PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER CHEKAWN

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

PART – I

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. People's Biodiversity Registers (PBR)

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

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

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

4.1 The PBR Process

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

4.2 Documentation and Traditional Knowledge (TK) related to biodiversity

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

4.3 PBR Methodology

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

4.4 Process in PBR Preparation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name of the village	:	Chekawn
Block	:	E.Lungdar RD Block
District	:	Serchhip
State	:	Mizoram
Geographical Area of the Panchayat Samity	:	8 Sq.Km
Population under the Panchayat Samity	:	313
Male	:	165
Female	:	148
Habitat and Topography	:	Tropical evergreen forest, Hilly terrain & Plain
Climate (Rainfall, Temperature and other weather patterns)	:	3˚C-35˚C (Temp.), 3000mm- 4000mm (Rainfall)
Land use (Nine fold classification available with village records)	:	Agriculture/Farming
Date, Month and Year of PBR preparation	:	November 2022
Management Regime: Reserve Forests (RF)/ Joint Management (JM)/Protected areas (PA)/ Community Owned and Managed Forests (COM)	:	RF/COM

Annexure I

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

1.	Name of the Chairman	:	C.Laltlanlawma	**2.**	Name	:	H.Zohmachhuana
	Age	:	35		Age	:	60
	Gender	:	Male		Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Chekawn		Address	:	Chekawn
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer		Area of specialization	:	Farmer
3.	Name	:	H. VL.Hmangaiha	**4.**	Name	:	Lalpianthara
	Age	:	41		Age	:	36
	Gender	:	Male		Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Chekawn		Address	:	Chekawn
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer		Area of specialization	:	Govt. Servant
5.	Name	:	Zodawla	**6.**	Name	:	Lalfakzuali
	Age	:	57		Age	:	53
	Gender	:	Male		Gender	:	Female
	Address	:	Chekawn		Address	:	Chekawn
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer		Area of specialization	:	Farmer
7.	Name	:	K.Thanthuami	**8**.	Name	:	Vanlalfingi
	Age	:	52		Age	:	37
	Gender	:	Female		Gender	:	Female
	Address	:	Chekawn		Address	:	Chekawn
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer		Area of specialization	:	Farmer

Annexure II

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

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

Annexure III

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

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

Annexure IV

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

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

PART - II

AGROBIODIVERSITY

Format 1 : Crop Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Crop	**Scientific Name**	**Local Name**	**Variety**	**Landscape/ Habitat**	**Approx. area sown**	**Local Status**	
						Past	**Present**
Para cress	*Acmella paniculata*	Ankasa	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Mustard	*Brassica rapa*	Antam	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Deccan hemp	*Hibiscus cannabinus*	Anthur	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Wild coriander	*Eryngium foetidum*	Bahkhawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Perennial herb	*Colocasia* sp	Baibing	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Taro	*Colocasia esculenta*	Bal	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Brinjal	*Solanum melongena*	Bawkbawn	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Lady's finger	*Abelmoschus esculentus*	Bawrhsaiabe	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Bean	*Phaseolus vulgaris*	Bean	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Cow pea	*Vigna unguiculata*	Behlawi	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Soyabean	*Glycine max*	Bekang	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Hyacinth bean	*Lablab pupureus*	Bepui	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Winged Bean	*Psophocarpus tetragonolobus*	Bepuipawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Snake gourd	*Trichosanthes anguina*	Berul	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	-	Bete	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Rice	*Oryza sativa*	Buh	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Bitter gourd	*Momordica charantia*	Changkha	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
White durra	*Sorghum cernuum*	Chhawhchhi	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Cucumber	*Cucumis sativas*	Fanghma	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Chilli	*Capsicum annuum*	Hmarchapui	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Birds eye chilli	*Capsicum frutescens*	Hmarchate	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Pumpkin	*Cucurbita maxima*	Mai/Maian	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Ash gourd	*Benincasa hispida*	Maipawl	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
-	*Clerodendrum colebrookianum*	Phuihnam	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Bitter tomato	*Solanum aethiopicum*	Samtawk	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Ginger	*Zingiber officinale*	Sawhthing	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Maize	*Zea mays*	Vaimim	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant

	9	10	11	12	13	14
Special Features	**Cropping Season**	**Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Source of Seeds /Plants**	**Community Knowledge Holder**
Leaves and stems as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Flowers are chewed to relieve toothache and affections of the gum and throat	-	Local	Mizo
Young leaves are eaten as vegetables	Mar-April	Edible	Seeds and oil are used in medicine	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves are eaten as vegetables, curry	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are used as diuretic, sedative, refrigerant	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves used as flavouring dishes	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are used for expulsion of threadworms from the body, as a remedy	-	Local	Mizo

			for food poisoning. Roots and leaves are boiled and the water is drunk for malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia, and constipation			
Spadix is eaten cooked as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Corm, stem and young leaves are eaten as vegetables	Mar-April	Edible	Acrid juice is applied to wounds and bee sting. Whole plant is used for pig feed	-	Local	Mizo
Unripe fruit as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Root, leaves, fruits and seeds are used as medicine	-	Local	Mizo
Unripe fruit eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Cut fruit soaked in water overnight (water) is used to control diabetes	-	Local	Mizo
Green immature pods are cooked and eaten as vegetables	Mar-April	Edible	Beans are also used for diarrhoea, dysentery, burns, diabetes, rheumatism, sciatica etc	-	Local	Mizo
Young leaves, pods and seeds as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Seed is useful to strengthen stomach and kills worm in the stomach	-	Local	Mizo
Seeds are edible rich in protein, oils and minerals	August	Edible	Seeds are cooked , fermented and eaten as delicacies (called ***Bekang*** famous –traditional Mizo dish). Boiled water of seeds are given to pigs for fertility control	-	Local	Mizo
Young pods, seeds as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of crushed leaves is used against diarrhoea, stomach-ache	-	Local	Mizo
Young pods as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	The plant is a good fodder, green manuring and ground cover	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit and young leaves as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Fruits and leaves are considered antidote for snake bite	-	Local	Mizo
Seeds are eaten cooked as vegetable	July	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Grain is the staple food	April	Edible	Chipstraw is boiled and the water is used for kidney stone and urinary problems. Rice wash water is also used for diarrhoea, dysentery	-	Local	Mizo
Young fruit and leaves are cooked or fried eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves and fruits are medicinal used to treat fever, jaundice, diabetes, dysentery, intestinal worms etc	-	Local	Mizo
-	Mar-April	Edible	Baked grains are pounded and eaten as curry	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit is edible	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the leaves and stem are used in high blood pressure. Fruits and seeds are also medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
Fruits are condiment and leaves as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the fruits is applied to burns, snake bite and centipede sting	-	Local	Mizo
Fruits are condiment and leaves as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the fruits is applied to burns, snake bite and centipede sting	-	Local	Mizo
Flowers, fruit, you-ng leaves and stem are all eaten as v-egetables	Mar-April	Edible	Seeds are used to expel worms from the body	-	Local	Mizo
Fruits and tender leaves are eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the fruit is a cure for cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, fever, asthma, vomiting and kidney diseases. Infusion of leaves and fruit are used externally in snake bite	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are cooked with water and water is taken for hypertension, blood sugar etc	-	Local	Mizo
Green- fruit are eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Fruit is good for high blood pressure, skin problems and anti microbial	-	Local	Mizo
Rhizomes are used as spice and condiment, taken as cure for food poisoning	Mar-April	Edible	Tender leaves, young flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable, juice of the pounded rhizomes is given to women in case of insufficient supply of milk for their babies and also dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks.	-	Local	Mizo
Grains are eate-n cooked, roasted, fried-	Mar-April	Edible	Grains and leaves are used to feed poultry, pigs and cows. Decoction of the grain is used as hip bath for piles, lessen pain	-	Local	Mizo

Format 2 : Fruit plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Variety**	**Landscape/habitat**	**Local status**	
					Past	**Present**
Herb	*Musa acuminata*	Balhla	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	*Garcinia lanceifolia*	Chengkek	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	*Hylocereus costaricensis*	Dragon fruit	Local	Hilly Terrain	NIL	Insufficient
Shrub	*Citrus limon*	Nimbu	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	*Citurs reticulata*	Serthlum	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Carica papaya*	Thingfanghma	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	-	Zammir	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient

7	8	9	10	11	12
Source of seeds/plants	**Season of fruiting**	**Associated TK**	**Uses**	**Other details Market/ Own use**	**Community Knowledge holder**
Locally available	Mar-Dec	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	Whole year	Fruits are good in blood purification, indestion etc . leaves are cooked and water is used for bathing in case of measles	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Introduced	July-Sept	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	August	Fruit juice rich in vitamin C is used to treat various diseases like stomach problems, liver diseases, hypertension, diabetes etc	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	September	Fruit is a rich source of vitamin C, eaten by man	Water of boiled leaves used for bathing in fever	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	Jan – August	Ripe fruit is good for digestion. Decoction of unripe fruit is used to cure jaundice, diabetes etc. juice of boiled leaves is used to treat various type of cancer and stomach problems		Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	September	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo

Format 3 : Fodder crop

1	2	3	4	5	
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Landscape/habitat**	**Local status**	
				Past	**Present**
Herb	*Colocasia esculenta*	Bal	Jhum field	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	*Oryza sativa*	Buh	Jhum field	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	*Musa* sp.	Changel	Hilly terrain, fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Colocasia esculenta*	Dawl/Bal	Cultivated and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
BroomGrass	*Thysanolaena latifolia*	Hmunphiah	Cultivated and fallow land	Insufficient	Insufficient
Mile-a minute	*Mikania micrantha*	Japanhlo	Hilly terrain, fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	*Saccharum longisetosum*	Luang	Cultivated and fallow land	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	*Polygonum chinense*	Taham	Hilly terrain, fallow land	Insufficient	Insufficient
Maize	*Zea mays*	Vaimim	Cultivated land	Abundant	Abundant

6	7	8	9	10
Source of seeds/plants	**Associated TK**	**Part Used**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Wild /Local	Corm , leaves and stem are used for pig feed	Corm, leaves, stem	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Grains are cooked and used for pig feed	Grains	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Stem is used for pig feed. Leaves are used for serving food when feast is prepared	Stem	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Whole plant is used for pig feed and corm is eaten by wild boar etc. Corm, stem and young leaves are eaten as vegetables. Juice of corm and leaves are medicinal	Whole plant	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Flower panicles are used for making brooms, leaves are for cattle fodder	Panicles & Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Juice of crushed leaves used for fever,stomachache,diarrhoea,dysentery,fresh cuts.	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Young leaves are good for cattle fodder	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Leaves used as pig fed	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Grains are eaten as vegetables. Used for feeding poultry and pigs	Grains & Leaves	-	Mizo

