

PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER CHHAOLO VILLAGE

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

PART - I

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. People's Biodiversity Registers (PBR)

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

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

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

4.1 The PBR Process

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

4.2 Documentation and Traditional Knowledge (TK) related to biodiversity

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

4.3 PBR Methodology

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

4.4 Process in PBR Preparation

Step I : Formation of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC)

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

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

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

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

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

Step VII : Computerization of information and resources.

General Details of People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) of Chhaolo Village

Name of the village	:	Chhaolo
Block	:	Siaha RD Block
District	:	Siaha
State	:	Mizoram
Geographical Area of the Panchayat Samity	:	2.3 sq.km
Population under the Panchayat Samity	:	851
Male	:	430
Female	:	421
Habitat and Topography	:	Tropical evergreen forest, Hilly terrain & Plain
Climate (Rainfall, Temperature and other weather patterns)	:	3°C to 32°C with annual rainfall of 1200-2500mm
Land use (Nine fold classification available with village records)	:	Agriculture/Farming
Date, Month and Year of PBR preparation	:	11-February-2022
Management Regime: Reserve Forests (RF)/ Joint Management (JM)/Protected areas (PA)/ Community Owned and Managed Forests (COM)	:	RF/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 | : NT Hrakho | 2. | Name | : B. Tiahai |
| | Age | : 48 | | Age | : 39 |
| | Gender | : Male | | Gender | : Male |
| | Address | : Chhaolo-III | | Address | : Chhaolo-I |
| | Area of specialization | : Farmer | | Area of specialization | : Farmer |
| 3. | Name | : PB Hrosa | 4. | Name | : Z. Dihnai |
| | Age | : 39 | | Age | : 37 |
| | Gender | : Male | | Gender | : Female |
| | Address | : Chhaolo-I | | Address | : Chhaolo-II |
| | Area of specialization | : | | Area of specialization | : Business |
| 5. | Name | : Valromawia | 6. | Name | : Thanghupa |
| | Age | : 40 | | Age | : 46 |
| | Gender | : Male | | Gender | : Male |
| | Address | : Chhaolo-III | | Address | : Chhaolo-II |
| | Area of specialization | : Farmer | | Area of specialization | : Farmer |
| 7. | Name | : ZV Chhuana | 8. | Name | : L. Hleisa |
| | Age | : 43 | | Age | : 44 |
| | Gender | : Male | | Gender | : Male |
| | Address | : Chhaolo-I | | Address | : Chhaolo-II |
| | Area of specialization | : Farmer | | Area of specialization | : Farmer |

Annexure II

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

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

Annexure III

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

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

Annexure IV

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

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|-------------------|---|--|
| 1) Contact Person | : | Dr. Lalneihpuia Chhakchhuak | 3. Contact Person | : | Dr. Seikuti Nohro |
| Name and Address | : | Technical Assistant
Mizoram State Biodiversity Board | Name and Address | : | Consultant
Environment & Forest Department
Mara Autonomous District Council (MADC)
Siaha, Mizoram |
| 2) Contact Person | : | Derrick Zothanmawia | | | |
| Name and Address | : | Computer Assistant
Mizoram State Biodiversity Board | | | |

PART - II

AGROBIODIVERSITY

Format 1 : Crop Plants

1 Crop	2 Scientific Name	3 Local Name	4 Variety	5 Landscape/ Habitat	6 Approx. area sown	7 Local Status	
						Past	Present
Turmeric	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Aieng	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	Not measured	Few	Few
Para cress	<i>Acmella paniculata</i>	Ankasa	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
Mustard	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Antam	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Deccan hemp	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>	Anthur	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Wild coriander	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Bahkhawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Perennial herb	<i>Colocasia sp</i>	Baibing	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Taro	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Bal	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
Brinjal	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Bawkbawn	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Lady's finger	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Bawrh saiabe	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
Bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Bean	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Cow pea	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Behlawi	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Pigeon pea	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Behliang	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
Soyabean	<i>Glycine max</i>	Bekang	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Hyacinth bean	<i>Lablab purpureus</i>	Bepui	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
Winged Bean	<i>Psophocarpus tetragonolobus</i>	Bepuipawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
Snake gourd	<i>Trichosanthes anguina</i>	Berul	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
Broccoli	<i>Brassica oleracea var italica</i>	Brocoli	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Buh	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Few
Bitter gourd	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Changkha	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
White durra	<i>Sorghum cernuum</i>	Chhawchhi	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Abundant
Coriander	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Dhania	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
Chilli	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Hmarchapui	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
Birds eye chilli	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Hmarchate	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Abundant
Squash	<i>Sechium edule</i>	Iskut	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Roselle	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>	Lakher anthur	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Aromatic herb	<i>Elsholtzia communis</i>	Lengser	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
Pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	Mai/Maian	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Ash gourd	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Maipawl	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Spiny bitter tomato	<i>Momordica cochincinensis</i>	Maitamtaw	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
Mula	<i>Raphanus sativas</i>	Mula	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
Cauliflower	<i>Brassica oleracea var. botrytis</i>	Parbawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
Wild celery	<i>Trachyspermum roxburghianum</i>	Pardi	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Wild basil	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Runhmui	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Bitter tomato	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Samtaw	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Sawhthing	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Abundant
Devils tongue	<i>Amorphophallus sp</i>	Telhawng	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Tomato	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Tomato	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few

Tobacco plant	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Vaihlo	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few
Maize	<i>Zea mays</i>	Vaimim	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Abundant
Cabbage	<i>Brassica oleracea var. capitata</i>	Zikhlum	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Chinese Onion	<i>Allium chinense</i>	Zo purun	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Few	Few

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

Leaves and flowers are used as condiment	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mara
Fruits are condiment and leaves as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the fruits is applied to burns, snake bite and centipede sting	-	Local	Mara
Fruits are condiment and leaves as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the fruits is applied to burns, snake bite and centipede sting	-	Local	Mara
Fruits, young shoot and roots are eaten as vegetable-	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are used for fodder	-	Local	Mara
Leaves are eaten as vegetables, curry	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are used as diuretic, sedative, refrigerant	-	Local	Mara
Leaves and flowers -are used for flavouring curry-	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mara
Flowers, fruit, you-ng leaves and stem are all eaten as v-egatables	Mar-April	Edible	Seeds are used to expel worms from the body	-	Local	Mara
Fruits and tender leaves are eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the fruit is a cure for cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, fever, asthma, vomiting and kidney diseases. Infusion of leaves and fruit are used externally in snake bite	-	Local	Mara
Fruit is cooked and eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mara
Young fruit and flower eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Roots, leaves and seeds are medicinal	-	Local	Mara
Flower buds and leaves are eaten as vegetable	September	Edible	-	-	Local	Mara
Leaves and flowers are used as condiment	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mara
Leaves and flowers are used as condiment	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mara
Green- fruit are eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Fruit is good for high blood pressure, skin problems and anti microbial	-	Local	Mara
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 dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks.	-	Local	Mara
-	Mar-April	Edible	Corm and young leaf stalk and shoots are eaten cooked as veg.	-	Local	Mara
Fruit is edible	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mara
-	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are pounded, dried and used for making cigarette	-	Local	Mara
Grains are eate-n cooked, roasted, fried-	Mar-April	Edible	Grains and leaves are used to feed poultry, pigs and cows. Decoction of the grain is used as hip bath for piles, lessen pain	-	Local	Mara
-	June	Edible	Leaves and head are eaten cooked as vegetable	-	Local	Mara
Fresh bulb and leaves as condiment	Mar-April	Edible	Bulbs are used for treating fever, hypertension, indigestion, pneumonia, common cold etc. Juice of bulb is applied to muscle sprains, earache etc	-	Local	Mara

Format 2 : Fruit plants

1 Plant	2 Scientific name	3 Local name	4 Variety	5 Landscape/habitat	6 Local status	
					Past	Present
Herb	<i>Musa acuminata</i>	Balhla	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Hmazil	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	<i>Rubus ellipticus</i>	Hmu tau	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Abundant
Tree/Shrub	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Japan theite	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	<i>Ananus comosus</i>	Lakhuihthei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Few
Shrub	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Nimbu	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Few
Climber	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Sapthei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Few
Climber	<i>Eleagnus latifolia</i>	Sarzukupui	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	<i>Eleagnus pyriformis</i>	Sarzukte	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Few
Shrub	<i>Citrus medica</i>	Serpui	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Serthlum	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Abundant
Climber	<i>Haematocarpus validus</i>	Theichhungsen	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few
Tree	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Thingfanghma	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant

7 Source of seeds/plants	8 Season of fruiting	9 Associated TK	10 Uses	11 Other details Market/Own use	12 Community Knowledge holder
Locally available	Mar-Dec	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mara
Locally available	July - Sept	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mara
Locally available	April - May	Decoction of the root is used for diarrhoea and dysentery	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mara
Locally available	July	Fruit is edible	Fruit is laxative and refrigerant	Own use	Mara
Locally available	October	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mara
Locally available	August	Fruit juice rich in vitamin C is used to treat various diseases like stomach problems, liver diseases, hypertension, diabetes etc	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mara
Locally available	April	Ripe fruit is used for jaundice and liver problems	Leaves are used as vegetable	Market/own use	Mara
Locally available	April	Decoction of root is medicinal	Wood is used as a good fuel	Own use	Mara
Locally available	October	Decoction of root and boiled leaves is medicinal	Fruit is edible	Own use	Mara
Locally available	October	Fruits edible, rich source of vitamin C	Roots are used in colic, vomiting etc	Market/own use	Mara
Locally available	September	Fruit is a rich source of vitamin C, eaten by man	Water of boiled leaves used for bathing in fever	Market/own use	Mara
Locally available	October	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mara
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	Mara

