancer and other stomach related problems	Own use	Mizo
Infrequent	Infrequent	Medicinal	Bark and juice	Bark is useful in treatment of high blood pressure, asthma, typhoid, malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery. Milky juice applied in fresh cuts, sores, ringworm, wart,etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Juice of the leaves applied to fresh cuts	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Buds	Plaintain is cooked with water and water is drink for treating deficiency of white blood	Own use	Mizo
Infrequent	Infrequent	Medicinal	Whole plant	Whole plant is used in medicine, used for treating cancer, liver problems etc	Own use	Mizo
Infrequent	Infrequent	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leave used against diabetes, new cuts, stomach problem etc and also for treatment of cancer	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Infrequent	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaves are lopped for fodder. Bark and young leaves are used as remedy for fever, stomach pain etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Stem	Stem juice used for mouth sore, stomach ulcer etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves, Bark	Water of cooked leaves is taken as remedy for high blood pressure. Decoction of bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, diarrhoea and also applied on measles, chicken pox, sprains and burns	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	*Delonix regia*	Introduced	Locally available
Shrub	April parte	*Caesalpina pulcherrima*	Introduced	Locally available
Herb	Ar-tukkhuan	*Mirabilis jalapa*	Local variety	Locally available
Tree	Chawnpui	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	Local variety	Locally available
Shrub	Christmas par	*Poinsettia pulcherrima*	Introduced	Locally available
Herb	Chuailopar	*Gomphrena globosa*	Local variety	Locally available
Annual Herb	Derhken	*Tagetes erecta*	Local variety	Locally available
Perennial Herb	Dingdi	*Asclepias curassavica*	Local variety	Locally available
Tree	Fartuah	*Erythrina stricta*	Local variety	Locally available
Shrub	Forget me not	*Durranta erecta*	Local variety	Locally available
Herb	Kumtluang	*Catharanthus roseus*	Local variety	Locally available
Tree	Makpazangkang	*Cassia javanica* spp *nodosa*	Local variety	Locally available
Shrub or small tree	Midum pangpar	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*	Local variety	Locally available
Shrub	Mualhawihte	*Ixora coccinea*	Local variety	Locally available
Epiphyte	Nauban	*Orchid*	Local variety	Locally available
Herb	Nuaithang	*Impatiens balsamina*	Local variety	Locally available
Shrub	Rose par	*Rosa indica*	Local variety	Locally available
Herb	Sappangpar	*Zinnia* sp	Local variety	Locally available
Thorny shrub	Saron par	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	Local variety	Locally available
Shrub	Saron par te	*Holmskioldia sanguinea*	Local variety	Locally available

Tree	Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	Local variety	Locally available
Annual herb	Zamzo	*Celosia argentea*	Local variety	Locally available

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

Format 14 : Timber plants

1	2	3	4	5		6	7
Plant Type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Wild/ home-garden**	**Other uses**
				Past	**Present**		
Tree	Belphuar	*Trema orientalis*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal,firewood etc
Tree	Bung	*Ficus benghalensis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for fuelwood, well curbs etc
Tree	Chawmzil	*Ligustrum robustum*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Fartuah	*Erythrina variegata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for drums, toys etc and bark fibre for cordage
Tree	Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood very hard used for bridges, railway sleepers, tool handles, firewood, rice pestle, charcoal etc
Tree	Hmawng	*Ficus* sp	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for fuel and charcoal etc
Tree	Hmuifarial	*Syzygium claviflorum*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for firewood, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder
Tree	Hmuipui/Lenhmui	*Syzygium cumini*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is moderately hard, used for plywood, furniture, tool

							handles, panels, posts and firewood etc
Tree	Hnahkhar	*Mallotus paniculatus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood
Tree	Hnahthap	*Colona floribunda*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for making lockets of key chain and firewood
Tree	Kawihthuang	*Leucosceptrum canum*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood can be used as firewood
Tree	Kharduap	*Macaranga indica*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood can be used for firewood etc
Tree	Khaupui	*Sterculia villosa*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood very soft is used for drums and paper pulp
Tree	Khiang	*Schima wallichii*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood durable is used in planking, building,plywood,firewood
Tree	Khiangzo	*Schima khasiana*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for house building, firewood etc
Tree	Khuangthli	*Bischofia javanica*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for house building, furniture, firewood etc
Tree	Lungkhup	*Haldina cordifolia*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for planking, house posts, door and window frames, shutters, furniture, plywood, firewood etc
Tree	Mualhawih	*Saraca asoca/indica*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for tool handles,ploughs and shafts
Tree	Muk	*Cordia fragrantissima*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood durable, used for gunstocks, posts and firewood etc
Tree	Nauthak	*Litsea monopetala*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood soft not durable can be used for firewood
Tree	Ngiau	*Michelia champaca*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood hard and durable used in furniture, building, planking
Tree	Pang	*Bombax insigne*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes, splints
Tree	Pangkai	*Baccaurea ramiflora*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	-
Tree	Phunchawng	*Bombax ceiba*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes and splints
Tree	Ramlakhuih	*Pandanus odorifer*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Fruit is used for combing cotton yarn and seeds are edible
Tree	Rihnim	*Ficus religiosa*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood durable underwater, used for fuel and charcoal etc
Tree	Sahatah	*Aglaia spectabilis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood hard used for furniture, building, doors and windows
Tree	Sihneh	*Eurya japonica*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	-
Tree	Taitaw	*Spondias pinnata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for drums, firewood etc
Tree	Tatkawng	*Artocarpus chama*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood durable used for building, furniture, plywood etc
Tree	Teak	*Tectona grandis*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood extremely durable, used for buildings, bridges, furniture, plywood, constructions etc
Tree	Tei	*Toona cilliata*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	wood usedfor furniture, house building, ceiling, floors etc
Tree	Theikum	*Diospyros malabarica*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for building, firewood etc
Tree	Theipalingkawh	*Bruinsmia polysperma*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Sawn timber used for house construction
Tree	Theipui	*Ficus semicoradata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for mortars, firewood etc
Tree	Thingdawl	*Tetrameles nudiflora*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for flooring,walling,matches, plywood etc .
Tree	Thingkha	*Derris robusta*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house posts, firewood and charcoal
Tree	Thingkhawilu	*Vitex peduncularis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for posts, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Thingtheihmu	*Morus alba*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for house construction, furniture, tool handles etc
Tree	Thingvawkpui	*Balakata baccata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for plywood, packing cases, firewood etc
Tree	Thlanvawng	*Gmelina arborea*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for planking, furniture, house posts etc
Tree	Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for tool handles, firewood, charcoal etc. leaves are a good fodder. Decoction of bark/leaves is used in menstrual disorders, piles,diabetes,diarrhoea and dysentery
Tree	Vawmbal	*Drimycarpus racemosus*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for building, boats, firewood etc
Tree	Vawngthir	-	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	-
Tree	Vawngthla	*Premna milleflora*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood durable used for house posts etc
Tree	Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house posts, tool handles, fuel and charcoal etc

Tree	Zathu	*Polyalthia jenkinsii*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for house posts, firewood etc
Tree	Zihnghal	*Stereospermum chelonoides*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for house construction, cabinet making, furniture
Tree	Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for building, plywood, firewood etc