Format 4 : Weeds

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Affected Crop**	**Impact**	**Landscape/habitat**
Herb	*Acmella paniculata*	Ankasate	All the jhum crops	Growth is effecte, which leads to decrease in crop production	Hilly terrain, cultivated and fallow land.
Climber	*Cyclanthera pedata*	Ar-a fanghma	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Solanum viarum*	Athlo hling	-do-	-do-	-do-
Shrub	*Ageratina adenophora*	Bihar Hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Vernonia cinerea*	Buar	-do-	-do-	-do-
Erect herb	*Conyza stricta*	Buarthar rang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Crassocephalum crepidioides*	Buarthau	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Blumea lanceolaria*	Buarze	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Stellaria media*	Changkalrit	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Lobelia nummularia*	Choak-a-thi	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Asystasiella neesiana*	Dai hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Commelina benghalensis*	Dawng	-do-	-do-	-do-
Grass	*Imperata cylindrical*	Di	-do-	-do-	-do-
Shrub	*Mimosa pudica*	Hlonuar	-do-	-do-	-do-
Erect shrub	*Inula cappa*	Hmeithai sarawh tul	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Hypoestes phyllostachya*	Hnahde	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	*Dysolobium grande*	Hruichun	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	*Mucuna bracteata*	Hruiduk	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	*Mikania micrantha*	Japanhlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Fern	*Dryopteris sp.*	Katchat	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	*Hedyotis capitellata*	Kelhnamtur	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climbing shrub	*Pericampylus glaucus*	Khauchhim	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Centella asiatica*	Lambak	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Saccharum longisetosum*	Luang	-do-	-do-	-do-

Herb	*Phyllanthus urinaria*	Mitthi sunhlu	-do-	-do-	-do-
Grass	*Cynodon dactylon*	Phaitualhlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Grass	*Chrysopogon aciculatus*	Phaitualhnim	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	*Byttneria pilosa*	Sazuk nghawnghlap	-do-	-do-	-do-
Under shrub	*Urena lobeta*	Se hnap	-do-	-do-	-do-
Under shrub	*Triumfetta pilosa*	Se meibawm	-do-	-do-	-do-
Shrub	*Rubus birmanicus*	Siali nu chhu	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Sumbul	-do-	-do-	-do-
Shrub	*Persicaria chinensis*	Taham	-do-	-do-	-do-
Grass	*Eulalia trispicata*	Thang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Lindernia ruellioides*	Thasuih	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	*Merremia vitifolia*	Thiannu	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	*Merremia umbellata*	Thianpa	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Carex baccans*	Thip	-do-	-do-	-do-
Shrub	*Chromolaena odorata*	Tlangsam	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Houttuynia cordata*	Uithinthang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Mollugo stricta*	Vahmima bung	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Ageratum houstonianum*	Vailenhlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Ageratum conyzoides*	Vailenhlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Lepidagathis incurva*	Vangvat hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Bidens pilosa*	Vawkpuithal	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Croton caudatus*	Vawkze	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Cyanotis cristata*	Vawmkur	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Hibiscus surattensis*	Zawng anthur	-do-	-do-	-do-

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

Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
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Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
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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**
Maize	Insect pest	*Spodoptera frugiperda*	Fall army worm	Jhum field	Apr – May
Jhum crops	Insect	*Caelifera* sp.	Khau	Jhum field	Mar – May
Orange	Insect	*Eusthenes* sp.	Thlangdar	Forest	June-September

7	8	9	10
Management Mechanism	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Mostly, the local communities do not used insecticides or pesticides to control pest attacking crops. They do not follow any specific mechanisms to manage these pests. Recent outbreak of fall armyworm attacking maize in the jhum fields have caused a serious damage to the crops and some farmers used insecticides like Emamectin benzoate 5% SG to control such pests .	-	-	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, 313	57, Farming	Daily Labour		Forest products including timber, firewood, raw materials for constructions and furniture, wild vegetables and medicinal plants etc are the major resources obtained and season of access may vary from their availability.	-

7	8	9	10	11
Resource Management Practices	**Cast/Tribe**	**Social Condition**	**Nature of inhabitants**	**No of Households**
Noo specific mechanism followed for the resource management.	Mizo	Lower & Middle class	RCC, pucca Asamtype, Assamtype	57

Format 8 : Landscape

1			2	3	4	5	6
Major Landscapes			**Sub-land scape**	**Features and approx. area**	**Ownership**	**General Flora**	**General Fauna**
Agri. Land	**Pond**	**Fallow Land**					
5 sq.kms	-	2 sq.kms		Hill Slope/Hilly Terrain	Mizo (Local Commu -nity)	*Acmella paniculata, Ageratina adenophora, Alseodaphne petiolaris, Ananus comosus, Bauhinia variegata , Bidens pilosa, Brassica rapa, Cajanus cajan, Callophyllum polyanthum, Citrus limon, Colocasia esculenta, Vernonia cinerea, Vigna unguiculata, Vitis vinifera, Wedlandia bundleioides,Zea mays* etc etc	*Arctogalidia trivirgata, Trachypithecus pileatus , Aonyx cinerea, Nyctiebus bengalensis , Macaca fascicularis,Chiromantus vittatus, Hyla annectans, Occidozyga* sp, *Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis, Hoplobatrachus crassus, Bufo stomaticus* etc

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

Format 9 : Waterscape

1	2	3	4	5	6
Waterscape Element type	**Sub-type**	**Features and approx. area**	**Ownership**	**General Flora**	**General fauna**

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Major Uses	**User Groups**	**Management Practices**	**General Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community accessed**

Format 10 : Soil type

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

5	6	7	8
Plants/Crop Suitable	**Flora and Fauna**	**Associated TK**	**Other Information**
Nearly all kinds of agricultural crops and jhum crops are cultivated.	**Flora:** *Acmella paniculata, Ageratina adenophora, Alseodaphne petiolaris, Ananus comosus, Bauhinia variegata, Bidens pilosa, Brassica rapa, Cajanus cajan, Callophyllum polyanthum, Citrus limon, Colocasia esculenta, Commelina benghalensis, Croton tiglium, Drimycarpus racemosus,* etc etc **Fauna:** *Arctogalidia trivirgata, Trachypithecus pileatus , Aonyx cinerea, Trachypithecus pileatus, Trachypithecus phayrei, Arctonyx collaris, Helarctos malayanus, Leopoldamis edwardsi, Hoplobatrachus crassus, Bufo stomaticus* etc	-	-

DOMESTICATED BIODIVERSITY

Format 11 : Fruit Trees

1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Plant type	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Variety**	**Landscape Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Source of Plants/Seeds**
					Past	**Present**	
Tree	*Persea Americana*	Butter thei	Introduced	Hilly Terrain	NIL	Insufficient	Introduced
Tree	*Prunus domestica*	Japan theite	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Phyllanthus acidus*	Kawlsunhlu	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available

Tree	*Psidium guajava*	Kawlthei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Rhus chinensis*	Khawmhma	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Lamkhuang	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Citurs reticulate*	Serthlum	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Sunhlu	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Dimocarpus longan*	Theifeimung	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Mangifera indica*	Theihai	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Ficus semicordata*	Theipui	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Parkia timoriana*	Zawngtah	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available

8	9	10	11	12
Season of Fruiting	**Uses (Usage)**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Oct-Feb	Leaves flowers fruits and seeds are used in medicine	Infusion of pounded leaves is useful for stomach ulcer	Own/Market use	Mizo
May-Jul	Fruit is edible	Fruit is laxative and refrigerant	Own/Market use	Mizo
Mar-Jun	Ripe fruit is edible	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable and also used for pigs feed	Own/Market use	Mizo
Sept-Nov	Bark & young leaves are used against diarrhoea, dysentery. Richest natural source of vitamin C	Juice of pounded bark, leaves & ripe fruits are applied to carbuncle. Bark paste is applied to toothache.	Own/Market use	Mizo
Dec-Jan	Decoction of fruit used for colic, diarrhoea, dysentery	Wood used for fence posts & gun powder	Own/Market use	Mizo
Jun-Aug	Decoction of root used in fever,asthma,leaves used in fever, skin diseases, wounds, boils etc	Young fruits and seeds used as vegetable	Own/Market use	Mizo
Oct-Feb	Fruit is a rich source of vitamin C, eaten by man	Water of boiled leaves used for bathing in fever	Own/Market use	Mizo
Whole year	Fruit which is very rich in vitamin C. Bark is used for poisoning fish. Juice of the crushed bark is used for lung diseases, tarantula bite, dysentery and diarrhoea.	Bark is boiled and water is used for washing rash or sores. Pounded fruits are soaked in water and are taken for expelling the retained placenta. Fruits are boiled in water and drunk for diabetes.	Own/Market use	Mizo
Mar - July	Wood red, hard, durable used for furniture, posts, tool handles, firewood and charcoal. Fruits are edible and used in medicine.	-	Own/Market use	Mizo
May-Aug	Wood is used fir furniture, boat building, planking, tea boxes, pcking cases etc. Fruits is eadible and used for making pickles.	Decoction of young leaves used in diabetes, diarrhoea, ash of dried leaves is also taken to stop hiccough.	Own/Market use	Mizo
Throughout the year	Bark fibre is used for making ropes. Fruits are edible. Leaves are used for cattle fodder and polishing wood	Young fruits are pounded with tender shoots of *Acacia pennata* and eaten.white latex is applied on boils. Roots, bark and fruits are used in medicine	Own/Market use	Mizo
Nov-Feb	Unmatured pods and tender leaves are eaten as vegetable.	Young leaves and seeds are useful against food allergy, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery. Bark and fruits are prescribed to check excessive bleeding during menstruation. Juice of the green rind of the pod is applied to fresh cuts, scabiea and itching.	Own/Market use	Mizo

Format 12 : Medicinal Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Landscape/habitat**	**Source of Plant/Seeds**
Herb	Ailaidum	*Curcuma caesia*	Local	Cultivated	Tuber
Herb	Anchiri	*Homalomena aromaticum*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Anhling	*Solanum nigrum*	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds
Herb	Bahkhawr	*Eryngium foetidum*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Builukham Pa/Nu	*Osbeckia crinita/chinensis*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Hlozak/Hlonuar	*Mimosa pudica*	Local	Wild	Plantlet
Tree	Hnahkiah	*Callicarpa arborea*	Local	Wild	Plantlet/seeds
Climber	Japanhlo	*Mikania micrantha*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Khawmhma	*Rhus chinensis*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds
Climber	Maipawl	*Benincasa hispida*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Shrub	Nimbu	*Citrus limon*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum colebrookianum*	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Shrub	Saisiak	*Flueggea virosa*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Sawhthing	*Zingiber officinale*	Local	Cultivated	Tuber
Herb	Sekhupthur	*Begonia* sp.	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Sumbul	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Shrub	Tawkte	*Solanum anguivi*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Tree	Theihai	*Mangifera indica*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Tree	Thingfanghma	*Carica papaya*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Tree	Thingsia	*Castanopsis tribuloides*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Shrub	Tlangsam	*Chromolaena odorata*	Local	Wild	Seeds/Plantlet
Herb	Tumbu	*Musa* sp.	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Va ko	*Thunbergia alata*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Local	Wild	Seeds

