PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER DIAKKAWN, KOLASIB

Compiled by
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Mizoram State Biodiversity Board
Office of Chief Wildlfie Warden
Environment, Forest & Climate Change Department
Tuikhuahtlang, Aizawl
Mizoram
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Biodiversity plays an important role in the survival of human being. It provides all the basic necessities for the sustainable livelihoods for millions of people around the world. There is a huge loss in biodiversity due to human activities, development and climate change. Therefore it is necessary to conduct comprehensive and systematic documentation of biodiversity, in order to conserve the valuable biological resources and record for further studies and utilization for achieving sustainable development. Preparation and documentation of People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) requires lots of time and energy, field visits and meetings with members of Biodiversity Management Committee while collecting data and necessary information. The PBR format given by NBA has been followed and adopted while preparing this PBR. It is a great pleasure for me to learn that the biological resources of Kolasib Diakkawn have been documented through the process of People's Biodiversity Register by the duly constituted Biodiversity Management Committee. I thank all the members of BMC for their co-operation and kind support in collecting the required data and information. And also I thank Mr. M. Sawmliana, Field Assistant Mizoram Biodiversity Board for carrying out this complicated task by collecting data's and information and help in computerization of the collected informations. This register shall be revised and updated whenever the state board felt necessary to do so and revision of all the documented data shall be done by the BMC in consultation with the State Biodiversity Board. I wish every success of the Biodiversity Management Committee of Kolasib Diakkawn for their future endeavor in conservation of biological resources.

Dt. 14th April 2020

(Dr. LALNEIHPUIA CHHAKCHHUAK)
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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.

People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) : General Details

Name of the village	:	**Kolasib Diakkawn**
Block	:	**Bilkhawthlir RD Block**
District	:	**Kolasib**
State	:	**Mizoram**
Geographical Area of the Panchayat Samity	:	**35 sq km**
Population under the Panchayat Samity	:	**6030**
Male	:	**2834**
Female	:	**3196**
Habitat and Topography	:	**Tropical Evergreen Forest**
Climate (Rainfall, Temp and other weather patterns)	:	**10 - 38˚C temperature, 2000-2500 mm**
Land use (Nine fold classification Available with village records)	:	**Agriculture/Farming**
Date, Month and Year of PBR preparation	:	**July 2018 – March 2020**
Management Regime : Reserve Forests (RF)/ Joint Management (JM)/Protected Areas (PA)/ Community Owned and Managed Forests (COM)	:	**COM & Reserved Forest**

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	:	**Lalrinmawia**
	Age	:	58
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Kolasib Diakkawn
	Area of specialization	:	
2.	Name	:	**Kaphmingthanga**
	Age	:	45
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Kolasib Diakkawn
	Area of specialization	:	
3.	Name	:	**K.Vanlalruata**
	Age	:	52
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Kolasib Diakkawn
	Area of specialization	:	
4.	Name	:	**Zoremsanga**
	Age	:	43
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Kolasib Diakkawn
	Area of specialization	:	
5.	Name	:	**Lalmuanpuii**
	Age	:	50
	Gender	:	Female
	Address	:	Kolasib Diakkawn
	Area of specialization	:	

6.	Name	:	**Chhunglawmzuali**
	Age	:	46
	Gender	:	Female
	Address	:	Kolasib Diakkawn
	Area of specialization	:	

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 : **Pu Liandawla IFS**
   Name and Address : PCCF (WL), Chief Wildlife Warden & Member Secretary
   Mizoram State Biodiversity Board

2) Contact Person : **Dr. Lalneihpuia Chhakchhuak**
   Name and Address : Technical Assistant
   Mizoram State Biodiversity Board

3) Contact Person : **Pu M.Sawmliana**
   Name and Address : Field Assistant
   Mizoram State Biodiversity Board

PART - II

Format 1 : Crop Plants **AGROBIODIVERSITY**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Crop	**Scientific Name**	**Local Name**	**Variety**	**Landscape/ Habitat**	**Approx. area sown**	**Local Status**	
						Past	**Present**
Brinjal	*Solanum melongena*	Bawkbawn	Local	Hilly terrain	Not measured	Abundant	Insufficient
Bitter Tomato	*Solanum aethiopicum*	Samtawk	Local	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
French Bean	*Phaseolus vulgaris*	Bean	Local	-do-	-do-	Insufficient	-do-
Pigeon Pea/Lentil	*Cajanus cajan*	Behliang	Local	-do-	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Cow Pea	*Vigna unguiculata*	Behlawi	Local	-do-	-do-	Abundant	Decreasing
Hyacinth Bean	*Lablab purpureus*	Bepui	Local	-do-	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Mustard	*Brassica rapa*	Antam	Local	-do-	-do-	Abundant	Decreasing
Bitter Gourd	*Momordica charantia*	Changkha	Local	-do-	-do-	Rare	Rare
Wild Bitter Gourd	*Momordica subangulata*	Maitamtawk	Local	-do-	-do-	Rare	Rare
Chayote	*Sedum edule*	Iskut	Local	-do-	-do-	Rare	Insufficient
Chilli	*Capsicum annuum*	Hmarcha	Local	-do-	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Snake Gourd	*Trichosanthes anguina*	Berul	Local	-do-	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Lady's finger	*Abelmoschus esculentus*	Bawrhsaiabe	Local	-do-	-do-	Plenty	Plenty
Taro	*Colocasia esculenta*	Bal	Local	-do-	-do-	Abundant	Decreasing
Sesame	*Sesamum indicum*	Chhawhchhi	Local	-do-	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Ginger	*Zingiber officinale*	Sawhthing	Local	-do-	-do-	Abundant	Decreasing
Wild Coriander	*Eryngium foetidum*	Bahkhawr	Local	-do-	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Maize / Corn	*Zea mays*	Vaimim	Local	-do-	-do-	Abundant	Decreasing
Pumpkin	*Cucurbita maxima*	Mai	Local	-do-	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Ash Gourd	*Benincasa hispida*	Maipawl	Local	-do-	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Winged Bean	*Psophocarpus tetragonolobus*	Bepui-thla-nei	Local	-do-	-do-	Rare	Insufficient
Broccoli	*Brassica oleracea* var. *italica*	Broccoli	Local	-do-	-do-	Rare	Insufficient
Arrowroot	*Maranta arundinaceae*	Thialbal	Local	-do-	-do-	Rare	Insufficient
Bitter Leaf	*Glinus oppositifolius*	Bakkhate	Local	-do-	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Special Features	**Cropping Season**	**Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Source of Seeds/ Plants**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Leaves are used as a vegetable	Oct- Dec	Edible	Roots, leaves, fruits & seeds used in medicine	-	Local	Mizo
Immature fruits vegetable	Sept- Nov	Edible	Roots and leaves are used to treat colic and high blood pressure	-	Local	Mizo
Green pods vegetable	Dec- Jan	Edible	Pods and seeds are medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
Tender leaves and pods vegetable	Aug-Sep	Edible	Leaves and seeds are medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
Young leaves, pods & seeds vegetable	Jun-Nov	Edible	Seeds used for killing intestinal worms	-	Local	Mizo
Young pods vegetable	Sep-Dec	Edible	Leaf juice used for stomachache	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves vegetable	Jun-Aug	Edible	Leaves, seeds & oil are medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves & green fruits are vegetable	Jun-Nov	Edible	Fruit is used for treating diabetes	-	Local	Mizo
Immature fruits & young leaves are used as vegetable	Jun-Sep	Edible	Seeds are medicinal		Local	Mizo
Fruits, young shoots & tuberous roots are used as vegetables	All year	Edible	Tubers & leaves are medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves & fruits used as vegetable	Jul-Nov	Edible	Fruits are medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
Young fruits vegetable	Aug-Nov	Edible	Fruits & leaves are medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
Unripe fruit as vegetable	Jun-Sep	Edible	Whole plant is used as medicine	Seeds used as a substitute for coffee	Local	Mizo
Corm & leaves used as vegetable	Aug-Dec	Edible	Corm & leaves are medicinal	Corm & leaves used for pig's feed	Local	Mizo
Seeds used as a flour, vegetables, etc.	Oct-Nov	Edible	Leaves and seeds are medicinal	Edible oil obtained from the seed	Local	Mizo
Rhizome is used as condiment,Young shoots & inflorescences are vegetable	Nov-Feb	Edible	Root is medicinal	Essential oil obtained from the root is used in perfumery	Local	Mizo
Fruit as condiment and leaves as salad	Whole year	Edible	Whole plant is medicinal	Essential oil can be distilled from the seed	Local	Mizo
Grains are eaten	Nov-Dec	Edible	Roots, leaves & seeds are used in medicine	A starch is obtained from the seed	Local	Mizo
Stems, leaves, flowers & fruits are vegetable	Jun-Nov	Edible	Seeds are medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit & tender leaves are vegetable	Dec-Feb	Edible	Leaves, fruit & seeds are medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
Young pods used as vegetable	Jul-Oct	Edible	-	Roasted seed is a coffee substitute	Local	Mizo
Flower buds and leaves as vegetable	Nov-Jan	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Root is vegetable	Dec-Feb	Edible	Root is medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves used as a vegetable	Whole year	Edible	Plant is medicinal	-	Local	Mizo