Format 3 : Fodder crop

1 Plant	2 Scientific name	3 Local name	4 Landscape/habitat	5 Local status	
				Past	Present
				Herb	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
Herb	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Bal	Jhum field	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	<i>Musa acuminata</i>	Balhla	Cultivated land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Trema orientalis</i>	Belphuar	Hilly terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Buh	Jhum field	Abundant	Few
Herb	<i>Musa sp.</i>	Changel	Hilly terrain, fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Dawl/Bal	Cultivated and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Di	Fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
BroomGrass	<i>Thysanolaena latifolia</i>	Hmunphiah	Cultivated and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Mile-a minute	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Japanhlo	Hilly terrain, fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Kawlbahra	Cultivated land	Abundant	Few
Tree	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Lamkhuang	Hilly terrain, Forest	Few	Abundant
Grass	<i>Saccharum longisetosum</i>	Luang	Cultivated and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Mutih	Hilly terrain	Few	Few
Tree	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Nauthak	Hilly terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Pangbal	Jhum field	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Morus alba</i>	Theihmu	Hilly terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Thingfanghma	Cultivated land	Abundant	Abundant
Maize	<i>Zea mays</i>	Vaimim	Cultivated land	Abundant	Few
Herb	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Vawkpuithal	Hilly terrain, cultivated, fallow land	Abundant	Abundant

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

Wild /Local	Leaves are used for cattle fodder, pig feed	Leaves	-	Mara
Wild /Local	Leaves are used for cattle fodder, pig feed	Leaves	-	Mara
Wild /Local	Unripe fruit is used for pigs feed	Unripe fruit	-	Mara
Wild /Local	Grains are eaten as vegetables. Used for feeding poultry and pigs	Grains & Leaves	-	Mara
Wild /Local	Juice of leaves are used for treating eye and ear affections, skin affections	Leaves	-	Mara

Format 4 : Weeds

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	Scientific name	Local name	Affected Crop	Impact	Landscape/habitat
Herb	<i>Acmella paniculata</i>	Ankasate	All the jhum crops	Growth is effective, which leads to decrease in crop production	Hilly terrain, cultivated and fallow land.
Climber	<i>Mucuna bracteata</i>	Hruiduk	-do-	Yes	-do-
Climber	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Japanhlo	-do-	Yes	-do-
Fern	<i>Dryopteris sp.</i>	Katchat	-do-	Yes	-do-
Herb	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Lambak	-do-	Yes	-do-
Herb	<i>Saccharum longisetosum</i>	Luang	-do-	Yes	-do-
Herb	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Mitthi sunhlu	-do-	Yes	-do-
Shrub	<i>Rubus birmanicus</i>	Siali nu chhu	-do-	Yes	-do-
Shrub	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Tlangsam	-do-	Yes	-do-
Herb	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Vailenhlo	-do-	Yes	-do-
Herb	<i>Lepidagathis incurva</i>	Vangvat hlo	-do-	Yes	-do-
Herb	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Vawkpuithal	-do-	Yes	-do-

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

Format 5 : Pests of Crops

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	Insect/Animal	Scientific Name	Local Name	Habitat	Time/Season of attack
Jhum crops	Insect	<i>Caelifera</i> sp.	Khau	Jhum field	Mar – May
Brinjal/Bitter tomato	Insect	<i>Epicauta hirticornis</i>	Kutdurh	Jhum field	July – Aug
Rice	Bird	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Ram-Ar	Jhum field	March - April
Maize	Animal	<i>Abundantiops macclellandi</i>	Thehlei	Jhum field	July – Aug
Fruits & Vegetables	Bird	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Tlaiberh	Forest & Jhum field	When the crop is cultivated
Jhum crops	Bird	<i>Psittacula</i> sp.	Vaki	Jhum field	Mar – May

7	8	9	10
Management Mechanism	Associated TK	Other Details	Community/ Knowledge holder
There is no specific mechanism for managing the pest.	-	-	Mara
	-	-	Mara
	-	-	Mara
	-	-	Mara
	-	-	Mara
	-	-	Mara

Format 6 : Market for domesticated animals

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name of the Market & location	Weekly (D)/ Fortnightly (D)/ Monthly (D)/ Biannual (M)/ Annual (M)	Types of Animals bought & sold	Types and No. of animals transacted in a day	Places from which animals are bought	Places to which animals are sold/ transported	Name & location of fish market	Types of fish sold	Source of fish
Chhaolo Bazar	Monthly	Pig, Chicken	-	Within the Village	Within the Village	Chhaolo Bazar	Nghadawl	Chhingtuipei River (Tuichawng)
							Nghavang	
							Nghafunglawr	

Format 7 : Peoplescape

1	2	3	4	5	6
Community & Population	Families & Major Occupation	Sub-occupation	Depending Landscape	Major resources accessed and seasons of access	Landscape Management Practices
Mara 851	158 Farmers	Teachers, Carpenters, Petty-shop owners etc.	-	Forest products including timber, firewood, raw materials for constructions and furniture, wild vegetables and medicinal plants etc are the major resources obtained from the forest. Wild fruits are also harvested during its fruiting season.	There is no specific mechanism followed for the resource management.

7	8	9	10	11
Resource Management Practices	Cast/Tribe	Social Condition	Nature of inhabitants	No of Households
There is no specific mechanism followed for the resource management.	Mara	Lower & Middle class	The types of houses found in the village are mostly Assam type alumium roof houses, few RCC buildings and very few thatched rood huts.	158

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					
80ha		50 ha		Slope/Hilly Terrain	Mara (Local community)	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> , <i>Phyllanthus acidus</i> , <i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i> , <i>Parkia timoriana</i> , <i>Homalomena aromaticum</i> , <i>Benincasa hispida</i> , <i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i> , <i>Syzygium cumini</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Trema orientalis</i> , <i>Delonix regia</i> etc	<i>Provespa</i> sp., <i>Polistes tenebricosus</i> , <i>Ophiophagus hannah</i> , <i>Gecko gecko</i> , <i>Argyrophis diardii</i> , <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i> , <i>Dicrurus aeneus</i> , <i>Accipiter</i> sp., <i>Chalcophaps indica</i> , <i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i> , <i>Acanthocobitis botia</i> , <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> , <i>Semiplotus modestus</i> , <i>Bagarius bagarius</i> etc.

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

Format 9 : Waterscape

1	2	3	4	5	6
Waterscape Element type	Sub-type	Features and approx. area	Ownership	General Flora	General fauna
Chhingtupui River (Tuichawng)		Not measured	Mara (Local community)	-	<i>Acanthocobitis botia</i> , <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> , <i>Semiplotus modestus</i> , <i>Bagarius bagarius</i> , <i>Potamonautes</i> sp, <i>Neolissochilus hexagonolepis</i> , <i>Garra</i> cf. <i>gotyla</i> , <i>Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis</i> 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	-	-	Mara

Format 10 : Soil type

1	2	3	4
Soil Type	Color & Texture	Features	Soil Management
Loamy, clayey 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.	<p>Flora: <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>, <i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>, <i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i>, <i>Parkia timoriana</i>, <i>Homalomena aromaticum</i>, <i>Benincasa hispida</i>, <i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i>, <i>Syzygium cumini</i>, <i>Schima wallichii</i>, <i>Trema orientalis</i>, <i>Delonix regia</i> etc.</p> <p>Fauna: <i>Provespa</i> sp., <i>Polistes tenebricosus</i>, <i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>, <i>Gecko gecko</i>, <i>Argyrophis diardii</i>, <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>, <i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>, <i>Accipiter</i> sp., <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>, <i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i>, <i>Acanthocobitis botia</i>, <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>, <i>Semiplotus modestus</i>, <i>Bagarius bagarius</i> etc.</p>	-	-

DOMESTICATED BIODIVERSITY

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	<i>Protium serratum</i>	Bil	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Persea Americana</i>	Butter thei	Introduced	Hilly Terrain	Few	Abundant	Introduced
Tree	<i>Syzygium claviflorum</i>	Hmuifarial	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Japan theite	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Few	Locally available
Tree	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>	Kawlsunhlu	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Kawlthei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Myrica esculenta</i>	Keifang	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Laurocerasus jenkinsii</i>	Keipui	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few	Locally available
Tree	<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Khawmhma	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available