8	9	10
Associated TK	**Other details**	**Community/ knowledge holder**
Bark yields a strong fibre and leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demanding tree, fsat growing and short lived tree	Mizo
Bark and aerial roots are used for making coarse ropes	Leaves are good for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Tender pods are edible, seeds edible roasted or boiling, bark and leaves are also used in medicine	It is a fast growing tree and cultivated as ornamental and hedge plant	Mizo
Bark, unripe fruit, flowers and seed oil are medicinal	Seed oil is used for burning, lubricating and soap making	Mizo
Leaves and twigs are lopped for cattle fodder	Bark, fruit and leaves are used in medicine	Mizo
-	Fruits are eaten by man, bears and birds	Mizo
Seed is very useful for treating diabetes and the bark for fever, jaundice, urinary problems, sore throat, ronchitis, asthma, ulcers and chronic dysentery etc	Fruits are eaten by man, birds and wild animals	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Different parts of the plant are used in various traditional medicine	-	Mizo
Seeds are eaten roasted or fried. Bark yields a strong fibre	Decoction of the bark is used in cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and tonsilities	Mizo
Powdered fruit is used in scorpion sting,bites of centipede, juice of the bark for chronic ulcer and fresh cuts. Leaves are lopped for fodder	Tender leaves are cooked eaten. It is moderate light demander and moderately fast growing tree	Mizo
Pounded bark is used for poisoning of fish	-	Mizo
Juice of young leaves is used for curing tonsillitis and sores	Bark, stem and leaves are also medicinal. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable, seed is chewed as a substitute for betel nut, bark sometimes used as tea leaves	-	Mizo
Young leaves are eaten cooked with rat's meat. Decoction of Bark/leaves is used to expel small pieces of retained placenta	-	Mizo
Bark is used for constipation and leaves for toothache	-	Mizo
Muga Silkworm are reared on the leaves	Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicine, leaves are for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Cotton is used for pillows and cushions, leaves for fodder. Tender leaves, flowers and calyces are used as vegetable	It is a strong light demander, fire resistant and fast growing tree	Mizo
Fibre obtained from the leaves is used for nets, sacks and brushes. Decoction of the roots is also used in diseases of kidney etc.	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
--	-	Mizo
----------	----------	Mizo

Decoction of bark is used in treating diarrhoea, dysentery and rheumatism	Juice of crushed bark is also applied to fresh cuts	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
Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (*Bekang),* a traditional mizo delicacy	It is a strong light demander and fire resistant	Mizo
Bark is useful in fever, diarrhoea, itching and flowers in menstrual disorders	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Juice of fruits and leaves are applied on sharp pain caused by nettles or poisonous hairs of caterpillars	It is a fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaves are used as soap for washing '*Mizo Pawnpui'* (Blanket)	It is a fast growing, good coppice and facvoured for birds nesting. Bark can be used for poisoning fish, juice of crushed bark and leaves are used to tick bite.	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used as an effective remedy for diabetes and high blood pressure	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Infusion of leaves/bark is used against black water fever, malarial fever, jaundice, typhoid, stomach ulcer and kidney stones	--	Mizo
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
Fruits are eaten by man and birds	Endi silkworm reared on the leaves	Mizo
Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetables, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and fire resistant, fast growing tree	Mizo
Leaves, tender fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable	It is a moderate light demander and wind firm tree	Mizo
Thick paste of the plant is applied on broken bone. Juice of the plant is also applied on sore of baby's navel	Plant is laxative and cooling used for cold, sinusitis and menstruation problems	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, diarrhoea and also apllied on measles, chickem pox, sprains and burns. Leaves are cooked in water and water is taken as a remedy for high blood pressure .	-	Mizo
Tender leaves are boiled with meats and eaten as vegetables	--	Mizo
Decoction of the bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, diarrhea and also applied on measles, chicken pox, sprains and burns.	Leaves are cooked in water and water is taken as a remedy for high blood pressure	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Root, leaves and flowers are also used medicinally. Bark and young leaves are used as a remedy for fever, stomach ache etc	--	Mizo
Bark is bruised, boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye	Fast growing tree	Mizo

Format 15 : Domesticated Animals

1	2	3	4	5	6
Animal type	**Local name**	**Scientific name**	**Breed**	**Features**	**Method of keeping**
Poultry	Ar	*Gallus domesticus*	Local	-	Poultry house made up of bamboo, poles and GI Sheets near the house
Cattle	Bawng	*Bos gaurus*	Local	-	Cattle Shed
Poultry	Broiler Ar	*Gallus gallus domesticus*	Broiler	-	Poultry House/Shed
Cattle	Kel	*Capra aegagrus hircus*	Local	-	Cattle Shed
Dog	Ui	*Canis familiaris*	Local	-	Kennel
Pig	Vawk	*Artiodactyla suidae*	Local	-	Pig shed built separately near the owner's house
Cat	Zawhte	*Felis catus*	Local	-	Inside house alongwith the owner's family

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

Format 16 : Culture Fisheries

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Fish type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Features	Waterscape	Local status	
						Past	Present
Carp	Common carp	*Cyprinus carpio*		-	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient

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

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

WILD BIODIVERSITY

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Habit	Habitat	Local status	
					Past	Present
Herb	Aidu	*Amomum dealbatum*	Perennial herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Anchiri	*Homalomena aromatica*	Aromatic herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Anhling	*Solanum americanum*	Herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Ar hrik reh	*Zanthoxylum armatum*	Sub-deciduous shrub or small tree	Wild	Less frequent	Less frequent
Shrub	Builukham nu	*Melastoma malabathricum*	Evergreen large shrub	Wild	Less frequent	Less frequent
Shrub	Builukham pa	*Osbeckia stellata*	Erect branched shrub	Wild	Less frequent	Less frequent
Fern	Chakawk	*Diplazium esculentum*	Large terrestrial fern	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Chawmzil	*Ligustrum robustum*	Evergreen tree	Wild	Less frequent	Less frequent
Tree	Chingit	*Zanthozylum rhetsa*	Small tree	Wild	Less frequent	Less frequent
Tree	Chingit suak	*Tetradium fraxinifolium*	Small tree	Wild	Less frequent	Less frequent

Herb	Hnahthial (Pa)	*Stachyphrynium placentarium*	Perennial herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Hruiduk	*Mucuna bracteata*	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Hruihmul	*Pueraria montana* var. *lobata*	Perennial deciduous hairy climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Cane	Hruipui	*Calamus flagellum*	Cane	Wild	Less frequent	Less frequent
Climber	Hruirithet	*Tetrastigma rumicispermum*	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Hulhu	*Aganope thyrsiflora*	Large woody climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Kai ha	*Smilax perfoliata*	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Fern	Katchat	*Nephrolepis cordifolia*	Terrestrial or Epiphytic fern	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Kawhte bel	*Trevesia palmata*	Small evergreen tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Kawihrui	*Entada phaseoloides*	Large climber	Wild	Less frequent	Less frequent
Herb	Kawlbahra	*Ipomoea batatas*	Perennial prostrate herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Kawldai	*Justicia adhatoda*	Evergreen shrub	Wild	Less frequent	Less frequent
Climber	Khangpawl	*Acacia pruinescens*	Large climber with recurved prickles	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Mautak	*Melocanna baccifera*	Evergreen single culm Bamboo	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Nauthak	*Litsea monopetala*	Small tree	Wild	Less frequent	Less frequent
Bamboo	Phulrua	*Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*	Large tufted bamboo	Wild	Less frequent	Less frequent
Bamboo	Rawlak	*Dendrocalamus hookeri*	Large tufted bamboo	Wild	Less frequent	Less frequent
Bamboo	Rawnal	*Dendrocalamus longispathus*	Long sheath bamboo	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Rawthing	*Bambusa longsipiculata*	Evergreen clumped bamboo	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Rawthla	*Schizostachyum dullooa*	Moderate sized bamboo with thin walls	Wild	Less frequent	Less frequent
Shrub	Saisiak	*Fluggea virosa*	Large shrub	Wild	Abundant	Less frequent
Shrub	Sihneh	*Eurya cerasifolia/japonica*	Evergreen shrub or small tree	Wild	Less frequent	Less frequent
Palm	Tartiang	*Pinanga gracilis*	Erect shrub with simple stem	Wild	Abundant	Less frequent
Shrub	Thakpui	*Dendrocnide sinuata*	Large Evergreen Shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thakthing	*Cinamomum aromaticum*	Evergreen aromatic tree	Wild	Less frequent	Less frequent
Climber	Tluangngil	*Smilax glabra*	Slender climber	Wild	Abundant	Less frequent
Shrub	Vahrita thei	*Ardisia macrocarpa*	Single stemmed shrub	Wild	Abundant	Less frequent
Shrub	Vakep	*Mussaenda glabra/macrophylla*	Large erect shrub	Wild	Less frequent	Less frequent
Climber	Vako	*Thunbergia grandiflora*	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Less frequent
Shrub	Vani an	*Lycianthes neesiana*	Shrub with bluish white flowers	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Vuakdup	*Willughbeia edulis*	Large climber exuding milky juice	Wild	Less frequent	Less frequent
Tree	Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Big tree	Wild	Abundant	Less frequent
Tree	Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	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, Rhizomes	Stalks are used as vegetables, cooked stalk are eaten to increase	-	Mizo