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		**Uses (Usage)**	**Part Used**	**Associated TK**	**Other details market/ own use**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Past	**Present**					
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Rhizome	Rhizome is used for stomach ache, diarrhoea, dysentery, jaundice, asthma, measles, food allergy or food poisoning	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Stalks, Rhizomes	Stalks are used as vegetables, cooked stalk are eaten to increase breast milk. Rhizomes are used in manufacturing of prefumes	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves, berries	Leaves are boiled in water and taken against urinary problems and kidney stones. Juice of green berries is applied to boils, ringworm etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves, roots	Leaves are used for flavouring curry. They are used for expulsion of threadworms from the body, as a remedy for food poisoning. Roots and leaves are boiled for treating malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia, constipation	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Root & leaves	Decoction of roots is used in diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis etc, leaves for toothache	Own use	Mizo

Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Roots	Roots decoction used in piles and jaundice, diseases of liver and kidney etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark & Leaves	Decoction of bark and leaves used for diabetes,cholera,internal bleeding, stomach ulcer etc. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya bean (*Bekang),* famous mizo dish.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaf juice applied on fresh wounds, stomach pain & ulcer	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves & fruits	Decoction of fruit & Leaves used in various diseases	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Fruit & Leaves	Juice of fruit is used for diarrhoea, cholera, diabetes, vomiting, kidney problems	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Boiled water of leaves is used to treat diabetes, hypertension, stomach problems etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaf juice used in High blood pressure	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leaves used in measles, chicken pox, scabies etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Rhizome	Rhizomes are used as spice and condiment, taken as a cure for food poisoning. Juice of pounded rhizome is is given to women in case of sufficient supply of milk for their children and also dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks.	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves, stem	Stem and leaves are eaten against diarrhoea and dysentery, juice of the sten or stalk is also applied to rash or sores etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Roots	Juice of crushed roots used in diseases of kidney, fever, 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	Leaves	Young leaves are cooked and juice is eaten for food poisoning, diarrhoea, dysentery etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves, fruit	Fruit is edible and used for constipation, stomach troubles, juice of boiled leaves is used in treating stomach ulcer, cancer and other stomach related problems	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark, stem	Juice of bark and stem is used for infection, wounds and cuts etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Juice of the leaves applied to fresh cuts	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Buds	Plaintain is cooked with water and water is drink for treating deficiency of white blood	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leave used against diabetes, new cuts, stomach problem etc and also for treatment of cancer	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves, Bark	Water of cooked leaves is taken as remedy for high blood pressure. Decoction of bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, diarrhoea and also applied on measles, chicken pox, sprains and burns	Own use	Mizo

Format 13 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4	5
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Source of Plants/Seeds**
Herb	Anthurium	*Anthurium andraeanum*	Introduced	Locally available
Tree	April par	*Delonix regia*	Introduced	Locally available
Shrub	April parte	*Caesalpina pulcherrima*	Introduced	Locally available
Tree	Chawnpui	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	Local variety	Locally available
Herb	Chuailopar	*Gomphrena globosa*	Local variety	Locally available
Annual Herb	Derhken	*Tagetes erecta*	Local variety	Locally available

	Di par	*Gladiolus dalenii/natalensis*	Local variety	Locally available
Perennial Herb	Dingdi	*Asclepias curassavica*	Local variety	Locally available
Evrgereen Tree	Far	*Pinus* sp.	Local variety	Locally available
Succulent shrub	Hling lukhum	*Euphorbia milii*	Introduced	Locally available
Annual slender Herb	Hnahsinpar	*Cosmos bipinnatus*	Local variety	Locally available
Herb	Kumtluang	*Catharanthus roseus*	Local variety	Locally available
Epiphyte	Nauban	*Orchid*	Local variety	Locally available
Herb	Nuaithang	*Impatiens balsamina*	Local variety	Locally available
Shrub	Rose par	*Rosa indica*	Local variety	Locally available
Herb	Sappangpar	*Zinnia* sp	Local variety	Locally available
Thorny shrub	Saron par	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	Local variety	Locally available
Shrub	Saron par te	*Holmskioldia sanguinea*	Local variety	Locally available
Tree	Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	Local variety	Locally available
Annual herb	Zamzo	*Celosia argentea*	Local variety	Locally available
Glabrous shrub	Zan rimtui	*Cestrum nocturnum*	Local variety	Locally available

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

Format 14 : Timber plants

1	2	3	4	5		6	7
Plant Type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Wild/ home-garden**	**Other uses**
				Past	**Present**		
Tree	Batling	*Wedlandia bundleioides*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal,firewood etc
Tree	Belphuar	*Trema orientalis*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal,firewood etc
Tree	Bul	*Alseodaphne petiolaris*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for building, furniture, firewood etc
Tree	Bulfek	*Phoebe lanceolata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Heartwood used for firewood and leaves for cattle fodder
Tree	Bulpui	*Alseodaphne petiolaris*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for building, furniture, firewood etc
Tree	Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for furniture, house building, firewood etc
Tree	Chawmzil	*Ligustrum robustum*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Fah	*Lithocarpus dealbatus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for rice pestle, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Fartuah	*Erythrina variegata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for drums, toys etc and bark fibre for cordage
Tree	Hnahkhar	*Mallotus paniculatus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood
Tree	Hnahthap	*Colona floribunda*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for making lockets of key chain and firewood
Tree	Hriang	*Betula alnoides*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for furniture, plywood, tool hanldles.
Tree	Kharduap	*Macaranga indica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood can be used for firewood etc
Tree	Khaupui	*Sterculia villosa*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood very soft is used for drums and paper pulp
Tree	Khiang	*Schima wallichii*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood durable is used in planking, building,plywood,firewood
Tree	Ngiau	*Michelia champaca*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood hard and durable used in furniture, building, planking
Tree	Ramlakhuih	*Pandanus odorifer*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Fruit is used for combing cotton yarn and seeds are edible
Tree	Rihnim	*Ficus religiosa*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood durable underwater, used for fuel and charcoal etc
Tree	Sernam	*Litsea cubeba*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc
Tree	Sihneh	*Eurya japonica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	-
Tree	Siksil	*Pterospermum acerifolium*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for furniture, building, planking, motorbodies etc
Tree	Theipui	*Ficus semicoradata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for mortars, firewood etc
Tree	Thil	*Lithocarpus polystachyus*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for building, firewood etc
Tree	Thingkhawilu	*Vitex peduncularis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for posts, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Thingpuithing	*Lithocarpus elegans/obscurus*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for firewood, building, charcoal etc
Tree	Thingsia	*Castanopsis tribuloides*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house posts, firewood, charcoal etc
Tree	Thingtheihmu	*Morus alba*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for house construction, furniture, tool handles etc
Tree	Thlanvawng	*Gmelina arborea*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for planking, furniture, house posts etc
Tree	Vang	*Albizia chinensis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for making drum, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for tool handles, firewood, charcoal etc. leaves are a good fodder. Decoction of bark/leaves is used in menstrual disorders, piles,diabetes,diarrhoea and dysentery
Tree	Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for house posts, tool handles, fuel and charcoal etc
Tree	Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for building, plywood, firewood etc

8 Associated TK	9 Other details	10 Community/ knowledge holder
	Wood pole is used for fencing post.	Mizo
Bark yields a strong fibre and leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demanding tree, fsat growing and short lived tree	Mizo
-	Ripe fruit is eaten by birds and animals	Mizo
-	It is a shade bearer and fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	Leaves are good for fodder,it is a fast growing tree	Mizo
-	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
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	The plant is said to be used as snake bite remedy. It can tolerate moderate shade and it is a moderate shade growing tree	Mizo
Different parts of the plant are used in various traditional medicine	-	Mizo
Seeds are eaten roasted or fried. Bark yields a strong fibre	Decoction of the bark is used in cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and tonsilities	Mizo
Powdered fruit is used in scorpion sting,bites of centipede, juice of the bark for chronic ulcer and fresh cuts. Leaves are lopped for fodder	Tender leaves are cooked eaten. It is moderate light demander and moderately fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Fibre obtained from the leaves is used for nets, sacks and brushes. Decoction of the roots is also used in diseases of kidney etc.	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
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
----------	----------	Mizo
Leaves are used by Mizos for lining *Siksil* (Umbrella) and *Thul* – Basket lids	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Infusion of leaves/bark is used against black water fever, malarial fever, jaundice, typhoid, stomach ulcer and kidney stones	--	Mizo
Saplings used as pendant for scorching off the bristles of the pig killed	--	Mizo
Juice of the stem is recommended for mouth infection in children	--	Mizo
Silkworm fed on its leaves. Leaves are boiled with meats and eaten as curry.	Young leaves and twigs are good for cattle fodder	Mizo
Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetables, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and fire resistant, fast growing tree	Mizo
Bark used to poison fish. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a moderate light demander and fast growing tree	Mizo
Leaves, tender fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable	It is a moderate light demander and wind firm tree	Mizo
Decoction of the bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, diarrhea and also applied on measles, chicken pox, sprains and burns.	Leaves are cooked in water and water is taken as a remedy for high blood pressure	Mizo
Bark is bruised, boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye	Fast growing tree	Mizo

Format 15 : Domesticated Animals

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

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

Format 16 : Culture Fisheries - NIL

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

1	2	3	4
Name of the Weekly Market/Fair	**Location**	**Weekly/Fortnight & others/Biannual/Annual**	**Day held**
Aidap Bazar	Gate Kawn, Chekawn	Weekly/Daily	Mon-Sat

WILD BIODIVERSITY

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Habit**	**Habitat**	**Local status**	
					Past	**Present**
Herb	Aidu	*Amomum dealbatum*	Perennial herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Anchiri	*Homalomena aromatica*	Aromatic herb	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Anhling	*Solanum americanum*	Herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Builukham nu	*Melastoma malabathricum*	Evergreen large shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant

Shrub	Builukham pa	*Osbeckia stellata*	Erect branched shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Fern	Chakawk	*Diplazium esculentum*	Large terrestrial fern	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Chawmzil	*Ligustrum robustum*	Evergreen tree	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Chingit	*Zanthozylum rhetsa*	Small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Hnahthial (Pa)	*Stachyphrynium placentarium*	Perennial herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Hruiduk	*Mucuna bracteata*	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Hruihmul	*Pueraria montana* var. *lobata*	Perennial deciduous hairy climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Cane	Hruipui	*Calamus flagellum*	Cane	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Kawihrui	*Entada phaseoloides*	Large climber	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Kawlbahra	*Ipomoea batatas*	Perennial prostrate herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Khangpawl	*Acacia pruinescens*	Large climber with recurved prickles	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Khangsen	*Acacia megaladena*	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Mautak	*Melocanna baccifera*	Evergreen single culm Bamboo	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Nauthak	*Litsea monopetala*	Small tree	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Pangbal	*Manihot esculenta*	Herbaceous shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Under shrub	Pelh	*Gnetum gnemon*	Evergreen under shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Rawnal	*Dendrocalamus longispathus*	Long sheath bamboo	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Bamboo	Rawthing	*Bambusa longsipiculata*	Evergreen clumped bamboo	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Bamboo	Rawthla	*Schizostachyum dullooa*	Moderate sized bamboo with thin walls	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Sernam	*Litsea cubeba*	Small tree	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Siali nu chhu	*Rubus birmanicus*	Large shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Sihneh	*Eurya cerasifolia/japonica*	Evergreen shrub or small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Vakep	*Mussaenda glabra/macrophylla*	Large erect shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Vako	*Thunbergia grandiflora*	Large climber	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Vawihuih hrui	*Paederia foetida*	Slender wiry foetid climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Big tree	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Big tree	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient

7	8	9	10	11
Commercial/ own use	**Part collected**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community Knowledge Holder**
Own use	Young shoots, Buds	Stem is used for tying purposes, leaves are also used for fermenting cooked soya beans	Plant is used for a cure of enlargement of the liver, young shoots and buds are eaten cooked or fired as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Stalks, Rhizomes	Stalks are used as vegetables, cooked stalk are eaten to increase breast milk. Rhizomes are used in manufacturing of prefumes	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves, berries	Water of boiled leaves is taken against urinary problems and stones in kidney. Juice of green berries is applied to ringworm, boils etc.	This plant is eaten cooked as vegetable	Mizo
Own use	Whole plant	Fruits edible, leaves are used for cuts, diarroea and dysentery	Whole plant is used for high blood pressure	Mizo
Own use	Root	Decoction/infusion of root is useful in diseases of kidney, dysuria, stomach complaints, dysentery and for expelling threadworms from the body	-	Mizo

Own use	Fronds	-	Young fronds are eaten cooked as vegetable	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Leaves are sometimes lopped for cattle fodder	In some places, planted as hedge plant	Mizo
Own use	Tender leaves, fruit	Young fruits and leaves are used to poison fish. Oil obtained from fruit is medicinal	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable.	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Leaves are used for packing and wrapping foodstuff like cooked rice, raw sugar and other eatable items including fresh vegetables	-	Mizo
Own use	-	The plant is used as a cover crop in Rubber and Oil palm plantation	-	Mizo
Own use	Roots, Leaves	Roots are used to poison fish	Leaves are eaten by cattle and buffaloes	Mizo
Own use	Cane, leaves	Cane is used for making furniture and basket , leaves for thatching	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves, seeds	Seeds are used for washing hairs and splitted stem for tying purposes. It is also used for playing games by Mizo boys and girls. Pounded seeds mixed with water is used for expelling leeches from cattle nostrils	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable. Seeds are roasted and eaten.	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable, and also used against diarrhoea, dysentery, stomach-ache, digestive troubles, diabetes etc	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Tender leaves are acid and eaten as vegetable.	Plants are prescribed for asthma, bronchitis and pneumonia. Leaves are also used in scabies and snake bite	Mizo
Own use	Bark	Bark is used as fish poison and medicine	-	Mizo
Own use	Culm, Tender shoots	Culm is used for building,. Paper pulp and also used for making house walls, thatching, mats, baskets etc. the glossy surface of the stem is scraped and powder is applied to fresh cuts.	Tender shoots are boiled and eaten, used in curries and pickles.	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Muga silkworm feeds on the leaves, leaves for cattle fodder	Roots abrk and leaves are used in medicine	Mizo
Own use	Roots, shoots	Tuberous roots are eaten cooked or fried.	Tuberous roots are used externally for skin diseases	Mizo
Own use	Leaves, flower, fruit	The tender leaves including flowers and fruits are cooked or fried eaten as vegetable. Seeds are also roasted and eaten	Fibres of inner bark are good for nets and ropes	Mizo
Own use	Culms, Shoots	Culms are used for making paper pulp, baskets, building etc	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Culms, shoots	Culms are used for building purposes	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Culm, Tender shoots	Culm is used for making baskets, mats, mizo looms, ceiling, partition walls, huts purlin etc. and *Buhban or Sticky rice* is also cooked in the joints.	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetable	Mizo
Own use	Leaves, 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	Bark, Leaves	Bark and leaves are useful in application of snake bites	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Juice of the leaves is useful for diabetes, eye diseases, fresh cuts. Decoction of leaves is used for stomach troubles	-	Mizo
Own use	Stem , 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, leaves	Wood is hard used for house posts, tool handles, fuel and charcoal. Decoction of bark is used in stomach pain, fever, diarrhoea, measles, chicken pox, sprains and burns.	Leaves are cooked with water and the water is used for treating high blood pressure	Mizo

Own use	Wood , bark	Bark is bruised and boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye	Wood is used for house building, scaffolding,plywood, firewood etc	Mizo

Format 19 : Wild Plant Species of Importance

1	2	3	4	5
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Importance (Economic, Social & Cultural)**	**Status**
Anchiri	*Homalomena aromatica*	Wild	Rhizome and petiole are medicinal, it is also used for making fragrance	Insufficient
Builukham	*Osbeckia* sp.	Wild	Leaves are used for cuts, diarrhoea nad dysentery. Whole plant is used for hypertension	Abundant
Hnahthial	*Phrynium/Stachyphrynium* sp.	Wild	Leaves are used for packing and wrapping food stuff and vegetables, also used for carpeting rice bin	Abundant
Khaupui	*Sterculia villosa*	Wild	Bark yields a strong fibre. Decoction of bark is used cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and tonsilities	Insufficient
Rulei	*Millettia pachycarpa*	Wild	Roots and pods are used to poison fish. Juice of crushed roots is applied on mange of pigs	Abundant
Saithei	*Gynocardia odorata*	Wild	Fruit is hit, anthelmintic, used in bronchitis, ulcers, skin diaseses, small tumors and slightly inflammations, leprosy, diabetes, etc. decoction of rott bark is also recommended for diabetes.	Insufficient

Format 20 : Aquatic Biodiversity :

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Features**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**	
					Past	**Present**
Chakai	*Potamonautes* sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Insufficient	Insufficient
Chengkawl	*Bithynia tentaculata*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Insufficient	Insufficient
Dawntial	*Acanthocobitis botia*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Insufficient	Insufficient
Dawntial	*Nemacheilus savona*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Insufficient	Insufficient
Dawntial	*Nemacheilus scaturigina*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Insufficient	Insufficient
Dawntial	*Schistura* sp/ *Acanthococbitis botia*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Insufficient	Insufficient
Kaikuang	*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Insufficient	Insufficient
Nghahrah	*Neolissochilus hexagonolepis*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Insufficient	Insufficient
Nghalim	*Garra manipurensis* and *Gara tyao*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Insufficient	Insufficient
Nghameidum	*Pethia* sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Insufficient	Insufficient
Nghavawk	*Channa gachua*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Insufficient	Insufficient
Sarba	*Glyptothorax* sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Insufficient	Insufficient
Satel	*Melanochelys tricarinata*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tui Satel	*Batagur dhongoka*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Insufficient	Insufficient
Uchang	*Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Insufficient	Insufficient
UChang (Chung U)	*Uperodon systoma*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Insufficient	Insufficient
Utawk	*Bufo stomaticus*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Insufficient	Insufficient

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

Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local

Format 21 : Wild Aquatic Plant Species of Importance - NIL

Format 22 : Wild Plants of Medicinal Importance

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant (tree, shrub, herb)	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Landscape /Habitat**	**Local Status**	
					Past	**Present**
Herb	Ailaidum	*Curcuma caesia*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Anchiri	*Homalomena aromaticum*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Anhling	*Solanum nigrum*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Bahkhawr	*Eryngium foetidum*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Builukham Pa/Nu	*Osbeckia crinita/chinensis*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Hlozak/Hlonuar	*Mimosa pudica*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Hnahkiah	*Callicarpa arborea*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Japanhlo	*Mikania micrantha*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Khawmhma	*Rhus chinensis*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Maipawl	*Benincasa hispida*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Nimbu	*Citrus limon*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum colebrookianum*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Saisiak	*Flueggea virosa*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Sawhthing	*Zingiber officinale*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Sekhupthur	*Begonia* sp.	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Sumbul	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Tawkte	*Solanum anguivi*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Theihai	*Mangifera indica*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thingfanghma	*Carica papaya*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thingsia	*Castanopsis tribuloides*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Tlangsam	*Chromolaena odorata*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Tumbu	*Musa* sp.	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Va ko	*Thunbergia alata*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient

7 Associated TK	8 Uses (Usage)	9 Part used	10 Other details Market/ own use	11 Community/ Knowledge Holder
Rhizome is used for stomach ache, diarrhoea, dysentery, jaundice, asthma, measles, food allergy or food poisoning	Medicinal	Rhizome	Own use	Mizo
Stalks are used as vegetables, cooked stalk are eaten to increase breast milk. Rhizomes are used in manufacturing of prefumes	Medicinal	Stalks, Rhizomes	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are boiled in water and taken against urinary problems and kidney stones. Juice of green berries is applied to boils, ringworm etc	Medicinal	Leaves, berries	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are used for flavouring curry. They are used for expulsion of threadworms from the body, as a remedy for food poisoning. Roots and leaves are boiled for treating malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia, constipation	Medicinal	Leaves, roots	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of roots is used in diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis etc, leaves for toothache	Medicinal	Root & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Roots decoction used in piles and jaundice, diseases of liver and kidney etc	Medicinal	Roots	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of bark and leaves used for diabetes,cholera,internal bleeding, stomach ulcer etc. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya bean (*Bekang),* famous mizo dish.	Medicinal	Bark & Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Leaf juice applied on fresh wounds, stomach pain & ulcer	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of fruit & Leaves used in various diseases	Medicinal	Leaves & fruits	Own use	Mizo
Juice of fruit is used for diarrhoea, cholera, diabetes, vomiting, kidney problems	Medicinal	Fruit & Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Boiled water of leaves is used to treat diabetes, hypertension, stomach problems etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Leaf juice used in High blood pressure	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leaves used in measles, chicken pox, scabies etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Rhizomes are used as spice and condiment, taken as a cure for food poisoning. Juice of pounded rhizome is is given to women in case of sufficient supply of milk for their children and also dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks.	Medicinal	Rhizome	Own use	Mizo
Stem and leaves are eaten against diarrhoea and dysentery, juice of the sten or stalk is also applied to rash or sores etc	Medicinal	Leaves, stem	Own use	Mizo
Juice of crushed roots used in diseases of kidney, fever, jaundice, bronchitis etc	Medicinal	Roots	Own use	Mizo
Unripe fruit are eaten as vegetable. Roots and fruit are used in high blood pressure, asthma, dysuria, fever, colic. Crushed fruit is used in burns, boils etc	Medicinal	Fruit	Own use	Mizo
Young leaves are cooked and juice is eaten for food poisoning, diarrhoea, dysentery etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Fruit is edible and used for constipation, stomach troubles, juice of boiled leaves is used in treating stomach ulcer, cancer and other stomach related problems	Medicinal	Leaves, fruit	Own use	Mizo
Juice of bark and stem is used for infection, wounds and cuts etc	Medicinal	Bark, stem	Own use	Mizo
Juice of the leaves applied to fresh cuts	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Plaintain is cooked with water and water is drink for treating deficiency of white blood	Medicinal	Buds	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leave used against diabetes, new cuts, stomach problem etc and also for treatment of cancer	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Water of cooked leaves is taken as remedy for high blood pressure. Decoction of bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, diarrhoea and also applied on measles, chicken pox, sprains and burns	Medicinal	Leaves, Bark	Own use	Mizo