Tree	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Lamkhuang	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i>	Pangkai	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few	Locally available
Tree	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Pear	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Melia dubia</i>	Sakhithei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Ser (fang)	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Citrus medica</i>	Serpui	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Sertawk	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Few	Locally available
Tree	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Serthlum	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Sunhlu	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Artocarpus chama</i>	Tatkawng	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Abundantarindus indica</i>	Tengtere	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few	Locally available
Tree	<i>Laurocerasus undulata</i>	Theiarlung	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Ficus fistulosa</i>	Thei-ba-te	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	Theifeimung	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Theihai	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Bruinsmia polysperma</i>	Theipalingkawh	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Ficus semicordata</i>	Theipui	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Carallia brachiata</i>	Theiria	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Aphananthe cuspidate</i>	Theisehret	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Artocarpus lacucha</i>	Theitat	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Theitehmul	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Ficus prostrata</i>	Theitit	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Thingfanghma	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Garunga floribunda</i>	Tuairam	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	<i>Willughbeia edulis</i>	Vuakdup	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Few	Locally available
Tree	<i>Parkia timoriana</i>	Zawngtah	Local	Hilly Terrain	Few	Abundant	Locally available

8	9	10	11	12
Season of Fruiting	Uses (Usage)	Associated TK	Other details	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Apr – Jun	Fruit is edible. Wood is used for furniture, gunstock etc	-	Own/Market use	Mara
Oct-Feb	Leaves flowers fruits and seeds are used in medicine	Infusion of pounded leaves is useful for stomach ulcer	Own/Market use	Mara
May-Jun	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Wood is used for firewood	Own/Market use	Mara
May-Jul	Fruit is edible	Fruit is laxative and refrigerant	Own/Market use	Mara
Mar-Jun	Ripe fruit is edible	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable and also used for pigs feed	Own/Market use	Mara
Sept-Nov	Bark & young leaves are used against diarrhoea, dysentery. Richest natural source of viAbundantin C	Juice of pounded bark, leaves & ripe fruits are applied to carbuncle. Bark paste is applied to toothache.	Own/Market use	Mara
April - June	Wood is used for firewood, Charcoal. Leaves are used as fodder and riped fruits are eaten by man and birds.	Bark is used to poison fish. Decoction of the bark is effective for cough, fever, bronchitis, sore throat, doarrhoea nad dysentery. Bark is also chewed for toothache.	Own/Market use	Mara

Mar - May	Wood is used for firewood, rice pestles etc and leaves are for cattle fodder	-	Own/Market use	Mara
Dec-Jan	Decoction of fruit used for colic, diarrhoea, dysentery	Wood used for fence posts & gun powder	Own/Market use	Mara
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	Mara
June-Aug	Bark is used for constipation and leaves for toothache	-	Own/Market use	Mara
Apr-May	Fruits are eatable	-	Own/Market use	Mara
Nov- Jan	Wood used for planking, ceilings, pencils, match boxes, plywood, building purposes, fence post etc	-	Own/Market use	Mara
Jun-Sep	Fruits edible, rich source of Vitamin C	Roots are used in colic, vomiting etc	Own/Market use	Mara
Jun-Sep	Fruits edible, rich source of Vitamin C	Roots are used in colic, vomiting etc	Own/Market use	Mara
Nov-Mar	Fruit is medicinal	Seeds are used for hypertension and diabetes	Own/Market use	Mara
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	Mara
Whole year	Fruit which is very rich in Vitamin C.	Bark is used for poisoning fish. Juice of the crushed bark is used for lung diseases, tarantula bite, dysentery and diarrhoea. Bark 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	Mara
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	Mara
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	Mara
Aug-Sept	Fruit is edible, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Decoction of the bark/leaves is drunk for heart diseases.	Own/Market use	Mara
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	Mara
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	Mara
May-Aug	Wood is used for furniture, boat building, planking, tea boxes, packing cases etc. Fruits are edible and used for making pickles.	Decoction of young leaves used in diabetes, diarrhoea, ash of dried leaves is also taken to stop hiccup.	Own/Market use	Mara
Dec-Feb	Fruits are edible	Juice of fruits and leaves are applied on sharp pain caused by nettles or by poisonous hairs of caterpillars	Own/Market use	Mara
Throughout the year	Bark fibre is used for making ropes. Fruits are edible. Leaves are used for cattle fodder and polishing wood	Young fruits are pounded with tender shoots of <i>Acacia pennata</i> and eaten. White latex is applied on boils. Roots, bark and fruits are used in medicine	Own/Market use	Mara
Dec – Mar	Fruit is edible. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Bark and leaves are used in septic poisoning and itch.	Own/Market use	Mara
May-July	Fruit is edible, wood is used for firewood.	-	Own/Market use	Mara
Oct – Dec	Fruit is edible and leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Own/Market use	Mara
June – July	Fruit is edible	Juice of the root is given in snake bite and white latex is also applied in snake bites.	Own/Market use	Mara

Whole year	Ripe fruit is good for digestion.	Decoction of unripe fruit is used to cure jaundice, diabetes etc. juice of boiled leaves is used to treat various type of cancer and stomach problems	Own/Market use	Mara
Aug- Nov	Fruit is edible	-	Own/Market use	Mara
April-May	Milky juice is used as milk im tea	-	Own/Market use	Mara
Nov-Feb	Unmatured pods and tender leaves are eaten as vegetable.	Young leaves and seeds are useful against food allergy, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery. Bark and fruits are prescribed to check excessive bleeding during menstruation. Juice of the green rind of the pod is applied to fresh cuts, scabiea and itching.	Own/Market use	Mara

Format 12 : Medicinal Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Landscape/habitat	Source of Plant/Seeds
Herb	Aieng	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Local	Cultivated	Tuber
Herb	Ailaidum	<i>Curcuma caesia</i>	Local	Cultivated	Tuber
Herb	Anchiri	<i>Homalomena aromaticum</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Anhling	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds
Tree	Archangkawm	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Succulent	Awle lei	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Fern	Awmvel	<i>Platyserium wallichii</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Bahkhawr	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Builukham Pa/Nu	<i>Osbeckia crinita/chinensis</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Chhawntual	<i>Aporosa octandra</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Fartuah	<i>Erythrina stricta</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Grass	Fu	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Climber	Japanhlo	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Kawhtebel	<i>Trevesia palmata</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Kawldai	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Kham damdawi	<i>Bergenia pacumbis</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Khawmhma	<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds
Herb	Lambak	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Maipawl	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Herb	Mitthi Sunhlu	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Nauthak	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Shrub	Nimbu	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Phuihnam	<i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Climber	Sarzuk	<i>Elaeagnus sp</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds
Herb	Sawhthing	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Local	Cultivated	Tuber
Tree	Theihai	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Climber	Theikelki	<i>Stelmocrypton khasianum</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Thingfanghma	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds

Tree	Thingsia	<i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Thuamriat	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Shrub	Tlangsam	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds/Plantlet
Herb	Tumbu	<i>Musa sp.</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Uithinthang	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Vawihuihruui	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Zairum	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		Uses (Usage)	Part Used	Associated TK	Other details market/ own use	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Past	Present					
Few	Few	-	Rhizome	Juice of rhizome is used for stomach ulcer, jaundice, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, asthma, food poisoning, and also used as a tonic for blood purifier	Own use	Mara
Few	Few	-	Rhizome	Rhizome is used for stomach ache, diarrhoea, dysentery, jaundice, asthma, measles, food allergy or food poisoning	Own use	Mara
Few	Few	-	Stalks, Rhizomes	Stalks are used as vegetables, cooked stalk are eaten to increase breast milk. Rhizomes are used in manufacturing of perfumes	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves, berries	Leaves are boiled in water and taken against urinary problems and kidney stones. Juice of green berries is applied to boils, ringworm etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves, fruit, bark	Decoction of root & bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhoea etc. Poultice of the bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, inflammations and skin diseases. Decoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases of liver, hepatitis etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves	Juice of leaves is applied to herpes eruptions	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves, roots	Leaves are used for flavouring curry. They are used for expulsion of threadworms from the body, as a remedy for food poisoning. Roots and leaves are boiled for treating malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia, constipation	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Few	-	Roots & leaves	Decoction of roots is used in diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis etc, leaves for toothache	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Bark, Leaves	Bark and leaves decoction used in stomach ulcer, diarrhoea and dysentery.	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Few	-	Bark	Decoction of the bark is used 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	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Stem juice	Juice of the stem is used as a remedy for jaundice, purifies blood, good for lungs, diuretic etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves	Leaf juice applied on fresh wounds, stomach pain & ulcer	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Root, leaves	Roots and leaves are used to treat stomachache	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves	Decoction of leaves is used for dysentery, jaundice, malarial fever, asthma, bronchitis, and juice of the crushed leaves is also applied to fresh cuts	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Root	Bitter root is used in fever, dysuria, spleen enlargement, liver diseases, stomachache, diarrhoea, dysentery etc and applied to wounds, sores and boils.	Own use	Mara

Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves & fruits	Decoction of fruit & Leaves used in various diseases	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Whole plant	Plant is used in diabetes, jaundice, pile, dysentery, diarrhoea, hypertension etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Fruit & Leaves	Juice of fruit is used for diarrhoea, cholera, diabetes, vomiting, kidney problems	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Roots and leaves	Roots and leaves are used in medicine	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Whole plant	Juice of the whole plant is used for cholera, dysentery, fever, liver problems and jaundice, diabetes etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves	Boiled water of leaves is used to treat diabetes, hypertension, stomach problems etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves	Leaf juice used in High blood pressure	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Roots & leaves	Decoction of roots and leaves is used for treating menstrual and urinary problems	Own use	Mara
Few	Abundant	-	Rhizome	Rhizomes are used as spice and condiment, taken as a cure for food poisoning. Juice of pounded rhizome is given to women in case of Abundant supply of milk for their children and also dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks.	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves	Young leaves are cooked and juice is eaten for food poisoning, diarrhoea, dysentery etc	Own use	Mara
Few	Abundant	-	Roots, Leaves	Roots or leaves are cooked and water is taken for curing diseases of liver and jaundice	Own use	Mara
Few	Abundant	-	Leaves, fruit	Fruit is edible and used for constipation, stomach troubles, juice of boiled leaves is used in treating stomach ulcer, cancer and other stomach related problems	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Bark, stem	Juice of bark and stem is used for infection, wounds and cuts etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Few	-	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	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves	Juice of the leaves applied to fresh cuts	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Buds	Plantain is cooked with water and water is drink for treating deficiency of white blood	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Whole plant	Whole plant is used in medicine, used for treating cancer, liver problems etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Few	-	Whole plant	The whole plant is regarded as a specific for rheumatic affection, in which it is administered both internally and externally. Juice of crushed leaves is used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Stem and leaves are also chewed for relief in tooth-ache	Own use	Mara
Few	Few	-	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	Mara

Format 13 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4	5
Plant type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Source of Plants/Seeds
Tree	April par	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Introduced	Locally available

Shrub	April parte	<i>Caesalpina pulcherrima</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Shrub	Christmas par	<i>Poinsettia pulcherrima</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Herb	Chuaiopar	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Herb	Dahlia	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Annual Herb	Derhken	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Evgereen Tree	Far	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Epiphyte	Nauban	<i>Orchid</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Shrub	Rose par	<i>Rosa indica</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Thorny shrub	Saron par	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Shrub	Saron par te	<i>Holmskioldia sanguinea</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Tree	Vaube	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Glabrous shrub	Zan rintui	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Local variety	Locally available

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

Format 14 : Timber plants

1	2	3	4	5		6	7
Plant Type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Local Status		Wild/ home-garden	Other uses
				Past	Present		
Tree	Anku	<i>Celtis australis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood tough, used for building. Tool handles, firewood etc
Tree	Belphuar	<i>Trema orientalis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc
Tree	Bul	<i>Alseodaphne petiolaris</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for building, furniture, firewood etc
Tree	Bulpui	<i>Alseodaphne petiolaris</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for building, furniture, firewood etc
Tree	Bulthur	<i>Nyssa javanica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is grey, yellow, soft used for house building

Tree	Bung	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for fuelwood, well curbs etc
Tree	Char	<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i>	Wild			Wild	Wood used for furniture, house building, firewood etc
Tree	Chawmzil	<i>Ligustrum robustum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Chhawntual	<i>Aporosa octandra</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Fah	<i>Lithocarpus dealbatus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for rice pestle, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Fartuah	<i>Erythrina variegata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Few	Wild	Wood is used for drums, toys etc and bark fibre for cordage
Tree	Haivahmim	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for cheap furniture, house building, frames etc
Tree	Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood very hard used for bridges, railway sleepers, tool handles, firewood, rice pestle, charcoal etc
Tree	Hmawng	<i>Ficus sp</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for fuel and charcoal etc
Tree	Hmuifarial	<i>Syzygium claviflorum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for firewood, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder
Tree	Hmuipui/Lenhmui	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is moderately hard, used for plywood, furniture, tool handles, panels, posts and firewood etc
Tree	Hnahkhar	<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood
Tree	Khaupui	<i>Sterculia villosa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood very soft is used for drums and paper pulp
Tree	Khawkherh	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for cabinet making, furniture, carving etc
Tree	Khiang	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood durable is used in planking, building, plywood, firewood
Tree	Khiangzo	<i>Schima khasiana</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house building, firewood etc
Tree	Lawngthing	<i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house construction, floors, plywood, firewood, railway sleepers, tool handles etc
Tree	Muk	<i>Cordia fragrantissima</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood durable, used for gunstocks, posts and firewood etc
Tree	Nauthak	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood soft not durable can be used for firewood
Tree	Nganbawm	<i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for furniture, motor bodies, planking, flooring etc
Tree	Nghalchhun	<i>Eriobotrya bengalensis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood, charcoal etc
Tree	Ngiau	<i>Michelia champaca</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood hard and durable used in furniture, building, planking
Tree	Pang	<i>Bombax insigne</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes, splints
Tree	Pangkai	<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	-
Tree	Phan	<i>Ulmus lanceifolia</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood durable used for posts, gunstocks, tool handles etc
Tree	Phuanberh	<i>Macropanax undulatus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is soft and can be used for firewood
Tree	Phuanberhpui	<i>Ailanthus integrifolia</i> spp	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for partition wall, plywood, packing cases etc
Tree	Phunchawng	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes and splints
Tree	Sehawr	<i>Castanopsis indica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood hard used for furniture, building, firewood etc
Tree	Sentezel	<i>Callophyllum polyanthum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood moderately hard, strong and elastic is used for building, firewood, bridges etc
Tree	Sernam	<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc
Tree	Sihneh	<i>Eurya japonica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	-
Tree	Taitaw	<i>Spondias pinnata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for drums, firewood etc
Tree	Tatkawng	<i>Artocarpus chama</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood durable used for building, furniture, plywood etc
Tree	Thal	<i>Quercus floribunda</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood reddish grey with darker streaks, very hard, durable used for bulding, axe handles, firewood and charcoal.

Tree	Theikum	<i>Diospyros malabarica</i>	Wild			Wild	Wood used for building, firewood etc
Tree	Theipalingkawh	<i>Bruinsmia polysperma</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Sawn timber used for house construction
Tree	Theipui	<i>Ficus semicoradata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for mortars, firewood etc
Tree	Theisehret	<i>Aphananthe cuspidata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for planking, firewood and charcoal
Tree	Theiret	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Few	Wild	Wood used for furniture industry and can be used as firewood
Tree	Thingdawl	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for flooring, walling, matches, plywood etc .
Tree	Thinghawilu	<i>Vitex peduncularis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for posts, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Thinglung	<i>Homalium ceylanicum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for building, firewood, charcoal etc
Tree	Thingsaphu	<i>Dysoxylum mollissimum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood red, durable used for house building, furniture, boats
Tree	Thingsen	<i>Dipterocarpus retusus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood moderately hard used for house building, motor bodies, plywood etc
Tree	Thingsia	<i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house posts, firewood, charcoal etc
Tree	Thingtheihmu	<i>Morus alba</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house construction, furniture, tool handles etc
Tree	Thingvandawt	<i>Pterygota alata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for drums, firewood etc
Tree	Thlanvawng	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for planking, furniture, house posts etc
Tree	Vaiza	<i>Hibiscus macrophyllus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood soft but durable used for posts, rafters etc
Tree	Vang	<i>Albizia chinensis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for making drum, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Vaube	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for tool handles, firewood, charcoal etc. leaves are a good fodder. Decoction of bark/leaves is used in menstrual disorders, piles, diabetes, diarrhoea and dysentery
Tree	Vawmbal	<i>Drimycarpus racemosus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for building, boats, firewood etc
Tree	Zuang	<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for building, plywood, firewood etc

8	9	10
Associated TK	Other details	Community/ knowledge holder
	Leaves and fruits are used in medicine	Mara
Bark yields a strong fibre and leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demanding tree, fast growing and short-lived tree	Mara
-	Ripe fruit is eaten by birds and animals	Mara
-	-	Mara
-	Fruit is eaten by birds and wild animals	Mara
Bark and aerial roots are used for making coarse ropes	Leaves are good for cattle fodder	Mara
-	Leaves are good for fodder as it is a fast-growing tree	Mara
-	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mara
-	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mara
-	-	Mara
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	Mara

Decoction of young leaves is used in diabetes, diarrhoea and ash of dried leaves is taken to stop hiccough	It prefers deep well drained loamy soil and it is a shade bearer	Mara
Bark, unripe fruit, flowers and seed oil are medicinal	Seed oil is used for burning, lubricating and soap making	Mara
Leaves and twigs are lopped for cattle fodder	Bark, fruit and leaves are used in medicine	Mara
-	Fruits are eaten by man, bears and birds	Mara
Seed is very useful for treating diabetes and the bark for fever, jaundice, urinary problems, sore throat, ronchitis, asthma, ulcers and chronic dysentery etc	Fruits are eaten by man, birds and wild animals	Mara
-	-	Mara
Seeds are eaten roasted or fried. Bark yields a strong fibre	Decoction of the bark is used in cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and tonsillities	Mara
Rind of the unripe fruit and young leaves are used to intoxicate fish and nuts for tanning and dyeing	Leaves are used for cattle fodder, it is a light demander and moderate fats growing tree	Mara
Powdered fruit is used in scorpion sting, bites of centipede, juice of the bark for chronic ulcer and fresh cuts. Leaves are lopped for fodder	Tender leaves are cooked eaten. It is moderate light demander and moderately fast-growing tree	Mara
Pounded bark is used for poisoning of fish	-	Mara
Bark is prescribed for fever, strangury, ulcers, skin diseases and the roots for diarrhoea, dysentery	It is a strong light demander but the seedlings are shade tolerant.	Mara
Bark is used for constipation and leaves for toothache	-	Mara
Muga Silkworm are reared on the leaves	Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicine, leaves are for cattle fodder	Mara
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	This tree is a quick growing and moderate light demander	Mara
-	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder.	Mara
-	-	Mara
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mara
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mara
Leaves are used for cattle fodder	-	Mara
Tender leaves are cooked and eaten without its water as vegetables	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mara
-	-	Mara
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	Mara
-	-	Mara
Fruits are eaten by wild animals. Trunk is used for making mortars for pounding rice	It is a moderate shade bearer in youth. Seed often germinate soon after falling under its mother tree	Mara
Silkworm reared on the leaves. Boiled water of berries with meats of Indian Badger is taken as a remedy for sciatica and high blood pressure	-	Mara
-	-	Mara
-	-	Mara
Decoction of bark is used in treating diarrhoea, dysentery and rheumatism	Juice of crushed bark is also applied to fresh cuts	Mara
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	Mara
-	Acorns are devoured by wild animals like bears etc and birds. It is a shade	Mara