		breast milk. Rhizomes are used in manufacturing of prefumes		
Own use	Leaves, berries	Water of boiled leaves is taken against urinary problems and stones in kidney. Juice of green berries is applied to ringworm, boils etc.	This plant is eaten cooked as vegetable	Mizo
Own use	Bark, Leaves, fruits	Twigs are used for brushing teeth and branches for walking sticks. Young leaves are eaten cooked as vegetables. Bark, leaves and fruits are used to poison fish.	Bark, fruits and seeds are also used in medicine.	Mizo
Own use	Whole plant	Fruits edible, leaves are used for cuts, diarroea and dysentery	Whole plant is used for high blood pressure	Mizo
Own use	Root	Decoction/infusion of root is useful in diseases of kidney, dysuria, stomach complaints, dysentery and for expelling threadworms from the body	-	Mizo
Own use	Fronds	-	Young fronds are eaten cooked as vegetable	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Leaves are sometimes lopped for cattle fodder	In some places, planted as hedge plant	Mizo
Own use	Tender leaves, fruit	Young fruits and leaves are used to poison fish. Oil obtained from fruit is medicinal	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable.	Mizo
Own use	Fruit	Fruit is used for treating dysentery	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Leaves are used for packing and wrapping foodstuff like cooked rice, raw sugar and other eatable items including fresh vegetables	-	Mizo
Own use	-	The plant is used as a cover crop in Rubber and Oil palm plantation	-	Mizo
Own use	Roots, Leaves	Roots are used to poison fish	Leaves are eaten by cattle and buffaloes	Mizo
Own use	Cane, leaves	Cane is used for making furniture and basket , leaves for thatching	-	Mizo
Own use	Fruit	-	Ripe fruit is edible	Mizo
Own use	Leaves, fruits	Young leaves are eaten as vegetable, but several changes of water is needed while cooking.	Decoction of fruit is used against stomach-ache, dysentery	Mizo
Own use	Stem	Pieces of stem are used for cleaning teeth	-	Mizo
Own use	-	-	-	Mizo
Own use	Shoots, flowers, fruits	Shoots, young fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable	Roots and leaves are used to treat stomach-ache	Mizo
Own use	Leaves, seeds	Seeds are used for washing hairs and splitted stem for tying purposes. It is also used for playing games by Mizo boys and girls. Pounded seeds mixed with water is used for expelling leeches from cattle nostrils	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable. Seeds are roasted and eaten.	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable, and also used against diarrhoea, dysentery, stomach-ache, digestive troubles, diabetes etc	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Decoction of leaves is used for dysentery, jaundice, malarial fever, asthma, bronchitis and juice of the crushed leaves is applied to fresh cuts.	Leaves dired and made into cigarettes are smoked in asthma, juice is used for diarroea and dysentery	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Tender leaves are acid and eaten as vegetable.	Plants are prescribed for asthma, bronchitis and pneumonia. Leaves are also used in scabies and snake bite	Mizo
Own use	Culm, Tender shoots	Culm is used for building,. Paper pulp and also used for making house walls, thatching, mats, baskets etc. the glossy surface of the stem is scraped and powder is applied to fresh cuts.	Tender shoots are boiled and eaten, used in curries and pickles.	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Muga silkworm feeds on the leaves, leaves for cattle fodder	Roots abrk and leaves are used in medicine	Mizo
Own use	Culms, shoots	Culms are used for temporary building, mats, baskets, agarbati	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables	Mizo

		sticks, paper, fuel, gutters, water vessel etc		
Own use	Culm, Tender shoots	Culm is used for building purposes and construction, baskets and water buckets etc	Young and tender shoots are cooked and eaten as vegetable	Mizo
Own use	Culms, Shoots	Culms are used for making paper pulp, baskets, building etc	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Culms, shoots	Culms are used for building purposes	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Culm, Tender shoots	Culm is used for making baskets, mats, mizo looms, ceiling, partition walls, huts purlin etc. and *Buhban or Sticky rice* is also cooked in the joints.	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetable	Mizo
Own use	Bark, Leaves	Bark used for poisoning fish. Decoction of the leaves used in case of both measles, chicken pox, scabies and skin itching.	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Tender leaves are eaten cooked with rice or meats	Wood used for firewood and charcoal	Mizo
Own use	Fruit, leaves	Fruit is chewed like betel nut. Leaves are also used in roofing native huts	-	Mizo
Own use	Roots	Decoction of roots is used in diseases of liver, jaundice, fever, chicken pox, skin itching.	Pounded roots with crabs are prescribed in malaria and jaundice	Mizo
Own use	Bark, Root-bark	Wood is used for construction, firewood etc. dried bark and buds are used as spice.	Bark is also used in the treatment of diabetes, fevers, heart diseases, kidney disorders, piles, colic, dyspepsia, diarrhea, nausea, cough, cold, headache, toothache, rheumatism, cancer etc	Mizo
Own use	Roots, Leaves	Pounded tuberous roots is employed in rheumatism, stomach ache and diarrhoea. Decoction of leaves is also taken for curing tonsillitis	-	Mizo
Own use	-	-	Sometimes, It is planted for ornamental purposes, ideal pot plant for indoor decorations.	Mizo
Own use	Bark, Leaves	Bark and leaves are useful in application of snake bites	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Juice of the leaves is useful for diabetes, eye diseases, fresh cuts. Decoction of leaves is used for stomach troubles	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	-	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable	Mizo
Own use	-	-	It yields an inferior kind of caoutchouc	Mizo
Own use	Wood, bark, leaves	Wood is hard used for house posts, tool handles, fuel and charcoal. Decoction of bark is used in stomach pain, fever, diarrhoea, measles, chicken pox, sprains and burns.	Leaves are cooked with water and the water is used for treating high blood pressure	Mizo
Own use	Wood , bark	Bark is bruised and boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye	Wood is used for house building, scaffolding,plywood, firewood etc	Mizo

Format 19 : Wild Plant Species of Importance

1	2	3	4	5
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Importance (Economic, Social & Cultural)**	**Status**
Anchiri	*Homalomena aromatica*	Wild	Rhizome and petiole are medicinal, it is also used for making fragrance	Abundant
Bawltehlantai	*Agapetes odontocera*	Wild	Roots, Leave snd flowers are medicinal	Abundant
Belthei	*Aegle marmelos*	Wild	Fruit is useful in diabetes, digestion, dysentery and diarrhoea. Root bark is used for poisoning of fish.	Infrequent
Beltur	*Ostodes paniculata*	Wild	Wood used for firewood. Gum from tree is used for making paper. Leaves as fodder	Infrequent
Builukham	*Osbeckia* sp.	Wild	Leaves are used for cuts, diarrhoea nad dysentery. Whole plant is used for hypertension	Infrequent
Hnahthial	*Phrynium/Stachyphrynium* sp.	Wild	Leaves are used for packing and wrapping food stuff and vegetables, also used for carpeting rice bin	Abundant

