

PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER TAWIPUI SOUTH

**Compiled by
Members of Biodiversity Management Committee, Tawipui South
&
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 TAWIPUI SOUTH

Name of the village	: Tawipui South
Block	: Lunglei
District	: Lunglei
State	: Mizoram
Geographical Area of the Panchayat Samity	: 7 sq.km
Population under the Panchayat Samity	: 2015
Male	: 1030
Female	: 985
Habitat and Topography	: Tropical Evergreen Forest, Hilly terrain
Climate (Rainfall, Temperature and other weather patterns)	: Temperature 10 - 30°C, with rainfall 2500 - 3400mm per year
Land use (Nine fold classification available with village records)	: Agricultural land
Date, Month and Year of PBR preparation	: October – December 2022
Management Regime: Reserve Forests (RF)/ Joint Management (JM)/Protected areas (PA)/ Community Owned and Managed Forests (COM)	: JM

Annexure I

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

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Name of the Chairman | : C.Vanlalruata | 2. | Name | : H.Lalfakawma |
| | Age | :45 | | Age | : 41 |
| | Gender | : Male | | Gender | : Male |
| | Address | : Tawipui South | | Address | : Tawipui South |
| | Area of specialization | : Social Worker | | Area of specialization | : Farmer |
| | Phn. No. | : | | | |
| 3. | Name | : Lalrimawii | 4. | Name | : K.Lalzuiliani |
| | Age | : 40 | | Age | : 49 |
| | Gender | : Female | | Gender | : Female |
| | Address | :Tawipui South | | Address | : Tawipui South |
| | Area of specialization | : Social Worker | | Area of specialization | : Social Worker |
| 5. | Name | : C.Lalthanzama | 6. | Name | : C.Lalawmpuia |
| | Age | : 38 | | Age | : 35 |
| | Gender | : Male | | Gender | : Male |
| | Address | : Tawipui South | | Address | : Tawipui South |
| | Area of specialization | : Farmer | | Area of specialization | : Farmer |
| 7. | Name | : K.Zothanmawia | | | |
| | Age | : 43 | | | |
| | Gender | : Male | | | |
| | Address | : Tawipui South | | | |
| | 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
Name and Address : Technical Assistant
Mizoram State Biodiversity Board
- 2) Contact Person : Derrick Zothanmawia
Name and Address : Computer Assistant
Mizoram State Biodiversity Board

PART - II

AGROBIODIVERSITY

Format 1 : Crop Plants

1 Crop	2 Scientific Name	3 Local Name	4 Variety	5 Landscape/ Habitat	6 Approx. area sown	7 Local Status	
						Past	Present
						Turmeric	<i>Curcuma longa</i>
Fish plant	<i>Acmella paniculata</i>	Ankasa	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Mustard	<i>Brassica spp.</i>	Antam	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Deccan hemp	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>	Anthur	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
White/Einged yam	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	Bachhim	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Wild coriander	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Bahkhawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Yam	<i>Dioscorea alata L.</i>	Bahra	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Perennial herb	<i>Colocasia affinis</i>	Baibing	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Brinjal	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Bawkbawn	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Lady's finger	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Bawrh Saiabe	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Frenh bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Bean	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Cow pea	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Behlawi	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Pigeon pea	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Behliang	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Soyabean	<i>Glycine max</i>	Bekang	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Hyacinth bean	<i>Lablab purpureus</i>	Bepui	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Winged bean	<i>Psophocarpus tetragonolobus</i>	Bepuipawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Snake gourd	<i>Trichosanthes anguina</i>	Berul	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Rice bean	<i>Vigna umbellata (Thunb.)</i>	Bete	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	Nor Measured	Abundant	Abundant
Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Buh	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Green pea/Matar	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Chana	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Bitter gourd	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Changkha	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
White durra	<i>Sorghum cernuum</i>	Chhawchhi	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Frequentt	Insufficient
Coriander	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Dhania	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Sorghum	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	Faibar	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativas</i>	Fanghma	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Chilli	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Hmarchapui	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Bird's Eye Chilli	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Hmarchate	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Arrowroot	<i>Maranta arundinaceae</i>	Hnahthialbal	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Sweet potato	<i>Ipomea botatas</i>	Kawl bahra	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Aromatic herb	<i>Elsholtzia communis</i>	Lengser	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Pimpkin	<i>Cucurbita maxima Duch.</i>	Mai	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Ash gourd	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Maipawl	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Spiny bitter tomato	<i>Momordica cochinchinensis</i>	Maitamtawk	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	Not Measured	Abundant	Abundant
Job's Tears	<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i>	Mim	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Mula	<i>Raphanus sativas</i>	Mula	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Cauliflower	<i>Brassica oleracea var. botrytis</i>	Parbawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Wild Celery	<i>Trachyspermum roxburghianum</i>	Pardi	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant

Clerodendron	<i>Clerodendrum infortunatum L.</i>	Phuihnam	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Coffee senna	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	Reng-an	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Wild basil	<i>Ocinum americanum</i>	Runhmui	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Bitter tomato	<i>Solanum ethiopicum</i>	Samtawk	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Indian-night shade	<i>Solanum anguivi</i>	Samtawkte	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Sawhthing	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Tomato	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Tomato	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Tobacco plant	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Vaihlo	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Maize	<i>Zea mays</i>	Vaimim	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Cabbage	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Zikhlum	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Chinese Onion	<i>Allium chinense</i>	Zo-purun	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant

	9	10	11	12	13	14
Special Features	Cropping Season	Uses	Associated TK	Other Details	Source of Seeds /Plants	Community Knowledge Holder
Rhizome is used as condiments	March - April	Edible	Juice of rhizome is used for stomach ulcer, jaundice, diarrhea, cholera, asthma, food poisoning and also used as a tonic for blood purifier. Improving joint health and reduces pain and swelling, Improving blood circulation, is very good anti Fungal, anti Bacterial, Anti Allergic etc	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and stem used as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Flowers are chewed to relieve toothache and affections of the gum and throat.	-	Local	Mizo
Young leaves are used as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Seeds and oil are used in medicine.	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves are eaten as vegetable, curry	March - April	Edible	Leaves are used as diuretic, sedative, refrigerant.	-	Local	Mizo
Tuber is anthelmintic	March - April	Edible	Tuber and bubils are used as vegetable; tuber is used in treating cancer, piles and gonorrhoea.	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves used as flavouring dishes	March - April	Edible	Leaves are used forexpulsion of threadworms from the body, as a remedy for food poisoning. Roots and leaves are boiled and the water is drunk for malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia and constipation.	-	Local	Mizo
Rhizome used as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Provides relief in muscle tension, nerve tension, neuralgia and cramps,controls high blood pressure impacts and is good for a number of digestive problems	-	Local	Mizo
Spadix is eaten cooked as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Used for the management of diabetes	-	Local	Mizo
Unripe fruit as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Root, fruit, leaves and seeds are used as medicine.	-	Local	Mizo
Unripe fruit as vegetable	March -April	Edible	Cut fruit soaked in water overnight is used to control diabetes.	-	Local	Mizo
Green immature pods are cooked and eaten as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Beans are also used for diarrhea, dysentery, burns, diabetes, rheumatism, sciatica etc.	-	Local	Mizo
Yound leaves, pods and seeds as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Seed is useful to strengthen stomach and kills worm in the stomach.	-	Local	Mizo
Tender leaves, pods as vegetable, yellow seeds as pulse	March - April	Edible	Leaves and seeds are medicinal, leaves as cattle fodder.	-	Local	Mizo
Seeds are edible which is rich in protein	August	Edible	Seeds are cooked, fermented and eaten as delicacies. Boiled water of	-	Local	Mizo

and oil			seeds is given to pig for fertility control.			
Young pods and seed as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Juice of crush leaves is used against diarrhea, stomachache.	-	Local	Mizo
Young pod as vegetable	March - April	Edible	The plant is a good fodder, green manuring and ground cover.	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit and young leaves as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Fruite and leaves are considered antidote for snake bite	-	Local	Mizo
Seeds as vegetable	July	Edible	Rich in protein and is good for children and elder people with weak digestion. Good for curing edema.	-	Local	Mizo
Grain is the staple food	April	Edible	Chipstraw is boiled and the water is used for treating kidney stone and urinary problems. Rice wash water is also used for diarrhea, dysentery.	-	Local	Mizo
Seeds as pulse and young leaves are eaten as vegetable	May	Edible	It has anti-elastase, anti-collagenase and anti-free radicals properties. Peas are high in vitamins C and E and is considered good for immune system	-	Local	Mizo
Young fruit and leaves are cooked or fried eaten as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Leaves and fruits are used for treating fever, jaundice, diabetes, dysentery, intestinal worm.	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit eaten as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Baked grains are pounded and eaten as curry.	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and flowers are used as condiment	March - April	Edible	The whole plant is used for digestion problems including upset stomach, loss of appetite, hernia, nausea, diarrhea, bowel spasms, and intestinal gas.	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves used as condiments	March - April	Edible	It is a good source of vitamins and minerals, helps in inhibiting tumour growth. Grains are cooked and eaten.	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit is edible	March - April	Edible	Juice of the leaves and stem are used in high blood p[reassure. Fruits and seeds are also medicinal.	-	Local	Mizo
Fruits are condiment and leaves as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Juice of the fruits is applied to burns, snake bite and centipede sting	-	Local	Mizo
Fruits are condiment and leaves as vegetable.	March - April	Edible	Juice of the fruits is applied to burns, snake bite and centipede sting	-	Local	Mizo
Rhizome is cooked and eaten	March - April	Edible	Rhizome is used as curry and in medicine.	-	Local	Mizo
Fruits, young shoot and roots are eaten as vegetable	March - April	Edible	A great source of vitamin A as well as a rich source of Vitamins B6, and C as well as potassium and fiber. Leaves are used for fodder.	-	Local	Mizo
Flowers, fruit, young leaves and stem are all eaten as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Seeds are used to expel worms from the body.	-	Local	Mizo
Fruits and tender leaves are eaten as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Juice of the fruit is a good medicine for cholera, diarrhea, dysentery, fever, asthma, vomiting and kidney diseases. Infusion of leaves and fruit are used externally in snake bite.	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit is cooked and eaten as vegetable	March - April	Edible	The fruit is used for treating fire burns, constipation, bleeding piles, stomach ache, uncontrolled thirst and other gastrointestinal diseases	-	Local	Mizo
Grain are eaten as vegetable	March - April	Edible	The fruits and leaves are used in skin infections, Burns, Healing of wounds.	-	Local	Mizo
Young fruit and flower eaten as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Roots, leaves and seeds are used for medicinal purposes.	-	Local	Mizo
Flower buds and leaves are eaten as vegetable	March - April	Edible	The leaves, seeds and old roots are used in the treatment of asthma and other chest complaints. It is crushed and used as a poultice for burns, bruises and smelly feet.	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and flowers are used as condiment	March - April	Edible	The cauliflower is an important source of C vitamin	-	Local	Mizo

Leaves and flower are eaten as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Leaves are boiled in water and the water is consumed for hypertension, blood sugar, etc.	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves are eaten as vegetable	March - April	Edible	Leaves are boiled in water and are used for treating high blood pressure. Fresh leaves are given for diarrhea, liver disorders, and headache.	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and flowers are used as condiment	March - April	Edible	Its seeds are used in treatment of whooping cough, diseases of heart etc. The bark infusion is useful in diabetes.	-	Local	Mizo
Green fruit are eaten as vegetables	March - April	Edible	Fruits are good for high blood pressure, skin problems and anti microbial.	-	Local	Mizo
Green fruit are eaten as vegetables	March - April	Edible	The roots and fruits are used as a carminative and sedative, and to treat colic and high blood pressure. It can also be used for the management of diabetes. The crushed and macerated fruits are used as an enema, The leaf juice is used as a sedative to treat uterine complaints	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves are used as vegetable and cooked with any kind of meat	March - April	Edible	A decoction of root is prescribed as a tonic and is also used in difficult parturition. Dry leaves are smoked to cure asthma and bronchitis. It is also useful for toothache.	-	Local	Mizo
Rhizomes uses as condiments	March - April	Edible	Improving digestion and reducing flatulence, Reducing nausea, Aiding respiratory function, Reducing inflammation, Improving joint function and supporting cardiovascular health.	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit is edible	March - April	Edible	The root and leaves are also used to treat various ailments. good for tonsillitis to prevent shortness of breath.	-	Local	Mizo
Deied leaves used for commercial purposes.	March - April	Edible	Leaves are pounded, dried and used for making cigarette.	-	Local	Mizo
Grains are eaten cooked, roasted and fried	March - April	Edible	Grains and leaves are used to feed poultry, pigs and cows. Decoction of the grain is used as hip bath for piles, lessen pain.	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves eaten cooked as vegetable	March - April	Edible	It is rich in essential nutrients including vitamin C. The leaves were also used to soothe swollen feet and to treat childhood croup.	-	Local	Mizo
Fresh bulb and leaves as condiment	March - April	Edible	Bulbs are used for treating fever, hypertension, indigestion, pneumonia, common cold, etc. Juice of bulb is applied to muscle sprains, ear-ache, etc.	-	Local	Mizo

Format 2 : Fruit plants

1 Plant	2 Scientific name	3 Local name	4 Variety	5 Landscape/habitat	6 Local status	
					Past	Present
					Shurb	<i>Musa poradisaiaca</i>
Tree	<i>Persea Americana</i>	Butter thei	Introduced	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	<i>Garcinia lanceifolia</i>	Chengkek	Local	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Dawnfawh	Local	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	<i>Hylocereus costaricensis</i>	Dragon Fruit	Introduced	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Phyllunthusacidus</i>	Kawlsunhlu	Local	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant

Tree	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Kawlthei	Local	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Lakhuihthei	Local	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Lamkhuang	Local	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Nimbu	Local	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Pear	Local	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Insufficient
Climber	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Sapthei	Local	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Ser (fang)	Local	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Citrus medica</i>	Serpui	Local	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Sertawk	Local	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Serthlum	Local	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Sunhlu	Local	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Tengtere	Local	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Haematocarpus validus</i>	Theichhungsen	Local	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Theihai	Local	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Theiherawt	Local	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Prunus cerasus</i>	Theite	Local	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Theitehmul	Local	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Thingfanghma	Local	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Citrus jambhiri</i>	Zammir	Local	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	Zo theifeimung	Local	Huilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant

7	8	9	10	11	12
Source of seeds/plants	Season of fruiting	Associated TK	Uses	Other details Market/ Own use	Community Knowledge holder
Locally Available	Sept – Dec	Leaves are used for serving food when feast is prepared. Leaves and stem used as pig feed	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Introduced	Sept-Nov	Consumption of fruit is good for overall health and skin	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Whole Year	Fruits are good in blood purification, indigestion, etc. leaves are cooked and the water is used for	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Mar – Sept	Fruit purifies blood. Seeds are tonic to the brain	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Introduced	July – Sept	Fruit is good for digestion and laxative	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Jun – Sept	Fruit is edible	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	July – Sept	Fruit is edible and green leaves are taken as medicine for various stomach problem	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	July – Sept	Fruit is edible and rich in vitamin.	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	August	Leaves used as cattle fodder, fruit and seeds is edible	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Aug – Oct	Fruit juice is rich in Vitamin C. Used for treating various diseases like stomach problem, hypertension and diabetes	Fruit is edible.	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	August	Fruit is edible	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	April	Ripe fruit is good for jaundice	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo

Locally Available	Sept – Oct	Riped fruit is eaten and dried riped fruit peel is used as condiments	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Oct	Riped fruit is eaten and dried riped fruit peel is used as condiments	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Sept	Riped fruit is eaten and dried riped fruit peel is used as condiments	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	July – Aug	Fruit is edible and rich in Vitamin C	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Sept	Fruit is edible and had many medicinal properties	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Jun – Aug	Ripe and unripe acetic fruit is edible and good for stomach	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	October	Fruit is edible	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	May	Fruit is edible and leaves is used for cattle fodder	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	August	Acid fruit is edible and and rich in vitamin C	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	April - June	Fruit is edible	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	June	Fruit is edible	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	October	Water of boiled leaves is good for stomach problem	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Sept – Nov	Fruit is edible	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Sept	Fruit is edible and good for stomach soar	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo

Format 3 : Fodder crop

1 Plant	2 Scientific name	3 Local name	4 Landscape/habitat	5 Local status	
				Past	Present
Herb	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Dawl/Bal	Jhumj land, Fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	<i>Sechium edule</i>	Iskut	Hilly Terrain, Cultivated land	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Japanhlo	Hilly terrain, Fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Kawlbahra	Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	<i>Polygonum chinense</i>	Taham	Fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Maize	<i>Zea mays</i>	Vaimim	Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Vawkpuithal	Cultivated, fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Lamkhuang	Hilly terrain , Fallow land	Abundant	Abundant

6 Source of seeds/plants	7 Associated TK	8 Part Used	9 Other details	10 Community/ Knowledge holder
Locally available	Whole plant is used for pig feed and corm is eaten by wild boar etc. Corm, stem, yound leaves are eaten as vegetables. Juice of corm and leaves are medicinal.	Whole Plant	-	Mizo
Locally available	Young leaves, fruit corm are eaten as vegetables.	Whole plant	-	Mizo
Locally available	Juice of crushed leaves is used for fresh cuts, fever, stomach-ache, diarrhea etc.	Leaves	-	Mizo
Locally available	Leaves are used for pig feed. Young leaves can be used as vegetable.	Leaves	-	Mizo
Locally available	Leaves are used for pig feed.	Leaves	-	Mizo
Locally available	Grains are used as vegetables. They are widely ues for feeding pigs and in poultry.	Leaves and grains	-	Mizo
Locally available	Juices of leaves are used for treating eye and ear infections, skin infection.	Leaves	-	Mizo
Locally available	Leaves is used for feeding cow	Leaves	-	Mizo

Format 4 : Weeds

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	Scientific name	Local name	Affected Crop	Impact	Landscape/habitat
Herb	<i>Hedychium sp.</i>	Ai-chhia	All Jhum crops	Effecting the growth of all crops which leads to decrease in crop production.	Hilly Terrain, Jhum and fallow land
Herb	<i>Amomum sp.</i>	Aidu-suak	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Spilanthes acmella</i>	An-ka-sa-te	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Polygonum glabrum</i>	Ar-hmar-cha	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i>	ar-thla-dawn	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Alocassia sp.</i>	Baibing-suak	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Blumea lacera</i>	Buar	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Innula cappa</i>	Buar-thau	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Blumea lanceolaria</i>	Buar-ze	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Buar-zen	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Lobelia angulata</i>	Cho-ak-a-thi	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Dawn-zem	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Imperata cylindria</i>	Di	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Caesalpinia cucullata</i>	Hling-khang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Conarus paniculatus</i>	Hmeh-keh-rep	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>	Hmeithai-hnang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Thysalohaena maxima</i>	Hmun-phiah	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Piper diffusum</i>	Hnah-thak	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Ampelocissus latifolia</i>	Hrui-pawl	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Rubia sikkimensis</i>	Hrui-sen	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Japan-hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Smilax perfoliata</i>	Kai-ha	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Smilax glabra</i>	Kai-tluang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Dryopteris sp.</i>	Kat-chat	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>	Kawl-dai	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Plantago major</i>	Kel-ba-an	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Hedyotis scandens</i>	Kel-hnam-tur/ Lai-king-tui-bur	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	Khuang-thli	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Vernonia volkamerifolia</i>	Khup-al	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Saccharum longisetosum</i>	Luang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Passiflora nepalensis</i>	Nau-awi-mu	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i>	Nghar-dai	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Pandanus fascicularis</i>	Ram-la-khuih	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Pandanus sp.</i>	Ram-la-khuih-te	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Piper bettle L.</i>	Ram-pan-hnah	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Millettia pachycarpa</i>	Ru-lei	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Urena lobata</i>	Se-hnap	-do-	-do-	-do-

Herb	<i>Begonia dioica</i>	Se-khup-thur	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Persicaria chinensis</i>	Ta-ham	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Cymbopogon sp.</i>	Thal-thing	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Digitaria radicata</i>	Thang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Arenga pinnata</i>	Thang-tung	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Lindernia ruelloides</i>	Tha-suih	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Ficus auriculata</i>	Thei-bal	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Merremia umbellata</i>	Thian	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Calamus tenuis</i>	Thil-te	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Scleria levis</i>	Thip	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Rhynchochloa ellipticum</i>	Tiar-rep	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Tlang-sam	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Chromolaena Sp.</i>	Tlang-sam-suak	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Vai-len-hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Echinacanthus attenuatus</i>	Vangvat-tur	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>	Va-ko	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>	Vako/ Zawng-fian	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Vawk-pui-thal	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>	Zawnga-fian	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Byttneria aspera</i>	Zawng-luang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	<i>Mucuna sp.</i>	Zo-hrui-hang	-do-	-do-	-do-

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		Uses if any	Management options	Associated TK	Other details	Community/ Knowledge holder
Past	Present					
Abundant	Abundant	Some of the weeds have medicinal properties like <i>Mikania micrantha</i> , <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> , <i>Echinacanthus attenuates</i> etc. were used for treating fresh cuts and certain illness. Other weeds like <i>Begonia dioica</i> , <i>Persicaria chinensis</i> , <i>Bidens pilosa</i> etc. are used for pig feed and cattle fodder.	Weeding is done by using Knives. No chemicals were used for managing weeds.	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo

Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo

Format 5 : Pests of Crops

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

7	8	9	10
Management Mechanism	Associated TK	Other Details	Community/ Knowledge holder
Mostly, the local communities do not used much of insecticides or pesticides to control pest attacking crops. They do not follow any specific mechanism for controlling and management of this pest. However, management and control of pest is carried out with their own skills and knowledge. Since agricultural land is occupied mostly by cultivation of rice, <i>Rattur rattus</i> is the most common pest in the region and control and management is done usually by setting up trap for <i>Rattur rattus</i> .	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
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	-	-	Mizo
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	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo

Format 6: Market for domesticated animals - NIL

Format 7: Peoplescape

1	2	3	4	5	6
Community & Population	Families & Major Occupation	Sub-occupation	Depending Landscape	Major resources accessed and seasons of access	Landscape Management Practices
Mizo, 2015	Farmer/Cultivator	Labour, Self employed, Carpentry, Govt. employees	Forest	Major resources may include forest product like timber, firewood, raw material for construction and furniture, wild vegetables and medicinal plants etc are usually obtained and season of access may vary from availability of timber and plants.	No specific Management system was practice. But the Village Council member adopt indigeneous system of managing and uses of landscape like reserve certain area for cultivation while other area is restricted for conservation of wild biodiversity.

7	8	9	10	11
Resource Management Practices	Cast/Tribe	Social Condition	Nature of inhabitants	No of Households
No specific management mechanism was followed for resources management. However, Conservation of Specific area of Forest was done by Local NGO with BMC members.	Mizo	Lower & Middle Class	Assam type, Pucc Assam type and RCC building.	400

Format 8: Landscape

1			2	3	4	5	6
Major Landscapes			Sub-landscape	Features and approx. area	Ownership	General Flora	General Fauna
Agri. Land	Pond	Fallow Land					
7sq. km	1 ha	6sq. km	-	Hilly Terrain	Mizo (Local Community)	<i>Oroxyium indicum, Protium serratum, Ficus benghalensis, Aporosa octandra, Mesua ferrea, Macaranga indica, Entada pursaetha, Myrica esculenta, Schima wallichii, Azadirachta indica, Magnolia oblonga, Mitragyna diversifolia, Delonix regia, Emblica officinalis, Albizia chinensis, Bauhinia variegata, Ziziphus oenoplia, Clerodendron infortunatum, Piper sp., Chromolaena odorata, Thysanolaena maxima, Amomum dealbatum, Blumea lanceolaria, Daplizium maxima, Mikania micrantha, Dryopteris sp., etc.</i>	<i>Tupaia bengaleri, Callosciurus erythraeus, Hystrix brachyuran, Atherurus macrourus, Trachypithecus pileatus, Arctonyx collaris, Muntiacus vaginalis, Sus scrofa, Manis pentadactyla, Capricornis sumatraensis, Paradoxurus hermaphrodites, Paguma larvata, Stump-tailed macaque, Pericocotus brevirostris, Enicurus scouleri, Accipiter sp., Gallus gallus, Lophura leucomelanos, Gecko gekko, Ophiophagus hannah, Python bibittatus . etc</i>

7	8	9	10	11	12
User Groups	Management Practices	General Uses	Associated TK	Other details	Community accessed
Local People (Mizo)	No specific management practice of landscape followed by the community or BMC. However, Village Councils have followed a specific pattern of spreading the Jhum land to the local community which is adopted by them with their own skills and knowledge.	For cultivation of agricultural crops	-	-	Mizo

Format 9: Waterscape

1	2	3	4	5	6
Waterscape Element type	Sub-type	Features and approx. area	Ownership	General Flora	General fauna
Chal river. Khurpui river Mualchengpeng river Sathingzarkawn river	-	Not measured	Mizo, Local Community	-	<i>Dendrobranchiata sp.</i> (prawn), <i>Brachyura sp.</i> (crab), <i>Garra sp.</i> (Nghalim), <i>Neolissochilus sp.</i> (Nghahrah), <i>Garra lissorhynchus</i> (Nghazawnggek), <i>Macrognathus sp.</i> (Nghalerh), <i>Barilius barila</i> (Lengphar), <i>Devario devario</i> (Nghadawl).

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Major Uses	User Groups	Management Practices	General Uses	Associated TK	Other details	Community accessed
For Domestic uses like Drinking, cooking, washing etc.	Local Peaople	No Specific management were practiced but the Village Cuncil member along with BMC member and NGO perform their own traditional way of conservation of river and other souce of water which has been pass down to generation.	Domestic uses.	Mostly used for drinking and domestic pusposes, also used for fishing and sources of water for permanent cultivated land like terrace.	-	Local Community

Format 10: Soil type

1	2	3	4
Soil Type	Color & Texture	Features	Soil Management
Sandy loam	Redish Soil	-	Soil fertility is maintain and preserved by practicing terrace system and changkhen in hilly area for cultivation of agricultural crops. Other than that the community does not practice any other systematic mechanism for the management of soil.

5	6	7	8
Plants/Crop Suitable	Flora and Fauna	Associated TK	Other Information
All kinds of agricultural crops and Jhum crops can be cultivated.	Flora: <i>Oroxyium indicum</i> , <i>Protium serratum</i> , <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> , <i>Aporosa octandra</i> , <i>Mesua ferrea</i> , <i>Macaranga indica</i> , <i>Entada pursaetha</i> , <i>Myrica esculenta</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Magnolia oblonga</i> , <i>Mitragna diversifolia</i> , <i>Delonix regia</i> , <i>Emblica officinalis</i> , <i>Albizia chinensis</i> , <i>Bauhinia variegata</i> , <i>Ziziphus oenoplia</i> , <i>Clerodendron infortunatum</i> , <i>Piper sp.</i> , <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> , <i>Thysanolaena maxima</i> , <i>Amomum dealbatum</i> , <i>Blumea lanceolaria</i> , <i>Daplizium maxima</i> , <i>Mikania micrantha</i> , <i>Dryopteris sp.</i> , <i>Centella asiatica</i> , <i>Saccharum longisetosum</i> , <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> , <i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> , etc. Fauna: <i>Tupaia bengaleri</i> , <i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i> , <i>Hystrix brachyuran</i> , <i>Atherurus macrourus</i> ,	-	-

Trachypithecus pileatus, *Arctonyx collaris*, *Muntiacus vaginalis*, *Sus scrofa*, *Manis pentadactyla*, *Capricornis sumatraensis*, *Paradoxurus hermaphrodites*, *Paguma larvata*, *Stump-tailed macaque*, *Pericocotus brevirostris*, *Enicurus scouleri*, *Accipiter sp.*, *Gallus gallus*, *Lophura leucomelanos*, *Gecko gekko*, *Ophiophagus hannah*, *Python bibittatus*, *Varanus bengalensis*, *Euphylyctis cyanophlyctis*, *Anthophila sp.*, *Cicadoidea sp.* etc

DOMESTICATED BIODIVERSITY

Format 11: Fruit Trees

1 Plant	2 Scientific name	3 Local name	4 Variety	5 Landscape/habitat	6 Local status	
					Past	Present
					Shurb	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>
Tree	<i>Persea Americana</i>	Butter thei	Introduced	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	<i>Garcinia lanceifolia</i>	Chengkek	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Dawnfawh	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	<i>Hylocereus costaricensis</i>	Dragon Fruit	Introduced	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Phyllanthusacidus</i>	Kawlsunhlu	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Kawlthei	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Lakhuithai	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Artocarpus heterophylus</i>	Lamkhuang	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Nimbu	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Pear	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Insufficient
Climber	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Sapthei	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Ser (fang)	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Citrus medica</i>	Serpui	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Sertawk	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Citrus reticulate</i>	Serthlum	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Sunhlu	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Tengtere	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Haematocarpus validus</i>	Theichhungsen	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Theihai	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Theiherawt	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Prunus cerasus</i>	Theite	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Theitehmul	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Thingfanghma	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Citrus jambhiri</i>	Zammir	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Parkia timoriana</i>	Zawngtah	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	Zo theifeimung	Local	Hilly Terrain/ Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant

7	8	9	10	11	12
Source of seeds/plants	Season of fruiting	Associated TK	Uses	Other details Market/	Community Knowledge holder

				Own use	
Locally Available	Sept – Dec	Leaves are used for serving food when feast is prepared. Leaves and stem used as pig feed	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Introduced	Sept-Nov	Consumption of fruit is good for overall health and skin	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Whole Year	Fruits are good in blood purification, indigestion, etc. leaves are cooked and the water is used for	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Mar – Sept	Fruit purifies blood. Seeds are tonic to the brain	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Introduced	July – Sept	Fruit is good for digestion and laxative	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Jun – Sept	Fruit is edible	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	July – Sept	Fruit is edible and green leaves are taken as medicine for various stomach problems	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	July – Sept	Fruit is edible and rich in vitamin.	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	August	Leaves used as cattle fodder, fruit and seeds are edible	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Aug – Oct	Fruit juice is rich in Vitamin C. Used for treating various diseases like stomach problem, hypertension and diabetes	Fruit is edible.	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	August	Fruit is edible	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	April	Ripe fruit is good for jaundice	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Sept – Oct	Ripened fruit is eaten and dried ripened fruit peel is used as condiments	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Oct	Ripened fruit is eaten and dried ripened fruit peel is used as condiments	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Sept	Ripened fruit is eaten and dried ripened fruit peel is used as condiments	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	July – Aug	Fruit is edible and rich in Vitamin C	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Sept	Fruit is edible and has many medicinal properties	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Jun – Aug	Ripe and unripe acetic fruit is edible and good for stomach	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	October	Fruit is edible	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	May	Fruit is edible and leaves are used for cattle fodder	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	August	Acid fruit is edible and rich in vitamin C	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	April - June	Fruit is edible	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	June	Fruit is edible	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	October	Water of boiled leaves is good for stomach problem	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Sept – Nov	Fruit is edible	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Oct - Nov	Hard wood used for firewood.	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo
Locally Available	Sept	Fruit is edible and good for stomach sores	Fruit is edible	Market/Own use	Mizo

Format 12 : Medicinal Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Landscape/habitat	Source of Plant/Seeds
Herb	Aieng	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Herb	Ailaidum	<i>Curcuma caesia</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Herb	Anchiri	<i>Homalomena aromaticum</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Herb	Anhling	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Herb	An-ka-sa-te	<i>Spilanthes acmella</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available

Climber	Ar-a fanghma	<i>Cyclanthera pedata</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Archangkawm	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Shrub	Ar-dah	<i>Achidendron clypearia</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Shrub	Arngeng	<i>Maesa indica</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Shrub	Ar-sa-rim-nam	<i>Alangium chinense</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Fern	Awmvel	<i>Platynerium wallichii</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Climber	Bachhim	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Herb	Bakhawr	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Herb	Bakkhate	<i>Glinus oppositifolius</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Herb	Ba-ting	<i>Wendlandia budleioides</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Shrub	Buar-thau	<i>Inula cappa</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Shrub	Buar-zen	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Shrub	Bui-lu-kham	<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Chang-khen	<i>Heteropanax fragrans</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Shrub	Chawng	<i>Euphorbia royleana</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Chhawntual	<i>Aporosa octandra</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Herb	Choaka thi	<i>Lobelia angulata</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Herh-se	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Climber	Hlonuar	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Hnahkiah	<i>Callicarpa arborea</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Small shrub	Hnun-hang	<i>Clerodendrum serratum</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Climber	Hrui-van-kai	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Climber	Japan-hlo	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Climber	Kai-ha	<i>Smilax ovalifolia</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Kaihazawl	<i>Dillenia pentagyna</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Kamsahulh	<i>Croton tiglium</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Kawhtebel	<i>Trevesia palmata</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Shrub	Kawldai	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Climber	Kelhnamtur	<i>Hedyotis scandens</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Herb	Kham damdawi	<i>Bergenia pacumbis</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Herb	Khatual	<i>Picria felterrae</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Khawi-tur	<i>Drypetes indica</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Khawmhma	<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Shrub	Kum-tin-tuain-nu	<i>Leea compactiflora</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Herb	Lambak	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Fern	Lung-pui-sam	<i>Adiantum philippense</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Climber	Maipawl	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Herb	Mitthi sunhlu	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Nauthak	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Shrub	Nimbu	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available

Tree	Pa-khata-hnah	<i>Actinodaphne angustifolia</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Pasal-taka-za	<i>Helicia robusta</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Phak-tel	<i>Bridelia squamosa</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Climber	Phak-tel-zam chi	<i>Bridelia stipularis</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Small shrub	Phuihnam	<i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Herb	Puak-rep	<i>Impatiens sp.</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Shrub	Ram-la-khuih	<i>Pandanus fascicularis</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tuber	Sai-ril	<i>Melocalamus compactiflorus</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Shrub	Saisiak	<i>Flueggea virosa</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Saithei	<i>Gynocardia odorata</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Climber	Sarzuk	<i>Elaeagnus sp.</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Herb	Sawhthing	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Small shrub	Se-khup-thur	<i>Begonia dioica</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Sial-hma	<i>Helicia excelsa</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Shrub	Sial-tuai	<i>Ardisia polycephala</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Herb	Sumbul	<i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Shrub	Tawkpui	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Shrub	Tawkte	<i>Solanum anguivi</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Tei	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Herb	Thasuih	<i>Lindernia ruellioides</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Theihai	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Climber	Theikelki	<i>Stelmocrypton khasianum</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Thei-ria	<i>Carallia brachiata</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Thei-tat	<i>Artocarpus lakoocha</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Thingfanghma	<i>Carcia papaya</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Thing-kha	<i>Derris robusta</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Thing-khawi-lu	<i>Vitex penduncularis</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Thingsia	<i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Thing-thu-pui	<i>Dryoxylum excelsum</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Thuam-riat	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Tiar	<i>Saurauria punduana</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Shrub	Tlangsam	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Climber	Tluangngil	<i>Smilax glabra</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Chhim-hruk	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Tuai-ha-bet	<i>Garcinia xanthochymus</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Herb	Tumbu	<i>Musa sp.</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Small shrub	Ui-fawma-ring-ruh	<i>Flemingia stricta</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Herb	Uithingthang	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available

Climber	Va ko	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Shrub	Vakep	<i>Mussaendra roxburghii</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Climber	Vawihuihhrui	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Small shrub	Vawk-pui-thal	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Vawm-va	<i>Garcinia sopsopia var paniculata</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Climber	Zawnga-lei-lawn	<i>Bauhinia scandens</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Climber	Zawng-luang	<i>Byttneria aspera</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available
Tree	Zihngal	<i>Stereospermum tetragonum</i>	Local	Wild/Fallow land	Locally Available

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		Uses (Usage)	Part Used	Associated TK	Other details market/ own use	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Past	Present					
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Rhizome	Juice of rhizome is used for stomach ulcer, jaundice, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, asthma, food poisoning and also used as a tonic for blood purifier	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Rhizome	Rhizome is used for stomach ache, diarrhea, dysentery, jaundice, asthma, measles, food allergy or food poisoning.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Stalks, Rhizome	Stalks are used as vegetables. Rhizomes are used in manufacturing of perfumes.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves and berries	Leaves are boiled in water and taken against urinary problems and kidney stones. Juice of green berries is applied to boils, ringworm etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Whole plant	Anti-inflammatory, diuretic, and aphrodisiac effects, toothache, antihelminthic.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Fruit	Fruit is rich in antioxidant and used in medicine	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves, fruit, bark	Decoction of root and bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, dysentery, diarrhea etc. Poultice of bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, inflammations and skin diseases. Decoction of leaves is used in ulcer, flatulence etc. Decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases of liver, hepatitis etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Toothache	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Anti-diabetic	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Blood tonic, rheumatism, carminative, snakebites and wounds	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Juice of leaves is applied to herpes eruption	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Tuber, Bubil	Tubers and bubil are used as vegetable and also used to treat cancer	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Roots and leaves	Leaves are used for flavouring curry. Used for expulsion of threadworm from the body, also as a remedy for food poisoning. Used for treating malaria fever, diabetes, pneumonia etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Whole plant	Whole plant is medicinal	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Rhizome	Improves appetite	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves and stem	Rheumatism, sore throats, malaria, dysentery	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Whole plant	Treatment of rheumatism, cystitis, gout, nephritis, dysmenorrhea, tooth pain and headache.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves, bark	Used to treat diarrhoea, dysentery, hemorrhoids, cuts and wounds,	Own use	Mizo

				toothache, and stomachache.		
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves,bark,fruit	detoxification, blood activation and detumescence, and pain easing.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leaves used in ulcer,asthma,sores,dandruff etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark, leaves	Decoction of roots is used in diarrhea, dysentery, hepatitis etc. leavesfor toothache.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves, Fruit	Juice of crushed leaves and fruits are used against diarrhea, sore throat, stomach ulcer etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark and leaves	Skin problems, sprains, tonic, excessive sweating, vomiting,dysentery, cough, quenching thirst, excessive respiration and	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Roots	Root decoction used in piles and jaundice, diseases of liver and kidney.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	bark and leaves	Decoction of bark and leaves used for diabetes,cholera, internal bleeding, stomach ulcer etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Treatment of common cold, chronic sinusitis, allergic rhinitis, cough and other chronic respiratory problems.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Juice of the leaves is used for diabetes, eye diseases & as an antiseptic,stomachache.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Anti-septic medicine, leaves applied on fresh wound, also good for stomach pain and ulcer.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Roots	Decoction of roots is used for joint pains, arthritis, gout, skin diseases	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Bark, leaves	Decoction of bark and leaves is used for curing gastric trouble, asthma, dysentery etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Fruit, Leaves	Fruit and leaves are used for poisoning of fish. Decoction of bark and leaves are used in treatment of cancer.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Root, leaves	Roots and leaves are used for treating stomach ache	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leaves is used for dysentery,diarrhea,jaundice,malaria fever,asthma, bronchitis and juice of the crushed leaves is also applied to fresh cuts.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Decoction of fruits and leaves is medicinal. The plant is also used as fish poison.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Root	Bitter root is used in fever, dysuria, liver diseases, stomachache, diarrhea,dysentery etc and also applied to wound	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Whole plant	Decoction of the plant is prescribed as remedy for enlarge spleen, fever and stomach ache.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Seeds	Rheumatism, skin problems, menstrual disorder, cancer	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves & fruit	Decoction of leaves and fruits are uses in various diseases including stomach problem.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	Medicinal	Roots and leaves	anticancer, cytotoxic, antimicrobial, antidiabetic, hepatoprotective, cardiovascular diseases treatment.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Whole plant	Used in diabetes,jaundice,dysentery,diarrhea,hypertension etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Treatment of rabies, dysentery, elephantiasis, pimples, and wounds.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Fruits & leaves	Juice of fruit is used for diarrhea, cholera, diabetes, vomiting, kidney problem	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	Medicinal	Whole plant	Juice of the whole plant is used for cholera, dysentery, fever, liver problem and jaundice, diabetes etc.	Own use	Mizo

Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Root, bark, leaves	Muga silkworm feeds on the leaves. Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicine	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Boiled water of leaves is used in treatment of diabetes, hypertension and stomach problems etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Roots & Fruits	Roots are used in colic, vomiting, flatulence. Fruits used in asthma, cough, diarrhea, blood purifier etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	urinary disorder and diabetes	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark & Leaves	Stomachache, Kidney problems	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Fruits & leaves	Jaundice, rheumatism, tooth ache	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Treatment of jaundice; emulsion for anaemia due to pregnancy	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaf is used in high blood pressure. cough, dysentery headache stomach disorder colics pain, hypertension, helminthic infections, diabetes and some skin diseases	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	treatment of bee stings, insect bites	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Treatment of headache, rheumatism, spasm, cold/flu, epilepsy, wounds, boils, scabies, leucoderma, ulcers, colic, hepatitis, smallpox, leprosy, syphilis, and cancer and as a cardiogenic, antioxidant, dysuric, and aphrodisiac.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark/Tuber	Treatment of influenza; promote hair growth	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leaves used in measles, chicken pox, scabies etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant		Medicinal	Fruit and leaves	Fruit is hit, anthelmintic, used in bronchitis, ulcers, skin diseases, small tumor and slight inflammations, etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Roots and leaves	Decoction of roots and leaves is used for treating menstrual and urinary problems	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Rhizome	Rhizome are used as spice and condiment, taken as cure for food poisoning.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Kidney, urinary infection and pile treatment	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Stomach problems	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Liver problem, swelling, rheumatism, earache, cough, fever, diarrhea, broken bones, dysmenorrhea, respiratory tract infections, traumatic injuries, inflammation, pain, insect bites	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Roots	Juice of crushed roots used in diseases of kidney, fevre, jaundice, bronchitis etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Fruit	Unripe fruit are eaten as vegetable. Roots and fruit are used in high blood pressure, asthma, dysuria, fever, colic. Crushed fruit is used in burns, boils etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Fruit	Unripe fruit are eaten as vegetable. Roots and fruit are used in high blood pressure, asthma, dysuria, fever, colic. Crushed fruit is used in burns, boils etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	bark and leaves	Astringent, dysentery, skin ulcers, menstrual,	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Whole plant	Whole plant is used as poultice for cramps, rheumatism, sciatica, wounds etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Young leaves are cooked and juice is taken for food poisoning, diarrhea, dysentery etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Roots and leaves	Roots and leaves are cooked and the water is taken for treating diseases of liver and jaundice	Own use	Mizo

Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves and fruit	Skin problems and ulcer	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Laxatives, skin problems	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves and fruit	Fruit is edible and used for constipation, stomach trouble, juice of boiled leaves is used in treating stomach ulcer, cancer and other stomach related problems	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Diabetes, hypertension	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark & leaves	Diabetes, jaundice, malarial fever, stomach ulcer and typhoid.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark & Stem	Juice of bark and stem is used for infection, wounds, cuts etc.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Antihelmithic, stomach problem	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Fruit & Leaves	Skin problems, gout, dysentery, malaria, hypertension, anthelmithic, lactation, enlarged spleen, anti pyretic.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Crushed leaves used for poulticing on boils.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaves are used for first aid and anti-septic for minor injuries	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	Medicinal	Leaves and fruit	Pounded tuberous roots are used as rheumatism, stomach ache and diarrhea. Decoction of leaves is also taken for curing tonsillitis.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Treat diarrhea, nose and gum bleedings, vomiting, dysentery, cough, tuberculosis, fever, asthma, liver ailments, and ear infections in traditional medicines.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	Medicinal	Leaves and bark	Malaria, antiseptic	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Buds	Plantain is cooked with water and water is drink for treating deficiency of white blood.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Epilepsy, dysentery, stomach ache, insomnia, cataract, helminthiasis, rheumatism, ulcer, and tuberculosis.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Whole plant	Whole plant is used as medicine. Used for treating cancer and liver problem.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leaves used against diabetes, new cuts, stomach problem etc. Also used for treating cancer.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark and leaves	Bark and leaves are useful in snake bites.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Used in medicine for the treatment of inflammation, piles, and diarrhea	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Roots, leaves	Treat glandular sclerosis, wounds, colds and flu, acute or chronic hepatitis, and urinary tract infections	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Laxatives	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark	antibacterial, antidiabetic, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, anti-diarrheal, anticancerous, nephroprotective and thyroid hormone regulating activity	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Treatment of mouth ulcers.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark and leaves	Bark and young leaves are used as remedy for fever, stomach pain etc	Own use	Mizo

Format 13 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4	5
Plant type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Source of Plants/Seeds
Herb	Aloe vera	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Herb	Anthurium	<i>Anthurium andreanum</i>	Introduced	Locally available
Tree	April par	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Introduced	-do-
Shrub	April parte	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>	Introduced	-do-

Herb	Ar-tukkhuan	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	Local	-do-
Tree	Ashoka tree	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Local	-do-
Tree	Chawnpui	<i>lagestroemia speciosa</i>	Local	-do-
Shrub	Christmass par	<i>poinsettia pulcherrima</i>	Introduced	-do-
Herb	Chuailopar	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	Local	-do-
Herb	Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Local	-do-
Herb	Derhken	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Local	-do-
herb	Di par	<i>Gladiolus dalenii/natalensis</i>	Local	-do-
Herb	Dingdi	<i>Ascepias curassavica</i>	Local	-do-
Tree	Far	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	Local	-do-
Tree	Fartuah	<i>Erythrina stricta</i>	Local	-do-
Herb	Geranium	<i>Pelargonium sp.</i>	Local	-do-
Evergreen tree	Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Local	-do-
Shrub	Hling-lukhum	<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	Introduced	-do-
Herb	Hnahsinpar	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Local	-do-
Herb	Jasmine	<i>Jasminum sp</i>	Local	-do-
Herb	Kumtluang	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Local	-do-
Herb	Kungpuimuthi	<i>Canna indica</i>	Local	-do-
Shrub	Lily par	<i>Lilium sp.</i>	Local	-do-
Tree	Makpazangkang	<i>Cassia javanica spp nodosa</i>	Local	-do-
Herb	Mawza par (Silvia)	<i>Salvia splendens</i>	Introduced	-do-
Shrub	Midum pangpar	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Local	Locally available
Shrub	Mualhawihte	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Local	-do-
Epiphyte	Nauban	<i>Orchid</i>	Local	-do-
Herb	Nghasih par	<i>Cleoserrata speciosa</i>	Local	-do-
Herb	Nuaihang	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	Local	-do-
Herb	Petunia	<i>Petunia spp.</i>	Local	-do-
Shrub	Rose par	<i>Rosa indica</i>	Local	-do-
Herb	Sappangpar	<i>Zinnia sp.</i>	Local	-do-
Shrub	Saron par	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Local	-do-
Shrub	Snake plant	<i>Sansevieriatri fasciata</i>	Local	-do-
Tree	Vaube	<i>bauhinia variegata</i>	Local	-do-
Herb	Zamzo	<i>Celosia argenta</i>	Local	-do-
Shrub	Zan rintang	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Local	-do-

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

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

Phuanberhpui	<i>Ailanthus integrifolia sp.</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for partition wall, plywood, packing cases etc
Phunchawng	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes and splints
Sahatah	<i>Aglaia spectabilis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood hard used for furniture, building, doors and windows wood used for planking, posts and firewood
Saithei	<i>Gynocardia odorata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for building construction
Saper	<i>Lindera nacusua</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is durable, used for furniture, boat building, fuelwood
Saperbul	<i>Cinnamomum glaucescens</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is hard used for furniture, building, firewood etc
Sehawr	<i>Castanopsis indica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is moderately solid, robust and elastic is used for building, firewood, bridges etc
Sentezel	<i>Callophyllum polyanthum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc
Sernam	<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is tough used for posts, gunstocks, tool handles etc
Sihneh	<i>Eurya japonica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves used as vegetables
Siksil	<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for making furniture, building, planking, motorbodies etc
Taitaw	<i>Spondias pinnata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for creating drums, firewood etc
Tatkawng	<i>Artocarpus chama</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is durable and used for building, furniture.
Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is tremendously tough and used for construction for buildings, bridges, furniture, plywood, constructions etc
Tei	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for furniture, house building, ceiling, floors etc
Thalteh	<i>Kydia calycina/glabrescens</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is soft and suitable for packing cases
Theikum	<i>Diospyros malabarica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for building and firewood
Theipabuan	<i>Plachonella grandifolia</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is moderately hard and used for building purposes and tool handles
Theipalengkawh	<i>Bruinsmia polysperma</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Sawn timber is used for house construction
Theipui	<i>Ficus semicordata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for manufacturing mortars, firewood etc
Theisehret	<i>Aphananthe cuspidata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for planking, firewood and charcoal
Thelret	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for furniture industry and can be used as firewood
Thil	<i>Lithocarpus polystachyus</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for building, firewood etc
Thingdawl	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for flooring, walling, matches, plywood etc
Thingdawn	<i>Itea macrophylla</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used as fuel
Thingkha	<i>Derris robusta</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house posts, firewood and charcoal
Thingkhawilu	<i>Vitex peduncularis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for posts, firewood and charcoal etc
Thinglung	<i>Homalium ceylanicum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for building, firewood, charcoal etc
Thingpuithing	<i>Lithocarpus elegans/obscurus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for firewood, building, charcoal etc
Thingsaphu	<i>Dysoxylum mollissimum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house building, furniture, boats etc
Thingsia	<i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house posts, firewood, charcoal etc
Thingtheihmu	<i>Morus alba</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house construction, furniture, tool handles etc
Thingvandawt	<i>Pterygota alata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for making drums and firewood
Thingvawkpui	<i>Balakata baccata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for packing cases and firewood
Thlanvawng	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for planking, furniture, house posts etc
Vaiza	<i>Hibiscus macrophyllus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is lenient and durable, it is used for making posts, rafters etc
Vang	<i>Albizia chinensis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for making drum, firewood and charcoal etc
Vaube	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for tool handles, firewood, charcoal etc. leaves are a good fodder. Decoction of bark/leaves is used in menstrual disorders, piles, diabetes, diarrhoea and dysentery

Vawmbal	<i>Drimycarpus racemosus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for building, boats, firewood etc
Vawngthla	<i>Premna milleflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is durable and used for house posts
Zairum	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house posts, tool handles, fuel and charcoal etc
Zathu	<i>Polyalthia jenkinsii</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house posts, firewood etc
Zihngthal	<i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for constructing house cabinet making, and creating a lot of furniture
Zuang	<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house building and after the trunk or branches are air/sun dried, it is used as firewood

6 Associated TK	7 Other details	8 Community/ Knowledge Holder
Has medicinal agent to treat some disorders, such as constipation, diabetes, pneumonia, and malaria.	Leaves provide forage for livestock and the seed meal can be fed to farm animals	Mizo
The juice from the seeds is used in the treatment of indigestion	Fruit is hard when dry, edible and leaves is used in medicine	Mizo
All parts of the plants especially leaves are used for treating stomach ache	Wood is tough and used for logging	Mizo
It is used for healing wound	Wood pole is used for fencing post	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder and bark yields a strong fibre	It is a light severe tree, short lived and fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	Ripe fruit is bothered by animals and birds	Mizo
Mainly used for making fence post and in house construction.	A fast growing tree and shade bearer and plants are also used as food	Mizo
Hard wood is a valuable timber used in construction.	-	Mizo
-	The fruit is consumed by birds and animals	Mizo
Aerial roots and the barks are used for making abrasive ropes	Leaves are good for cattle fodder	Mizo
Wood is used for furniture and construction	Leaves are good for fodder and it is a fast growing tree	Mizo
Used for firewood, fencing.	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Used for firewood, building fodder shed.	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Tender pods are edible, seeds edible roasted or boiling, bark and leaves are also used in medicine	It is a fast growing tree and cultivated as ornamental and hedge plant	Mizo
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	Mizo
Young leaves is used in treating diabetes, diarrhoea and ash of dried leaves is taken to stop hiccough	It prefers deep well drained loamy soil and it is a shade bearer	Mizo
Bark, unripe fruit, flowers and seed oil are medicinal	Seed oil is used for burning, lubricating and soap making	Mizo
Leaves and twigs are lopped for cattle fodder	Bark, fruit and leaves are used in medicine	Mizo
Seed is very useful for treating diabetes and the bark for fever, jaundice, urinary problems, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, ulcers and chronic dysentery	Fruits are eaten by man, birds and wild animals	Mizo
Leaves used for packing of soyabean (bekang um) for commercial purpose.	-	Mizo
Root is medicinal and it is used for treating diarrhoea	-	Mizo
-	It is a light demander	Mizo
Bark is medicinal and also used for poisoning fish. Leaves are lopped for fodder	-	Mizo
Different parts of the plant are used in various traditional medicine	-	Mizo

Bark is scraped with dao and the powder is used for stupefying bees	Fruits are used for poisoning fish	Mizo
Seeds are eaten roasted or fried. Bark yields a strong fibre	Decoction of the bark is used in cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and tonsillities	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Rind of the unripe fruit and young leaves are used to intoxicate fish and nuts for tanning and dyeing	Leaves are used for cattle fodder, it is a light demander and moderate fats growing tree	Mizo
Powdered fruit is used in scorpion sting, bites of centipede, juice of the bark for chronic ulcer and fresh cuts. Leaves are lopped for fodder	Tender leaves are cooked eaten. It is moderate light demander and moderately fast growing tree	Mizo
Pounded bark is used for poisoning of fish	-	Mizo
Juice of young leaves is used for curing tonsillitis and sores	Bark, stem and leaves are also medicinal. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Bark is prescribed for fever, strangury, ulcers, skin diseases and the roots for diarrhoea, dysentery	It is a strong light demander but the seedlings are shade tolerant.	Mizo
Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable, seed is chewed as a substitute for betel nut, bark sometimes used as tea leaves	-	Mizo
Bark is used for constipation and leaves for toothache	-	Mizo
Muga Silkworm are reared on the leaves	Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicine, leaves are for cattle fodder	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	This tree is a quick growing and moderate light demander	Mizo
-	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder.	Mizo
As an antioxidant, lessen inflammation from rheumatoid arthritis, improve heart health. May Reduce Stress & Anxiety.	-	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Wood is heavy and hard, not only is a good material for furniture, indoor decoration and plywood, but also suitable for vehicles, ships, farm tools, sporting goods.	-	Mizo
Tender leaves are cooked and eaten without its water as vegetables	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Cotton is used for pillows and cushions, leaves for fodder. Tender leaves, flowers and calyces are used as vegetable	It is a strong light demander, fire resistant and fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark and fruit pulp are used for poisoning fish. Decoction of root bark is also recommended for diabetes	Leaves are poisonous for cattle	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable	-	Mizo
The wood is resistant to termites and may be used in construction and furniture making. Fruits edible in the cooked state.	-	Mizo
Fruits are eaten by wild animals. Trunk is used for making mortars for pounding rice	It is a moderate shade bearer in youth. Seed often germinate soon after falling under its mother tree	Mizo
Silkworm reared on the leaves. Boiled water of berries with meats of Indian Badger is taken as a remedy for sciatica and high blood pressure	-	Mizo
Leaves are used for lining Siksil (Umbrella) and Thul - Basket lids	-	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used in treating diarrhoea, dysentery and rheumatism	Juice of crushed bark is also applied to fresh cuts	Mizo
Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (Bekang), a traditional mizo delicacy	-	Mizo

Bark is used in diarrhoea; milky juice is applied on inflammatory diseases of glands and sometimes used as milk in tea. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a shade bearer in youth and grow very fast	Mizo
The Leaves decoction used for cold, piles and dysentery. The wood is considered as laxative, a sedative for the uterus, good for piles, dysentery and leucoderma, Flowers are used for bronchitis, nausea and urinary tract problems.	-	Mizo
Bark is useful in fever, diarrhoea, itching and flowers in menstrual disorders	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Bark yields a strong fibre and used for making ropes and cordage. leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and fast growing tree. Tolerates moderate shade in youth	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Young fruits are pounded with tender shoots of Acacia penmata and eaten	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder and polishing wood	Mizo
Juice of fruits and leaves are applied on sharp pain caused by nettles or poisonous hairs of caterpillars	It is a fast growing tree	Mizo
It bears edible fruit, and used as fodder.	-	Mizo
Leaves are loped for cattle fodder	It yields the para rubber, the finest and the most durable catoutchouc known	Mizo
The wood produce natural rubber, a raw material used for the manufacture of a wide range of products, especially tires.	-	Mizo
-	It is a fast growing, good coppice and favoured for birds nesting.	Mizo
Leaves are used as soap for washing	-	Mizo
Fibre of the bark is used for cordage. Decoction of the root bark is given to women after delivery of a baby	Leaves are loop for cattle fodder	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used as an effective remedy for diabetes and high blood pressure	-	Mizo
Infusion of leaves/bark is used against black water fever, malarial fever, iaundice, typhoid, stomach ulcer and kidney stones	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Saplings used as pendant for scorching off the bristles of the pig killed	-	Mizo
Bark is used internally for pain in stomach	-	Mizo
Juice of the stem is recommended for mouth infection in children	Young leaves and twigs are good for cattle fodder	Mizo
Silkworm fed on its leaves. Leaves are sometimes boiled with meats and eaten as curry. Root bark, leaves and fruits are also medicinal.	-	Mizo
Latex mixed with mustard oil is applied to muscular swellings	-	Mizo
Bark fibre which is called Hruikhau is used for making into rope and Hnam hrui. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (bekang) and sometimes for wrapping food in.	It is a light demander and fire resistance and a fast growing tree	Mizo
Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetables, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
-	It is a fast growing and moderately light demander	Mizo
Bark used to poison fish. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is moderate light demander and wind firm tree	Mizo
Leaves, tender fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable	Plant is laxative and cooling used for cold, sinusitis and menstruation problem	Mizo
Thick paste of the plant is applied on broken bone. Juice of the plant is also applied on sore of baby's navel	-	Mizo
Tender leaves are boiled with meats and eaten as vegetables	-	Mizo
Due to the durability of its timbers, it is used in the manufacturing of handle of tools and	-	Mizo

also used to treat various ailments like diabetes, fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, tuberculosis, wound healing, etc		
-	-	Mizo
Roots and leaves and flowers are also used medicinally. Bark and young leaves are used as a remedy for fever, stomach ache etc	It is a fast growing tree	Mizo
Bark is bruised and boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye	-	Mizo