Format 23 : Wild relatives of Crops

1	2	3	4	5		6
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Associated crops**	**Landscape/ Habitat**	**Local status**		**Uses (Usage)**
				Past	**Present**	
Aidu	*Amomum dealbatum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young shoots and buds are eaten cooked or fried as vegetables
Anhling	*Solanum americanum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetables
Ankasate	*Acmella paniculata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves with stem are used as a vegetable
Ankhapui	*Marsdenia maculata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Young stem and leaves are cooked eaten as vegetables
Ankhate	*Marsdenia formosana*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Chakawk	*Diplazium esculentum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Changpui	*Musa sikkimensis*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Flower buds are eaten cooked as vegetable , stems are used for pig's feed and leaves for cattle fodder
Changthir	*Musa balbisiana*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Flower buds are eaten cooked as vegetable , stems are used for pig's feed and leaves for cattle fodder
Khanghu	*Acacia pennata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Pelh	*Gnetum gnemon*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Tender leaves, flowers and fruits are eaten cooked or fried as vegetable. Seeds are also raosted and eaten
Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum colebrookianum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are cooked eaten as vegetable, also used for fermenting cooked soyabean
Sihneh	*Eurya cerasifolia*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are eaten cooked with rice or meals
Tawkpui	*Solanum torvum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Fruits are eaten cooked or fried as vegetables
Tumbu	*Musa* sp.	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young bud is eaten cooked as vegetable
Uithinthang	*Houttuynia cordata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Whole plant is eaten raw or cooked as vegetable

7	8	9	10
Part Used	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ knowledge holder**
Shoots, buds	The plant is used for a cure of enlargement of liver and the stem for tying purposes. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya beans.	-	Mizo
Leaves, berries	Water of boiled leaves is taken against urinary problems and stones in kidney. Juice of green berries is applied to ringworm, boils etc.	-	Mizo
Stem, leaves	Flowers are chewed to relive toothache and affections of the gums and throat	-	Mizo
Stem, leaves	As the taste of this plant is bitter, it is used to take for High Blood pressure and diabetes	-	Mizo
Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Leaves, fruit	Young leaves are eaten as vegetable, but several changes of water is needed while cooking. Decoction of fruit is used against stomach-ache, dysentery	-	Mizo
Seeds	-	-	Mizo
Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Leaves, flowers, fruit and seeds	Fibres of inner bark are good for nets and ropes	-	Mizo
Leaves, Flowers	Decoction of leaves is used to reduce high blood pressure and decrease breast feeding mother's breast milk, also used to heal acute mastities	-	Mizo

Leaves	Wood is used for firewood and charcoal	-	Mizo
Fruit	fruit is medicinal used to treat hypertension and diabetes	-	Mizo
Bud, stem, leaves	Leaves are used for feasts instead of rice plates. Stems are used for pig feed. Leaves are also used for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Whole plant is used in medicine, used for treating cancer etc	-	Mizo

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**
Anthurium	*Anthurium andraeanum*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
April par	*Delonix regia*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
April parte	*Caesalpina pulcherrima*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Chawnpui	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Chuailopar	*Gomphrena globosa*	Local					
Derhken	*Tagetes erecta*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Di par	*Gladiolus dalenii/natalensis*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Dingdi	*Asclepias curassavica*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Far	*Pinus* sp.	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Hling lukhum	*Euphorbia milii*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Hnahsinpar	*Cosmos bipinnatus*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Kumtluang	*Catharanthus roseus*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Nauban	*Orchid*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Nuaithang	*Impatiens balsamina*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Rose par	*Rosa indica*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Sappangpar	*Zinnia* sp	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Saron par	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Saron par te	*Holmskioldia sanguinea*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Zamzo	*Celosia argentea*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Zan rimtui	*Cestrum nocturnum*	Local	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo

Format 25 : Fumigate / Chewing Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Plant (Herb, shrub,tree)	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Uses (Usage)**
					Past	**Present**	
Herb	Ankasa	*Acmella oleracea*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves and flowers are eaten cooked as vgetable
Herb	Ankasate	*Acmella paniculata*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves and flowers are eaten cooked as vgetable
Climber	Khangpawl	*Acacia pruinescens*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are acid and eaten as vegetable
Tree	Khiangzo	*Schima khasiana*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	-
Climbing	Rulei	*Millettia pachycarpa*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Roots and Pods are used to poison fish

shrub							
Climber	Tling	*Embelia vestita*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Decoction of leaves is used for chicken pox, itching and other skin diseases; leaves are eaten cooked with fish.

8	9	10	11
Part used *	**Associated TK**	**Other details (mode of use)**	**Community Knowledge Holder**
Leaves, flowers	Plant is used for poisoning fish	-	Mizo
Leaves, flowers	Plant is used for poisoning fish	-	Mizo
Leaves, whole plant	Plant is prescribed for asthma, bronchitis and pneumonia	Leaves are also used in scabies and snake bites	Mizo
Bark	Pounded bark is used for poisoning fish	-	Mizo
Roots & Pods	-	-	Mizo
Leaves	-	Leaves of this plant boiled with hibiscus leaves and water is taken to cure hiccough and difficult urination	Mizo

Format 26 : Timber Plants

1	2	3	4		5
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Other uses (if any)**
			Past	**Present**	
Batling	*Wedlandia bundleioides*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal,firewood etc
Belphuar	*Trema orientalis*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal,firewood etc
Bul	*Alseodaphne petiolaris*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for building, furniture, firewood etc
Bulfek	*Phoebe lanceolata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Heartwood used for firewood and leaves for cattle fodder
Bulpui	*Alseodaphne petiolaris*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for building, furniture, firewood etc
Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for furniture, house building, firewood etc
Chawmzil	*Ligustrum robustum*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Fah	*Lithocarpus dealbatus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for rice pestle, firewood and charcoal etc
Fartuah	*Erythrina variegata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for drums, toys etc and bark fibre for cordage
Hnahkhar	*Mallotus paniculatus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for firewood
Hnahthap	*Colona floribunda*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for making lockets of key chain and firewood
Hriang	*Betula alnoides*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for furniture, plywood, tool hanldles.
Kharduap	*Macaranga indica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood can be used for firewood etc
Khaupui	*Sterculia villosa*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood very soft is used for drums and paper pulp
Khiang	*Schima wallichii*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood durable is used in planking, building,plywood,firewood
Ngiau	*Michelia champaca*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood hard and durable used in furniture, building, planking
Ramlakhuih	*Pandanus odorifer*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Fruit is used for combing cotton yarn and seeds are edible
Rihnim	*Ficus religiosa*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood durable underwater, used for fuel and charcoal etc
Sernam	*Litsea cubeba*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for gunpowder, charcoal, firewood etc
Sihneh	*Eurya japonica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	-
Siksil	*Pterospermum acerifolium*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for furniture, building, planking, motorbodies etc
Theipui	*Ficus semicoradata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for mortars, firewood etc
Thil	*Lithocarpus polystachyus*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for building, firewood etc

Thingkhawilu	*Vitex peduncularis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for posts, firewood and charcoal etc
Thingpuithing	*Lithocarpus elegans/obscurus*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for firewood, building, charcoal etc
Thingsia	*Castanopsis tribuloides*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for house posts, firewood, charcoal etc
Thingtheihmu	*Morus alba*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for house construction, furniture, tool handles etc
Thlanvawng	*Gmelina arborea*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for planking, furniture, house posts etc
Vang	*Albizia chinensis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for making drum, firewood and charcoal etc
Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for tool handles, firewood, charcoal etc. leaves are a good fodder. Decoction of bark/leaves is used in menstrual disorders, piles,diabetes,diarrhoea and dysentery
Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for house posts, tool handles, fuel and charcoal etc
Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for building, plywood, firewood etc

6	7	8
Associated TK	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
	Wood pole is used for fencing post.	Mizo
Bark yields a strong fibre and leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demanding tree, fsat growing and short lived tree	Mizo
-	Ripe fruit is eaten by birds and animals	Mizo
-	It is a shade bearer and fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	Leaves are good for fodder,it is a fast growing tree	Mizo
-	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
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	The plant is said to be used as snake bite remedy. It can tolerate moderate shade and it is a moderate shade growing tree	Mizo
Different parts of the plant are used in various traditional medicine	-	Mizo
Seeds are eaten roasted or fried. Bark yields a strong fibre	Decoction of the bark is used in cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and tonsilities	Mizo
Powdered fruit is used in scorpion sting,bites of centipede, juice of the bark for chronic ulcer and fresh cuts. Leaves are lopped for fodder	Tender leaves are cooked eaten. It is moderate light demander and moderately fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Fibre obtained from the leaves is used for nets, sacks and brushes. Decoction of the roots is also used in diseases of kidney etc.	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
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
----------	----------	Mizo
Leaves are used by Mizos for lining *Siksil* (Umbrella) and *Thul* – Basket lids	-	Mizo

-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Infusion of leaves/bark is used against black water fever, malarial fever, jaundice, typhoid, stomach ulcer and kidney stones	--	Mizo
Saplings used as pendant for scorching off the bristles of the pig killed	--	Mizo
Juice of the stem is recommended for mouth infection in children	--	Mizo
Silkworm fed on its leaves. Leaves are sometimes boiled with meats and eaten as curry. Root bark, leaves and fruits are also medicinal.	Young leaves and twigs are good for cattle fodder	Mizo
Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetables, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and fire resistant, fast growing tree	Mizo
Bark used to poison fish. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a moderate light demander and fast growing tree	Mizo
Leaves, tender fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable	It is a moderate light demander and wind firm tree	Mizo
Decoction of the bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, diarrhea and also applied on measles, chicken pox, sprains and burns.	Leaves are cooked in water and water is taken as a remedy for high blood pressure	Mizo
Bark is bruised, boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye	Fast growing tree	Mizo

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

1	2	3	4	5	6
Animal type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Description**	**Season when seen**
Mammal	Chepa	*Tupaia bengaleri*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleikapsen	*Callosciurus erythraeus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleilubial	*Callosciurus pygerythrus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleimeipar	*Dremomys lokriah*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleimualrang	*Tamiops macclellandi*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleizawng	*Callosciurus pygerythrus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Kuhpui	*Hystrix brachyura*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Kuhsi	*Atherurus macrourus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Phai-uak (Sa uak)	-	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Phivawk	*Arctonyx collaris*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Safia	*Martes flavigula*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sahmaitha	*Melogale moschata/personata*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sahram	*Aonyx cinerea*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sahuai	*Nyctiebus bengalensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sakhi	*Muntiacus vaginalis*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Samang (Mangte)	*Helarctos malayanus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sanghal	*Sus scrofa*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sanghar	*Prionailurus bengalensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Saphu	*Manis pentadactyla*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sarivaithun	*Herpetes javanicus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Savawm	*Melursus ursinus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Saza	*Capricornis sumatraensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sazaw (Zawreng)	*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sazuk	*Rusa unicolor*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sihal	*Canis aureus*	Forest	-	-do-