Format 2 : Fruit plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Variety**	**Landscape /habitat**	**Local status**	
					Past	**Present**
Cucumber	*Cucumis sativus*	Fanghma	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Sufficient
Water Melon	*Citrullus lanatus*	Dawnfawh	Local	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Muskmelon	*Cucumis melo*	Hmazil	Local	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Papaya	*Carica papaya*	Thingfanghma	Local	-do-	Insufficient	Sufficient
Passion Fruitr	*Passiflora edulis*	Sapthei	Local	-do-	Insufficient	Sufficient
Jackfruit	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Lamkhuang	Local	-do-	Insufficient	Sufficient
Guava	*Psidium guajava*	Kawlthei	Local	-do-	Insufficient	Sufficient
Mango Tree	*Mangifera indica*	Theihai	Local	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Amla	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Sunhlu	Local	-do-	Abundant	Sufficient
Star Gooseberry	*Phyllanthus acidus*	Kawlsunhlu	Local	-do-	Rare	Sufficient
Assam Lemon	*Citrus limon*	Limbu/Nimbu	Local	-do-	Insufficient	Sufficient
Dragon Fruit	*Hylocereus undatus*	Dragonfruit	Local	-do-	Rare	Insufficient
-	*Citrus* sp.	Zammir	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare
Plum Tree	*Prunus domestica*	Japan-theite	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare
Peach	*Prunus persica*	Theite-hmul	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare
Carallia	*Carallia brachiata*	Theiria	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare
Pineapple	*Ananas comosus*	Lakhuihthei	Local	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Imli	*Tamarindus indica*	Tengtere	Local	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Lutqua	*Baccaurea ramiflora*	Pangkai	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare
Bengali hatkhora	*Citrus macroptera* var. *annamensis*	Hatkora / Satkora	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare
Carambola Tree	*Averrhoa carambola*	Theiher-awt	Local	-do-	Rare	Insufficient
Mandarin Orange	*Citrus reticulata*	Serthlum	Local	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Sour Orange	*Citrus aurantium*	Sisu	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare
-	*Citrus* sp.	Serfang	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare
Pumelo	*Citrus maxima*	Sertawk	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare
Lychee/Litchi	*Litchi chinensis*	Vai-theifeimung	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare
Pomegranate	*Punica granatum*	Theibuhfai	Local	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Cashew-nut Tree	*Anacardium occidentale*	Sazu-pumpui-thei	Local	-do-	Abundant	Very rare
Garcinia	*Garcinia lanceifolia*	Chengkek	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare
Tree Bean	*Parkia timoriana*	Zawngtah	Local	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Avocado	*Persea Americana*	Butterfruit	Local	-do-	Rare	Insufficient
Banana	*Musa x paradisiacal*	Balhla	Local	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Grape Vine	*Vitis vinifera*	Grepthei	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare
Beten-nut Palm	*Areca catechu*	Kuhva-kung	Local	-do-	Rare	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	July – Sept.	Fruits & seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	Own use/Commercial	Mizo
-do-	July – Aug.	Fruits and seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	July – Aug.	Fruits used in medicine	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	All year	Leaves, latex, fruits & seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	May	Fruit is medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	June – Aug.	Roots, wood, leaves, latex, fruits and seeds are medicinal	Fruits & seeds edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Sept. – Oct.	Leaves and fruits are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	June – July	Tender leaves are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Nov.- Feb.	Root, bark, leaves, flowers, fruits & seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	April- June & June – Oct.	Roots, fruits & seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Almost throughout the year	Leaves, fruits & seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	July – Sept. ?	-	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Oct. - Nov.	-	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	May – July	Fruits are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	May – July	Bark, leaves, flowers & fruits are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	May – July	Bark & fruits are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Feb.	Leaves, fruits & fruit-crown are medicinal	Fruit edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Dec. – Feb.	Roots, fruits & seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	June – Aug.	Bark & leaves are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Aug.- Sept.	Fruits used in medicine	Fruit edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Oct.- Dec.	Roots, leaves & fruits are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Nov.- Jan.	Bark & leaves are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Nov.- Dec.	Fruits & seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Almost all year	-	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Nov. – Jan.	Fruit & seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	May – July	Fruit peel & seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Jult – Oct.	Bark,flowers, young fruit & seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Feb.- May	Root, bark, leaves, flowers, fruits & nuts are medicinal	Nuts edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	March – June	Leaves & fruits are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo

-do-	Jan.- March	Bark, leaves, pods and seeds are medicinal	Pods & seeds edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Oct. – Dec.	Leaves & fruits are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Whole year	Vitamin A,B,C,D & E are contained in the fruits	Fruit edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	?	Stem, leaves,flowers & fruits are medicinal	Fruit edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Oct. – Jan.	Roots, leaves and kernels are medicinal	Nuts edible	-do-	Mizo

Format 3 : Fodder Crop

1	2	3	4	5	
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Landscape/habitat**	**Local status**	
				Past	**Present**
Congo Grass	*Brachiaria ruziziensis*	Ranchaw	Jhum lands	nil	Insufficient
Broom Grass	*Thysanolaena latifolia*	Hmunphiah	-do-	Rare	Abundant
Mile-a-minute	*Mikania micrantha*	Japanhlo	-do-	Rare	Abundant
Grass	*Saccharum longisetosum*	Luang	-do-	Rare	Insufficient
Wild Plantain	*Musa* spp.	Chang-el	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Sweet Potato	*Ipomoea batatas*	Kawlbahra	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Jackfruit Tree	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Lamkhuang	Gardens	Insufficient	Insufficient
Monkey Jack	*Artocarpus lakoocha*	Theitat	Jhum lands	Abundant	Scarce

6	7	8	9	10
Source of seeds/plants	**Associated TK**	**Part Used**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Supplied by Vety. Dept.	-	Leaves	Cultivated	Mizo
Local	Root is medicinal	Leaves	Both wild & cultivated	Mizo
Local	Leaves medicinal	Leaves	Wild	Mizo
Local	-	Leaves	Wild	Mizo
Local	Stem juice medicinal	Stem & leaves	Wild	Mizo
Local	Root & leaves are medicinal	Tuberous roots & leaves	Cultivated	Mizo
Local	Roots, leaves, latex, fruits and seeds are medicinal	Leaves	Cultivated	Mizo
Local	Bark, fruits & seeds are medicinal	Leaves	Wild	Mizo

Format 4 : Weeds

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Affected Crop**	**Impact**	**Landscape/habitat**
Herb	*Chrysopogon aciculatus*	Phaitualhnim	All kinds of jhum crops	Growth of crop is affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Climber	*Mikania micrantha*	Japanhlo	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Subshrub	*Chromolaena odorata*	Tlangsam	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Shrub	*Mimosa pudica*	Hlonuar	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Climber	*Byttneria pilosa*	Sazuknghawnghlap	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Shrub	*Lantana camara*	Shillongtlangsam	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	*Ageratum conyzoides*	Vailenhlo	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	*Carex baccans*	Thip	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Subshrub	*Blumea lanceolaria*	Buarze	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	*Erigeron bonariensis*	Buarzen	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	*Bidens pilosa*	Vawkpuithal	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	*Persicaria chinensis*	Taham	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Grass	*Imperata cylindrical*	Di	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Climber	*Merremia vitifolia*	Thiannu	-do-	-do-	-do-
-do-	*Cyclanthera pedata*	Ara-fanghma	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Solanum viarum*	Athlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Amaranthus spinosus*	Lenhling	-do-	-do-	-do-
Shrub	*Solanum torvum*	Tawkpui	-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**					
Plenty	Plenty	Cattle fodder	No specific management practices are used	The plant is used against arthritis, rheumatism, etc.	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Pig fodder		Leaf juice is used to treat diarrhea, dysentery, etc.	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-		Leaf juice is applied to new cuts	-	Mizo
Rare	-do-	-		Root is useful for bilious fevers, piles, jaundice, etc.	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	-		Paste of the stem is applied on boils	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	-		Whole plant is used as medicines	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	-		Roots and leaves used as medicines	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	-		Root tubers are used in medicine	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	-		Leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	-		Roots, leaves, flowers & seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Pig fodder		Leaf juice is used to treat eye and ear affections	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-do-		Leaves are used in medicine	-	Mizo

-do-	-do-	Thatching		Roots used for wounds, diarrhea, dysentery, etc.	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-		Plant juice is used for treating high fever	-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	Fruit edible		-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	-		Seeds are used for curing toothache	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Leaves vegetable & pig fodder		Whole plant is used in medicine	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Green fruits are used as a vegetable		Wood used for making gun-powder charcoal	-	Mizo

Format 5 : Pests of Crops

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	**Insect/Animal**	**Scientific Name**	**Local Name**	**Habitat**	**Time/Season of attack**
Eggplant	Blister beetle	*Mylabris pustulata*	Kutdurh	Forest / Jhumland	Aug. – Sept.
Mandarin Orange & Assam Lemon	Citrus Leaf miner and Southern Green Stink Bug	*Phyllocnistis citrella* and *Nezara viridula*	- Thlangdar	-do- -do-	Sept. - Dec. -do-
Bitter Tomato	Soil-borne diseases and pests	*Ralstonia solanacearum* and *Sclerotium rolfsii*	- -	-do-	Aug. - Sept
Broccoli	Cabbage webworm	*Hellula rogatalis*	-	Domestic	-
Water Melon	Alternaria leaf blight	*Alternaria cucumerina*	-	Jhumland	June – Aug.