Format 15 : Domesticated Animals

1	2	3	4	5	6
Animal type	Local name	Scientific name	Breed	Features	Method of keeping
Poultry	Ar	<i>Gallus domesticus</i>	Local	-	Poultry house
Cattle	Bawng	<i>Bos gaurus</i>	Local	-	Cattle shed
Poultry	Broiler Ar	<i>Gallus gallus Domesticus</i>	Broiler	-	Poultry house
Dog	Ui	<i>Cannis familiaris</i>	Local	-	Inside House, but mostly they stayed around the balcony at night.
Poultry	Varak	<i>Anas platyrhynchos domesticus</i>	Local	-	Poultry house/Shed
Pig	Vawk	<i>Artiodactyla suidae</i>	Local	-	Pig shed build differently near the owner's house
Cat	Zawhte	<i>Felis catus</i>	Local	-	Inside the house along with the owner's family

7		8	9	10	11	12
Past	Present	Uses	Associated TK	Commercial Rearing	Other Details	Community Knowledge holder
Abundant	Abundant	Mostly reared for their meat.	-	Commercial	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Mostly reared for their meat.	-	Commercial	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Mostly reared for their meat.	-	Commercial	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Usually reared for house keeper	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Mostly reared for their meat.	-	Commercial	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo

Format 16 :Culture Fisheries

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

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

WILD BIODIVERSITY

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

1 Plant type	2 Local Name	3 Scientific Name	4 Habit	5 Habitat	6 Local status	
					Past	Present
					Herb	Aidu
Herb	Anchiri	<i>Homalomena aromatica</i>	Aromatic herb	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Anhling	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	Herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Builukham nu	<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>	Evergreen large shrub	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Builukham pa	<i>Osbeckia stellata</i>	Erect branched shrub	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Fern	Chakawk	<i>Diplazium esculentum</i>	Large terrestrial fern	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Bamboo	Chal	<i>Bambusa khasiana</i>	Tall grass	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Chawmzil	<i>Ligustrum robuStum</i>	Evergreen tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Chingit	<i>Zanthozylum rhetsa</i>	Small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Hruiduk	<i>Mucuna bracteata</i>	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Cane	Hruipui	<i>Calamus flagellum</i>	Cane	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Hruirithet	<i>Tetrastigma rumicispermum</i>	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Kai ha	<i>Smilx perfoliataa</i>	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Fern	Katchat	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Terrestrial or Epiphytic fern	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Kawhte bel	<i>Trevesia palmata</i>	Small evergreen tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Kawihrui	<i>Entada phaseoloides</i>	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Kawlbahra	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Perennial prostrate herb	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Kawldai	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Evergreen shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Khangpawl	<i>Acacia pruinescens</i>	Large climber with recurved prickles	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Khangsen	<i>Acacia megaladena</i>	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Nauthak	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Pangbal	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Herbaceous shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Pelh	<i>Gnetum gnemon</i>	Evergreen under shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Phaiphek	<i>Molineria capitulata</i>	Tufted perennial herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Phulrua	<i>Dendrocalamus hamiltonii</i>	Large tufted bamboo	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Rawnal	<i>Dendrocalamus longispathus</i>	Long sheath bamboo	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Rawthing	<i>Bambusa longispiculata</i>	Evergreen clumped bamboo	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tuber	Sairil	<i>Melocalamus compactiflorus</i>	Climbing bamboo	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Saisiak	<i>Fluggea virosa</i>	Large shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Sernam	<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	Small tree	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Shrub	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 simuata</i>	Large Evergreen Shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Tluangngil	<i>Smilax glabra</i>	Slender climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant

Shrub	Vakep	<i>Mussaenda glabra/macrophylla</i>	Large erect shrub	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Climber	Vako	<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Vawihuih hrui	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Slender wiry foetid climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Zairum	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i>	Big tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Zuang	<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i>	Big tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant

7	8	9	10	11
Commercial/ own use	Part collected	Associated TK	Other details	Community Knowledge Holder
Own use	Young shoots, Buds	Stem is used for tying purposes, leaves are also used for fermenting cooked soya beans	Plant is used for a cure of enlargement of the liver, young shoots and buds are eaten cooked or fired as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Stalks and Rhizomes	Stalks are used as vegetables, cooked stalk are eaten to increase breast milk. Rhizomes are used in manufacturing of perfumes	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves and berries	Water of boiled leaves is taken against urinary problems and stones in kidney. Juice of green berries is applied to ringworm, boils etc.	This plant is eaten cooked as vegetable	Mizo
Own use	Whole plant	Fruits edible, leaves are used for cuts, diarrhoea and dysentery	Whole plant is used for high blood pressure	Mizo
Own use	Root	Decoction/in fusion of root is useful in diseases of kidney, dysuria, stomach complaints, dysentery and for expelling threadworms from the body	-	Mizo
Own use	Fronds	-	Young fronds are eaten cooked as vegetable	Mizo
Own use	Culms and shoots	Culms are used for receptacle of womans pipe, basket work and building	Young shoots are edible.	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Leaves are sometimes lopped for cattle fodder	In some places, planted as hedge plant	Mizo
Own use	Tender leaves and fruit	Young fruits and leaves are used to poison fish. Oil obtained from its fruit is used as medicine	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable.	Mizo
Own use	-	The plant is used as a cover crop in Rubber and Oil palm plantation	-	Mizo
Own use	Cane and leaves	Cane is used for making furniture and basket , leaves for thatching	-	Mizo
Own use	Fruit	-	Ripe fruit is edible	Mizo
Own use	Stem	Pieces of stem are used for cleaning teeth	-	Mizo
Own use	-	-	-	Mizo
Own use	Shoots, flowers, fruits	Shoots, young fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable	Roots and leaves are used to treat stomach-ache	Mizo
Own use	Leaves, seeds	Seeds are used for washing hairs and splitted stem for tying purposes. It is also used for playing games by Mizo boys and girls.Pounded seeds mixed with water is used for expelling leeches from cattle nostrils	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable.	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable, and also used against	Seeds are roasted and eaten.	Mizo

		diarrhoea, dysentery, stomach-ache, digestive troubles, diabetes etc		
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.	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Tender leaves are acid and eaten as vegetable.	Leaves dried and made into cigarettes are smoked in asthma, juice is used for diarrhoea and dysentery	Mizo
Own use	Bark	Bark is used as fish poison and medicine	Plants are prescribed for asthma, bronchitis and pneumonia. Leaves are also used in scabies and snake bite	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Muga silkworm feeds on the leaves, leaves for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Own use	Roots, shoots	Tuberous roots are eaten cooked or fried.	Roots bark and leaves are used in medicine	Mizo
Own use	Leaves, flower and fruit	The tender leaves including flowers and fruits are cooked or tried eaten as vegetable. Seeds are also roasted and eaten	Tuberous roots are used externally for skin diseases	Mizo
Own use	Tuber and Petiole	Juice of the crushed tuber is used to cure abdominal pain and to stop bleeding	Fibres of inner bark are good for nets and ropes	Mizo
Own use	Culms and shoots	Culms are used for temporary building, mats, baskets, agarbati sticks, paper, fuel, gutters, water vessel etc	Tender white petiole is also used for liver problems and stomach pain	Mizo
Own use	Culms and Shoots	Culms are used for making paper pulp, baskets, building etc	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Culms and shoots	Culms are used for building purposes	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Stem	It is used for making hats, baskets etc.	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Bark and Leaves	Bark used for poisoning fish. Decoction of the leaves used in case of both measles, chicken pox, scabies and skin itching.	Juice of stem is used for influenza and applied to scalp for curing dandruff, falling hairs and baldness.	Mizo
Own use	Leaves and berries	Silkworm reared on the leaves. Boiled water of berries are used for sciatica and high blood pressure	Young berries are used for flavouring	Mizo
Own use	-	-	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Tender leaves are eaten cooked with rice or meats	Wood used for firewood and charcoal	Mizo
Own use	Fruit and leaves	Fruit is chewed like betel nut. Leaves are also used in roofing native huts	-	Mizo
Own use	Roots	Decoction of roots is used in diseases of liver, jaundice, fever, chicken pox, skin itching.	Pounded roots with crabs are prescribed in malaria and jaundice	Mizo
Own use	Roots and leaves	A pounded tuberous root is employed in rheumatism, stomach ache and diarrhoea. Decoction of leaves is also taken for curing tonsillitis	-	Mizo
Own use	Bark and leaves	Bark and leaves are useful in application of snake bites	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Juice of the leaves is useful for diabetes, eye diseases, fresh	-	Mizo

		cuts. Decoction of leaves is used for stomach troubles		
Own use	Stem and leaves	Juice of the crushed leaves is used for diarrhoea and dysentery. Stem and leaves are also chewed for relief in toothache	-	Mizo
Own use	Wood, bark and leaves	Wood is hard used for house posts, tool handles, fuel and charcoal. Decoction of bark is used in stomach pain, fever, diarrhoea, measles, chicken pox, sprains and burns	Leaves are cooked with water and the water is used for treating high blood pressure	Mizo
Own use	Wood and bark	Bark is bruised and boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye	Wood is used for constructing house, scaffolding and firewood	Mizo

Format 19 : Wild Plant Species of Importance

1	2	3	4	5
Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Importance (Economic, Social & Cultural)	Status
Aichal	<i>Alpinia bracteata</i>	Local	Crushed rhizomes are mixed with water and juice is used for washing rice, also used for dyspepsia.	Frequent
Anchiri	<i>Homalomena aromatica</i>	Local	Rhizome and petiole are medicinal and used for making fragrance.	Frequent
Belthei	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Local	Fruit is useful in diabetes, diarrhea. Root bark is used for poisoning of fish.	Abundant
Beltur	<i>Ostodes paniculata</i>	Local	Wood used for firewood. Gum from tree is used for making paper. Leaves as fodder.	Abundant
Builukham	<i>Osbeckia sp.</i>	Local	Leaves are used for cuts, diarrhea and dysentery. Whole plant is used for hypertension.	Abundant
Hnahthial	<i>Hydrocotyle asiatica</i>	Local	Leaves are used for packing and wrapping of food stuff and vegetables, also used for carpeting rice bin.	Abundant
Hulhu	<i>Aganope thyrsoiflora</i>	Local	Young leaves are eaten as vegetables. Decoction of fruit is used against stomach ache and dysentery.	Abundant
Kaiha	<i>Smilax perfoliata</i>	Local	Pounded root, twigs are used for brushing teeth.	Frequent
Khaupui	<i>Sterculia villosa</i>	Local	Seeds as vegetable. Bark yield are strong fibre. Decoction of bark is used in cholera, dysentery, diarrhea and tonsillitis.	Abundant
Phaktel	<i>Bridelia montana</i>	Local	Wood is used for posts, tool handle. Roots and bark are medicinal.	Abundant
Pi bengbeh	<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i>	Local	Leaves used as diuretic and cooling medicine, leaves juice are given to children against diarrhea.	Abundant
Rulei	<i>Millettia pachycarpa</i>	Local	Pounded leaves used as skin lotion for wounds, swelling and sprain. Decoction of roots is used for dressing scabies, itches. Roots and pods are used to poison fish.	Abundant
Saithei	<i>Gynocardia odorata</i>	Local	Fruit is used in bronchitis, ulcers, skin diseases, small tumors and slightly inflammations, diabetes, etc. Decoction of root bark is also recommended for diabetes.	Abundant
Sernam	<i>Litsea citrata</i>	Local	Fruit as spices, aromatic. Woods as firewood.	Frequent
Tatkawng	<i>Artocarpus chama</i>	Local	Juice of inner coat of bark is taken orally for diarrhea, paste of grinded bark applied externally on sores and pimples. Wood is used for construction, charcoal and firewood.	Abundant
Thelret	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Local	Leaves used for fodder. Yields Indian rubber for commerce.	Abundant
Thinglung	<i>Mitragyna diversifolia</i>	Local	Bark and leaves decoction are taken against hypertension.	Abundant
Tluangngil	<i>Smilax glabra</i>	Local	Pounded tuberous roots are used in rheumatism, stomach ache and diarrhea. Decoction of leaves is also taken for curing tonsillitis.	Abundant
Zairum	<i>Anogenissus acuminata</i>	Local	Wood is used for charcoal, tool handle. The juice of cooked leaves is taken as remedy for high blood pressure. Decoction of bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, diarrhea and also applied on measles, chicken pox, sprain and burns.	Abundant
Zihngghal	<i>Stereospermum tetragonum</i>	Local	Woods are used for house construction, furniture, tool handle etc. Leaves for fodder. Bark and	Abundant

			young leaves are used as remedy for fever, stomach-ache etc, roots and flowers are also used for medicine.	
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Format 20 : Aquatic Biodiversity

1 Local Name	2 Scientific Name	3 Variety	4 Features	5 Habitat	6 Local Status	
					Past	Present
Chakai	<i>Potamonautes sp</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Chengkawl	<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Dawntial	<i>Acanthocobitis botia</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Kaikuang	<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Lengphar	<i>Barilius barila</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Makur	<i>Clarius magur</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghaberberek	<i>Pseudolaguvia sp</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghabual	<i>Wallago attu</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghachik	<i>Lepidocephalichthys guntea</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghadarthlang	<i>Parambassis serrata</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghadawl	<i>Devario devario / Devario aequipinnatus</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghadungtial	<i>Laubuka parafasciata</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghafunglawr	<i>Xenentodon cancila</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghafunglawr	<i>Dermogenys pusilla</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghahrah	<i>Neolissochilus hexagonolepis</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghakhing	<i>Channa marulius</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghalerh	<i>Macrogathus sp</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghalim	<i>Garra manipurensis/ Gara tyao</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghameidum	<i>Pethia sp</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Ngharul	<i>Anguilla bengalensis</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghavang	<i>Semiplotus modestus</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghavawk	<i>Channa gachua</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant
Nghazawngek	<i>Garra lissorhynchus</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Sarba	<i>Glyptothorax sp</i>	Local	-	River, ponds, lakes and streams	Abundant	Abundant