Hruivankai	*Tinospora sinensis*	Wild	Juice of the pounded rhizome is used in indigestion,stomach trouble, dysuria, dysentery.	Infrequent
Hulhu	*Aganope thyrsiflora*	Wild	Young leaves are eaten as vegetable. Decoction of fruit is used against stomach-ache and dysentery	Abundant
Kham damdawi	*Bergnia pacumbis*	Wild	Bitter root is used in fever, dysuria, spleen enlargement, livaer diseases, stomachache, diarrhoea, dysentery etc and also applied to wounds, sores and boils.	Infrequent
Khaupui	*Sterculia villosa*	Wild	Bark yields a strong fibre. Decoction of bark is used cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and tonsilities	Abundant
Lal ruanga dawibur	*Zanonia indica*	Wild	Water is put inside the empty fruit and shaken, the water becomes bitter and drunk for stomachache etc.	Abundant
Phaktel	*Bridelia montana*	Wild	Wood is used for posts, tool handles, house construction, firewood etc. Roots and bark are medicine.	Abundant
Rulei	*Millettia pachycarpa*	Wild	Roots and pods are used to poison fish. Juice of crushed roots is applied on mange of pigs	Infrequent
Saithei	*Gynocardia odorata*	Wild	Fruit is hit, anthelmintic, used in bronchitis, ulcers, skin diaseses, small tumors and slightly inflammations, leprosy, diabetes, etc. decoction of rott bark is also recommended for diabetes.	Abundant
Thelret	*Ficus elastica*	Wild	It yields Indian rubber of commerce. Leaves are used for fodder	Abundant
Tluangngil	*Smilax glabra*	Wild	Pounded tuberous roots are used in rheumatism, stomach-ache and diarrhoea. Decoction of leaves is also taken for curing tonsilities	Infrequent
Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Wild	Wood is used for charcoal,fuel, tool handles. Water of cooked leaves is taken as remedy for high blood pressure. Decoction of bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, diarrhoea and also applied on measles, chicken pox, sprains and burns	Infrequent
Zihnghal	*Stereospermum tetragonum*	Wild	Wood is used for house construction, furniture, tool handles, firewood etc. leaves are lopped for fodder. Bark and young leaves are used as remedy for fever, stomach-ache etc. roots and flowers are also used medicinally.	Infrequent

Format 20 : Aquatic Biodiversity :

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Features**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**	
					Past	**Present**
Chakai	*Potamonautes* sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Chengkawl	*Bithynia tentaculata*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Dawntial	*Acanthocobitis botia*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Dawntial	*Nemacheilus savona*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Dawntial	*Nemacheilus scaturigina*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Dawntial	*Schistura* sp/ *Acanthococbitis botia*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Hmursawp	*Garra* cf. *gotyla*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Infrequent	Infrequent
Kaikuang	*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Lengphar	*Barilius barila*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Makur	*Clarius magur*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Nghaberberek	*Pseudolaguvia* sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Nghabual	*Wallago attu*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Nghachik	*Lepidocephalichthys guntea*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Nghadarthlalang	*Parambasis serrata*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Nghadawl	*Devario devario* and *Devario aequipinnatus*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Nghadungtial	*Laubuka parafasciata*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Nghafunglawr	*Xenentodon cancila*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Nghafunglawr	*Dermogenys pusilla*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent

Nghahrah	*Neolissochilus hexagonolepis*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Nghakhing	*Channa marulius*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Nghakhuai	*Olyra longicaudata*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Nghalerh	*Macrognathus* sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Nghalim	*Garra manipurensis* and *Gara tyao*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Nghameidum	*Pethia* sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Ngharul	*Anguilla bengalensis*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Nghasanghal	*Botia* sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Nghasen	-	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Nghathinghar	-	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Nghatun	*Labeo rohu*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Nghavang	*Semiplotus modestus*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Nghavawk	*Channa gachua*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Nghazawngek	*Garra lissorhynchus*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Sarba	*Glyptothorax* sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Satel	*Melanochelys tricarinata*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Sumsi	*Lissemys punctata*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Thaichhawni nu	*Bagarius bagarius*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Infrequent	Infrequent
Tui Satel	*Batagur dhongoka*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Tuikep	*Oyster*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Uchang	*Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
UChang (Chung U)	*Uperodon systoma*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent
Utawk	*Bufo stomaticus*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Frequent

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

Format 21 : Wild Aquatic Plant Species of Importance - NIL

Format 22 : Wild Plants of Medicinal Importance

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant (tree, shrub, herb)	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Landscape /Habitat**	**Local Status**	
					Past	**Present**
Herb	Aieng	*Curcuma longa*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Ailaidum	*Curcuma caesia*	Local	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent
Herb	Anchiri	*Homalomena aromaticum*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Anhling	*Solanum nigrum*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Infrequent
Tree	Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	Local	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent
Fern	Awmvel	*Platycerium wallichii*	Local	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent
Climber	Bachhim	*Dioscorea alata*	Local	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent
Herb	Bahkhawr	*Eryngium foetidum*	Local	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent
Shrub	Chawng	*Euphorbia royleana*	Local	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent
Tree	Fartuah	*Erythrina stricta*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	Fu	*Saccharum officinarum*	Local	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent
Climber	Hlozak/Hlonuar	*Mimosa pudica*	Local	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent

Tree	Hnahkiah	*Callicarpa arborea*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Infrequent
Climber	Japanhlo	*Mikania micrantha*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Kawhtebel	*Trevesia palmata*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Kelhnamtur	*Hedyotis scandens*	Local	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent
Climber	Maipawl	*Benincasa hispida*	Local	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent
Herb	Mitthi Sunhlu	*Phyllanthus urinaria*	Local	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent
Tree	Nauthak	*Litsea monopetala*	Local	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent
Tree	Neem	*Azadirachta indica*	Local	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent
Shrub	Nimbu	*Citrus limon*	Local	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent
Tree	Pasaltakaza	*Helicia robusta*	Local	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent
Shrub	Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum colebrookianum*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Saisiak	*Flueggea virosa*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Infrequent
Climber	Sarzuk	*Elaeagnus* sp	Local	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent
Herb	Sawhthing	*Zingiber officinale*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Sekhupthur	*Begonia* sp.	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Sumbul	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Infrequent
Shrub	Tawkpui	*Solanum torvum*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Infrequent
Shrub	Tawkte	*Solanum anguivi*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Thasuih	*Lindernia ruellioides*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Infrequent
Tree	Theihai	*Mangifera indica*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thingfanghma	*Carica papaya*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thuamriat	*Alstonia scholaris*	Local	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent
Shrub	Tlangsam	*Chromolaena odorata*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Tumbu	*Musa* sp.	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Uithinthang	*Houttuynia cordata*	Local	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent
Climber	Va ko	*Thunbergia alata*	Local	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent
Tree	Zihnghal	*Stereospermum tetragonum/chelonoides*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Infrequent
Climber	Zuanghnuang	*Byttneria grandifolia*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant

7	8	9	10	11
Associated TK	**Uses (Usage)**	**Part used**	**Other details Market/ own use**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Juice of rhizome is used for stomach ulcer, jaundice, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, asthma, food poisoning, and also used as a tonic for blood purifier	Medicinal	Rhizome	Own use	Mizo
Rhizome is used for stomach ache, diarrhoea, dysentery, jaundice, asthma, measles, food allergy or food poisoning	Medicinal	Rhizome	Own use	Mizo
Stalks are used as vegetables, cooked stalk are eaten to increase breast milk. Rhizomes are used in manufacturing of prefumes	Medicinal	Stalks, Rhizomes	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are boiled in water and taken against urinary problems and kidney stones. Juice of green berries is applied to boils, ringworm etc	Medicinal	Leaves, Berries	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of root & bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhoea	Medicinal	Leaves, Fruit, Bark	Own use	Mizo

etc. Poultice of the bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, imflammations and skin diseases. Deccoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases iof liver, hepatitis etc				
Juice of leaves is applied to herpes eruptions	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Tubers and Bulbil are use as vegetable and also used to treat cancer	Medicinal	Tuber, Bulbil	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are used for flavouring curry. They are used for expulsion of threadworms from the body, as a remedy for food poisoning. Roots and leaves are boiled for treating malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia, constipation	Medicinal	Leaves, roots	Own use	Mizo
Pith of this shrub and unripe fruit of papaya are cooked with chicken and water is taken against diseases of liver, chronic fever. Milky juice is used externally for ringworm, rheumatism, sciatica, boils, warts etc	Medicinal	Shrub, milky juie	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of the bark is ysed for stomach ulcer and kidney trouble. Powder of the bark is used in fever, asthma, biliousness, rheumatism, itch, burning sensation, leprosy and epilepsy.	Medicinal	Bark	Own use	Mizo
Juice of the stem is used as a remedy for jaundice, purifies blood, good for lungs, diuretic etc	Medicinal	Stem juice	Own use	Mizo
Roots decoction used in piles and jaundice, diseases of liver and kidney etc	Medicinal	Roots	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of bark and leaves used for diabetes, cholera, internal bleeding, stomach ulcer etc. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya bean (*Bekang),* famous mizo dish.	Medicinal	Bark & Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Leaf juice applied on fresh wounds, stomach pain & ulcer	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Roots and leaves are used to treat stomachache	Medicinal	Root, leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of roots/leaves is medicinal. The plant is also used as fish poison	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Juice of fruit is used for diarrhoea, cholera, diabetes, vomiting, kidney problems	Medicinal	Fruit & Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Roots and leaves are used in medicine	Medicinal	Roots and leaves	Own use	Mizo
Juice of the whole plant is used for cholera, dyenstery, fever, liver problems and jaundice, diabetes etc	Medicinal	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Muga silkworm feeds on the leaves. Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicine	Medicinal	Root, bark, leaves	Own use	Mizo
Boiled water of leaves is used to treat diabetes, hypertension, stomach problems etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Roots are used in colic, vomitting,flatulence. Fruits used in asthma, cough, diarrhoea, fever, blood purifier, skin diseases etc	Medicinal	Roots & fruits	Own use	Mizo
Leaf juice used in High blood pressure	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leaves used in measles, chicken pox, scabies etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of roots and leaves is used for treating menstrual and urinary problems	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Rhizomes are used as spice and condiment, taken as a cure for food poisoning. Juice of pounded rhizome is is given to women in case of sufficient supply of milk for their children and also dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks.	Medicinal	Rhizome	Own use	Mizo
Stem and leaves are eaten against diarrhoea and dysentery, juice of the sten or stalk is also applied to rash or sores etc	Medicinal	Leaves, stem	Own use	Mizo
Juice of crushed roots used in diseases of kidney, fever, jaundice, bronchitis etc	Medicinal	Roots	Own use	Mizo
-do-	Medicinal	Fruit	Own use	Mizo
Unripe fruit are eaten as vegetable. Roots and fruit are used in high blood pressure, asthma, dysuria, fever, colic. Crushed fruit is used in burns, boils etc	Medicinal	Fruit	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used as poultice for cramps, rheumatism, sciatica, wounds etc	Medicinal	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Young leaves are cooked and juice is eaten for food poisoning, diarrhoea, dysentery etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Fruit is edible and used for constipation, stomach troubles, juice of boiled leaves is used in treating stomach ulcer, cancer and other stomach related problems	Medicinal	Leaves, fruit	Own use	Mizo

Bark is useful in treatment of high blood pressure, asthma, typhoid, malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery. Milky juice applied in fresh cuts, sores, ringworm, wart,etc	Medicinal	Bark and juice	Own use	Mizo
Juice of the leaves applied to fresh cuts	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Plaintain is cooked with water and water is drink for treating deficiency of white blood	Medicinal	Buds	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used in medicine, used for treating cancer, liver problems etc	Medicinal	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leave used against diabetes, new cuts, stomach problem etc and also for treatment of cancer	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for fodder. Bark and young leaves are used as remedy for fever, stomach pain etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Stem juice used for mouth sore, stomach ulcer etc	Medicinal	Stem	Own use	Mizo
Water of cooked leaves is taken as remedy for high blood pressure. Decoction of bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, diarrhoea and also applied on measles, chicken pox, sprains and burns	Medicinal	Leaves, Bark	Own use	Mizo

Format 23 : Wild relatives of Crops

1	2	3	4	5		6
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Associated crops**	**Landscape/ Habitat**	**Local status**		**Uses (Usage)**
				Past	**Present**	
Aidu	*Amomum dealbatum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young shoots and buds are eaten cooked or fried as vegetables
Anhling	*Solanum americanum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Infrequent	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetables
Ankasate	*Acmella paniculata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves with stem are used as a vegetable
Ankhapui	*Marsdenia maculata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent	Young stem and leaves are cooked eaten as vegetables
Ankhate	*Marsdenia formosana*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Infrequent	Decoction of root & bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhoea etc. Poultice of the bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, imflammations and skin diseases. Deccoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases iof liver, hepatitis etc
Baibing	*Alocasia fornicata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Spadix and stem are eaten cooked as vegetables
Buarpui	*Trachycarpus martianus*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Flower bud is cooked eaten or fried as vegetable. Shoots are also eaten cooked as vegetable.
Chakawk	*Diplazium esculentum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Changpawl	*Musa thomsonii*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent	Flower buds are eaten cooked as vegetable , stems are used for pig's feed and leaves for cattle fodder
Changpui	*Musa sikkimensis*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Flower buds are eaten cooked as vegetable , stems are used for pig's feed and leaves for cattle fodder
Changthir	*Musa balbisiana*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent	Flower buds are eaten cooked as vegetable , stems are used for pig's feed and leaves for cattle fodder
Changvandawt	*Musa ornata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent	Flower buds are eaten cooked as vegetable , stems are used for pig's feed and leaves for cattle fodder
Chimchawk	*Aralia foliosa* var. *sikkimensis*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetables
Chingit	*Zanthoxylum rhetsa*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Hmuipui	*Syzygium cumini*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent	Wood moderately hard is used for plywood, tool handles, posts, door frames, panels, firewood, gunstocks etc

Hruitung	*Salacca sedcunda*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Infrequent	Leaves are used for thatching and the rachis for making temporary ropes
Kawhtebel	*Trevesia palmata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	The shoots, flower buds and young fruits are eaten as vegetable
Kha um	*Hodgsonia heteroclita*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Infrequent	Seeds are eaten roasted or fried
Khanghu	*Acacia pennata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Lairawk	*Musa ochracea*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent	Flower buds are eaten cooked as vegetable , stems are used for pig's feed and leaves for cattle fodder
Nauawimu	*Solena amplexicaulis*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum colebrookianum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are cooked eaten as vegetable, also used for fermenting cooked soyabean
Reng an	*Senna occidentalis*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent	Tender leaves are eaten cokked as vegetable
Saisu	*Ensete glaucum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Succulent leaf sheaths, young flowers and bracts of spadix are eaten cooked as vegetable
Sapthei	*Passiflora edulis*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent	Leaves are cooked eaten as vegetable
Sihneh	*Eurya cerasifolia*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are eaten cooked with rice or meals
Tawkpui	*Solanum torvum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Fruits are eaten cooked or fried as vegetables
Telhawng	*Amorphophallus* sp.	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Corm and young leaf stalk and shoots are eaten cooked as veg.
Thangtung	*Arenga pinnata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Infrequent	Young underdeveloped leaf shoot is used as vegetable
Theibate	*Ficus fistulosa*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young shoots and fruits are used as vegetable
Thingthupui	*Calamus tenuis*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent	Under developed shoots are used as vegetable
Thurpui	*Tetrastigma lanceolarium*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Ripe fruits are edible
Tum	*Caryota urens*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Infrequent	Wood is employed for many domestic purposes
Tum thang	*Crotalaria tetragona*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Infrequent	Tender leaves and flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable
Tumbu	*Musa* sp.	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young bud is eaten cooked as vegetable
Uithinthang	*Houttuynia cordata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Infrequent	Whole plant is eaten raw or cooked as vegetable
Vani an	*Lycianthes neesiana*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Infrequent	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable

7	8	9	10
Part Used	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ knowledge holder**
Shoots, buds	The plant is used for a cure of enlargement of liver and the stem for tying purposes. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya beans.	-	Mizo
Leaves, berries	Water of boiled leaves is taken against urinary problems and stones in kidney. Juice of green berries is applied to ringworm, boils etc.	-	Mizo
Stem, leaves	Flowers are chewed to relive toothache and affections of the gums and throat	-	Mizo
Stem, leaves	As the taste of this plant is bitter, it is used to take for High Blood pressure and diabetes	-	Mizo
Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Roots, bark, leaves	Decoction of root & bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhoea etc. Poultice of the bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, imflammations and skin diseases. Deccoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases of liver, hepatitis etc	-	Mizo
Spadix, stem	Juice of the plant is used externally for snake bite. Leaf is also used for catching land leech from the body	-	Mizo
Flower bud,shoots	Flower bud is cooked eaten as vegetable and is also used for reducing high blood pressure	-	
Leaves	-	-	Mizo

Stem, Buds, leaves	Juice of stem is used for snake bites, diarrhoea, dysentery and pounded seeds for diabetes	-	Mizo
Leaves, fruit	Young leaves are eaten as vegetable, but several changes of water is needed while cooking. Decoction of fruit is used against stomach-ache, dysentery	-	Mizo
Seeds	-	-	Mizo
Leaves, buds	Leaves are used for feasts instead of rice plates. Stems are used for pig feed. Leaves are also used for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Leaves	Young fruits and leaves are used to poison fish. Oil obtained from fruit is used medicinally	-	Mizo
Seed, leaves	Seed is used to treat diabetes, and bark for fever, jaundice, urinary problems etc. Tassar silkworm feed on its leaves	-	Mizo
-	-	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Roots and leaves are used to treat stomachache, leaves are also used as fodder	-	Mizo
Leaf, flowers, spadix	Juice of stem is used in severe fever and giddiness of children.	-	Mizo
Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Fruit, shoots, leaves	Decoction of leaves is given to women after birth	-	Mizo
Leaves	Fruit is used as soap for washing clothes, fibrous fruit as brush for pots, plates etc. decoction of roots is recommende for treating malaria, diabetes and seeds as a purgative	-	Mizo
Leaves, Flowers	Decoction of leaves is used to reduce high blood pressure and decrease breast feeding mother's breast milk, also used to heal acute mastities	-	Mizo
Leaves, flowers	----------	-	Mizo
Whole plant	----------	-	Mizo
Leaves, fruit	Ripe fruit is useful for jaundice and liver problems	-	Mizo
Leaves	Wood is used for firewood and charcoal	-	Mizo
Fruit	fruit is medicinal used to treat hypertension and diabetes	-	Mizo
Corm, young leaf, shoot	The corm with *Ching-al* (Lye) is boiled to remove irritants. So, the boiled corm is mixed with *Sa-um* (fermented pork fat), *Ching-al* (Lye) and Salt and then eaten as curry (Traditional Mizo Dish)	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Fibres are used for fiddle strings, traps etc. the down beneath the laef stalks on the trunk is used for tinder and is known as '*Meibu'*. Midrib of the leaflets is good for sweeping like a broom.	-	Mizo
Leaves	----------	-	Mizo
Shoot, leaves	It is used for making baskets, mats, furniture, chairs etc and fruit is edible	-	Mizo
Fruit, leaves	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable and also used for pig's feed	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Fibre is made into ropes, brushes, brooms, basket etc. terminal bud is eaten cooked as vegetable	-	Mizo
Leaves, flowers	----------	-	
Bud, stem, leaves	Leaves are used for feasts instead of rice plates. Stems are used for pig feed. Leaves are also used for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Whole plant is used in medicine, used for treating cancer etc	-	Mizo
Leaves	----------	-	Mizo

Format 24 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Habitat**	**Commercial/ Non commercial uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
April par	*Delonix regia*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
April parte	*Caesalpina pulcherrima*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Ar-tukkhuan	*Mirabilis jalapa*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Chawnpui	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Christmas par	*Poinsettia pulcherrima*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Chuailopar	*Gomphrena globosa*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Derhken	*Tagetes erecta*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Dingdi	*Asclepias curassavica*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Fartuah	*Erythrina stricta*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Forget me not	*Durranta erecta*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Kumtluang	*Catharanthus roseus*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Makpazangkang	*Cassia javanica* spp *nodosa*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Midum pangpar	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Mualhawihte	*Ixora coccinea*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Nauban	*Orchid*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Nuaithang	*Impatiens balsamina*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Rose par	*Rosa indica*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Sappangpar	*Zinnia* sp	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Saron par	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Saron par te	*Holmskioldia sanguinea*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Zamzo	*Celosia argentea*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo

Format 25 : Fumigate / Chewing Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Plant (Herb, shrub,tree)	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Uses (Usage)**
					Past	**Present**	
Herb	Ankasa	*Acmella oleracea*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves and flowers are eaten cooked as vgetable
Herb	Ankasate	*Acmella paniculata*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves and flowers are eaten cooked as vgetable
Climber	Hnahthak	*Piper diffusum*	Local	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent	Fruit is used as spice. Leaves are used for catching fish.
Tree	Kangtek	*Albizia procera*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves are used as cattle fodder
Tree	Khawkherh	*Juglans regia*	Local	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent	Leaves are used for cattle fodder
Tree	Khiangzo	*Schima khasiana*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	-
Palm	Kuhva	*Areca catechu*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Nuts are chewed with pan leaves and lime
Shrub	Ngaihhih	*Linostoma decandrum*	Local	Wild	Infrequent	Infrequent	-
Climber	Panhnah	*Piper betle*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Infrequent	Leaves are chewed together with betelnut and lime paste
Climbing shrub	Rulei	*Millettia pachycarpa*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Roots and Pods are used to poison fish

8	9	10	11
Part used *	**Associated TK**	**Other details (mode of use)**	**Community Knowledge Holder**
Leaves, flowers	Plant is used for poisoning fish	-	Mizo
Leaves, flowers	Plant is used for poisoning fish	-	Mizo
Fruit & Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Bark	Bark is used to poison fish	It is a light demander, can stand moderate shade in youth. Coppices fairly well	Mizo
Leaves	Young leaves are used to intoxicate fish	-	Mizo
Bark	Pounded bark is used for poisoning fish	-	Mizo
Nuts, shoots, seeds	-	Seeds are used for expelling intestinal worm from the body	Mizo
Roots	Roots are used for poisoning fish	Roots are boiled in water and used for dressing scabies	Mizo
Leaves	-	--	Mizo
Roots & Pods	-	-	Mizo