7	8	9	10
Management Mechanism	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Pick off beetles by hand and destroyed, and synthetic pyrethroids were also used for a quick knock-down effect.	Roots, leaves & unripe fruits used in medicine	-	Mizo
To keep the pest population under check, pruning of all affected parts during winter, and spraying the plants with Methyl Demeton & Phosphamidon at the emergence of new leaves were done.	Flowers, fruits and seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo
These soil-borne diseases and pests were controlled by crop rotation, e,g. with cereals or other starch crops.	Roots and fruits are used in medicine	-	Mizo
Rotation of crops, and application of appropriate fungicides control disease	-	-	Mizo

when present were done. Rotation of Cucurbits with another crop every 2 years to reduce levels of inoculums, and appropriate protective fungicides applied.	Fruit and seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo

Format 6 : Market for domesticated animals

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name of the Market & location	**Weekly (D)/ Fortnightly (D)/ Monthly (D)/ Biannual (M)/ Annual (M) (1)**	**Types of Animals bought & sold (2)**	**Types and No. of animals transacted in a day**	**Places from which animals are bought**	**Places to which animals are sold/ transported**	**Name & location of fish market**	**Types of fish sold**	**Source of fish**
Aizawl	Weekly	Pigs	-	Local	Aizawl	Aizawl/Silchar	Grass Carp, Silver Carp, Common Carp & Bao	Fisheries Deptt./ Private firm (local)

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 (6030)	2350 Self employed & Govt. employees	Business, Cultivator & Farmers	Agriculture & Forests	Bamboo shoots, Timber, Bamboo, Wild fruits, Mushroom, Fodder, Grasses used as thatch, Medicinal plants, Water for drinking and household purpose, Vegetables. Almost throughout the year.	-

7	8	9	10	11
Resource Management Practices	**Cast/ Tribe**	**Social Condition**	**Nature of inhabitants**	**No of Households**
-	Mizo	High, Middle & Lower Class	Pucca house (RCC) – 662 Semi Pucca - 182 Assam type - 362	1206

Format 8 : Landscape

1			2	3	4	5	6
Major Landscapes			**Sub-land scape**	**Features and approx. area**	**Owner -ship**	**General Flora**	**General Fauna**
Agri. Land	**Pond**	**Fallow Land**					
There is no Agricultural land within locality area	120 bighas	Nil	VC Reserve area for Graveyard (99 bighas)	-	Local Community (Mizo)	*Dendrocalamus hamiltonii, Dendrocalamus longispathus, Bambusa tulda, Bambusa vulgaris, Pseudostachyum polymorphum, Schizostachyum dullooa, Melocalamus compactiflorus*, etc.	Barking deer, Sambar, Wild boar, Black bear, Red serow, Masked palm civet, Common palm civet, Leopard cat, Jackal, Yellow-throated marten, Malayan giant squirrel, Malayan porcupine, Western hoolock gibbon, Bengal slow loris.

7	8	9	10	11	12
User Groups	**Management Practices**	**General Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community accessed**
Mizo	No specific management practices are followed. People do not plough the land, and their crops are rainfed. Direct sowing is done for paddy, pumpkin, maize, bean, etc. and broadcast sowing for chilli, mustard, white durra, etc. Timber and bamboos are used for constructions and for furniture making.	Timbers are generally used for construction of houses, making furniture, firewood, etc. And some trees that bears fruit are eaten by humans, animals and birds. There are also a lot of wild plants that have medicinal value. These medicinal plants are very helpful for the treatment and healing of various diseases.	-	-	Mizo

Format 9 : Waterscape

1	2	3	4	5	6
Waterscape Element type	**Sub-type**	**Features and approx. area**	**Ownership**	**General Flora**	**General fauna**
Tuikhur (Waterhole) – 10 Supplied by PHE Deptt. Well	Annually	-		-	-

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Major Uses	**User Groups**	**Management Practices**	**General Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community accessed**
Drinking and household purposes	Local Community	Maintenance (cleaning, repairing, etc.) done by Village Council	Drinking, washing, etc.	-	-	-

Format 10 : Soil type

1	2	3	4
Soil Type	**Color & Texture**	**Features**	**Soil Management**
Red loamy soil	Reddish brown, silty clay and clayey loam texture	-	Ploughing is not done in jhum cultivation areas. Fertile soil in the top soil layer is reduced and removed during heavy rains when weeding is done which leads into soil erosion. In some places, terrace farming is practiced to prevent soil erosion.

5	6	7	8
Plants/Crop Suitable	**Flora and Fauna**	**Associated TK**	**Other Information**
Rice, pumpkin, ginger, bitter goud, brinjal, cow pea, mustard, snake gourd, chilli, cucumber, tobacco plant, soyabean, hyacinth bean, maize, water melon, lady's finger,Lentil, etc.	**Flora** : Albizia, Acrocarpus, Alsonia, Bombax, Dillenia, Dipterocarpus, Duabanga, Schima, Syzygium, Lagerstroemia, Gmelina, Erythina, Mangifera, Terminalia, Trevesia, Castanopsis, Cordia, Tamarindus, Garuga, Bauhinia, Vitex, etc. **Fauna** : Jackal, Monkey, Langur, Palm civets, Serow, Barking deer,Hog badger, Yellow-throated Marten, Otters, Leopard, Jungle cat, Porcupine, Squirrels, Rats, Barbets, Doves, Bulbuls, Pigeons, Sparrow, Leafbirds, Owls, Woodpecker, Myna, Drongos, Parrots, Junglefowi, etc.	Jhum cultivation is still practiced. The area is left for 4-5 years or even more, which allows growth of natural trees zlong with bamboos and weed species. It help in reducing soil erosion and at the same time improves soil structure and nutriens. The area is again cleared of tree growth during next jhum cycle and burnt, which provides some minerals to the soil. However, sometimes early rains result into washing away of the top soil, ashes and minerals.	-

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Format 11 : Fruit Trees

1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Plant Type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Landscape/Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Source of Plants/Seeds**
					Past	**Present**	
Tree	Theihai	*Mangifera indica*	Local	Cultivated/Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Lamkhuang	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Theitat	*Artocarpus lakoocha*	Local	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent	Seeds
Tree	Kuhva	*Areca catechu*	Local	-do-	Rare	Insufficient	Seeds
Tree	Tuaitit	*Antidesma bunius*	Local	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent	Seeds
Tree	Kawlthei	*Psidium guajava*	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Tatkawng	*Artocarpus chaplasha*	Local	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent	Seeds
Tree	Bil	*Protium serratum*	Local	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent	Seeds
Tree	Haifavang / Haidai	*Mangifera sylvatica*	Local	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent	Seeds
Tree	Tengtere	*Tamarindus indica*	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Theifeimung (Vai)	*Litchi chinensis*	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Theiherawt	*Averrhoa carambola*	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Khawmhma	*Rhus chinensis*	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Taitaw	*Spondias pinnata*	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Theipui	*Ficus semicordata*	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Sunhlu	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Pangkai	*Baccaurea ramiflora*	Local	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent	Seeds
Tree	Zawngtah	*Parkia timoriana*	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Lenhmui	*Syzigium cumini*	Local	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent	Seeds
Tree	Sakhithei	*Flacourtia jangomas*	Local	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent	Seeds
Tree	Theiria	*Carallia brachiata*	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Climber	Theichhungsen	*Haematocarpus validus*	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Sazupumpuithei/Cashew-nut	*Anacardium occidentale*	Local	-do-	Abundant	Very rare	Seeds

8	9	10	11	12
Season of Fruiting	**Uses (Usage)**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
June – July	Edible	Leaf decoction used in diabetes and diarrhea	-	Mizo
June- Aug.	Edible	Decoction of roots is used in fever, diarrhea, asthma, etc.	-	Mizo
June – Aug.	Edible	Bark, fruit and seeds are used in medicine	-	Mizo
Oct. – Jan.	Edible	The seeds used for expelling intestinal worms from the body	-	Mizo
Aug. – Oct.	Edible	Juice of the leaves is used in snake-bite	-	Mizo
Sept. – Oct.	Edible	Bark and young leaves are used against diarrhea and dysentery	-	Mizo
June – Aug.	Edible	Bark is used in diarrhoea, and the milky juice is applied on inflammatory disease of the glands	-	Mizo
Aug. – Dec.	Edible	The fruits are used in the treatment of mouth ulcers	-	Mizo
Sept.- Oct. & Dec. – Feb.	Edible	The dried fruit is used medicinally	-	Mizo
Feb. – April	Edible	Juice of the leaves is used to treat fevers, jaundice, ulcers and itching	-	Mizo
May – July	Edible	The green fruit is prescribed to children in smallpox, and the leaves for the bites of animal	-	Mizo
Nov. – Jan.	Edible	The fruits are used for diseases of liver, urinary complaints and diabetes	-	Mizo
Dec. – Jan.	Edible	Decoction of the fruits is recommended for colic, diarrhoea and dysentery	-	Mizo
Nov. – Feb.	Edible	Decoction of the bark is used for treating diarrhoea, dysentery and rheumatism. Juice of the crushed bark is applied to new cuts	-	Mizo
All year	Edible	Latex is applied on boils. Root, bark and fruits are used in medicine	-	Mizo
Nov. – Feb.	Edible	Juice of the crushed bark is used for lung diseases, diarrhoea and dysentery,and the fruits for diabetes	-	Mizo
June – Aug.	Edible	Bark is used for constipation, and the leaves for toothache	-	Mizo
Feb. – April	Edible	Young leaves and seeds are used against food allergy, colic, diarrhea and dysentery	-	Mizo
June – July	Edible	Seeds are very useful for healing diabetes, and the bark for fever, jaundice, urinary problems, sore-throats, bronchitis, asthma, and chronic dysentery	-	Mizo
May – July	Edible	Bark and leaves are used in septic poisoning and itch	-	Mizo
March – May	Edible	-	-	Mizo
March – June	Edible	Roots, bark, leaves, flowers, gum, fruits and nuts are medicinal	-	Mizo