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

Herb	Choaka thi	<i>Lobelia angulata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Herh-se	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Hlonuar	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Hnahkiah	<i>Callicarpa arborea</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Small shrub	Hnun-hang	<i>Clerodendrum serratum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Hrui-van-kai	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Japan-hlo	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Kai-ha	<i>Smilax ovalifolia</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	Kaihrawl	<i>Dillenia pentagyna</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	Kamsahulh	<i>Croton tiglium</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Kawhtebel	<i>Trevesia palmata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Kawldai	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Kelhnamtur	<i>Hedyotis scandens</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Herb	Kham damdawi	<i>Bergenia pacumbis</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Herb	Khatual	<i>Picria felterrae</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Khawi-tur	<i>Drypetes indica</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Khawmhma	<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Kum-tin-tuaiti-nu	<i>Leea compactiflora</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Frequent
Herb	Lambak	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Fern	Lung-pui-sam	<i>Adiantum philippense</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Maipawl	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Mitthi sunhlu	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	
Tree	Nauthak	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Nimbu	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Pa-khata-hnah	<i>Actinodaphne angustifolia</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Frequent
Tree	Pasal-taka-za	<i>Helicia robusta</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Phak-tel	<i>Bridelia squamosa</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Phak-tel-zam chi	<i>Bridelia stipularis</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Small shrub	Phuihnam	<i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Puak-rep	<i>Impatiens sp.</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Ram-la-khuih	<i>Pandanus fascicularis</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tuber	Sai-ril	<i>Melocalamus compactiflorus</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Saisiak	<i>Flueggea virosa</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Saithei	<i>Gynocardia odorata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Frequent
Climber	Sarzuk	<i>Elaeagnus sp.</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Sawhthing	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Small shrub	Se-khup-thur	<i>Begonia dioica</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Sial-hma	<i>Helicia excelsa</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Sial-tuai	<i>Ardisia polycephala</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Sumbul	<i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Tawkpui	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Tawkte	<i>Solanum anguivi</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant

Tree	Tei	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Thasuih	<i>Lindernia ruellioides</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Theihai	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Theikelki	<i>Stelmocrypton khasianum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Frequent
Tree	Thei-ria	<i>Carallia brachiata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thei-tat	<i>Artocarpus lakoocha</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thingfanghma	<i>Carcia papaya</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thing-kha	<i>Derris robusta</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thing-khawi-lu	<i>Vitex penduncularis</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thingsia	<i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thing-thu-pui	<i>Drysoxylum excelsum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thuam-riat	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Tiar	<i>Saurauria punduana</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Tlangsam	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Tluangngil	<i>Smilax glabra</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Frequent
Tree	Chhim-hruk	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Tuai-ha-bet	<i>Garcinia xanthochymus</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Tumbu	<i>Musa sp.</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Small shrub	Uj-fawma-ring-ruh	<i>Flemingia stricta</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Uithingthang	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Va ko	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Vakep	<i>Mussaendra roxburghii</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Vawihuihhru	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Small shrub	Vawk-pui-thal	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Vawm-va	<i>Garcinia sopsopia var paniculata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Zawnga-lei-lawn	<i>Bauhinia scandens</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Zawng-luang	<i>Bytneria aspera</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Zihngal	<i>Stereospermum tetragonum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant

7	8	9	10	11
Associated TK	Uses (Usage)	Part used	Other details Market/ own use	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Juice of rhizome is used for stomach ulcer, jaundice, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, asthma, food poisoning and also used as a tonic for blood purifier	Medicine	Rhizome	Own use	Mizo
Rhizome is used for stomach ache, diarrhea, dysentery, jaundice, asthma, measles, food allergy or food poisoning.	Medicine	Rhizome	Own use	Mizo
Stalks are used as vegetables. Rhizomes are used in manufacturing of perfumes.	Medicine	Stalks, Rhizome	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are boiled in water and taken against urinary problems and kidney stones. Juice of green berries is applied to boils, ringworm etc.	Medicine	Leaves and berries	Own use	Mizo
Anti-inflammatory, diuretic, and aphrodisiac effects, toothache, antihelminthic.	Medicine		Own use	Mizo
Fruit is rich in antioxidant and used in medicine	Medicine	Fruit	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of root and bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, dysentery, diarrhea etc. Poultice of	Medicine	Leaves, fruit, bark	Own use	Mizo

bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, inflammations and skin diseases. Decoction of leaves is used in ulcer, flatulence etc. Decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases of liver, hepatitis etc.				
Toothache	Medicine		Own use	Mizo
Anti-diabetic	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Blood tonic, rheumatism, carminative, snakebites and wounds	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Juice of leaves is applied to herpes eruption	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Tubers and bubil are used as vegetable and also used to treat cancer	Medicine	Tuber, Bubil	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are used for flavouring curry. Used for expulsion of threadworm from the body, also as a remedy for food poisoning. used for treating malaria fever, diabetes, pneumonia etc.	Medicine	Roots and leaves	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is medicinal	Medicine	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Improves appetite	Medicine	Rhizome	Own use	Mizo
Rheumatism, sore throats, malaria, dysentery	Medicine	Leaves and stem	Own use	Mizo
Treatment of rheumatism, cystitis, gout, nephritis, dysmenorrhea, tooth pain and headache.	Medicine	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Used to treat diarrhoea, dysentery, hemorrhoids, cuts and wounds, toothache, and stomachache.	Medicine	Leaves, bark	Own use	Mizo
detoxification, blood activation and detumescence, and pain easing.	Medicine	Leaves, bark, fruit	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leaves used in ulcer, asthma, sores, dandruff etc.	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of roots is used in diarrhea, dysentery, hepatitis etc. leaves for toothache.	Medicine	Bark, leaves	Own use	Mizo
Juice of crushed leaves and fruits are used against diarrhea, sore throat, stomach ulcer etc.	Medicine	Leaves, Fruit	Own use	Mizo
Skin problems, sprains, tonic, excessive sweating, vomiting, dysentery, cough, quenching thirst, excessive respiration and	Medicine	Bark and leaves	Own use	Mizo
Root decoction used in piles and jaundice, diseases of liver and kidney.	Medicine	Roots	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of bark and leaves used for diabetes, cholera, internal bleeding, stomach ulcer etc.	Medicine	bark and leaves	Own use	Mizo
Treatment of common cold, chronic sinusitis, allergic rhinitis, cough and other chronic respiratory problems.	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Juice of the leaves is used for diabetes, eye diseases & as an antiseptic, stomachache.	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Anti-septic medicine, leaves applied on fresh wound, also good for stomach pain and ulcer.	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of roots is used for joint pains, arthritis, gout, skin diseases	Medicine	Roots	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of bark and leaves is used for curing gastric trouble, asthma, dysentery etc.	Medicine	Bark, leaves	Own use	Mizo
Fruit and leaves are used for poisoning of fish. Decoction of bark and leaves are used in treatment of cancer.	Medicine	Fruit, Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Roots and leaves are used for treating stomach ache	Medicine	Root, leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leaves is used for dysentery, diarrhea, jaundice, malaria fever, asthma, bronchitis and juice of the crushed leaves is also applied to fresh cuts.	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of fruits and leaves is medicinal. The plant is also used as fish poison.	Medicine	Roots & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Bitter root is used in fever, dysuria, liver diseases, stomachache, diarrhea, dysentery etc and also applied to wound	Medicine	Root	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of the plant is prescribed as remedy for enlarged spleen, fever and stomach ache.	Medicine	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Rheumatism, skin problems, menstrual disorder, cancer	Medicine	Seeds	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leaves and fruits are used in various diseases including stomach problem.	Medicine	Leaves & fruit	Own use	Mizo
Anticancer, cytotoxic, antimicrobial, antidiabetic, hepatoprotective, cardiovascular diseases treatment.	Medicine		Own use	Mizo
Used in diabetes, jaundice, dysentery, diarrhea, hypertension etc.	Medicine	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Treatment of rabies, dysentery, elephantiasis, pimples, and wounds.	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Juice of fruit is used for diarrhea, cholera, diabetes, vomiting, kidney problem	Medicine	Fruits & leaves	Own use	Mizo

Juice of the whole plant is used for cholera, dysentery, fever, liver problem and jaundice, diabetes etc.	Medicine	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Muga silkworm feeds on the leaves. Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicine	Medicine	Root, bark, leaves	Own use	Mizo
Boiled water of leaves is used in treatment of diabetes, hypertension and stomach problems etc.	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Roots are used in colic, vomiting, flatulence. Fruits used in asthma, cough, diarrhea, blood purifier etc.	Medicine	Roots & Fruits	Own use	Mizo
urinary disorder and diabetes	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Stomachache, Kidney problems	Medicine	Bark & Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Jaundice, rheumatism, tooth ache	Medicine	Fruits & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Treatment of jaundice; emulsion for anaemia due to pregnancy	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Leaf is used in high blood pressure. cough, dysentery headache stomach disorder colics pain, hypertension, helminthic infections, diabetes and some skin diseases	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
treatment of bee stings, insect bites	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Treatment of headache, rheumatism, spasm, cold/flu, epilepsy, wounds, boils, scabies, leucoderma, ulcers, colic, hepatitis, smallpox, leprosy, syphilis, and cancer and as a cardiogenic, antioxidant, dysuric, and aphrodisiac.	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Treatment of influenza; promote hair growth	Medicine	Bark/Tuber	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leaves used in measles, chicken pox, scabies etc.	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Fruit is hit, anthelmintic, used in bronchitis, ulcers, skin diseases, small tumor and slighty inflammations, etc.	Medicine	Fruit and leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of roots and leaves is used for treating menstrual and urinary problems	Medicine	Roots and leaves	Own use	Mizo
Rhizomes are used as spice and condiment, taken as cure for food poisoning.	Medicine	Rhizome	Own use	Mizo
Kidney, urinary infection and pile treatment	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Stomach problems	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Liver problem, swelling, rheumatism, earache, cough, fever, diarrhea, broken bones, dysmenorrhea, respiratory tract infections, traumatic injuries, inflammation, pain, insect bites	Medicine		Own use	Mizo
Juice of crushed roots used in diseases of kidney, fever, jaundice, bronchitis etc.	Medicine	Roots	Own use	Mizo
Unripe fruit are eaten as vegetable. Roots and fruit are used in high blood pressure, asthma, dysuria, fever, colic. Crushed fruit is used in burns, boils etc.	Medicine	Fruit	Own use	Mizo
Unripe fruit are eaten as vegetable. Roots and fruit are used in high blood pressure, asthma, dysuria, fever, colic. Crushed fruit is used in burns, boils etc.	Medicine	Fruit	Own use	Mizo
Astringent, dysentery, skin ulcers, menstrual,	Medicine	bark and leaves	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used as poultice for cramps, rheumatism, sciatica, wounds etc.	Medicine	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Young leaves are cooked and juice is taken for food poisoning, diarrhea, dysentery etc.	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Roots and leaves are cooked and the water is taken for treating diseases of liver and jaundice	Medicine	Roots and leaves	Own use	Mizo
Skin problems and ulcer	Medicine	Leaves and fruit	Own use	Mizo
Laxatives, skin problems	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Fruit is edible and used for constipation, stomach trouble, juice of boiled leaves is used in treating stomach ulcer, cancer and other stomach related problems	Medicine	Leaves and fruit	Own use	Mizo
Diabetes, hypertension	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Diabetes, jaundice, malarial fever, stomach ulcer and typhoid.	Medicine	Bark & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Juice of bark and stem is used for infection, wounds, cuts etc.	Medicine	Bark & Stem	Own use	Mizo
Antihelmintic, stomach problem	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Skin problems, gout, dysentery, malaria, hypertension, anthelmintic, lactation, enlarged spleen, anti pyretic.	Medicine	Fruit & Leaves	Own use	Mizo

Crushed leaves used for poulticing on boils.	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are used for first aid and anti-septic for minor injuries	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Pounded tuberous roots are used as sheumatism, stomach ache and diarrhea. Decoction of leaves is also taken for curing tonsillities.	Medicine	Leaves and fruit	Own use	Mizo
Treat diarrhea, nose and gum bleedings, vomiting, dysentery, cough, tuberculosis, fever, asthma, liver ailments, and ear infections in traditional medicines.	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Malaria, antiseptic	Medicine	Leaves and bark	Own use	Mizo
Plaintain is cooked with water and water is drink for treating deficiency of white blood.	Medicine	Buds	Own use	Mizo
Epilepsy, dysentery, stomach ache, insomnia, cataract, helminthiasis, rheumatism, ulcer, and tuberculosis.	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used as medicine. Used for treating cancer and liver problem.	Medicine	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leaves used against diabetes, new cuts, stomach problem etc. Also used for treating cancer.	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Bark and leaves are useful in snake bites.	Medicine	Bark and leaves	Own use	Mizo
used in medicine for the treatment of inflammation, piles, and diarrhea	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
treat glandular sclerosis, wounds, colds and flu, acute or chronic hepatitis, and urinary tract infections	Medicine	Roots, leaves	Own use	Mizo
Laxatives	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
antibacterial, antidiabetic, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, anti-diarrheal, anticancerous, nephroprotective and thyroid hormone regulating activity	Medicine	Bark	Own use	Mizo
Treatment of mouth ulcers.	Medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Bark and young leaves are used as remedy for fever, stomach pain etc	Medicine	Bark and leaves	Own use	Mizo

Format 23 : Wild relatives of Crops

1	2	3	4	5		6
Local Name	Scientific Name	Associated crops	Landscape/ Habitat	Local status		Uses (Usage)
				Past	Present	
Aidu	<i>Amomum dealbatum</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	The fruits are eaten raw, cooked or candied
Ailaidum	<i>Dalbergia pinnata</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Root is used as a masticatory
Anhling	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves and stems are used as vegetables
Ankasate	<i>Acmella paniculata</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves with stems are used as vegetables, also used to feed pig
Ankhapui	<i>Marsdenia maculata</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young stem and leaves are cooked and eaten as vegetables
Ankhate	<i>Marsdenia formosana</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are cooked and eaten as vegetables
Archangkawm	<i>Orixylum indicum</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Treatment of several diseases, such as jaundice, arthritic and rheumatic problems, gastric ulcers, tumors, respiratory diseases, diabetes, and diarrhea and dysentery
Bawltehlantai	<i>Aeschynanthus sikkimensis</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Treatment for bodyache and fever
Baibing	<i>Aloecasia fornicata</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Spadix and stem are cooked and fried and eaten as vegetables
Chakawk	<i>Diplazium esculentum</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young tender leaves are fried or boiled and used as vegetables
Changthir	<i>Musa balbisiana</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Flower buds are cooked and eaten as vegetable, stems are used for feeding pig and leaves for cattle fodder
Changvandawt	<i>Musa ornata</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Flower buds are cooked and eaten as vegetable, stems are used for feeding pig and leaves for cattle fodder
Chimchawk	<i>Aralia foliosa</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Tender leaves are used as vegetables