Format 26 : Timber Plants

1	2	3	4		5
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Other uses (if any)**
			Past	**Present**	
Belphuar	*Trema orientalis*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal,firewood etc
Bung	*Ficus benghalensis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for fuelwood, well curbs etc
Chawmzil	*Ligustrum robustum*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Fartuah	*Erythrina variegata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for drums, toys etc and bark fibre for cordage
Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood very hard used for bridges, railway sleepers, tool handles, firewood, rice pestle, charcoal etc
Hmawng	*Ficus* sp	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for fuel and charcoal etc
Hmuifarial	*Syzygium claviflorum*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for firewood, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder
Hmuipui/Lenhmui	*Syzygium cumini*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is moderately hard, used for plywood, furniture, tool handles, panels, posts and firewood etc
Hnahkhar	*Mallotus paniculatus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for firewood
Hnahthap	*Colona floribunda*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood is used for making lockets of key chain and firewood
Kawihthuang	*Leucosceptrum canum*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood can be used as firewood
Kharduap	*Macaranga indica*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood can be used for firewood etc
Khaupui	*Sterculia villosa*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood very soft is used for drums and paper pulp
Khiang	*Schima wallichii*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood durable is used in planking, building,plywood,firewood
Khiangzo	*Schima khasiana*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for house building, firewood etc
Khuangthli	*Bischofia javanica*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood used for house building, furniture, firewood etc
Lungkhup	*Haldina cordifolia*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for planking, house posts, door and window frames, shutters, furniture, plywood, firewood etc
Mualhawih	*Saraca asoca/indica*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for tool handles,ploughs and shafts
Muk	*Cordia fragrantissima*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood durable, used for gunstocks, posts and firewood etc
Nauthak	*Litsea monopetala*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood soft not durable can be used for firewood
Ngiau	*Michelia champaca*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood hard and durable used in furniture, building, planking

Pang	*Bombax insigne*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes, splints
Pangkai	*Baccaurea ramiflora*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	-
Phunchawng	*Bombax ceiba*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes and splints
Ramlakhuih	*Pandanus odorifer*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Fruit is used for combing cotton yarn and seeds are edible
Rihnim	*Ficus religiosa*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood durable underwater, used for fuel and charcoal etc
Sahatah	*Aglaia spectabilis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood hard used for furniture, building, doors and windows
Sihneh	*Eurya japonica*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	-
Taitaw	*Spondias pinnata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for drums, firewood etc
Tatkawng	*Artocarpus chama*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood durable used for building, furniture, plywood etc
Teak	*Tectona grandis*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood extremely durable, used for buildings, bridges, furniture, plywood, constructions etc
Tei	*Toona cilliata*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	wood usedfor furniture, house building, ceiling, floors etc
Theikum	*Diospyros malabarica*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for building, firewood etc
Theipalingkawh	*Bruinsmia polysperma*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Sawn timber used for house construction
Theipui	*Ficus semicoradata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for mortars, firewood etc
Thingdawl	*Tetrameles nudiflora*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for flooring,walling,matches, plywood etc .
Thingkha	*Derris robusta*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for house posts, firewood and charcoal
Thingkhawilu	*Vitex peduncularis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for posts, firewood and charcoal etc
Thingtheihmu	*Morus alba*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for house construction, furniture, tool handles etc
Thingvawkpui	*Balakata baccata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for plywood, packing cases, firewood etc
Thlanvawng	*Gmelina arborea*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood used for planking, furniture, house posts etc
Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for tool handles, firewood, charcoal etc. leaves are a good fodder. Decoction of bark/leaves is used in menstrual disorders, piles,diabetes,diarrhoea and dysentery
Vawmbal	*Drimycarpus racemosus*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for building, boats, firewood etc
Vawngthir	-	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	-
Vawngthla	*Premna milleflora*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood durable used for house posts etc
Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for house posts, tool handles, fuel and charcoal etc
Zathu	*Polyalthia jenkinsii*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for house posts, firewood etc
Zihnghal	*Stereospermum chelonoides*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for house construction, cabinet making, furniture
Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for building, plywood, firewood etc

6	7	8
Associated TK	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Bark yields a strong fibre and leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demanding tree, fsat growing and short lived tree	Mizo
Bark and aerial roots are used for making coarse ropes	Leaves are good for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Tender pods are edible, seeds edible roasted or boiling, bark and leaves are also used in medicine	It is a fast growing tree and cultivated as ornamental and hedge plant	Mizo
Bark, unripe fruit, flowers and seed oil are medicinal	Seed oil is used for burning, lubricating and soap making	Mizo
Leaves and twigs are lopped for cattle fodder	Bark, fruit and leaves are used in medicine	Mizo
-	Fruits are eaten by man, bears and birds	Mizo

Seed is very useful for treating diabetes and the bark for fever, jaundice, urinary problems, sore throat, ronchitis, asthma, ulcers and chronic dysentery etc	Fruits are eaten by man, birds and wild animals	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Different parts of the plant are used in various traditional medicine	-	Mizo
Seeds are eaten roasted or fried. Bark yields a strong fibre	Decoction of the bark is used in cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and tonsilities	Mizo
Powdered fruit is used in scorpion sting,bites of centipede, juice of the bark for chronic ulcer and fresh cuts. Leaves are lopped for fodder	Tender leaves are cooked eaten. It is moderate light demander and moderately fast growing tree	Mizo
Pounded bark is used for poisoning of fish	-	Mizo
Juice of young leaves is used for curing tonsillitis and sores	Bark, stem and leaves are also medicinal. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable, seed is chewed as a substitute for betel nut, bark sometimes used as tea leaves	-	Mizo
Young leaves are eaten cooked with rat's meat. Decoction of Bark/leaves is used to expel small pieces of retained placenta	-	Mizo
Bark is used for constipation and leaves for toothache	-	Mizo
Muga Silkworm are reared on the leaves	Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicine, leaves are for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Cotton is used for pillows and cushions, leaves for fodder. Tender leaves, flowers and calyces are used as vegetable	It is a strong light demander, fire resistant and fast growing tree	Mizo
Fibre obtained from the leaves is used for nets, sacks and brushes. Decoction of the roots is also used in diseases of kidney etc.	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
--	-	Mizo
----------	----------	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used in treating diarrhoea, dysentery and rheumatism	Juice of crushed bark is also applied to fresh cuts	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
Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (*Bekang),* a traditional mizo delicacy	It is a strong light demander and fire resistant	Mizo
Bark is useful in fever, diarrhoea, itching and flowers in menstrual disorders	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Juice of fruits and leaves are applied on sharp pain caused by nettles or poisonous hairs of caterpillars	It is a fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaves are used as soap for washing '*Mizo Pawnpui'* (Blanket)	It is a fast growing, good coppice and facvoured for birds nesting. Bark can be used for poisoning fish, juice of crushed bark and leaves are used to tick bite.	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used as an effective remedy for diabetes and high blood pressure	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo

Infusion of leaves/bark is used against black water fever, malarial fever, jaundice, typhoid, stomach ulcer and kidney stones	--	Mizo
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
Fruits are eaten by man and birds	Endi silkworm reared on the leaves	Mizo
Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetables, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and fire resistant, fast growing tree	Mizo
Leaves, tender fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable	It is a moderate light demander and wind firm tree	Mizo
Thick paste of the plant is applied on broken bone. Juice of the plant is also applied on sore of baby's navel	Plant is laxative and cooling used for cold, sinusitis and menstruation problems	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, diarrhoea and also apllied on measles, chickem pox, sprains and burns. Leaves are cooked in water and water is taken as a remedy for high blood pressure .	-	Mizo
Tender leaves are boiled with meats and eaten as vegetables	--	Mizo
Decoction of the bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, diarrhea and also applied on measles, chicken pox, sprains and burns.	Leaves are cooked in water and water is taken as a remedy for high blood pressure	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Root, leaves and flowers are also used medicinally. Bark and young leaves are used as a remedy for fever, stomach ache etc	--	Mizo
Bark is bruised, boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye	Fast growing tree	Mizo