Format 12 : Medicinal Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Landscape/habitat**	**Source of Plant/Seeds**
Tree	Hnahkiah	*Callicarpa arborea*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum glandulosum*	Local	Cultivated	-do-
Herb	Lambak	*Centella asiatica*	Local	Wild	-do-
Shrub	Tawkte	*Solanum anguivi*	Local	Wild/Cultivated	-do-
Shrub	Saisiak	*Flueggea virosa*	Local	Wild	-do-
Herb	Bakkhate	*Glinus oppositifolius*	Local	Wild/Cultivated	-do-
Herb	Bahkhawr	*Eryngium foetidum*	Local	Wild/Cultivated	-do-
Herb	Sumbul	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Local	Wild	-do-
Tree	Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	Local	Wild	-do-
Tree	Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminate*	Local	Wild	-do-
Tree	Chhawntual	*Aporosa octandra*	Local	Wild	-do-
Herb	Mitthi-sunhlu	*Phyllanthus urinaria*	Local	Wild	-do-
Clinber	Japanhlo	*Mikania micrantha*	Local	Wild	-do-
Herb	Thasuih	*Lindernia ruellioides*	Local	Wild	-do-
Shrub	Hlonuar	*Mimosa pudica*	Local	Wild	-do-
Herb	Khatual	*Picria felterrae*	Local	Wild/Cultivated	-do-
Climber	Ankhapui	*Marsdenia macrophylla*	Local	Wild/Cultivated	-do-
Climber	Laikingtuibur	*Hedyotis scandens*	Local	Wild	-do-
Subshrub	Tlangsam	*Chromolaena odorata*	Local	Wild	-do-
Tree	Thingfanghma	*Carica papaya*	Local	Cultivated	-do-
Shrub	Vawkze	*Croton caudatus*	Local	Wild	-do-
Climber	Zawnghnuanghrui	*Byttneria aspera*	Local	Wild	-do-
Tree	Thuamriat	*Alstonia scholaris*	Local	Wild	-do-
Undershrub	Perhpawngchaw	*Scoparia dulcis*	Local	Wild	-do-
Palm	Coconut	*Cocos nucifera*	Local	Cultivated	-do-
Herb	Saisu	*Ensete glaucum*	Local	Wild/Cultivated	-do-
Tree	Kawlthei	*Psidium guajava*	Local	Cultivated	-do-
Tree	Neem	*Azadirachta indica*	Local	Cultivated	-do-
Tree	Tawitaw-suak	*Lannea coromandelica*	Local	Wild	-do-
Tree	Kawrthindeng	*Dillenia indica*	Local	Wild	-do-
Climber	Maipawl	*Benincasa hispida*	Local	Cultivated	-do-
Herb	Ai-eng	*Curcuma longa*	Local	Cultivated	-do-
Herb	Fu	*Saccharum officinarum*	Local	Cultivated	-do-
Shrub	Thakpui	*Dendrocnide sinuate*	Local	Wild	-do-
Shrub	Thurte-an	*Antidesma acidum*	Local	Wild	-do-
Herb	Lakhuihthei	*Ananas comosus*	Local	Cultivated	-do-
Herb	Sekhupthur	*Begonia* spp.	Local	Wild	-do-

Tree	Fartuah	*Erythrina stricta*	Local	Wild	-do-
Tree	Khaupui	*Sterculia villosa*	Local	Wild	-do-

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		**Uses (Usage)**	**Part Used**	**Associated TK**	**Other details market/own use**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Past	**Present**					
Abundant	Rare	Medicinal	Bark & leaves	Decoction of bark and leaves is used for diabetes, cholera, dysentery, diarrhea, colic and stomachache	Own use	Mizo
Rare	Insufficient	-do-	Leaves	Decoction of leaves is used to reduce high blood pressure	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-do-	Whole plant	Whole plant is used in diabetes, jaundice, stomach-ache, pile, diarrhea, high blood pressure, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-do-	Roots and fruits	Roots/fruits are used in asthma, dropsy, dysuria, fever and colic	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-do-	Leaves	Decoction of leaves used in measles, chicken pox, scabies, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Leaves	Whole plant is used in fever, joint paints, inflammations and wounds	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Roots and leaves	Decoction of roots/leaves is used for treating malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia and constipation	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Roots and stem	Root juice is used in diseases of kidney, fever, jaundice, bronchitis, rheumatism, snake bite, and stem juice for ear-ache	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-do-	Roots and bark	Decoction of the roots is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, constipation, asthma, diarrhea and dysentery	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-do-	Bark and leaves	Decoction of the bark is used in stomach troubles, fevers, diarrhea, etc. and the leaves for high blood pressure	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-do-	Bark and leaves	Decoction of the bark/leaves is used for stomach ulcer, diarrhea and dysentery	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-do-	Whole plant	Juice of the whole plant is used for treating cholera, dysentery, fever, liver problems and jaundice	-do-	Mizo
Rare	Abundant	-do-	Leaves	Juice of the crushed leaves is used in fever, stomach-ache diarrhea, dysentery, insect bite, and applied to new cuts	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-do-	Whole plant	Whole plant is used for cramps, rheumatism, sciatica, wounds, etc	-do-	Mizo
Rare	Abundant	-do-	Roots and leaves	Decoction of the leaves/roots is used in diseases of liver and kidney	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Whole plant	Decoction of the whole plant is used for curing enlarge spleen, fever and stomach-ache	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-do-	Stem and leaves	Stem and leaves are used in medicine	-do-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-do-	Roots and leaves	Decoction of the roots/leaves is used for treating fever,stomach pain, urinary complaints, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Rare	Abundant	-do-	Leaves	Juice of the leaves is applied to frsh cuts	-do-	Mizo
Rare	Insufficient	-do-	Fruits	Decoction of the unripe fruits is taken to cure jaundice, diabetes, food poisoning, dog bites, etc.	-do-	Mizo

Rare	Rare	-do-	Roots and leaves	Decoction of the roots/leaves is given to women afterdelivery baby. Leaf juice is also used for treating piles, kidney and stomach troubles	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-do-	Stem	Juice of the stem is used to treat stomach trouble, and also retained in the mouth for a while to cure children's mouth sore	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-do-	Bark and latex	Bark is used for treating high blood pressure, asthma, typhoid, malaria, diarrhea and dysentery. Milky juice is applied to fresh cuts, sores, ringworm, snake-bites, wart, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Whole plant	Juice of the pounded plant is used in diabetes, stomach troubles, diarrhea, dysentery, toothache, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Rare	Insufficient	-do-	Roots, flowers & fruits	Roots, flowers and fruits are used in medicine	-do-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-do-	Stem	Stem juice is used in severe fever and giddiness of children	-do-	Mizo
Rare	Insufficient	-do-	Bark and leaves	Bark and tender leaves are used against diarrhoea and dysentery	-do-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-do-	Bark, leaves and fruits	Bark, leaves and fruits are used in medicine	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-do-	Bark and leaves	Bark and leaves are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-do-	Bark and leaves	Bark and leaves are used in medicine	-do-	Mizo
Rare	Insufficient	-do-	Fruits and leaves	Juice of fruits is used for treating fever, diabetes, cholera, diarrhea, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Rare	Insufficient	-do-	Rhizome	Juice of the rhizomes is used in cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, jaundice, stomach ulcer, asthma, food poisoning, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Rare	Insufficient	-do-	Stem	Juice of the stem is used for curing jaundice.	-do-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-do-	Roots	Root decoction is used in diseases of liver, jaundice, fevers, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-do-	Roots and leaves	Roots and leaves are used in the treatment of dysentery and bile complaints	-do-	Mizo
Rare	Insufficient	-do-	Fruits and fruit crown	Decoction of the fruit crown is used in diseases of kidney, and the fruit for enlagement of liver	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-do-	Stem and leaves	Stem and leaves are used for treating dysentery	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-do-	Bark	Decoction of the bark is used for stomach ulcer and kidney troubles	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-do-	Bark	Decoction of bark is used in cholera, dysentery, diarrhea, etc.	-do-	Mizo

Format 13 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4	5
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Source of Plants/Seeds**
Tree	April-par	*Delonix regia*	-	Forest Deptt.
Tree	Thlado/Chawnpui	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	-	Forest Deptt.
Tree	Ashoka Tree	*Polyalthia longifolia*	-	Forest Deptt.
Tree	Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	-	Forest Deptt.
Tree	Rihnim	*Ficus microcarpa*	-	Local
Tree	Bung	*Ficus altissima*	-	Local
Shrub	Saron	*Bougain villea spectabilis*	-	Local
Tree	Far-zar-mawi	*Araucaria columnaris*	-	Forest Deptt.