Chingit	<i>Zanthoxylum rhetsa</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Tender leaves are cooked, eaten and used as vegetables
Hmuipui	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is reliable for making household and tools materials as well as for firewood and gunstocks
Hruitung	<i>Salacca sedcunda</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves are used for thatching and the rachis for making temporary ropes
Hulhu	<i>Aganope thyrsiflora</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves are cooked and eaten as vegetables
Kawhtebel	<i>Trevesia palmata</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Shoots, flower buds and specially young fruits are eaten as vegetables
Kha um	<i>Hodgsonia heteroclita</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds are roasted or fried and eaten as side dish
Khanghu	<i>Acacia pennata</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are fried and boiled, blend with other vegetable or simply by itself and eaten as vegetables
Lairawk	<i>Musa orchracea</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Flower bud are cooked and eaten as vegetables, stems are used for feeding pig's and leaves as cattle fodder
Nauawimu	<i>Solena amplexicaulis</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are cooked and eaten as vegetables
Pelh	<i>Gnetum gnemon</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves, flowers and fruits are eaten cooked or fried as vegetables. Seeds are also roasted and eaten.
Phuihnam	<i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are cooked and eaten as vegetables and also used as fermenting soyabean
Reng an	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Tender leaves are cooked as vegetables
Saisu	<i>Ensete glaucum</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Succulent leaf sheaths, young flowers and bracts of spadix are cooked and eaten as vegetables
Sapthei	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are cooked, even with rice or other vegetables.
Sihneh	<i>Eurya cerasifolia</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are cooked and eaten with rice or meals
Tawkpui	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Fruits are boiled, fried or blended with other vegetables and it is eatable
Telhawng	<i>Amorphophallus sp</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Corm and young leaf stalk and shoots are cooked and eaten as vegetables
Thangtung	<i>Arenga pinnata</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young immature leaf shoot is used as vegetables
Thingthupui	<i>Calamus tenuis</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Shoots are being used as vegetables
Tum	<i>Caryota urens</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood can be employed for different kind of domestic purposes
Tumbu	<i>Musa sp.</i>	Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young bud can be cooked and fried and can be eaten as a vegetables

7	8	9	10
Part Used	Associated TK	Other details	Community/ knowledge holder
Shoots, buds, seeds	Seeds are used as a cardamom substitute. Plant is used to cure enlargement of liver and the stem for tying purposes and leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya beans	-	Mizo
Rhizome	Infusion of rhizome taken in case of dysentery and diarrhoea	-	Mizo
Leaves	Juice of the plant is used on ulcers and other skin diseases, ringworms etc	-	Mizo
Stem and leaves	Flowers are chewed to relieve toothache and affection of throats	-	Mizo
Roots and leaves	Root decoction is used for the treatment of fever, and the infusion of leaves is used to treat tonsillitis	-	Mizo
Leaves	Leaves is used for the treatment of asthma, trachitis and tonsillitis	-	Mizo

Roots, bark and leaves	Decoction of root and bark is used for treating fevers, colic and stomach ulcer, diarrhoea and leaves is used as flatulence	-	Mizo
Rootstock leaves and flowers	Fever and pain; Juice of crushed leaves is applied for inflammatory glands; infusion of flowers is taken against tonsillitis.	-	Mizo
Spadix and stem	Juice of the plant is used externally for snake bite and leaf is also used for catching terrestrial leech from the body	-	Mizo
Leaves	Leaves is used for the prevention or treatment of several diseases such as diabetes, smallpox, fever, wounds, pain and measles	-	Mizo
All parts	Various parts of the plant can be used for the treatment of various diseases including diabetic and diarrhea and stems are used as pig and cow feed. Traditionally used as a feast	-	Mizo
Leaves and buds	Leaves are used for feasts instead of rice plates and stems are used as feeding pig and leaves are also used for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Leaves	It has been predominantly used for the treatment of infirmities like diabetes, toothache and diarrhea	-	Mizo
Leaves	Oil obtained from the fruiting body is used for medicinal purposes and leaves are used to poison fish	-	Mizo
Seed and leaves	Seed is used for treating fever, diabetes, jaundice and urinary problems.	-	Mizo
Bark	The bark is acrid, sweet, digestive, astringent to the bowels, anthelmintic and used for the treatment of sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, thirst, biliousness, dysentery and ulcers	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Plant is purgative, laxative, anti-malarial used for liver treatment, fever and cough. Fresh leaves are taken to expel intestinal worms and parasites	-	Mizo
Leaf, flowers and spadix	Juice of the stem is used in severe fever and giddiness of children	-	Mizo
Leaves	Used to treat asthma and bronchitis	-	Mizo
Fruit, shoot and leaves	Decoction of leaves is given to women after birth	-	Mizo
Leaves	Fruit is used as soap for washing clothes, fibrous fruit as brush for pots, plates etc.	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Fibres of inner bark are good for net and ropes	-	Mizo
Leaves and flowers	Decoction of leaves is used to reduce high BP and decrease breast feeding mother's breast milk and used to heal acute mastitis	-	Mizo
Leaves and flowers	Used in treatment of fevers and urinary tract disorders	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Pseudostems are used as food for pigs	-	Mizo
Leaves and fruits	Ripe fruit is useful for jaundice and liver and kidney problems	-	Mizo
Leaves	Leaves have been used to treat ulcers	-	Mizo
Fruit	Fruiting parts of the plants are collected for the treatment of diabetes and hypertension, fruit is grinded and against blended with boiled water	-	Mizo
Corm, young leaf and shoot	Corm with lye is boiled to remove of irritants and again it is assorted with fermented pork fat, lye and salt and then eaten as a curry and can be used as ingredient for different kind of blend vegetables	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Fibres are popularly used for traps and fiddle strings	-	Mizo
Shoot and leaves	It is used for making materials like basket, mats, furniture, chairs and fruit are edible as well	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Fibre is made into ropes, brooms and baskets and the terminal bud can be used as vegetables	-	Mizo
Bud, stem and leaves	Leaves are used as a feast and stem can be used as pig feed and leaves are also used for cattle fodder and the inner parts of the bud can be consumed as vegetables	-	Mizo

Format 24 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Habitat	Commercial/ Non commercial uses	Associated TK	Other details	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Aleovera	<i>Aleo vera</i>	Introduced	Home garden	Non Commercial	-	-	Mizo
Anthurium	<i>Anthurium andreanum</i>	Introduced	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
April par	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Introduced	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
April parte	<i>Caesalpina pulcherrima</i>	Introduced	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Ar-tukkhuan	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Ashoka tree	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Chawnpui	<i>lagestroemia speciosa</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Christmass par	<i>poinsettia pulcherrima</i>	Introduced	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Chuailopar	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Derhken	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Di par	<i>Gladiolus dalenii/natalensis</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Dingdi	<i>Ascepias curassavica</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Far	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Fartuah	<i>Erythrina stricta</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium sp.</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Hling-lukhum	<i>Euphornia milii</i>	Introduced	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Hnahsinpar	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Jasmine	<i>Jasminum sp</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Kumtluang	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Kungpuimuthi	<i>Canna indica</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Lily par	<i>Lilium sp.</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Makpazangkang	<i>Cassia javanica spp nodosa</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Mawza par (Silvia)	<i>Salvia splendens</i>	Introduced	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Midum pangpar	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Mualhawihthe	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Nauban	<i>Orchid</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Nghasih par	<i>Cleoserrata speciosa</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Nuaithang	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Petunia	<i>Petunia spp.</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Rose par	<i>Rosa indica</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Sappangpar	<i>Zinnia sp.</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Saron par	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Snake plant	<i>Sansevieriatri fasciata</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Uaiting wayvet	<i>lagerstroemia indica</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Vaube	<i>bauhinia variegata</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo

Zamzo	<i>Celosia argenta</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Zan rimtui	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Local	Home garden	-do-	-	-	Mizo

Format 25 : Fumigate / Chewing Plants

1 Plant (Herb, shrub, tree)	2 Local Name	3 Scientific Name	4 Variety	5 Habitat	6 Local Status		7 Uses (Usage)
					Past	Present	
Herb	Ankasa	<i>Acmella oleracea</i>	Local	Wild and Garden	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves and flowers are eaten and cooked as vegetable
Herb	Ankasate	<i>Acmella paniculata</i>	Local	Wild and Garden	Insufficient	Abundant	Leaves and flowers are eaten and cooked as vegetable
Climber	Hnahthak	<i>Piper diffusum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Fruit is used as spice as a food, leaves are used for catching fish
Tree	Kangtek	<i>Albizia procera</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Leaves are used as cattle fodder
Climber	Khangpawl	<i>Acacia pruinescens</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are acid in nature and eaten as vegetable
Climber	Khangsen	<i>Acacia megaladena</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves and stem are also used to treat itching, either pounded or applied as a liniment.
Tree	Khawkerh	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are used as cattle fodder
Tree	Khiangzo	<i>Schima khasiana</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for construction, such as door frame, window frame etc
Shrub	Ngaihhih	<i>Linostoma decandrum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Used for digestive health
Climber	Panhnah	<i>Piper betle</i>	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are chewed together with lime paste and betelnut
Climber/Shrub	Rulei	<i>Millettia pachycarpa</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Roots and pods are used to poison fish
Tree	Ruthei	<i>Diospyros pilosiuscula</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	-
Tree	Saithei	<i>Gynocardia odorata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves are used to poison cattle
Tree	Thelret	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Leaves are good fodder and leaf scales are edible
Palm	Kuhva	<i>Areca catechu</i>	Local	Wild and Garden	Abundant	Abundant	Nuts are chewed with pan leaves and lime

8 Part used *	9 Associated TK	10 Other details (mode of use)	11 Community Knowledge Holder
Leaves and flowers	It is used for poisoning fish	Flowers have been used for their numbing and to induce a salivary response	Mizo
Leaves and flowers	Plants is used for poisoning fish	Flower heads are used to treat toothache	Mizo
Fruits and leaves	Leaves are used as wound healing	It is light demander, can stand moderate shade in youth	Mizo
Bark	Bark is used to poison fish	Leaves are used in scabies and snake bites	Mizo
Leaves and whole plant	Plant is prescribed for asthma and pneumonia	Used in medicine and wood work	Mizo
Bark	Bark is used as medicine and poisoning fish	The bark and roots provide an insecticide smoke	Mizo
Leaves	Young leaves are used to intoxicate fish	Used to treat endocrine diseases such as diabetes	Mizo

Bark	Pounded bark is used for poisoning fish	The tree is also used medicinally and is a source of tannins and oil	Mizo
Roots	Roots are used for poisoning fish	Roots are boiled in water and used for dressing	Mizo
Leaves	Leaves are pungent with aromatic flavor and are widely consumed as a mouth freshener	Boiled leaves could be used as cough medicine	Mizo
Roots, barks and pods	Used to manage fish nursery	The bark fiber is used for making strong ropes	Mizo
Fruit	Unripe fruits are used for poisoning fish	All parts are used for stomach trouble, kidney stones and piles	Mizo
Bark and fruit	Bark and fruit pulp are used for poisoning fish	Decoction of root-bark is recommended for diabetes	Mizo
Latex, fruit and leaves	Latex is chewable	Fruit is being eaten by man, animals and birds	Mizo
Nuts and seeds	Used as a digestive aid	Seeds are used for expelling intestinal worm from the body	Mizo

Format 26: Timber Plants

1 Local Name	2 Scientific Name	3 Habitat	4 Local Status		5 Other uses (if any)
			Past	Present	
April	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for local beads and firewood
Anku	<i>Celtis tetrandra</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is durable and use for materials like tool handles, building and firewood etc
Ardah	<i>Albizia lucida</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for firewood
Batling	<i>Wedlandia bundleioides</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal and firewood etc
Belphuar	<i>Trema orientalis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal as wells as firewood and logs etc
Berawchal	<i>Canarium bengalense</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood heartwood, reddish brown, used for firewood etc
Bul	<i>Alseodaphne petiolaris</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for constructing building, furniture and firewood etc
Bulfek	<i>Phoebe lanceolata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Heartwood used for logs and leaves are used for cattle fodder
Bulpui	<i>Alseodaphne petiolaris</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for constructing building, as well as making materials like tools handles and furniture, firewood etc
Bulthur	<i>Nyssa javanica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used fin many ways to build soft used for house building
Bung	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for fuelwood, well curbs etc
Char	<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for creating furniture, house building, firewood etc
Chawmzil	<i>Ligustrum robustum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for firewood and charcoal etc
Chhawntual	<i>Aporosa octandra</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for firewood and charcoal etc
Fah	<i>Lithocarpus dealbatus</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for rice pestle, firewood and charcoal etc
Fartuah	<i>Erythrina variegata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for making drums, toys etc and bark fibre for cordage
Haidai	<i>Mangifera sylvatica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for cheap furniture, house building, frames etc
Haivahmim	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for making cheap furniture, house building, frames etc
Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is very tough and it is used for making local bridges, tool handles, firewood, rice pestle, charcoal etc
Hmawng	<i>Ficus sp.</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for logs and building and charcoal etc
Hmuipui/Lenhmui	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is moderately solid and it is used for making furniture like table, chair, tool handles, panels, posts and firewood etc
Hnahkhar	<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is very good in burning after it was sun dry and it is used for firewood
Hnahpawte	<i>Litsea lancifolia</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for logs
Hnahthap	<i>Colona floribunda</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for making lockets of key chain and firewood