	bearer or moderate light demander and growth is moderate.	
-	-	Mara
Juice of fruits and leaves are applied on sharp pain caused by nettles or poisonous hairs of caterpillars	It is a fast-growing tree	Mara
-	-	Mara
Leaves are loped for cattle fodder	-	Mara
-	It yields the para rubber, the finest and the most durable catoutchouc known	Mara
Leaves are used as soap for washing 'Mizo Pawnpui' (Blanket)	It is a fast growing, good coppice and favoured for birds nesting. Bark can be used for poisoning fish, juice of crushed bark and leaves are used to tick bite.	Mara
Infusion of leaves/bark is used against black water fever, malarial fever, jaundice, typhoid, stomach ulcer and kidney stones	-	Mara
-	-	Mara
Bark is used internally for pain in the stomach	-	Mara
Balsam is used in treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet and similar affections of the urinary organs (IMP)	It is a shade bearer in early stages and afterwards a light demander	Mara
Juice of the stem is recommended for mouth infection in children	-	Mara
Silkworm fed on its leaves. Leaves are sometimes boiled with meats and eaten as curry. Root bark, leaves and fruits are also medicinal.	Young leaves and twigs are good for cattle fodder	Mara
Latex mixed with mustard oil is applied to muscular swellings	-	Mara
Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetables, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and fire- resistant, fast-growing tree	Mara
Bark fibre which is called <i>Hruikhau</i> is used for making into rope and <i>Hnam hrui</i> . Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (<i>bekang</i>) and sometimes for wrapping food in.	-	Mara
Bark used to poison fish. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a moderate light demander and fast-growing tree	Mara
Leaves, tender fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable	It is a moderate light demander and wind firm tree	Mara
Thick paste of the plant is applied on broken bone. Juice of the plant is also applied on sore of baby's navel	Plant is laxative and cooling used for cold, sinusitis and menstruation problems	Mara
Bark is bruised, boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye	Fast growing tree	Mara

Format 15 : Domesticated Animals

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

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

Format 16 : Culture Fisheries-NIL

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

WILD BIODIVERSITY

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

1 Plant type	2 Local Name	3 Scientific Name	4 Habit	5 Habitat	6 Local status	
					Past	Present
Herb	Aidu	<i>Amomum dealbatum</i>	Perennial herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Anchiri	<i>Homalomena aromatica</i>	Aromatic herb	Wild	Few	Few
Herb	Anhling	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	Herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Fern	Chakawk	<i>Diplazium esculentum</i>	Large terrestrial fern	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Chal	<i>Bambusa khasiana</i>	Tall grass	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Chawmzil	<i>Ligustrum robustum</i>	Evergreen tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Chingit	<i>Zanthoxylum rhetsa</i>	Small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Chingit suak	<i>Tetradium fraxinifolium</i>	Small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Hnahtial (Pa)	<i>Stachyphrynium placentarium</i>	Perennial herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Hruiduk	<i>Mucuna bracteata</i>	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Few
Cane	Hruipui	<i>Calamus flagellum</i>	Cane	Wild	Abundant	Few
Fern	Katchat	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Terrestrial or Epiphytic fern	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Kawhte bel	<i>Trevesia palmata</i>	Small evergreen tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Kawihroi	<i>Entada phaseoloides</i>	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Kawlbahra	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Perennial prostrate herb	Wild	Abundant	Few
Shrub	Kawldai	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Evergreen shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Khangpawl	<i>Acacia pruinescens</i>	Large climber with recurved prickles	Wild	Abundant	Abundant

Climber	Khangsen	<i>Acacia megaladena</i>	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Mautak	<i>Melocanna baccifera</i>	Evergreen single culm Bamboo	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Nauthak	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Pangbal	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Herbaceous shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Rawnal	<i>Dendrocalamus longispathus</i>	Long sheath bamboo	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Rawthing	<i>Bambusa longispiculata</i>	Evergreen clumped bamboo	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climbing Pear Bamboo	Sairil	<i>Melocalamus compactiflorus</i>	Climbing bamboo	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Sernam	<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	Small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Siali nu chhu	<i>Rubus birmanicus</i>	Large shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Sihneh	<i>Eurya cerasifolia/japonica</i>	Evergreen shrub or small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Palm	Tartiang	<i>Pinanga gracilis</i>	Erect shrub with simple stem	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Thakpui	<i>Dendrocnide sinuata</i>	Large Evergreen Shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thakthing	<i>Cinamomum aromaticum</i>	Evergreen aromatic tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Vahrta thei	<i>Ardisia macrocarpa</i>	Single stemmed shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Vako	<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Vani an	<i>Lycianthes neesiana</i>	Shrub with bluish white flowers	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Vate khawizu	<i>Phlogacanthus</i> sp.	Shrub with yellow or red flowers	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Vawihuih hrui	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Slender wiry foetid climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Vuakdup	<i>Willughbeia edulis</i>	Large climber exuding milky juice	Wild	Few	Few
Tree	Zairum	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i>	Big tree	Wild	Few	Few
Climber	Zawnga leihawn	<i>Bauhinia scandens</i>	Large evergreen climber with flat stem	Wild	Abundant	Few
Climber	Zawngtur	<i>Pachyrhizus erosus</i>	Perennial climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Zuang	<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i>	Big tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant

7	8	9	10	11
Commercial/ own use	Part collected	Associated TK	Other details	Community Knowledge Holder
Own use	Young shoots, Buds	Stem is used for tying purposes, leaves are also used for fermenting cooked soya beans	Plant is used for a cure of enlargement of the liver, young shoots and buds are eaten cooked or fired as vegetables	Mara
Own use	Stalks, Rhizomes	Stalks are used as vegetables, cooked stalk are eaten to increase breast milk. Rhizomes are used in manufacturing of perfumes	-	Mara
Own use	Leaves, berries	Water of boiled leaves is taken against urinary problems and stones in kidney. Juice of green berries is applied to ringworm, boils etc.	This plant is eaten cooked as vegetable	Mara
Own use	Fronds	-	Young fronds are eaten cooked as vegetable	Mara
Own use	Culms, shoots	Culms are used for receptacle of womans pipe, basket work and building	Young shoots are edible.	Mara
Own use	Leaves	Leaves are sometimes lopped for cattle fodder	In some places, planted as hedge plant	Mara
	Tender leaves, fruit	Young fruits and leaves are used to poison fish. Oil obtained from fruit is medicinal	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable.	Mara
Own use	Fruit	Fruit is used for treating dysentery	-	Mara

Own use	Leaves	Leaves are used for packing and wrapping foodstuff like cooked rice, raw sugar and other eatable items including fresh vegetables	-	Mara
Own use	-	The plant is used as a cover crop in Rubber and Oil palm plantation	-	Mara
Own use	Cane, leaves	Cane is used for making furniture and basket, leaves for thatching	-	Mara
Own use	-	-	-	Mara
Own use	Shoots, flowers, fruits	Shoots, young fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable	Roots and leaves are used to treat stomach-ache	Mara
Own use	Leaves, seeds	Seeds are used for washing hairs and splitted stem for tying purposes. It is also used for playing games by Mizo boys and girls. Pounded seeds mixed with water is used for expelling leeches from cattle nostrils	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable. Seeds are roasted and eaten.	Mara
Own use	Leaves	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable, and also used against diarrhoea, dysentery, stomach-ache, digestive troubles, diabetes etc	-	Mara
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	Mara
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	Mara
Own use	Bark	Bark is used as fish poison and medicine	-	Mara
Own use	Culm, Tender shoots	Culm is used for building. Paper pulp and also used for making house walls, thatching, mats, baskets etc. the glossy surface of the stem is scraped and powder is applied to fresh cuts.	Tender shoots are boiled and eaten, used in curries and pickles.	Mara
Own use	Leaves	Muga silkworm feeds on the leaves, leaves for cattle fodder	Roots abrk and leaves are used in medicine	Mara
Own use	Roots, shoots	Tuberous roots are eaten cooked or fried.	Tuberous roots are used externally for skin diseases	Mara
Own use	Culms, Shoots	Culms are used for making paper pulp, baskets, building etc	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables	Mara
Own use	Culms, shoots	Culms are used for building purposes	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables	Mara
Own use	Stem	It is used for making hats, baskets etc.	Juice of stem is used for influenza and applied to scalp for curing dandruff, falling hairs and baldness.	Mara
-	Leaves, berries	Silkworm reared on the leaves. Boiled water of berries is used for sciatica and high blood pressure	Young berries are used for flavouring	Mara
-	-	-	-	Mara
-	Leaves	Tender leaves are eaten cooked with rice or meats	Wood used for firewood and charcoal	Mara
-	Fruit, leaves	Fruit is chewed like betel nut. Leaves are also used in roofing native huts	-	Mara
-	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	Mara
-	-	-	Sometimes, it is planted for ornamental purposes, ideal pot plant for indoor decorations.	Mara
-	Leaves	Juice of the leaves is useful for diabetes, eye diseases, fresh cuts. Decoction of leaves is used for stomach troubles	-	Mara
-	Leaves	-	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable	Mara