6	7	8	9	10
Commercial/Non commercial	**Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Non commercial	Ornamental	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Bark is medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Bark is used in medicine	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Bark, flowers, fruits & seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Root, bark and leaf latex are used medicinally to treat wounds, headache and toothache	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Plant is considered to be helpful in the treatment of non-insulin diabetes	-	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	Ngiau	*Magnolia champaca*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for construction, furniture, etc.
Tree	Tatkawng	*Artocarpus chaplasha*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for construction, furniture, motor bodies, boat-building, etc.
Tree	Thlanvawng	*Gmelina arborea*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for planking, paneling, furniture, drums, etc.
Tree	Ramtheihai	*Mangifera indica*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for construction, planking, cheap furniture, etc.
Tree	Thingdawl	*Tetrameles nudiflora*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for flooring, walling, rough packing-cases, etc.
Tree	Khiang	Schima walichii	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for building, planking, scantling, fuelwood, etc.
Tree	Pang	*Bombax insigne*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for planking, drums, packing cases, etc.
Tree	Kangtek	*Albizia procera*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for furniture, motor bodies, drums, posts, etc.
Tree	Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminate*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for house posts, tool handles, fuelwood and charcoal
Tree	Teak	*Tectona grandis*	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient	Garden	Wood used for building, furniture, motor bodies, firewood, etc.
Tree	Lenhmui	*Syzygium cumini*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for construction, gunstocks, posts, tool handles, etc.
Tree	Lamkhuang	*Artocarpus heterophylla*	Cultivated	Rare	Rare	Home garden	Wood used for building, furniture, motor bodies, gun-stocks, etc.
Tree	Muk	*Cordia fragrantissima*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for posts, gun-stocks, firewood, etc.
Tree	Lawngthing	*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for boat-building, house construction, floors, etc.
Tree	Thingsia	*Castanopsis tribuloides*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for house posts, firewood and charcoal
Tree	Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for house building, cheap furniture, doors, windows, etc.
Tree	Tufar	*Podocarpus neriifolius*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for furniture, truck bodies, boat building, chairs, etc.
Tree	Sahatah	*Aglaia spectabilis*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for building, furniture, door and windows, etc.
Tree	Khuangthli	*Bischofia javanica*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for building, house posts, furniture, bridge-construction.
Tree	Phuanberhpui	*Ailanthus integrifolia*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for flooring, partition wall, packing cases, etc.
Tree	Pualeng	*Mitragyna diversifolia*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for house building, furniture, firewood, charcoal, etc.
Tree	Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for posts, bridges, tool handles, firewood, charcoal, etc.
Tree	Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for house building, scaffolding, mortar, firewood, etc.
Tree	Thingkha	*Derris robusta*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for house posts, fuelwood and charcoal
Tree	Bul	*Phoebe* spp.	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for house building, furniture, planking, firewood, etc.
Tree	Thingrimchhia	*Cinnamomum glanduliferum*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for furniture, boxes, house building, firewood, etc.
Tree	Taitaw	*Spondias pinnata*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for drums, firewood, etc.
Tree	Zawngtei	*Chukrasia tabularis*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for furniture, house building, motor bodies, gunstock, etc.
Tree	Teipui	*Toona ciliata*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for furniture, house building, floors, door and window frames, gunstocks, etc.

Tree	Banphar	*Neolamarckia cadamba*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for planks, furniture, boxes, firewood, etc.
Tree	Thingkhawilu	*Vitex peduncularis*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for posts, oil-mill pestle,yokes, firewood, charcoal, etc.

8	9	10
Associated TK	**Other details**	**Community/kn o-wledge holder**
Bark, roots, leaves, flowers and fruits are used in medicine	Fruits are eaten by wild animals and birds	Mizo
Bark is used in diarrhea, and the milky juice is applied on inflammatory disease of the glands.	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder. Fruits are edible.	Mizo
Roots, leaves, flowers and fruits are medicinal	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Decoction of the young leaves is used in diabetes and diarrhea. Roots, bark, fruits are also medicinal.	Fruits are edible.	Mizo
Juice of the crushed bark and leaves are applied externally to tick-bite.	Leaves are used as soap for washing Mizo blankets	Mizo
Juice of the bark is applied to chronic ulcer and new cuts.	Saw-dust of timber is used for poisoning fish	Mizo
-	Leaves are used as fodder	Mizo
Decoction of the bark is used against pinworms/threadworms.	Bark used for poisoning fish, and leaves for cattle fodder	Mizo
Decoction of the bark is used for treating stomach troubles, fever, diarrhea, etc.	-	Mizo
Wood, root, bark, flowers and seeds aremedicinal	Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya-bean	Mizo
Seeds is used for treating diabetes, and bark for fever, jaundice, sore-throats, asthma, chronic dysentery	Fruits edible	Mizo
Root decoction is used in fever, diarrhea, asthma, etc.	Fruit edible. Young fruit and seeds are used as a vegetable	Mizo
Decoction of bark/leaves is recommended to expel small pieces of retained placenta	Young leaves are eaten cooked with rat's meal	Mizo
Resin is applied to ringworm, ulcers, sprains, etc. Bark is chewed to relieve toothache.	-	Mizo
Juice of the stem is used for infection of mouth in children	Seeds edible.	Mizo
-	Leaves are good for fodder	Mizo
-	Fleshy receptacle of fruit is edible	Mizo
-	A brown oil is obtained from the seed	Mizo
Juice of the young leaves is used for curing tonsillitis and sores. Bark, stem and leaves are alo medicinal	Fruit edible. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark, flowers, unripe fruits and seeds are medicinal	Seed oil is used for burning, lubricating and soap-making	Mizo
-	Fruit and leaves are boiled to make a black dye	Mizo
Bark decoction is used for diabetes and high blood pressure	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Decoction/Infusion of the bark is used for pneumonia, bronchitis, etc.	-	Mizo
Decoction of the bark is used for treating diarrhoea, dysentery and rheumatism	-	Mizo
Decoction/Infusion of the bark/capsule is used against diarrhoea, dysentery, etc.	-	Mizo
Bark is used for fevers, diarrhea, dysentery, ulcers, itching, etc.	-	Mizo

Bark is used to reliave fever and as a tonic. The plant is also used for fevers, vomiting, digestive problems and ulcers	Fruits edible	Mizo
Infusion of the bark/leaves is used against black water fever, malarial fever, jaundice, typhoid, stomach ulcer, stones in kidney, etc.	-	Mizo

Format 15 : Domesticated Animals

1	2	3	4	5	6
Animal type	**Local name**	**Scientific name**	**Breed**	**Features**	Method of keeping
Dog	Ui	*Cannis familiaris*	Local	-	Inside house
Cat	Zawhte	*Felis catus*	-do-	-	-do-
Poultry	Ar	*Gallus domesticus*	-do-	-	Poultry house made up of bamboo, poles and GI Sheets
Pig	Vawk	*Artiodactyla suidae*	-do-	-	Pig shed
Goat	Kel	*Capra hircus*	-do-	-	Shed
Cow	Bawng	*Bos gaurus*	-do-	-	Cow shed
Sheep	Beram	*Ovis aries*	-do-	-	Shed

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		**Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Commercial Rearing**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Past	**Present**					
Abundant	Adequate	Meat & House watcher	Fresh blood used for inflammatory disease of gland (Hrilawn)	Commercial	-	Mizo
Abundant	-do-	To keep down rats	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	-do-	Meat & eggs	Used for sacrifice	Commercial	Decomposed dung is used as farm manure	Mizo
Abundant	Not adequate	Meat & oil	Fat is used for making *Saum* (fat is boiled and put into dried gourd for fermentation) which is used for preparing *Bai* and *Baw*l. Oil extracted from fat is also used for cooking and hair oil	Commercial	Decomposed dung is used as farm manure	Mizo
Abundant	Not adequate	Meat & milk	-	Commercial	-	Mizo
Abundant	Not adequate	Meat & milk	Dried skin is used for making drums (Khuang) and bamboo/cane stool (Herhsawp)	Commercial	Cow dung is used as farm manure	Mizo
Abundant	Not adequate	Meat	-	Commercial	-	Mizo

Format 16 : Culture Fisheries

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Fish type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Features**	**Waterscape**	**Local status**	
						Past	**Present**
Carps	Common Carp	*Cyprinus carpio*	Supplied by Fishery Deptt.	-	Fish Pond	Nil	Not sufficient
Carps	Silver Carp	*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*	-do-	-	-do-	Nil	Not sufficient
Carps	Grass Carp	*Ctenopharyngodon idella*	-do-	-	-do-	Nil	Not sufficient
Carps	Asian Carp/Catla	*Labeo catla*	-do-	-	-do-	Nil	Not Sufficient

8	9	10	11	12
Uses	**Associated TK**	**Commercial rearing**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Edible	-	Commercial	Cultured in ponds for 6-12 months	Mizo
Edible	-	Commercial	-do-	Mizo
Edible	-	Commercial	-do-	Mizo
Edible	-	Commercial	-do-	Mizo

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

1	2	3	4	5
Name of the Weekly Market/Fair	**Location**	**Weekly/Fortnight & others Biannual/Annual**	**Day held**	**Month in case of bi-annual or annual market fair**
Daily/Weekly Vegetable Market	Diakkawn, Kolasib	Daily/Weekly throughout the year	Monday - Saturday	-

6	7	8	9
Types of animal bought and sold	**No. of animals (avg) transacted in a day**	**Places from where the animals are arrived**	**Places to where the animals are transported**
Poultry, Pig & Cow	Not recorded	Local & nearby village	-