Mammal	Tampui	*Leopoldamis edwardsi*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Tlumpui	*Viverra zibetha*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Tlumther	*Viverricula indica*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Vahluk	*Petaurista petaurista*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zamphu	*Arctictis binturong*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawbuang	*Paguma larvata*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawhang	*Arctogalidia trivirgata*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawng mawt/hmaitai	*Stump-tailed Macaque*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawng meisei/hmeltha	*Macaca fascicularis*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zuhrei	*Berylmys mackenziei*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Bawng	*Pericrocotus brevirostris*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Bullut	*Ducula badia*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhawlhring	*Chloropsis aurifrons*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhemhur	*Lanius* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhimbuk	*Bubo bengalensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhuangtuar	*Upupa epops*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chingpirinu	*Strix leptogrammica*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chinrang	*Enicurus scouleri*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chip te	*Anthus hodgsoni*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Daikat	*Orthotomus sutorius*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Dawithiama arpa	*Aethopyga* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Dawntliang	*Cissa chinensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Hrangkir	*Athene brama*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Irliak	*Coracina macei*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Kaikuangral	*Alcedo atthis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Kawlrit	*Hemixos flavala*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Kireuh	*Arachnothera longirostra*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Koro	*Garrulax leucolophus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Lailen	*Motacilla flava*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Lalruanga sehnawt	*Centropus sinensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Luangtubeuh	*Picumnus innominatus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Lungdup	*Ictinaetus malayensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mitval	*Zosterops palbebrosa*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mu arla	*Lophotriorchis kienerii*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mute	*Accipiter* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mute ngaldang	*Circus macrourus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Muvanlai	*Spilornis cheela*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Ramar	*Gallus gallus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Ramparva	*Chalcophaps indica*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Setawt	*Pycnonotus flavescens*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tawktawk awrsen	*Ficedula strophiata*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tawllawt	*Megalaima virens*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tek tek	*Dicaem minullum*	Forest	-	-do-

Bird	Thangfen	*Myiophonus caeruleus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Theh hek	*Prinia hodgsonii*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thizil	*Psamisomus dalhousiae*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thlanthla	*Dicrurus aeneus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thloh	*Blythipicus pyrrhotis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tlaiberh	*Pycnonotus cafer*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tukkhumvilik	*Pycnonotus melanicterus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tuklo	*Megalaima asiatica*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Va in ronghak	*Monticola solitarius*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vabak/Valambawk	*Caprimulgus macrurus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vacha	*Ardeola grayii*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vadartle	*Irena puella*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vadumdeleng	*Niltada* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahai	*Anthracoceros albirostris*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahlah	*Bambusicola fytchii*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahmim	*Turnix suscitator*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahrit	*Lophura leucomelanos*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahui	*Treron* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vaki	*Psittacula krameri*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Valeisawt	*Pnoepyga albiventer*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vamaitai	*Oriolus tenuirostris*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vangek	-	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vapui	*Coracias benghalensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Varalthi	*Harpactes erythrocephalus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Varihaw	*Polyplectron bicalcaratum*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Varung	*Arborophila* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vasuih	*Carpodacus erythrinus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vazar	*Garrulax* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vazun	*Phaenicophaeus tristis*	Forest & Human habitation		
Reptiles	Changpat rul	*Argyrophis diardii*			
Reptiles	Chawngkawr	*Naja kaouthia*			
Reptiles	Chawnglei	*Bungarus fasciatus*			
Reptiles	Chhawknghawl	*Typhlops diardii*			
Reptiles	Hlaidum	*Ptyas mucosa*	Forest & Human habitation		
Reptiles	Hlaivawm	*Ptyas mucosa*			
Reptiles	Khuavang rul	*Bungarus niger*			
Reptiles	Ruahlawm rul	*Rhabdops bicolor*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul hlai	*Ptyas korros, Coelognathus radiatus*	Forest & Human habitation		
Reptiles	Rul ngan	*Ophiophagus hannah*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul nghawngsen	*Rhabdophis subminiatus*	Forest		
Reptiles	Rul rial	*Boiga cyanea*	Forest & Human habitation		
Reptiles	Rul sakhi	*Boiga ochracea*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul thi hna	*Oreocryptophis porphyraceus*	Forest	-	-do-

Reptiles	Rulvai		Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul vutbuak		Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul mitdel		Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul vankai	*Dendrelaphis cyanochloris*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rulmuk (Zo Rulpui)	*Ovophis monticola*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rultuha	*Trimeresurus erythrurus/albolabris*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Tui Rul	*Xenochropis piscator*	Forest		
Reptiles	Satel	*Melanochelys tricarinata*	Rivers, streams etc		
Reptiles	Tui satel	*Cyclemis gemeli*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Tangkawng /Tangkeu	*Varanus bengalensis*	Forest, open areas		-do-
Reptiles	Laiking	*Christidorsata otai*	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Awk-e	*Gecko gekko*	Human habitation, House	-	-do-
Reptiles	Bang daidep	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	Rivers, Ponds etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	Utum	*Kaloula assamensis*	Rivers, Ponds etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	Dawngthlek	*Chiromantus vittatus*	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	U chhhawlhring	*Hyla annectans*	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	U berek	*Occidozyga* sp	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	U Chang	*Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis*	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	U Sai	*Hoplobatrachus crassus*	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	Utawkphar	*Bufo stomaticus*	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Khauphar	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Perhpawng	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Khauchher	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Chep chep	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Zawlzawng	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Khaukhuap	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Uleuh	-	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Insects	Khawibel	*Vespa velutina*	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Insects	Khawi sanghar	*Parapolybia* sp.	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khawifung	*Apis florea*	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khawi chhunmu	*Provespa* sp.	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khawikeilu	-	Forest & Human habitation		-do-
Insects	Khawivah	*Apis cerana indica*	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khawichhinkhup	*Polistes tenebricosus*	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Nghalfek	*Vespa tropica*	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khawi in ting	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khawidang	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khawipui	*Apis dorsata*	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Rengchal	*Psaltoda* cf. *plaga*	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Dawlrem	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Thereng	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Losul thereng	*Magicicada* sp.	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Nipui thereng	-	Forest, open areas		-do-

Insects	Ngirtling	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Uifawm	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Tekral	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khuang chiri/ Khuangbai	*Gryllus* sp.	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Tawh ek	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Taivang	*Tetraponera* sp.	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Zan taivang	*Tetraponera* sp.	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Hnahkiah taivang	*Tetraponera* sp.	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Mawnger	*Crematogaster* sp.	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Fachhawng	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Reksen	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Tarpilu	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khuangruang	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Nauchawthing bawm	*Drosophila melanogaster*	Forest, open areas		-do-

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

Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
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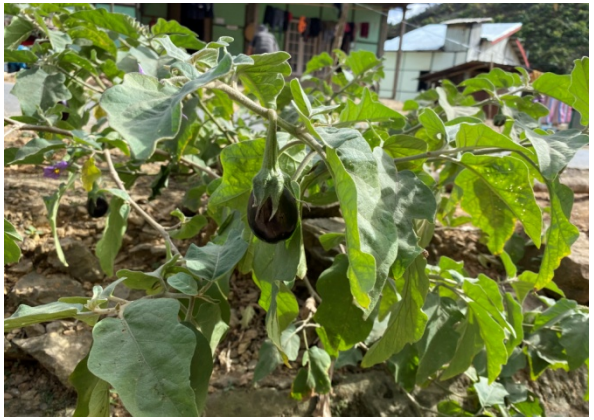
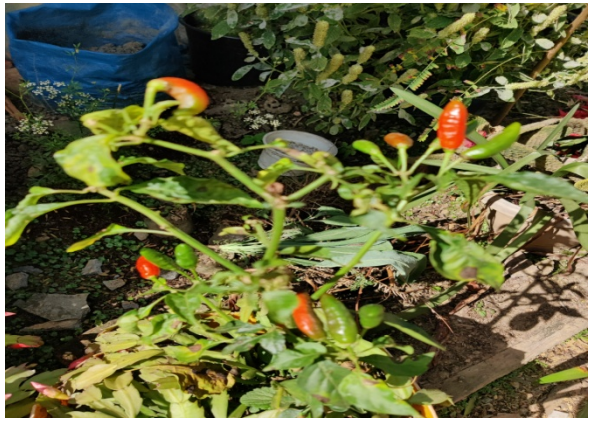
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	-	-	Mizo