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

1	2	3	4	5	6
Animal type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Description**	**Season when seen**
Mammal	Awrrang	*Ratufa bicolor*	Forest	-	Not recorded
Mammal	Biang	*Belomys pearsonii*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Chepa	*Tupaia bengaleri*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleikapsen	*Callosciurus erythraeus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleimeipar	*Dremomys lokriah*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleimualrang	*Tamiops macclellandi*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Kuhpui	*Hystrix brachyura*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Kuhsi	*Atherurus macrourus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Ngau	*Trachypithecus pileatus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Ngau buang	*Trachypithecus pileatus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Ngau hang (Tarmit bun)	*Trachypithecus phayrei*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Ngharbawr	*Prionailurus viverrinus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Safia	*Martes flavigula*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sahmaitha	*Melogale moschata/personata*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sahuai	*Nyctiebus bengalensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sakhi	*Muntiacus vaginalis*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sanghal	*Sus scrofa*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sanghar	*Prionailurus bengalensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Saphu	*Manis pentadactyla*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sarivaithun	*Herpetes javanicus*	Forest	-	-do-

Mammal	Savawm	*Melursus ursinus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Saza	*Capricornis sumatraensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sazaw (Zawreng)	*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sazuk	*Rusa unicolor*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sihal	*Canis aureus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Tampui	*Leopoldamis edwardsi*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Tlumpui	*Viverra zibetha*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Tlumther	*Viverricula indica*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Vahluk	*Petaurista petaurista*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zamphu	*Arctictis binturong*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawbuang	*Paguma larvata*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawhang	*Arctogalidia trivirgata*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hauhuk	*Hoolock hoolock*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zo zawng	*Assames macaque*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zuhrei	*Berylmys mackenziei*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Bawng	*Pericrocotus brevirostris*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Bullut	*Ducula badia*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhawlhring	*Chloropsis aurifrons*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhemhur	*Lanius* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhimbuk	*Bubo bengalensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhuangtuar	*Upupa epops*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chingpirinu	*Strix leptogrammica*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chinrang	*Enicurus scouleri*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chip te	*Anthus hodgsoni*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Daikat	*Orthotomus sutorius*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Dawithiama arpa	*Aethopyga* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Dawntliang	*Cissa chinensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Irliak	*Coracina macei*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Kaikuangral	*Alcedo atthis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Kawlrit	*Hemixos flavala*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Kireuh	*Arachnothera longirostra*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Lailen	*Motacilla flava*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Lalruanga sehnawt	*Centropus sinensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Luangtubeuh	*Picumnus innominatus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Lungdup	*Ictinaetus malayensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mitval	*Zosterops palbebrosa*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mu arla	*Lophotriorchis kienerii*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mute	*Accipiter* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mute ngaldang	*Circus macrourus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Muvanlai	*Spilornis cheela*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Ramar	*Gallus gallus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Ramparva	*Chalcophaps indica*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Setawt	*Pycnonotus flavescens*	Forest	-	-do-

Bird	Tawllawt	*Megalaima virens*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thangfen	*Myiophonus caeruleus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thizil	*Psamisomus dalhousiae*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thlanthla	*Dicrurus aeneus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thloh	*Blythipicus pyrrhotis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tlaiberh	*Pycnonotus cafer*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tukkhumvilik	*Pycnonotus melanicterus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tuklo	*Megalaima asiatica*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Va in ronghak	*Monticola solitarius*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vabak/Valambawk	*Caprimulgus macrurus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vadumdeleng	*Niltada* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahmim	*Turnix suscitator*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahrit	*Lophura leucomelanos*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahui	*Treron* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vaki	*Psittacula krameri*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Valeisawt	*Pnoepyga albiventer*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Varihaw	*Polyplectron bicalcaratum*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Varung	*Arborophila* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vasuih	*Carpodacus erythrinus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vazar	*Garrulax* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Changpat rul	*Argyrophis diardii*	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Chawngkawr	*Naja kaouthia*	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Chawnglei	*Bungarus fasciatus*	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Chhawknghawl	*Typhlops diardii*	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Hlaidum	*Ptyas mucosa*	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Hlaivawm	*Ptyas mucosa*	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Khuavang rul	*Bungarus niger*	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul hlai	*Ptyas korros, Coelognathus radiatus*	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul ngan	*Ophiophagus hannah*	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul nghawngsen	*Rhabdophis subminiatus*	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul rial	*Boiga cyanea*	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rulmuk (Zo Rulpui)	*Ovophis monticola*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rultuha	*Trimeresurus erythrurus/albolabris*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Saphai	*Python bivittatus*	Ponds and near water bodies	-	-do-
Reptiles	Tui Rul	*Xenochropis piscator*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Satel	*Melanochelys tricarinata*	Rivers, streams etc	-	-do-
Reptiles	Tui satel	*Cyclemis gemeli*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Tangkawng /Tangkeu	*Varanus bengalensis*	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Reptiles	Laiking	*Christidorsata otai*	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Awk-e	*Gecko gekko*	Human habitation, House	-	-do-
Reptiles	Bang daidep	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	Rivers, Ponds etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	Utum	*Kaloula assamensis*	Rivers, Ponds etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	U chhhawlhring	*Hyla annectans*	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-

Amphibians	Utawkphar	*Bufo stomaticus*	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Khauphar	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Perhpawng	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Khauchher	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Chep chep	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Zawlzawng	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Khaukhuap	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Uleuh	-	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Insects	Khawibel	*Vespa velutina*	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Insects	Khawi sanghar	*Parapolybia* sp.	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khawifung	*Apis florea*	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khawi chhunmu	*Provespa* sp.	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khawikeilu	-	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Insects	Khawivah	*Apis cerana indica*	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khawichhinkhup	*Polistes tenebricosus*	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Nghalfek	*Vespa tropica*	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khawidang	-	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khawipui	*Apis dorsata*	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Rengchal	*Psaltoda* cf. *plaga*	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Dawlrem	-	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Thereng	-	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Losul thereng	*Magicicada* sp.	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Nipui thereng	-	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Ngirtling	-	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Uifawm	-	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Tekral	-	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Tawh ek	-	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Taivang	*Tetraponera* sp.	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Reksen	-	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Tarpilu	-	Forest, open areas	-	-do-

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

BIODIVERSITY OF HRIPHAW

Leucaena leucocephala

Cajanus cajan

Parkia roxburgii

Clerodendrum colebrookianum

Eryngium foetidum

Capsicum frutescens

Allium hookeri

Abelmoschus esculentus

Hibiscus sabdariffa

Cucurbita maxima

Solanum melongena

Colocasia **sp.**

Artocarpus heterophyllus

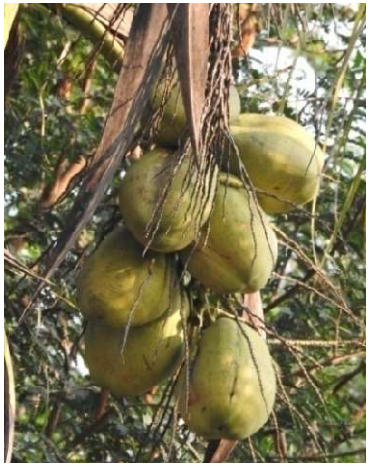
Psidium guajava

Citrus maxima

Saccharum officinarum

Hylocereus undulates

Areca catechu



Cocos nucifera

Morus alba

Musa acuminata

Mangifera indica

Trevesia palmata

Cocos nucifera

Bougainvillea spectabilis

***Cosmos* sp.**

Catharanthus roseus

Tagetes erecta

Euphorbia pulcherrima

Hibiscus rosa sinensis

Cosmos bipinnatus

Mirabilis jalapa

Celosia argentea

Canis familiaris

Gallus domesticus

Artiodactyla suidae

Felis catus

Pycnonotus cafer

Drying of broom sticks

Rice processing

Drying of Coffee beans

Hriphaw BMC Chairman and member filling up PBR formats during field validation

Hriphaw village