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**
Tree	Sihneh	*Eurya* spp.	Small tree	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	Sernam	*Litsea cubeba*	Small tree	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Climber	Kha-um	*Hodgsonia heteroclite*	Extensive climber	Wild	Insufficient	Rare
Shrub	Sarzuk	*Elaeagnus latifolia*	Scandent shrub	Wild	Insufficient	Rare
Grass	Rairuang	*Saccharum arundinaceum*	Tall grass	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	Di	*Imperata cylindrical*	Grass	Wild	Rare	Abundant
Shrub	Pelh	*Gnetum gnemom*	Undershrub	Wild	Insufficient	Rare
Fern	Chakawk	*Diplazium esculentum*	Fern	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Lairawk	*Musa ochracea*	Large herb	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Fern	Katchat	*Pteridium aquilinum*	Terrestrial fern	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Herb	Telhawng	*Amorphophallus* spp.	Herb	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Herb	Aidu	*Amomum dealbatum*	Herb	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Palm	Mitperh	*Calamus acanthospathus*	Climbing palm	Wild	Insufficient	Rare
Palm	Hruitung	*Salacca secunda*	Stemless palm	Wild	Insufficient	Rare
Palm	Siallu	*Borassus flabellifer*	Erect palm	Wild	Insufficient	Rare
Palm	Thilthek	*Calamus erectus*	Erect palm	Wild	Insufficient	Rare
Palm	Thangtung	*Arenga pinnata*	Stout palm	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Palm	Tartiang	*Pinanga gracilis*	Slender palm	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Shrub	Thakpui	*Dendrocnide sinuata*	Shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Nauthak	*Litsea monopetala*	Tree	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Shrub	Tuipuisuthlah	*Homonoia riparia*	Shrub	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Grass	Phaiphek	*Themeda villosa*	Tall grass	Wild	Rare	Abundant
Tree	Kawhtebel	*Trevesia palmata*	Tree	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	Thingthupui	*Dysoxylum excelsum*	Tree	Wild	Insufficient	Rare
Tree	Tespata	*Cinnamomum tamala*	Tree	Wild/Cultivated	Rare	Rare
Tree	Ching-it	*Zanthoxylum rhetsa*	Tree	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Climber	Thiannu	*Merremia vitifolia*	Climber	Wild	Rare	Abundant
Climber	Thianpa	*Merremia umbellate*	Climber	Wild	Rare	Abundant
Climber	Ankhapui	*Marsdenia macrophylla*	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Shrub	Khanghu	*Acacia pennata*	Climbing shrub	Wild/Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Baibing	*Colocasia* sp.	Herb	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient

7	8	9	10	11
Commercial / own use	**Part collected**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community Knowledge Holder**
Own use/Commercial	Wood & leaves	Wood used for firewood, etc., and the leaves are eaten cooked as a vegetable	-	Mizo
-do-	Wood & berries	Wood used for gunpowder charcoal, firewood, etc. And the berries are used for flavouring stews, etc	Silkworms are reared on the leaves	Mizo
-do-	Seeds	Seeds are roasted or fried and eaten as curry	Silkworms are fed on the leaves	Mizo
-do-	Roots & fruits	Fruits edible. Decoction of the roots is useful for expelling some pieces of retained placenta after childbirth.	Wood is used for firewood	Mizo
-do-	Roots & panicle	Root is demulcent and diuretic; the plant is used medicinally	Silvery-silky panicles are used for making mattress	Mizo
-do-	Leaves & roots	Roots are used for diarrhoea, dysentery, wounds, and for expelling thread-worms, etc from the body	Leaves are used for roofing. The youngest leaves are eaten as vegetable and in salads	Mizo
-do-	Leaves, flowers & fruits	Leaf sap is used medicinally to cure an eye complication	Leaves, flowers & fruits are used as a vegetable	Mizo
-do-	Fronds	Young fronds are cooked and eaten as a vegetable	-	Mizo
-do-	Flower-buds	Flower-buds are cooked and eaten as a vegetable	-	Mizo
-do-	Rhizome	Rhizome and fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	Corms	Corm is medicinal	Corms and shoots are used as vegetable	Mizo
-do-	Leaves, fruits, shoots and buds	It is used for a cure of enlargement of liver	Stem is used for tying purposes. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya-beans. Fruits edible	Mizo
-do-	Cane, fruits and shoots	Cane is used for chair making, walking-sticks, baskets, etc. Fruits are used as purgative, and also used for treating chronic stomach ulcer.	Shoots is used as a vegetable. Fruits edible	Mizo
-do-	Leaves, rachis & seeds	Leaves are used for thatching, and the rachis for making temporary ropes. Seeds edible	-	Mizo
-do-	Outer hard wood, leaves, etc.	Outer hard wood used for house posts, rafters, etc. Roots, leaves and flowerin stalk are medicinal	Shoots are eaten cooked as a vegetable. Unripe seeds and young seedlings are edible. Leaves are also used for thatching.	Mizo
-do-	Leaves and shoots	Leaves are used for thatching.	Shoots are eaten cooked as a vegetable. Fruits edible	Mizo
-do-	Fibres, shoots & fruits	Fibres are used for fiddle strings, traps, etc. Shoots are cooked and eaten as a vegetable	Juice of the fruits is used to poison fish	Mizo
-do-	Leaves and fruits	Leaves are used for roofing of native hut. Fruit is chewed like betel-nut	-	Mizo
-do-	Roots, shoota & flowers	Root decoction is used in diseases of liver, jaundice, fever, etc.	Shoots and flowers are used as a vegetable	Mizo
-do-	Roots, bark, leaves & wood	Roots, bark & leaves are used in medicine. Wood used for firewood	Muga silk worms are reared on the leaves. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo

-do-	Roots & shoots	Roots are used for ulcers, strangury, urinary discharges, etc.	Young shoots are used as a vegetable.	Mizo
-do-	Fibre & shoots	Fibre used for making paper	Young shoots are eaten as a salad	Mizo
-do-	Roots, leaves, Shoots, flower buds & fruits	Roots and leaves are used to treat stomach-ache.	Shoots, flowers and young fruits are used as a vegetable. Leaves used as fodder	Mizo
-do-	Wood, leaves & flowers	A decoction of leaves is used to treat food poisoning, diarrhea, dysentery, etc.	Wood used for building, furniture, etc. Young leaves and flowers are cooked and eaten as a vegetable	Mizo
-do-	Wood, bark & leaves	Bark and leaves are medicinal	Wood used for firewood, etc. Leaves used as food flavouring	Mizo
-do-	Bark, leaves & fruits	Young fruits and leaves are used to poison fish.	Young leaves are used as a vegetable. Wood is used for house posts	Mizo
-do-	Whole plant	Whole plant is used for high fever	-	Mizo
-do-	Roots, leaves & seeds	Pounded leaves is used as poultice for new cuts, burns, sores, etc. Roots & seeds are also medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	Stem & leaves	Young stems and leaves are used as a vegetable	-	Mizo
-do-	Bark & leaves	Decoction of leaves is used to treat fever, cholera, snake bites, etc. Bark is also used for blood diseases, bronchitis and asthma	Young leaves are used as a vegetable	Mizo
-do-	Plant	Juice of the plant is applied on snake-bite.	Stem and spadix are used as vegetable	Mizo

Format 19 : Wild Plant Species of Importance

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sl. no	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Importance**	**Status**
1	Anchiri	*Homalomena aromatic*	Local	Stalks are used as a vegetable. Cooked stalks are eaten to increase breast milk. Rhizomes are used in manufacturing perfumes	Frequent
2	Uichhume	*Abelmoschus manihot*	Local	Pounded roots is used as a poultice to draw out thorns, splinters, etc. Seeds are eaten as a remedy for tonsillitis	Frequent
3	Athlo	*Solanum viarum*	Local	Seeds are used for tooth-ache. Fruit is used as an alternative source for the synthesis of cortisone and related steroid hormones.	Frequent
4	Phaktel	*Bridelia retusa*	Local	Wood used for drums, gunstocks, tool handles, house posts, etc. Bark is used in medicine.	Rare
5	Japanhlo-ral	*Cuscuta reflexa*	Local	Whole plant is used in medicine pigs food	Rare
6	Sazutheipui	*Ficus hirta*	Local	Young leaves are cooked and eaten as a vegetable. Roots are used in medicine	Rare
7	Laisua	*Licuala peltata*	Local	Leaves are used for thatching. Shoots are used as a vegetable.	Rare

8	Sernam	*Litsea cubeba*	Local	Wood used for gunpowder charcoal, firewood, etc. Young berries are used for flavouring stews, etc. Silkworms are reared on the leaves.	Rare
9	Hnahthial	*Phrynium pubinerve*	Local	Leaves are used for wrapping raw sugar, etc.	Frequent
10	Khaupui	*Sterculia villosa*	Local	Wood used for drums and paper pulp. Bark yields a strong fibre, Bark decoction is used in cholera, dysentery, diarrhea and tonsillitis.	Rare
11	Zihnghal	*Stereospermum chelonoides*	Local	Wood used for house construction, boat building, furniture, firewood and charcoal. Roots, leaves and flowers are used medicinally. Leaves are also good fodder.	Rare
12	Thakthing	*Cinnamomum verum*	Local	Bark used as a spice and condiment. Bark decoction is used to treat cancer, asthma, diarrhea, etc.	Rare
13	Khuanglawi	*Sonchus brachyotus*	Local	Leaves are eaten raw or cooked as a vegetable. Whole plant is medicinal	Rare