BIODIVERSITY OF CHEKAWN

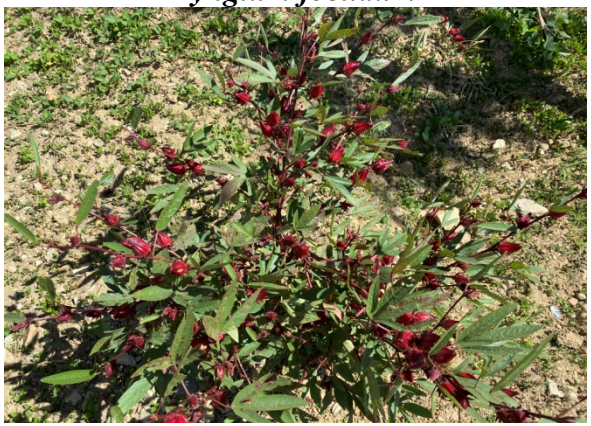
Eryngium foetidum



Solanum melongena

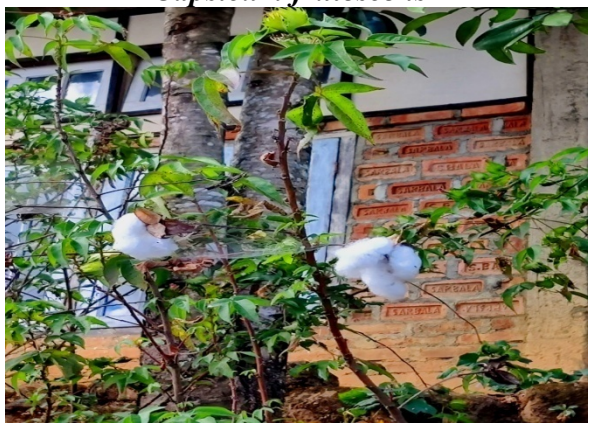


Capsicum frutescens

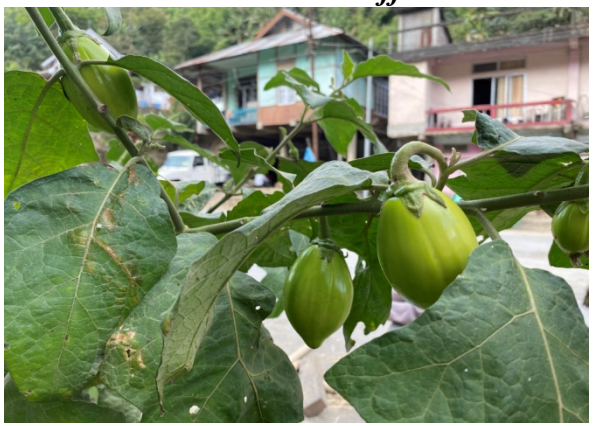


Hibiscus sabdariffa

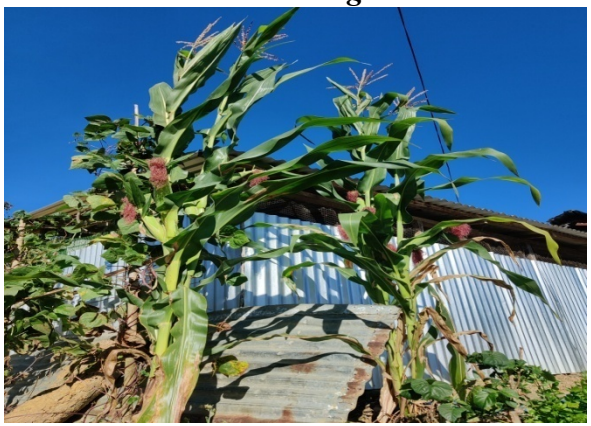
Phaseolus vulgaris



Gossypium arboreum

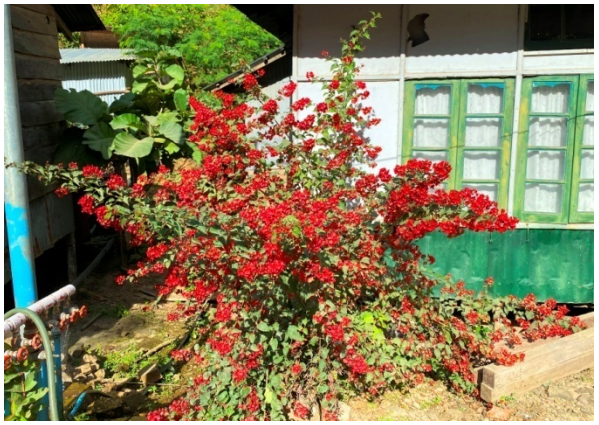


Solanum incanum

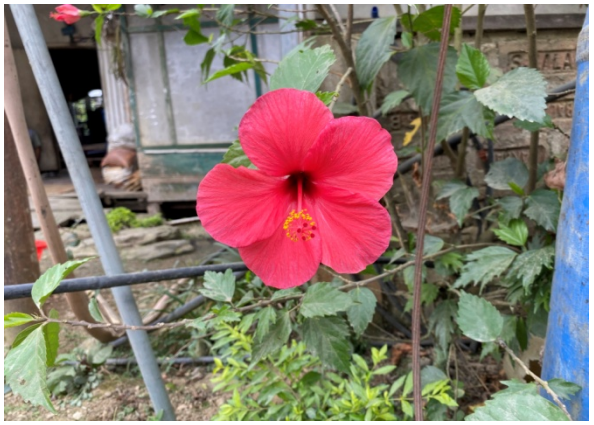


Zea mays

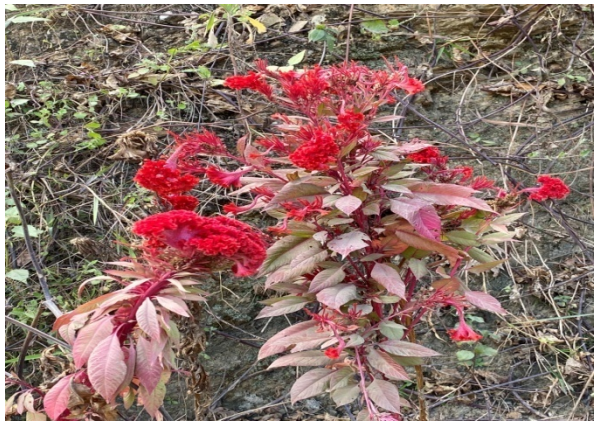
Allium chinense



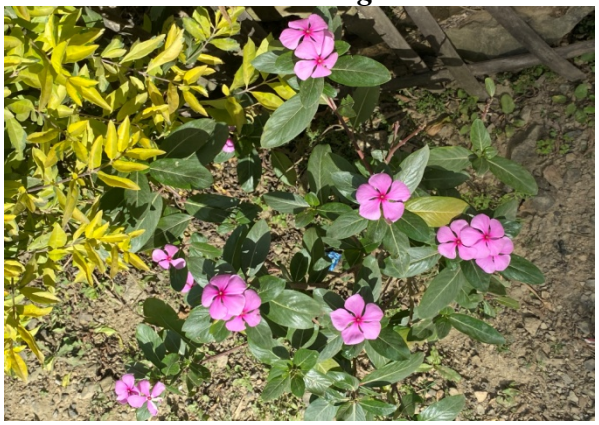
Holmskioldia sanguinea



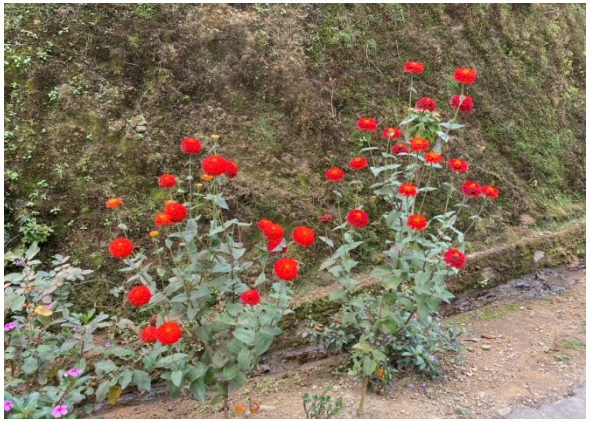
Hibiscus rosa sinensis



Celosia argentea



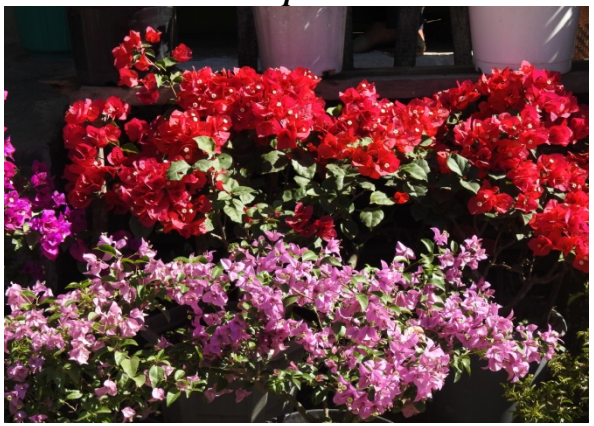
Cathranthus roseus



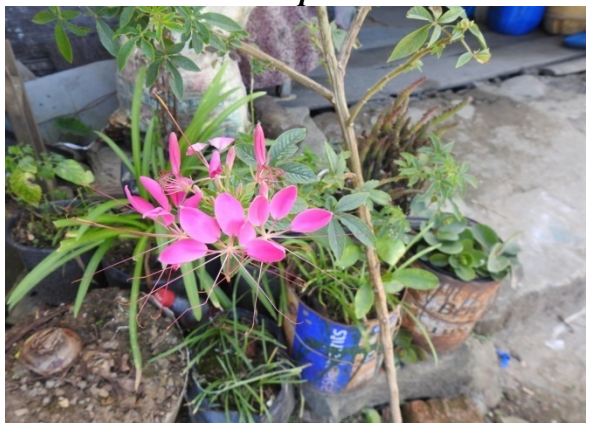
Zinnia splendens

Cosmos bipinnatus

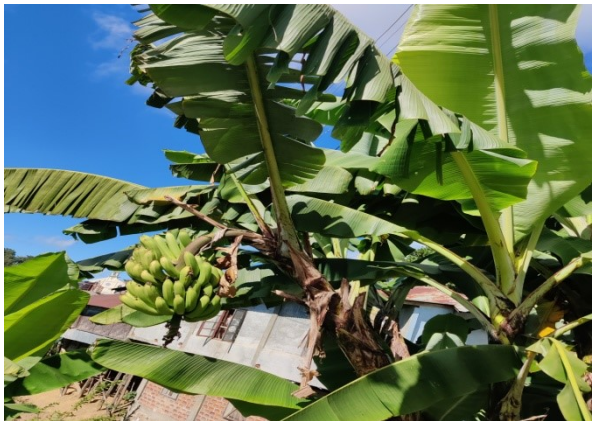
Tagetes erecta



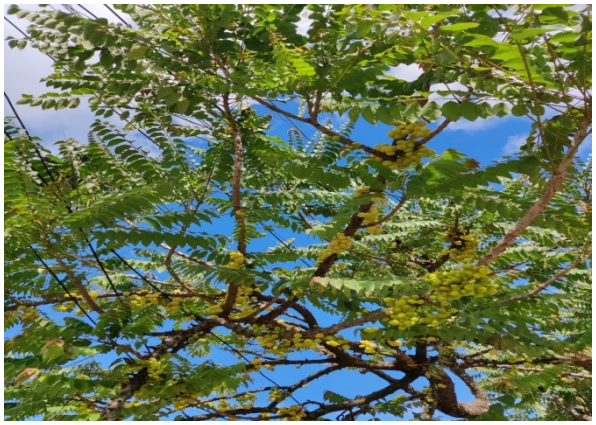
Bougainvillea spectabilis



Cleoserrata speciosa