-	Leaves	-	Leaves are used for washing by rubbing the leaves which gives a lather with water	Mara
-	Stem , Leaves	Juice of the crushed leaves is used for diarrhoea and dysentery. Stem and leaves are also chewed for relief in toothache	-	Mara
-	-	-	-	Mara
-	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	Mara
-	Bark	Bark is used for making rope	-	Mara
-	Tubers	Tubers are used for treatment of dysuria, cough, rheumatism, malarial fever etc	Tuberous roots are sweet and eaten by man and wild animals	Mara
-	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	Mara

Format 19 : Wild Plant Species of Importance

1	2	3	4	5
Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Importance (Economic, Social & Cultural)	Status
Anchiri	<i>Homalomena aromatica</i>	Wild	Rhizome and petiole are medicinal, it is also used for making fragrance	Abundant
Beltur	<i>Ostodes paniculata</i>	Wild	Wood used for firewood. Gum from tree is used for making paper. Leaves as fodder	Few
Builukham	<i>Osbeckia</i> sp.	Wild	Leaves are used for cuts, diarrhoea and dysentery. Whole plant is used for hypertension	Abundant
Hnahthial	<i>Phrynium/Stachyphrynium</i> sp.	Wild	Leaves are used for packing and wrapping food stuff and vegetables, also used for carpeting rice bin	Abundant
Kham damdawi	<i>Bergnia pacumbis</i>	Wild	Bitter root is used in fever, dysuria, spleen enlargement, liver diseases, stomachache, diarrhoea, dysentery etc and also applied to wounds, sores and boils.	Abundant
Khaupui	<i>Sterculia villosa</i>	Wild	Bark yields a strong fibre. Decoction of bark is used for cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and tonsillitis	Few
Lal ruanga dawibur	<i>Zanonia indica</i>	Wild	Water is put inside the empty fruit and shaken, the water becomes bitter and drunk for stomachache etc.	Few
Phaktel	<i>Bridelia montana</i>	Wild	Wood is used for posts, tool handles, house construction, firewood etc. Roots and bark are medicine.	Few
Thehret ta/tl	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Wild	It yields Indian rubber of commerce. Leaves are used for fodder	Abundant
Zairum	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i>	Wild	Wood is used for charcoal, fuel, tool handles. Water of cooked leaves is taken as remedy for high blood pressure. Decoction of bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, diarrhoea and also applied on measles, chicken pox, sprains and burns	Abundant

Format 20 : Aquatic Biodiversity

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Features	Habitat	Local Status	
					Past	Present
Chakai	<i>Potamonautes</i> sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Chengkawl	<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Dawntial	<i>Acanthocobitis botia</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Hmursawp	<i>Garra</i> cf. <i>gotyla</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Few	Few
Kaikuang	<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Lengphar	<i>Barilius barila</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Few	Few
Makur	<i>Clarius magur</i>	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Few	Few

Own use, edible	-	-	Local
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Format 21 : Wild Aquatic Plant Species of Importance - NIL

Format 22 : Wild Plants of Medicinal Importance

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Landscape/habitat	Source of Plant/Seeds
Herb	Aieng	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Local	Cultivated	Tuber
Herb	Ailaidum	<i>Curcuma caesia</i>	Local	Cultivated	Tuber
Herb	Anchiri	<i>Homalomena aromaticum</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Anhling	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds
Tree	Archangkawm	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Succulent	Awle lei	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Fern	Awmvel	<i>Platyserium wallichii</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Bahkhawr	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Builukham Pa/Nu	<i>Osbeckia crinita/chinensis</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Chhawntual	<i>Aporosa octandra</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Fartuah	<i>Erythrina stricta</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Grass	Fu	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Climber	Japanhlo	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Kawhtebel	<i>Trevesia palmata</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Kawldai	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Kham damdawi	<i>Bergenia pacumbis</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Khawmhma	<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds
Herb	Lambak	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Maipawl	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Herb	Mitthi Sunhlu	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Nauthak	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Shrub	Nimbu	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Phuihnam	<i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Climber	Sarzuk	<i>Elaeagnus sp</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds
Herb	Sawhthing	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Local	Cultivated	Tuber
Tree	Theihai	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Climber	Theikelki	<i>Stelmocrypton khasianum</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Thingfanghma	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Tree	Thingsia	<i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Thuamriat	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Shrub	Tlangsam	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds/Plantlet
Herb	Tumbu	<i>Musa sp.</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Uithinthang	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Vawihuihruui	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Zairum	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		Uses (Usage)	Part Used	Associated TK	Other details market/ own use	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Past	Present					
Few	Few	-	Rhizome	Juice of rhizome is used for stomach ulcer, jaundice, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, asthma, food poisoning, and also used as a tonic for blood purifier	Own use	Mara
Few	Few	-	Rhizome	Rhizome is used for stomach ache, diarrhoea, dysentery, jaundice, asthma, measles, food allergy or food poisoning	Own use	Mara
Few	Few	-	Stalks, Rhizomes	Stalks are used as vegetables, cooked stalk are eaten to increase breast milk. Rhizomes are used in manufacturing of perfumes	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves, berries	Leaves are boiled in water and taken against urinary problems and kidney stones. Juice of green berries is applied to boils, ringworm etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves, fruit, bark	Decoction of root & bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhoea etc. Poultice of the bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, inflammations and skin diseases. Decoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases of liver, hepatitis etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves	Juice of leaves is applied to herpes eruptions	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves, roots	Leaves are used for flavouring curry. They are used for expulsion of threadworms from the body, as a remedy for food poisoning. Roots and leaves are boiled for treating malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia, constipation	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Few	-	Roots & leaves	Decoction of roots is used in diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis etc, leaves for toothache	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Bark, Leaves	Bark and leaves decoction used in stomach ulcer, diarrhoea and dysentery.	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Few	-	Bark	Decoction of the bark is used 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	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Stem juice	Juice of the stem is used as a remedy for jaundice, purifies blood, good for lungs, diuretic etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves	Leaf juice applied on fresh wounds, stomach pain & ulcer	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Root, leaves	Roots and leaves are used to treat stomachache	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves	Decoction of leaves is used for dysentery, jaundice, malarial fever, asthma, bronchitis, and juice of the crushed leaves is also applied to fresh cuts	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Root	Bitter root is used in fever, dysuria, spleen enlargement, liver diseases, stomachache, diarrhoea, dysentery etc and also applied to wounds, sores and boils.	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves & fruits	Decoction of fruit & Leaves used in various diseases	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Whole plant	Plant is used in diabetes, jaundice, pile, dysentery, diarrhoea, hypertension etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Fruit & Leaves	Juice of fruit is used for diarrhoea, cholera, diabetes, vomiting, kidney problems	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Roots and leaves	Roots and leaves are used in medicine	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Whole plant	Juice of the whole plant is used for cholera, dysentery, fever, liver problems	Own use	Mara

				and jaundice, diabetes etc		
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves	Boiled water of leaves is used to treat diabetes, hypertension, stomach problems etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves	Leaf juice used in High blood pressure	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Roots & leaves	Decoction of roots and leaves is used for treating menstrual and urinary problems	Own use	Mara
Few	Abundant	-	Rhizome	Rhizomes are used as spice and condiment, taken as a cure for food poisoning. Juice of pounded rhizome is given to women in case of Abundant supply of milk for their children and also dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks.	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves	Young leaves are cooked and juice is eaten for food poisoning, diarrhoea, dysentery etc	Own use	Mara
Few	Abundant	-	Roots, Leaves	Roots or leaves are cooked and water is taken for curing diseases of liver and jaundice	Own use	Mara
Few	Abundant	-	Leaves, fruit	Fruit is edible and used for constipation, stomach troubles, juice of boiled leaves is used in treating stomach ulcer, cancer and other stomach related problems	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Bark, stem	Juice of bark and stem is used for infection, wounds and cuts etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Few	-	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	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Leaves	Juice of the leaves applied to fresh cuts	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Buds	Plaintain is cooked with water and water is drink for treating deficiency of white blood	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Abundant	-	Whole plant	Whole plant is used in medicine, used for treating cancer, liver problems etc	Own use	Mara
Abundant	Few	-	Whole plant	The whole plant is regarded as a specific for rheumatic affection, in which it is administered both internally and externally. Juice of crushed leaves is used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Stem and leaves are also chewed for relief in tooth-ache	Own use	Mara
Few	Few	-	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	Mara