Format 20 : Aquatic Biodiversity

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Features**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**	
					Past	**Present**
Tuidawl	*Colocasia esculenta*	-	-	Near water's edge	Abundant	Rare
Kuangkua	*Ipomoea aquatic*	-	-	Moist, marshy places, shallow pools, ditches, etc.	Rare	Not adequate
Dumzawngtah	*Neptunia oleracea*	-	-	Still or stagnant water, in and around fresh water ponds, swamps, etc.	Rare	Not adequate

7	8	9	10
Uses	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/Knowledge Holder**
Plant is used for pig's food	Corm and leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Leaves are used as a vegetable	A decoction of the leaves is used to treat coughs. Crushed leaves are applied to sores and boils.	-	Mizo
Leaves and stem are used as vegetable	Juice of the stem is squeezed into the ear to cure earache.	-	Mizo

Format 21 : Wild Aquatic Plant Species of Importance --- NIL

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sl no	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Importance**	**Trends**

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**
Twining herb	Rambachhim	*Dioscorea bulbifera*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Tree	Thuamriat	*Alstonia scholaris*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Climbing shrub	Ngaihhih	*Linostoma decandrum*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Climbing shrub	Ru-lei	*Milletia pachycarpa*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Tree	Kangtek	*Albizia procera*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Tree	Zamanhmawng	*Ficus benjamina*	Local	Wild	Frequent	Rare
Herb	Vawkpuithal	*Bidens pilosa*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Common
Herb	Uihlo	*Achyranthes aspera*	Local	Wild	Rare	Rare
Tree	Hnahkiah	*Callicarpa arborea*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Climber	Japanhlo	*Mikania micrantha*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Subshrub	Tlangsam	*Chromolaena odorata*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Common
Shrub	Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum glandulosum*	Local	Wild	Common	Common

7	8	9	10	11
Associated TK	**Uses (Usage)**	**Part used**	**Other details Market/ own use**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Tuber is used in asthma, bronchitis, etc. Bulbils are used in the treatment of piles, dysentery, ulcers, cough,diabetes, asthma and cancer.	-	Tubers & bulbils	Own use	Mizo
Bark is used in treatment of high blood pressure, asthma, typhoid, malaria, diarrhea and dysentery.	Wood used for furniture, gun powder charcoal, firewood, etc.	Bark	Own use	Mizo
Roots are used for poisoning fish	Roots are boiled in water and the water is used for dressing scabies	Roots	Own use	Mizo
Roots and pods are used to poison fish. Root juice is applied on mange of pigs.	-	Roots and pods	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used against pinworms/ threadworms	Bark is used to poison fish	Bark	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leaves mixed with edible oil is taken for stomach ulcer	Human medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Infusion/decoction, or as a juice of the leaves is used to treat digestive problems, stomach-aches, constipation, diarrhoea, fever, diabetes, etc.	Leaves are eaten cooked as a vegetable.	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Leaf juice is used in piles, cough, rheumatism, boils, sores, wounds, etc.	Leaves are used for fodder	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of bark and leaves is used for treating diabetes, cholera, dysentery, diarrhea, etc.	Human medicine	Bark & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Leaf juice is used in fever, stomach-ache, diarrhea, dysentery, insect bites, and also applied to new cuts as antiseptic and haemostatic	Human medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo

Leaf juice is applied to cuts. It is also used as fish-poison	Human medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Leaf decoction is used to treat high blood pressure, and to decrease mother's breast milk	Human medicine	Leaves	Own use	Mizo

Format 23 : Wild relatives of Crops

1	2	3	4	5	
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Associated crops**	**Landscape/Habitat**	**Local status**	
				Past	**Present**
Baibing	*Colocasia* sp.	-	Wild	Common	Common
Aidu	*Amomum dealbatum*	-	Wild	Common	Common
Khatual	*Picria fel-terrae*	-	Wild	Frequent	Less frequent
Lairawk	*Musa ochracea*	-	Wild	Frequent	Rare
Hruizik	*Calamus* spp.	-	Wild	Frequent	Rare
Pelh	*Gnetum gnemon*	-	Wild	Frequent	Rare
Rawtuai(Rua)	*Dendrocalamus* spp. , *Bambusa* spp., *etc.*	-	Wild	Frequent	Less frequent
Tawkpui	*Solanum torvum*	-	Wild	Common	Less frequent
Anhling	*Solanum americanum*	-	Wild	Common	Rare
Tawkte	*Solanum anguivi*	-	Wild	Common	Common
Telhawng	*Amorphophallus* spp.	-	Wild	Common	Less frequent
Tumthang	*Crotalaria tetragona*	-	Wild	Less frequent	Less frequent
Chimchawk	*Aralia foliosa*	-	Wild	Frequent	Less frequent
Thakpui	*Dendrocnide sinuata*	-	Wild	Frequent	Less frequent
Chakawk	*Diplazium esculentum*	-	Wild	Frequent	Frequent
Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	-	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Sihneh	*Eurya* spp.	-	Wild	Frequent	Less frequent

6	7	8	9	10
Uses (Usage)	**Part Used**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ knowledge holder**
Spadix is used as vegetable	Spadix	Juice of the plant is applied to snake bite	-	Mizo
Buds and shoots are used as vegetable. Fruits are eaten	Fruits and buds	Plant is used for curing enlagement of liver and stem for tying purposes	-	Mizo
Fresh/Dried leaves used as vegetable	Leaves	Decoction of the whole plant is used for fever, enlargement of spleen, stomach-ache, etc.	-	Mizo
Flower-bud is used as vegetable	Flower-bud	Stem used for pig's food	-	Mizo
Shoots are used as vegetable	Shoots & Cane	Cane is used for making baskets, hats, furniture, etc.	-	Mizo
Leaves used as vegetable	Leaves	Fibres of inner bark is used for nets and ropes	-	Mizo
Shoots are used as vegetable	Shoots & culms	Culms are used for construction, mats, baskets, etc.	-	Mizo
Green fruits are used as vegetable	Fruits & plants	Plant juice is used against fever, cough, asthma, sore throats, stomach ache, dropsy, etc. Leaf juice is	-	Mizo

		applied to cuts, wounds and skin diseases.		
Leaves are used as vegetable	Leaves & berries	A decoction of leaves is used against stones in kidney and urinary problems. Juice of green berries is applied to boils, ringworm, etc.	-	Mizo
Unripe fruits used as vegetable	Fruits & roots	Roots and fruits are used in asthma, dropsy, dysuria, fever and colic. Crushed fruits is applied to scabies, burns, boils, shingles, snake bites, etc.	-	Mizo
Corm and shoots are used as vegetable	Corm & shoots	Corm is medicinal	-	Mizo
Tender leaves & flowers are used as vegetable	Leaves & flowers	-	-	Mizo
Tender leaves are used as vegetable	Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Shoots and flowers are used as vegetable	Shoots & flowers	A decoction of roots is used in liver diseases, jaundice, fever, etc.	-	Mizo
Young fronds are used as vegetable	Fronds	-	-	Mizo
Young leaves and green pods are used as vegetable	Leaves & pods	Decoction of the roots is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, constipation,asthma, dysentery, etc.	-	Mizo

Format 24 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Habitat**
Ashoka Tree	*Polyalthia longifolia*	Introduced	Planted
Cook pine	*Araucaria columnaris*	Introduced	-do-
April-par	*Delonix regia*	Introduced	-do-
Bung	*Ficus altissima*	Local	-do-
Thlado	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	Local	-do-
Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	Local	-do-
Makpazangkang	*Cassia javanica*	Local	-do-
Mualhawih	*Saraca asoca*	Local	-do-
Rihnim	*Ficus microcarpa*	Local	-do-
Zamanhmawng	*Ficus benjamina*	Local/Introduced	-do-
Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	Local	-do-
Hnahhlun	*Ficus curtipes*	Local	-do-
Arjun/Charkungmam	*Terminalia arjuna*	Introduced	-do-
Thelret	*Ficus elastica*	Local	-do-
Hmawngbial	*Ficus rumphii*	Local	-do-
Nuhlupi/Bangla-par	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*	Local	-do-
Saron	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	Local	-do-
Kuhva-te	*Dypsis lutescens*	Introduced	-do-

5	6	7	8
Commercial/ Non commercial uses	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Non commercial	-	Ornamental	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Decoction of bark is used for treating diabetes, diarrhoea and dysentery	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Decoction of bark/leaves is used in piles, diabetes, diarrhea and dysentery	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Bark is used for liver problem	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Bark, flowers and seeds are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do	Bark, flowers and fruits are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Bark and leaves are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Fruit used as drug	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Leaves used for cuts	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo

Format 25 : Fumigate / Chewing Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant (Herb, shrub,tree	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**	
					Past	**Present**
Climbing herb	Panruang	*Piper betle*	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Rare
Tree	Thelret	*Ficus elastica*	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Insufficient	Rare

7	8	9	10	11
Uses (Usage)	**Part used**	**Associated TK**	**Other details (mode of use)**	**Community Knowledge Holder**
Chewing leaves	Leaves	Leaves, roots and seeds are used for medicinal purposes	Leaves are chewed with betel nut	Mizo
Used as chewing gum	Latex	-	Coagulated latex is chewed by children	Mizo

Format 26 : Timber Plants

1	2	3	4		5
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Other uses (if any)**
			Past	**Present**	
Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for construction, furniture, etc.
Ngiau	*Magnolia champaca*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for construction, furniture, etc.
Thingchawke	*Albizia lebbeck*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for furniture and construction
Khuangthli	*Bischofia javanica*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for building, house posts, furniture, etc.
Hnaibung	*Palaquium polyanthum*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used forhouse building, furniture, planking, etc.
Khiang	*Schima wallichii*	Wild	Abundant	Common	Wood used forbuilding, planking, scantling, cabinet work, firewood, etc.
Thlanvawng	*Gmelina arborea*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for planking, paneling, furniture, drums, house posts, etc.
Teipui	*Toona ciliate*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for furniture, house building, veiling, floors, door and window frames, etc.
Zawngtei	*Chukrasia tabularis*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for furniture, gunstocks, house building, posts, firewood, etc.
Thingdawl	*Tetrameles nudiflora*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for flooring, walling, rough packing cases, etc.
Pang	*Bombax insigne*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for planking, packing cases, drums, etc.
Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for house building, scaffolding, centering, mortar, etc.
Lawngthing	*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for boat-building, house construction, floors, firewood, etc.
Thingrimchhia	*Cinnamomum glanduliferum*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for furniture, boxes, house building, posts, firewood, etc.
Sahatah	*Dysoxylum gotadhora*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for house building, furniture, etc.