Hnum	<i>Engelhardtia spicata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house construction, tea boxes, packing etc
Kharduap	<i>Macaranga indica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for firewood etc
Kharuan	<i>Elaeocarpus lanceifolius</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for building house firewood and charcoal etc
Khaupui	<i>Sterculia villosa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is very soft and it is used for making drums and paper pulp
Khawitur	<i>Hydnocarpus kudzii</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for temporary building house and huts, firewood etc
Khawkherh	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for making cabinet, furniture and carving etc
Khiang	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is long-lasting and used in planking and firewood
Khiangzo	<i>Schima khasiana</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is tough and used for building house, firewood etc
Khuangthli	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is lifelong and used for house building, furniture, firewood etc
Lawngthing	<i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for house construction and creating altered kind of floors, firewood, tool handles etc
Lungkhup	<i>Haldina cordifolia</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for planking, door and window frames, shutters, furniture, firewood etc
Muk	<i>Cordia fragrantissima</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is hard-wearing, used for gunstocks, posts and firewood etc
Nauthak	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is soft and is not long lasting can be used for firewood
Nganbawm	<i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for making furniture, creating local buggy like bodies, planking, flooring etc
Nghalchhun	<i>Eriobotrya bengalensis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for firewood and charcoal
Ngiau	<i>Magnolia oblonga</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood hard and durable used in furniture, building, planking
Pang	<i>Bombax insigne</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes, splints
Pangkai	<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood can be used for firewood
Phan	<i>Ulmus lanceifolia</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood durable used for posts, gunstocks, tool handles etc
Phuanberh	<i>Macropanax undulatus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is soft and can be used for firewood
Phuanberhpui	<i>Ailanthus integrifolia sp.</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for partition wall, plywood, packing cases etc
Phunchawng	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes and splints
Sahatah	<i>Aglaia spectabilis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood hard used for furniture, building, doors and windows wood used for planking, posts and firewood
Saithei	<i>Gynocardia odorata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for building construction
Saper	<i>Lindera nacusua</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is durable, used for furniture, boat building, fuelwood
Saperbul	<i>Cinnamomum glaucescens</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is hard used for furniture, building, firewood etc
Sehawr	<i>Castanopsis indica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is moderately solid, robust and elastic is used for building, firewood, bridges etc
Sentezel	<i>Callophyllum polyanthum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc
Sernam	<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is tough used for posts, gunstocks, tool handles etc
Sihneh	<i>Eurya japonica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves used as vegetables
Siksil	<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for making furniture, building, planking, motorbodies etc
Taitaw	<i>Spondias pinnata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for creating drums, firewood etc
Tatkawng	<i>Artocarpus chama</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is durable and used for building, furniture.
Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is tremendously tough and used for construction for buildings, bridges, furniture, plywood, constructions etc
Tei	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for furniture, house building, ceiling, floors etc
Thalteh	<i>Kydia calycina/ glabrescens</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is soft and suitable for packing cases

Theikum	<i>Diospyros malabarica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for building and firewood
Theipabuan	<i>Plachonella grandifolia</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is moderately hard and used for building purposes and tool handles
Theipalingkawh	<i>Bruinsmia polysperma</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Sawn timber is used for house construction
Theipui	<i>Ficus semicoradata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for manufacturing mortars, firewood etc
Theisehret	<i>Aphananthe cuspidata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for planking, firewood and charcoal
Thelret	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for furniture industry and can be used as firewood
Thil	<i>Lithocarpus polystachyus</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for building, firewood etc
Thingdawl	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for flooring, walling, matches, plywood etc
Thingdawn	<i>Itea macrophylla</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used as fuel
Thingkha	<i>Derris robusta</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house posts, firewood and charcoal
Thingkhawilu	<i>Vitex peduncularis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for posts, firewood and charcoal etc
Thinglung	<i>Homalium ceylanicum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for building, firewood, charcoal etc
Thingpuithing	<i>Lithocarpus elegans/obscurus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for firewood, building, charcoal etc
Thingsaphu	<i>Dysoxylum mollissimum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house building, furniture, boats etc
Thingsia	<i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house posts, firewood, charcoal etc
Thingtheihmu	<i>Morus alba</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house construction, furniture, tool handles etc
Thingvandawt	<i>Pterygota alata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for making drums and firewood
Thingvawkpui	<i>Balakata baccata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for packing cases and firewood
Thlanvawng	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for planking, furniture, house posts etc
Vaiza	<i>Hibiscus macrophyllus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is lenient and durable, it is used for making posts, rafters etc
Vang	<i>Albizia chinensis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for making drum, firewood and charcoal etc
Vaube	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for tool handles, firewood, charcoal etc. leaves are a good fodder. Decoction of bark/leaves is used in menstrual disorders, piles, diabetes, diarrhoea and dysentery
Vawmbal	<i>Drimycarpus racemosus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for building, boats, firewood etc
Vawngthla	<i>Premna milleflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is durable and used for house posts
Zairum	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house posts, tool handles, fuel and charcoal etc
Zathu	<i>Polyalthia jenkinsii</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house posts, firewood etc
Zihngthal	<i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for constructing house cabinet making, and creating a lot of furniture
Zuang	<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for house building and after the trunk or branches are air/sun dried, it is used as firewood

6	7	8
Associated TK	Other details	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Has medicinal agent to treat some disorders, such as constipation, diabetes, pneumonia, and malaria.	Leaves provide forage for livestock and the seed meal can be fed to farm animals	Mizo
The juice from the seeds is used in the treatment of indigestion	Fruit is hard when dry, edible and leaves is used in medicine	Mizo
All parts of the plants especially leaves are used for treating stomach ache	Wood is tough and used for logging	Mizo
It is used for healing wound	Wood pole is used for fencing post	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder and bark yields a strong fibre	It is a light severe tree, short lived and fast growing tree	Mizo

-	-	Mizo
-	Ripe fruit is bothered by animals and birds	Mizo
Mainly used for making fence post and in house construction.	A fast growing tree and shade bearer and plants are also used as food	Mizo
Hard wood is a valuable timber used in construction.	-	Mizo
-	The fruit is consumed by birds and animals	Mizo
Aerial roots and the barks are used for making abrasive ropes	Leaves are good for cattle fodder	Mizo
Wood is used for furniture and construction	Leaves are good for fodder and it is a fast growing tree	Mizo
Used for firewood, fencing.	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Used for firewood, building fodder shed.	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Tender pods are edible, seeds edible roasted or boiling, bark and leaves are also used in medicine	It is a fast growing tree and cultivated as ornamental and hedge plant	Mizo
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	Mizo
Young leaves is used in treating diabetes, diarrhoea and ash of dried leaves is taken to stop hiccough	It prefers deep well drained loamy soil and it is a shade bearer	Mizo
Bark, unripe fruit, flowers and seed oil are medicinal	Seed oil is used for burning, lubricating and soap making	Mizo
Leaves and twigs are lopped for cattle fodder	Bark, fruit and leaves are used in medicine	Mizo
Seed is very useful for treating diabetes and the bark for fever, jaundice, urinary problems, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, ulcers and chronic dysentery	Fruits are eaten by man, birds and wild animals	Mizo
Leaves used for packing of soyabean (bekang um) for commercial purpose.	-	Mizo
Root is medicinal and it is used for treating diarrhoea	-	Mizo
-	It is a light demander	Mizo
Bark is medicinal and also used for poisoning fish. Leaves are lopped for fodder	-	Mizo
Different parts of the plant are used in various traditional medicine	-	Mizo
Bark is scraped with dao and the powder is used for stupefying bees	Fruits are used for poisoning fish	Mizo
Seeds are eaten roasted or fried. Bark yields a strong fibre	Decoction of the bark is used in cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and tonsillities	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Rind of the unripe fruit and young leaves are used to intoxicate fish and nuts for tanning and dyeing	Leaves are used for cattle fodder, it is a light demander and moderate fast growing tree	Mizo
Powdered fruit is used in scorpion sting, bites of centipede, juice of the bark for chronic ulcer and fresh cuts. Leaves are lopped for fodder	Tender leaves are cooked eaten. It is moderate light demander and moderately fast growing tree	Mizo
Pounded bark is used for poisoning of fish	-	Mizo
Juice of young leaves is used for curing tonsillitis and sores	Bark, stem and leaves are also medicinal. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Bark is prescribed for fever, strangury, ulcers, skin diseases and the roots for diarrhoea, dysentery	It is a strong light demander but the seedlings are shade tolerant.	Mizo
Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable, seed is chewed as a substitute for betel nut, bark sometimes used as tea leaves	-	Mizo
Bark is used for constipation and leaves for toothache	-	Mizo

Muga Silkworm are reared on the leaves	Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicine, leaves are for cattle fodder	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	This tree is a quick growing and moderate light demander	Mizo
-	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder.	Mizo
As an antioxidant, lessen inflammation from rheumatoid arthritis, improve heart health. May Reduce Stress & Anxiety.	-	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Wood is heavy and hard, not only is a good material for furniture, indoor decoration and plywood, but also suitable for vehicles, ships, farm tools, sporting goods.	-	Mizo
Tender leaves are cooked and eaten without its water as vegetables	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Cotton is used for pillows and cushions, leaves for fodder. Tender leaves, flowers and calyces are used as vegetable	It is a strong light demander, fire resistant and fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark and fruit pulp are used for poisoning fish. Decoction of root bark is also recommended for diabetes	Leaves are poisonous for cattle	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable	-	Mizo
The wood is resistant to termites and may be used in construction and furniture making. Fruits edible in the cooked state.	-	Mizo
Fruits are eaten by wild animals. Trunk is used for making mortars for pounding rice	It is a moderate shade bearer in youth. Seed often germinate soon after falling under its mother tree	Mizo
Silkworm reared on the leaves. Boiled water of berries with meats of Indian Badger is taken as a remedy for sciatica and high blood pressure	-	Mizo
Leaves are used for lining Siksil (Umbrella) and Thul - Basket lids	-	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used in treating diarrhoea, dysentery and rheumatism	Juice of crushed bark is also applied to fresh cuts	Mizo
Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (Bekang), a traditional mizo delicacy	-	Mizo
Bark is used in diarrhoea; milky juice is applied on inflammatory diseases of glands and sometimes used as milk in tea. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a shade bearer in youth and grow very fast	Mizo
The Leaves decoction used for cold, piles and dysentery. The wood is considered as laxative, a sedative for the uterus, good for piles, dysentery and leucoderma, Flowers are used for bronchitis, nausea and urinary tract problems.	-	Mizo
Bark is useful in fever, diarrhoea, itching and flowers in menstrual disorders	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Bark yields a strong fibre and used for making ropes and cordage. leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and fast growing tree. Tolerates moderate shade in youth	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Young fruits are pounded with tender shoots of Acacia penmata and eaten	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder and polishing wood	Mizo
Juice of fruits and leaves are applied on sharp pain caused by nettles or poisonous hairs of caterpillars	It is a fast growing tree	Mizo
It bears edible fruit, and used as fodder.	-	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It yields the para rubber, the finest and the most durable catoutchouc known	Mizo
The wood produce natural rubber, a raw material used for the manufacture of a wide range	-	Mizo

of products, especially tires.		
-	It is a fast growing, good coppice and favoured for birds nesting.	Mizo
Leaves are used as soap for washing	-	Mizo
Fibre of the bark is used for cordage. Decoction of the root bark is given to women after delivery of a baby	Leaves are loop for cattle fodder	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used as an effective remedy for diabetes and high blood pressure	-	Mizo
Infusion of leaves/bark is used against black water fever, malarial fever, jaundice, typhoid, stomach ulcer and kidney stones	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Saplings used as pendant for scorching off the bristles of the pig killed	-	Mizo
Bark is used internally for pain in stomach	-	Mizo
Juice of the stem is recommended for mouth infection in children	Young leaves and twigs are good for cattle fodder	Mizo
Silkworm fed on its leaves. Leaves are sometimes boiled with meats and eaten as curry. Root bark, leaves and fruits are also medicinal.	-	Mizo
Latex mixed with mustard oil is applied to muscular swellings	-	Mizo
Bark fibre which is called Hruikhau is used for making into rope and Hnam hru. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (bekang) and sometimes for wrapping food in.	It is a light demander and fire resistance and a fast growing tree	Mizo
Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetables, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
-	It is a fast growing and moderately light demander	Mizo
Bark used to poison fish. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is moderate light demander and wind firm tree	Mizo
Leaves, tender fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable	Plant is laxative and cooling used for cold, sinusitis and menstruation problem	Mizo
Thick paste of the plant is applied on broken bone. Juice of the plant is also applied on sore of baby's navel	-	Mizo
Tender leaves are boiled with meats and eaten as vegetables	-	Mizo
Due to the durability of its timbers, it is used in the manufacturing of handle of tools and also used to treat various ailments like diabetes, fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, tuberculosis, wound healing, etc	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Roots and leaves and flowers are also used medicinally. Bark and young leaves are used as a remedy for fever, stomach ache etc	It is a fast growing tree	Mizo
Bark is bruised and boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye	-	Mizo

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

1	2	3	4	5	6
Animal type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Description	Season when seen
Mammal	Awr-rang	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>	Forest	-	Not recorded
Mammal	Biang	<i>Belomys pearsonii</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Biangte	<i>Hylopetes alboniger</i>	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Che-pa	<i>Tupaia bengaleri</i>	Forest and nearby open tree	-	-do-
Mammal	Chimbuang	<i>Vandeleuria oleracea</i>	Forest	-	-do-

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

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

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

7		8	9	10	11	12
LocalStatus		Uses(ifany)	AssociatedTK	ModeoffHunting,collecting(ifany)	Other details	Community/KnowledgeHolder
Past	Present					
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or Trap	-	Mizo

Abundant	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	By Gun or Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
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Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
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Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
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Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo

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Crop Plants



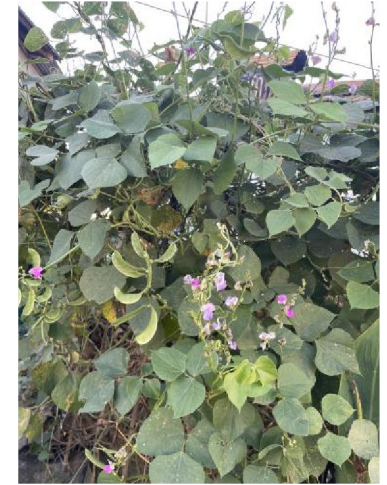
Brassica spp.



Cucurbita maxima



Hibiscus sabdariffa



Lablab purpureus



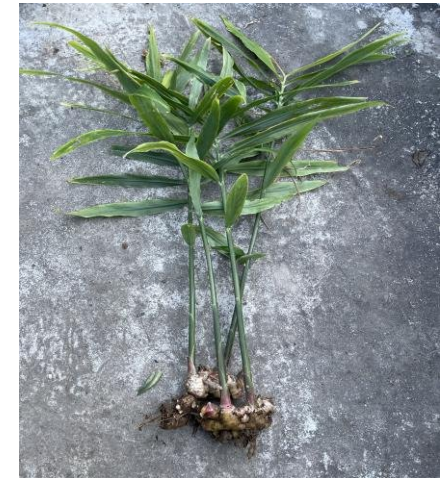
Solanum lycopersicum



Vigna umbellata (Thunb.)



Cajanus cajan



Zingiber officinale

Ornamental Plants



Hibiscus rosa-sinensis



Euphorbia milii



Bougainvillea spectabilis



Tagetes erecta



Catharanthus roseus



Celosia argentea

Fruit Plants



Carica papaya



Musa paradisiaca



Hylocereus costaricensis



Citrus maxima

Medicinal Plants



Solanum anguivi



Benincasa hispida



Eryngium foetidum



Aloe vera



Tawipui South Village



Members of Biodiversity Management Committee, Tawipui South