Format 23 : Wild relatives of Crops

1	2	3	4	5		6
Local Name	Scientific Name	Associated crops	Landscape/ Habitat	Local status		Uses (Usage)
				Past	Present	
Aidu	<i>Amomum dealbatum</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young shoots and buds are eaten cooked or fried as vegetables
Anhling	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetables
Ankasate	<i>Acmella paniculata</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves with stem are used as a vegetable
Ankhapui	<i>Marsdenia maculata</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young stem and leaves are cooked eaten as vegetables
Ankhate	<i>Marsdenia formosana</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Archangkawm	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Decoction of root & bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhoea etc. Poultice of the bark is

						applied to rheumatism, sprains, inflammations and skin diseases. Decoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases of liver, hepatitis etc
Baibing	<i>Alocasia fornicate</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Spadix and stem are eaten cooked as vegetables
Buarpui	<i>Trachycarpus martianus</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild			Flower bud is cooked eaten or fried as vegetable. Shoots are also eaten cooked as vegetable.
Chakawk	<i>Diplazium esculentum</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Changpawl	<i>Musa thomsonii</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Flower buds are eaten cooked as vegetable, stems are used for pig's feed and leaves for cattle fodder
Changpui	<i>Musa sikkimensis</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Flower buds are eaten cooked as vegetable, stems are used for pig's feed and leaves for cattle fodder
Changthir	<i>Musa balbisiana</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Few	Few	Flower buds are eaten cooked as vegetable, stems are used for pig's feed and leaves for cattle fodder
Changvandawt	<i>Musa ornata</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Few	Few	Flower buds are eaten cooked as vegetable, stems are used for pig's feed and leaves for cattle fodder
Chimchawk	<i>Aralia foliosa</i> var. <i>sikkimensis</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Few	Few	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetables
Chingit	<i>Zanthoxylum rhetsa</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Hmuipui	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood moderately hard is used for plywood, tool handles, posts, door frames, panels, firewood, gunstocks etc
Hruitung	<i>Salacca sedcunda</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves are used for thatching and the rachis for making temporary ropes
Kawhtebel	<i>Trevesia palmata</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	The shoots, flower buds and young fruits are eaten as vegetable
Kha um	<i>Hodgsonia heteroclita</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Few	Few	Seeds are eaten roasted or fried
Khanghu	<i>Acacia pennata</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Lairawk	<i>Musa ochracea</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Flower buds are eaten cooked as vegetable, stems are used for pig's feed and leaves for cattle fodder
Nauawimu	<i>Solena amplexicaulis</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild			Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Phuihnam	<i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are cooked eaten as vegetable, also used for fermenting cooked soyabean
Reng an	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Few	Few	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Saisu	<i>Ensete glaucum</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Few	Succulent leaf sheaths, young flowers and bracts of spadix are eaten cooked as vegetable
Sapthei	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Few	Leaves are cooked eaten as vegetable
Sihneh	<i>Eurya cerasifolia</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are eaten cooked with rice or meals
Telhawng	<i>Amorphophallus</i> sp.	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Corm and young leaf stalk and shoots are eaten cooked as veg.
Thangtung	<i>Arenga pinnata</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Few	Young underdeveloped leaf shoot is used as vegetable
Thingthupui	<i>Calamus tenuis</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Under developed shoots are used as vegetable
Tum	<i>Caryota urens</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is employed for many domestic purposes
Tumbu	<i>Musa</i> sp.	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young bud is eaten cooked as vegetable
Uiithinthang	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Whole plant is eaten raw or 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.	-	Mara
Leaves, berries	Water of boiled leaves is taken against urinary problems and stones in kidney. Juice of green berries is applied to ringworm, boils etc.	-	Mara
Stem, leaves	Flowers are chewed to relive toothache and affections of the gums and throat	-	Mara
Stem, leaves	As the taste of this plant is bitter, it is used to take for High Blood pressure and diabetes	-	Mara
Leaves	-	-	Mara
Roots, bark, leaves	Decoction of root & bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhoea etc. Poultice of the bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, inflammations and skin diseases. Decoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases of liver, hepatitis etc	-	Mara
Spadix, stem	Juice of the plant is used externally for snake bite. Leaf is also used for catching land leech from the body	-	Mara
Flower bud, shoots	Flower bud is cooked eaten as vegetable and is also used for reducing high blood pressure	-	Mara
Leaves	-	-	Mara
Stem, Buds, leaves	Juice of stem is used for snake bites, diarrhoea, dysentery and pounded seeds for diabetes	-	Mara
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	-	Mara
Seeds	-	-	Mara
Leaves, buds	Leaves are used for feasts instead of rice plates. Stems are used for pig feed. Leaves are also used for cattle fodder	-	Mara
Leaves	-	-	Mara
Leaves	Young fruits and leaves are used to poison fish. Oil obtained from fruit is used medicinally	-	Mara
Seed, leaves	Seed is used to treat diabetes, and bark for fever, jaundice, urinary problems etc. Tassar silkworm feed on its leaves	-	Mara
-	-	-	Mara
Whole plant	Roots and leaves are used to treat stomachache, leaves are also used as fodder	-	Mara
Leaf, flowers, spadix	Juice of stem is used in severe fever and giddiness of children.	-	Mara
Leaves	-	-	Mara
Fruit, shoots, leaves	Decoction of leaves is given to women after birth	-	Mara
Leaves	Fruit is used as soap for washing clothes, fibrous fruit as brush for pots, plates etc. decoction of roots is recommended for treating malaria, diabetes and seeds as a purgative	-	Mara
Leaves, Flowers	Decoction of leaves is used to reduce high blood pressure and decrease breast feeding mother's breast milk, also used to heal acute mastitis	-	Mara
Leaves, flowers	-	-	Mara
Whole plant	-	-	Mara
Leaves, fruit	Ripe fruit is useful for jaundice and liver problems	-	Mara
Leaves	Wood is used for firewood and charcoal	-	Mara
Corm, young leaf, shoot	The corm with <i>Ching-al</i> (Lye) is boiled to remove irritants. So, the boiled corm is mixed with <i>Sa-um</i> (fermented pork fat), <i>Ching-al</i> (Lye) and Salt and then eaten as curry (Traditional Mizo Dish)	-	Mara
Whole plant	Fibres are used for fiddle strings, traps etc. the down beneath the leaf stalks on the trunk is used for tinder and is known as ' <i>Meibu</i> '. Midrib of the leaflets is good for sweeping like a broom.	-	Mara
Shoot, leaves	It is used for making baskets, mats, furniture, chairs etc and fruit is edible	-	Mara

Whole plant	Fibre is made into ropes, brushes, brooms, basket etc. terminal bud is eaten cooked as vegetable	-	Mara
Bud, stem, leaves	Leaves are used for feasts instead of rice plates. Stems are used for pig feed. Leaves are also used for cattle fodder	-	Mara
Whole plant	Whole plant is used in medicine, used for treating cancer etc	-	Mara

Format 24 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4	5
Plant type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Source of Plants/Seeds
Tree	April par	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Shrub	April parte	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Shrub	Christmas par	<i>Poinsettia pulcherrima</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Herb	Chuaailopar	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Herb	Dahlia	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Annual Herb	Derhken	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Evgereen Tree	Far	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Epiphyte	Nauban	<i>Orchid</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Shrub	Rose par	<i>Rosa indica</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Thorny shrub	Saron par	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Shrub	Saron par te	<i>Holmskioldia sanguinea</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Tree	Vaube	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Local variety	Locally available
Glabrous shrub	Zan rintui	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Local variety	Locally available

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

Format 25 : Fumigate / Chewing Plants

1 Plant (Herb, shrub,tree)	2 Local Name	3 Scientific Name	4 Variety	5 Habitat	6		7 Uses (Usage)
					Local Status		
					Past	Present	
Herb	Ankasa	<i>Acmella oleracea</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves and flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable
Herb	Ankasate	<i>Acmella paniculata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves and flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable
Climber	Hnahthak	<i>Piper diffusum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Few	Fruit is used as spice. Leaves are used for catching fish.
Tree	Kangtek	<i>Albizia procera</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Few	Leaves are used as cattle fodder
Climber	Khangpawl	<i>Acacia pruinescens</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Few	Tender leaves are acid and eaten as vegetable
Climber	Khangsen	<i>Acacia megaladena</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Few	-
Tree	Khawkherh	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Few	Leaves are used for cattle fodder
Tree	Khiangzo	<i>Schima khasiana</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Few	-
Shrub	Ngaihhih	<i>Linostoma decandrum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	-
Climbing shrub	Rulei	<i>Millettia pachycarpa</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Roots and Pods are used to poison fish
Tree	Saithei	<i>Gynocardia odorata</i>	Local	Wild	Few	Few	Leaves are used to poison cattle
Tree	Thelret	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Local	Wild	Few	Few	Leaves are good fodder. Leaf scales edible