Musa paradisiaca



Phyllanthus acidus

Parkia roxburghii

Citrus reticulata

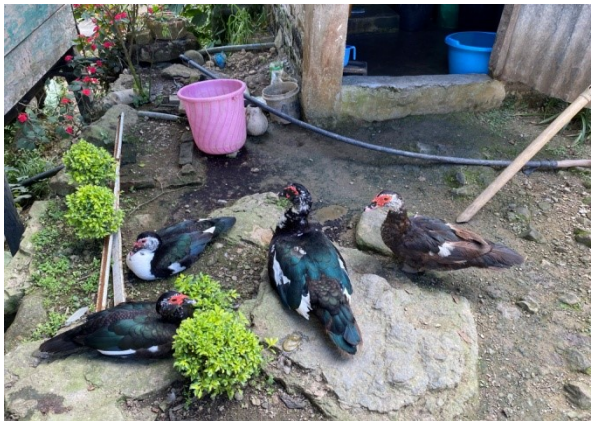
Passiflora edulis

Persea americana

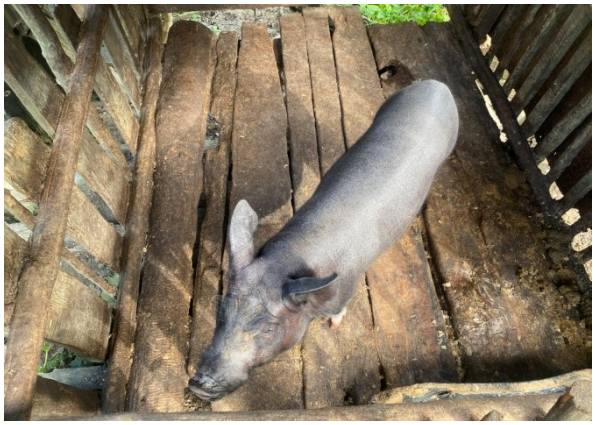
Ficus semicordata

Psidium guajava

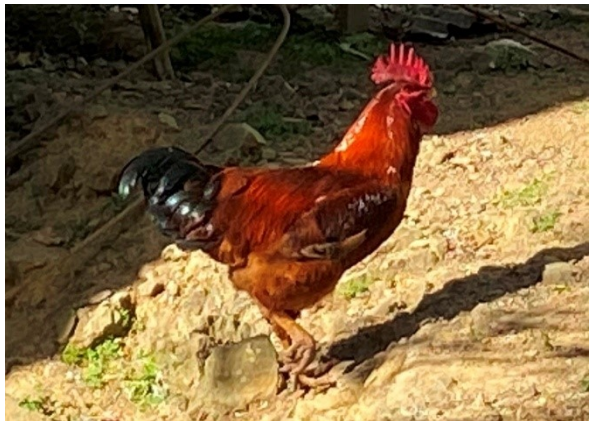
Carica papaya



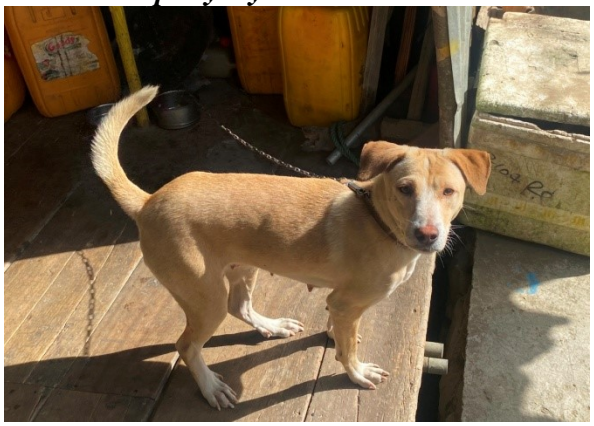
Anas platyrhynchos domesticus



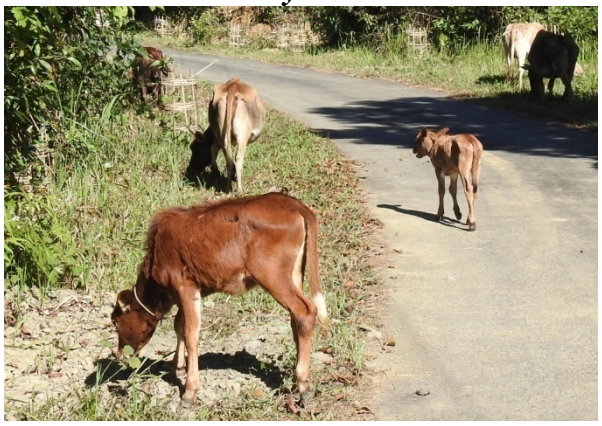
Artiodactyla suidae



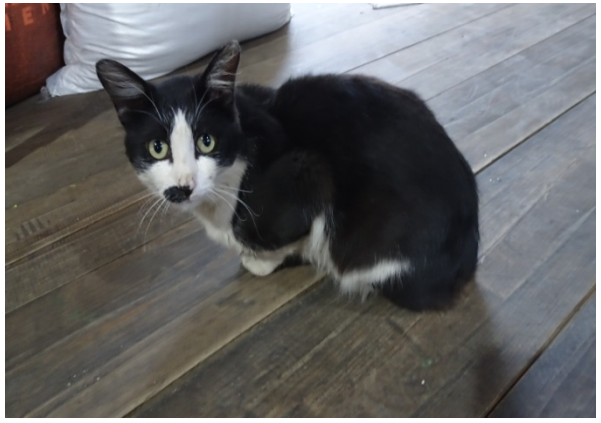
Gallus domesticus



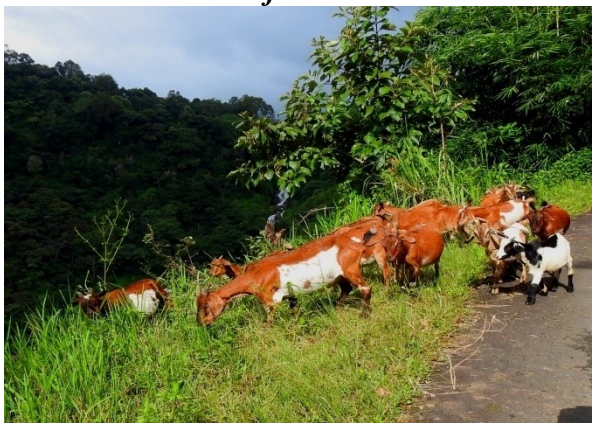
Canis familiaris



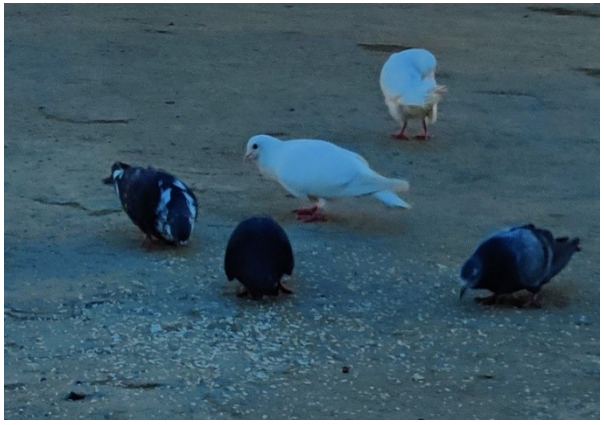
Bos taurus



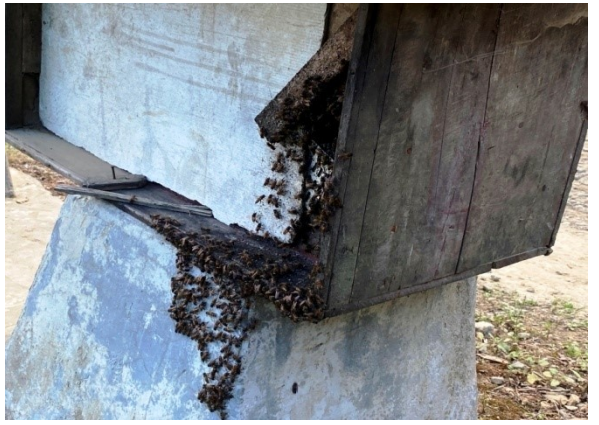
Felis catus



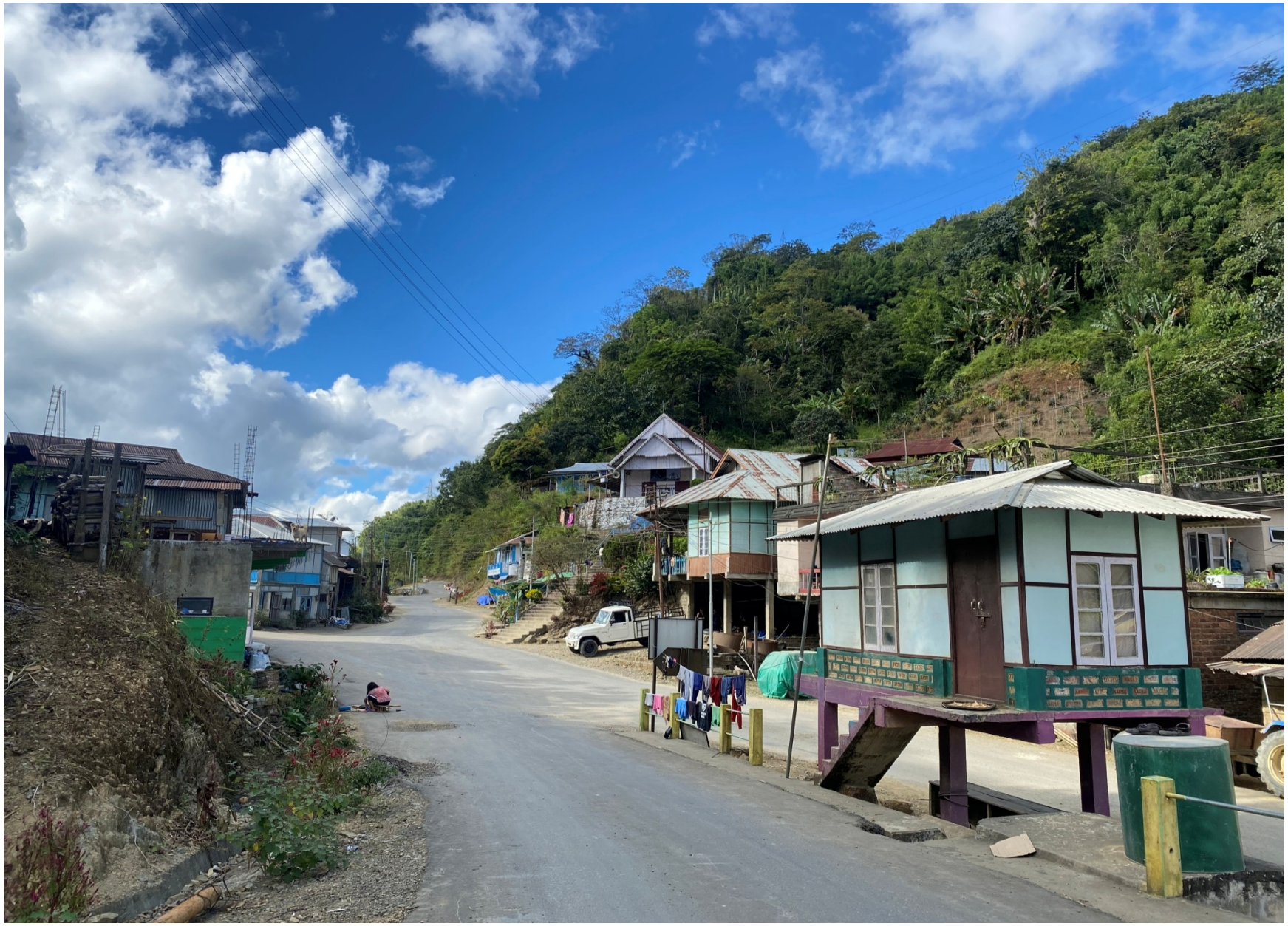
Capra aegragus hircus



Columba livia



Apis mellifera



Chekawn Village

NB: All BMC members were not present at the time of Updation & Field Validation of PBR, and they have not submitted their group photo, so it is not added in this PBR