8 Part used *	9 Associated TK	10 Other details (mode of use)	11 Community Knowledge Holder
Leaves, flowers	Plant is used for poisoning fish	-	Mara
Leaves, flowers	Plant is used for poisoning fish	-	Mara
Fruit & Leaves	-	-	Mara
Bark	Bark is used to poison fish	It is a light demander, can stand moderate shade in youth.	Mara
Leaves, whole plant	Plant is prescribed for asthma, bronchitis, and pneumonia	Leaves are also used in scabies and snake bites	Mara
Bark	Bark is used as fish poison and medicine	-	Mara
Leaves	Young leaves are used to intoxicate fish	-	Mara
Bark	Pounded bark is used for poisoning fish	-	Mara
Roots	Roots are used for poisoning fish	Roots are boiled in water and used for dressing scabies	Mara
Roots & Pods	-	-	Mara
Bark, Fruit	Bark and fruit pulp are used for poisoning fish	Decoction of root-bark is also recommended for diabetes	Mara
Latex, Fruit & Leaves	Latex (Rubber) is chewable, it yields Indian Rubber of commerce	Fruit eaten by man and animals, birds etc	Mara

Format 26 : Timber Plants

1 Plant Type	2 Local Name	3 Scientific Name	4 Habitat	5		6 Wild/ home- garden	7 Other uses
				Local Status			
				Past	Present		
Tree	Anku	<i>Celtis australis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood tough, used for building. Tool handles, firewood etc

Tree	Belphuar	<i>Trema orientalis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc
Tree	Bul	<i>Alseodaphne petiolaris</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for building, furniture, firewood etc
Tree	Bulpui	<i>Alseodaphne petiolaris</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for building, furniture, firewood etc
Tree	Bulthur	<i>Nyssa javanica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is grey, yellow, soft used for house building
Tree	Bung	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for fuelwood, well curbs etc
Tree	Char	<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for furniture, house building, firewood etc
Tree	Chawmzil	<i>Ligustrum robustum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Chhawntual	<i>Aporosa octandra</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Fah	<i>Lithocarpus dealbatus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for rice pestle, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Fartuah	<i>Erythrina variegata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Few	Wild	Wood is used for drums, toys etc and bark fibre for cordage
Tree	Haivahmim	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	Wood used for cheap furniture, house building, frames etc
Tree	Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood very hard used for bridges, railway sleepers, tool handles, firewood, rice pestle, charcoal etc
Tree	Hmawng	<i>Ficus sp</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for fuel and charcoal etc
Tree	Hmuifarial	<i>Syzygium claviflorum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for firewood, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder
Tree	Hmuipui/Lenhmui	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is moderately hard, used for plywood, furniture, tool handles, panels, posts and firewood etc
Tree	Hnahkhar	<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood
Tree	Khaupui	<i>Sterculia villosa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood very soft is used for drums and paper pulp
Tree	Khawkherh	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for cabinet making, furniture, carving etc
Tree	Khiang	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood durable is used in planking, building, plywood, firewood
Tree	Khiangzo	<i>Schima khasiana</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house building, firewood etc
Tree	Lawngthing	<i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house construction, floors, plywood, firewood, railway sleepers, tool handles etc
Tree	Muk	<i>Cordia fragrantissima</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood durable, used for gunstocks, posts and firewood etc
Tree	Nauthak	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood soft not durable can be used for firewood
Tree	Nganbawm	<i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for furniture, motor bodies, planking, flooring etc
Tree	Nghalchhun	<i>Eriobotrya bengalensis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood, charcoal etc
Tree	Ngiau	<i>Michelia champaca</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood hard and durable used in furniture, building, planking
Tree	Pang	<i>Bombax insigne</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes, splints
Tree	Pangkai	<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i>	Wild	Few	Few	Wild	-
Tree	Phan	<i>Ulmus lanceifolia</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood durable used for posts, gunstocks, tool handles etc
Tree	Phuanberh	<i>Macropanax undulatus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is soft and can be used for firewood
Tree	Phuanberhpui	<i>Ailanthus integrifolia spp</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for partition wall, plywood, packing cases etc
Tree	Phunchawng	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes and splints
Tree	Sehawr	<i>Castanopsis indica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood hard used for furniture, building, firewood etc
Tree	Sentezel	<i>Callophyllum polyanthum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood moderately hard, strong and elastic is used for building, firewood, bridges etc
Tree	Sernam	<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc
Tree	Sihneh	<i>Eurya japonica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	-

Tree	Taitaw	<i>Spondias pinnata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for drums, firewood etc
Tree	Tatkawng	<i>Artocarpus chama</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood durable used for building, furniture, plywood etc
Tree	Thal	<i>Quercus floribunda</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood reddish grey with darker streaks, very hard, durable used for bulding, axe handles, firewood and charcoal.
Tree	Theikum	<i>Diospyros malabarica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for building, firewood etc
Tree	Theipalingkawh	<i>Bruinsmia polysperma</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Sawn timber used for house construction
Tree	Theipui	<i>Ficus semicoradata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for mortars, firewood etc
Tree	Theisehret	<i>Aphananthe cuspidata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for planking, firewood and charcoal
Tree	Thelret	<i>Hevea brasilliensis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Few	Wild	Wood used for furniture industry and can be used as firewood
Tree	Thingdawl	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for flooring, walling, matches, plywood etc .
Tree	Thinghawilu	<i>Vitex peduncularis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for posts, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Thinglung	<i>Homalium ceylanicum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for building, firewood, charcoal etc
Tree	Thingsaphu	<i>Dysoxylum mollissimum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood red, durable used for house building, furniture, boats
Tree	Thingsen	<i>Dipterocarpus retusus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood moderately hard used for house building, motor bodies, plywood etc
Tree	Thingsia	<i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house posts, firewood, charcoal etc
Tree	Thingtheihmu	<i>Morus alba</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house construction, furniture, tool handles etc
Tree	Thingvandawt	<i>Pterygota alata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for drums, firewood etc
Tree	Thlanvawng	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for planking, furniture, house posts etc
Tree	Vaiza	<i>Hibiscus macrophyllus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood soft but durable used for posts, rafters etc
Tree	Vang	<i>Albizia chinensis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for making drum, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Vaube	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for tool handles, firewood, charcoal etc. Decoction of bark/leaves is used in menstrual disorders, piles, diabetes, diarrhoea and dysentery
Tree	Vawmbal	<i>Drimycarpus racemosus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for building, boats, firewood etc
Tree	Zuang	<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for building, plywood, firewood etc

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

1	2	3	4	5	6
Animal type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Description	Season when seen
Mammal	Awrrang	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>	Forest	-	Not recorded
Mammal	Biang	<i>Belomys pearsonii</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Chepa	<i>Tupaia bengaleri</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleikapsen	<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleilubial	<i>Callosciurus pygerythrus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Ngau	<i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Ngau buang	<i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sahuai	<i>Muntiacus vaginalis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sakhi	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sanghal	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sanghar	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	Forest	-	-do-

Mammal	Saphu	<i>Herpetes javanicus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sazaw (Zawreng)	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawng meisei/hmeltha	<i>Berylmys mackenziei</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chingpirinu	<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chinrang	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chip te	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Daikat	<i>Aethopyga sp.</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Dawithiama arpa	<i>Cissa chinensis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mitval	<i>Lophotriorchis kienerii</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mu arla	<i>Accipiter sp.</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Ramar	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Ramparva	<i>Pycnonotus flavescens</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thizil	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thlanthla	<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thloh	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tlaiberh	<i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tukkhumvilik	<i>Megalaima asiatica</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tuklo	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Va in ronghak	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vabak/Valambawk	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vacha	<i>Irena puella</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vadartle	<i>Niltada sp.</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Varung	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vasuih	<i>Garrulax sp.</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vazar	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Vazun	<i>Argyrophis diardii</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Changpat rul	<i>Naja kaouthia</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Chhawngghawl	<i>Ptyas mucosa</i>	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Hlaidum	<i>Ptyas mucosa</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Hlaiwawm	<i>Bungarus niger</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Khuavang rul	<i>Rhabdops bicolor</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Ruahlawm rul	<i>Ptyas korros, Coelognathus radiatus</i>	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul hlai	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul ngan	<i>Rhabdophis subminiatus</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Satel	<i>Cyclemis gemeli</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Tui satel	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Reptiles	Tangkawng /Tangkeu	<i>Christidorsata otai</i>	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Laiking	<i>Gecko gekko</i>	Human habitation, House	-	-do-
Reptiles	Awk-e	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	Human habitation, House	-	-do-
Amphibians	Bang daidep	<i>Kaloula assamensis</i>	Human habitation, House	-	-do-
Amphibians	Dawngthlek	<i>Hyla annectans</i>	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	U Chang	<i>Hoplobatrachus crassus</i>	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Uleuh	<i>Vespa velutina</i>	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-

Insects	Khawibel	<i>Parapolybia</i> sp.	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khawi sanghar	<i>Apis florea</i>	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khawifung	<i>Provespa</i> sp.	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khawikeilu	<i>Apis cerana indica</i>	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Khawivah	<i>Polistes tenebricosus</i>	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Taivang	<i>Tetraoponera</i> sp.	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Zan taivang	<i>Tetraoponera</i> sp.	Forest, open areas	-	-do-
Insects	Hnahkiah taivang	<i>Crematogaster</i> sp.	Forest, open areas	-	-do-

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



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



A



B



D



D

A. View of Chhaolo Village from the Village center
C. Image of a typical house in the Village

B. Image of the Village
D. Image of common Pigsty in the Village