6	7	8
Associated TK	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Bark, roots, leaves, flowers and fruits used as medicine	Leaves used as fodder	Mizo
Bark, flowers, fruits and seed oil are medicinal	Seed oil is used as lubricant & soap making	Mizo
Bark, flowers and seeds aremedicinal	-	Mizo
Bark, stem and leaves are used in medicine	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder. Fruits edible.	Mizo
-	Fruits edible	Mizo
Juice of bark is used for chronic ulcer and fresh cuts	Tender leaves are eaten cooked with rats meat	Mizo
Roots, leaves, flowers and fruits are medicinal	Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable	Mizo
Bark used for fevers, diarrhea, dysentery, ulcers, itching, etc.	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Bark/capsule used against diarrhea, dysentery, etc. Leaf juice is applied to fresh cuts	-	Mizo
Juice of bark and leaves are applied to tick-bite. Bark used for poisoning fish.	Leaves are used as soap for washing *Mizo pawnpui*	Mizo
-	Leaves are used as fodders	Mizo
-	Green fruit is edible	Mizo
Resin is applied to ringworm, ulcers, sprains, etc. Bark is chewed to relieve toothache	-	Mizo
Wood and seeds are used in medicine	-	Mizo

Format 27 : Other Plants in the Wild

1	2	3	4	5	
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**	
				Past	**Present**
Tree	Phuanberh	*Macopanax dispermus*	Wild/Forest	Abundant	Rare
Climber	Kawi-hrui	*Entada phaseoloides*	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Climber	Zawngluang	*Byttneria aspera*	-do-	Common	Less common
Bamboo	Rawnal	*Dendrocalamus longispathus*	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Bamboo	Mautak	*Melocanna baccifera*	-do-	Abundant	Frequent
Bamboo	Phulrua	*Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent
Bamboo	Rawthing	*Bambusa tulda*	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent
Bamboo	Chal	*Pseudostachyum polymorphum*	-do-	Rare	Rare
Bamboo	Rawthla	*Schizostachyum dullooa*	-do-	Abundant	Less common

6	7	8	9	10
Parts collected (if any)	**Commercial uses (if any)**	**Other uses**	**Associated TK**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
-	-	Wood used for firewood	Tender leaves used as vegetable	Mizo
Leaves, seeds & stem	-	Tender leaves used as vegetable, and splitted stem for tying purposes,	Stem, bark and seeds are used in medicine. Seeds are also used for washing hairs	Mizo
Culm & shoots	-	Culm used for building, baskets, etc. Shoots are used as vegetable	Outermost green portion of culm is used to stop bleeding from cuts/wounds	Mizo
Stem	-	Stem used for firewood	Juice of stem is used to treat stomach trouble, and also retained in the mouth for a while to cure children's mouth sore	Mizo
Culms & shoots	-	Culms are used forbuilding,mats, baskets, etc. Shoots used as vegetable	Glossy surface of the culm is scraped and the powder is applied to new cuts to stop bleeding	Mizo
Culms & shoots	-	Culms are used for temporary building, mats, baskets, fuelwood, etc	Young shoots are eaten cooked as a vegetable	Mizo
Culms & shoots	-	Culms used for baskets, mats, building, scaffolding, etc. Shoots used as vegetable	Root decoction is used to promote flow of urine	Mizo
Culms & shoots	-	Culms are used for baskets, mats, tying purposes, etc. Shoots are used as vegetable	-	Mizo
Culms & shoots	-	Culms used for making baskets, mats, ceiling, partition walls, etc. Shoots are used as vegetable	-	Mizo

Format 28 : 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**
Mammals	Sahmaitha	*Melogale moschata*	Forest	Small-toothed Ferret Badger	Not recorded
Mammals	Phivawk	*Arctonyx collaris*	Forest	Hog Badger	Not recorded
Mammals	Sakuh	*Hystrix brachyuran*	Forest	Malayan Porcupine	Not recorded
Mammals	Zuhrei	*Berylmys mackenziei*	Forest	Mackenziei' Rat	Not recorded
Mammals	Hleikapsen	*Callosciurus erythraeus*	Forest	Pallas's Squirrel	Not recorded
Mammals	Hleilubial	*Callosciurus pygerythrus*	Forest	Hoary-bellied Squirrel	Not recorded
Mammals	Chepa	*Tupaia belangeri*	Forest	Northern Treeshrew	Not recorded
Mammals	Hleimualrang	*Tamiops mcclellandii*	Forest	Himalayan Striped Squirrel	Not recorded
Mammals	Zawbuang	*Paguma larvata*	Forest	Masked Palm Civet	Not recorded
Mammals	Buipui	*Rhizomys sumatrensis*	Forest	Large Bamboo Rat	Not recorded
Mammals	Awrrang	*Ratufa bicolor*	Forest	Malayan Giant Squirrel	Not recorded
Mammals	Biang	*Hylopetes alboniger*	Forest	African Linsang	Not recorded
Mammals	Tlumpui	*Viverra zibetha*	Forest	Large Indian Civet	Not recorded
Mammals	Saphu	*Manis pentadactyla*	Forest	Cinese Pangolin	Not recorded
Mammals	Sahram	*Aonix cinereus*	Forest	Asian Smooth-clawed Otter	Not recorded
Reptiles	Tangkawng	*Varanus bengalensis*	Forest	Large Bengal Monitor Lizard	Not recorded
Reptiles	Awke	*Gekko gecko*	Houses	Tucktoo	Not recorded
Reptiles	Bang daidep	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	Houses	House Gecko	Not recorded
Reptiles	Laiking	*Calotes versicolor*	Forest	Common Garden Lizard	Not recorded
Reptiles	Laitel	*Eutropis macularia*	Forest	Bronze Grass Skink	Not recorded
Reptiles	Daidep-innghak	*Hemidactylus brookii*	Houses	Brook's House Gecko	Not recorded

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		**Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Mode of hunting,**	**Other details**	**Community/**
Past	**Present**	**(if any)**		**collecting**		**Knowledge holder**
Rare	Rare	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-	-	By using Gun	-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Sufficient	Rare	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Sufficient	Rare	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Sufficient	Rare	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Sufficient	Rare	-	-	By using Gun	-	Mizo
Sufficient	Rare	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Sufficient	Rare	-	-	By using Gun	-	Mizo
Sufficient	Rare	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo

Rare	Rare	-	-	By using Gun	-	Mizo
Sufficient	Rare	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Sufficient	Rare	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Sufficient	Rare	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Sufficient	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo

URBAN BIODIVERSITY

Format 29 : Flora

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sl. no	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Type of Plants**	**Habitat**	**Flowering season**	**Remarks (rare,common etc)**
1	Artukkhuan	*Mirabilis jalapa*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
2	Ashoka tree	*Polyalthia longifolia*	Tree	Home garden	-	Random
3	Bawkbawn	*Solanum melongena*	Perennial herb	Home garden	-	Common
4	Berul	*Trichosanthes anguina*	Climber	Home garden	-	Common
5	Bleeding heart	*Clerodendrum speciosum*	Perennial herb	Home garden	-	Common
6	Bluebell	*Hydrangea macrophylla*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
7	Chuailopar	*Gomphrena globosa*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
8	Dingdi	*Asclepias curassavica*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
9	Hlinglukhum	*Euphorbia milii*	Spiny shrub	Home garden	-	Common
10	Hnahsin	*Cosmos bipinnatus*	Slender herb	Home garden	-	Common
11	Hnim parvar	*Parthenium hysterophorus*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
12	Kawltawitaw	*Spondias dulcis*	Small tree	Home garden	-	Random
13	Kuhva -te	*Dypis lutescens*	Palm	Home garden	-	Common
14	Kumtluang par	*Catharanthus roseus*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
15	Kungpuimuthi	*Canna indica*	Perennial herb	Home garden	-	Common
16	Lambak	*Centella asiatica*	Prostrate herb	Home garden	-	Common
17	Lunglehkha nawhfaina	*Pepperomia pellucida*	Herb	Home garden	-	Random
18	Mithi sunhlu	*Phyllanthus urinaria*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
19	Mizo anthur	*Hibiscus cannbinus*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
20	Mualhawihte	*Ixora coccinea*	Shrub	Home garden	-	Common
21	Nauban	*Dendrobium sona*	Epiphytic herb	Home garden	-	Common
22	Nauban (banpui)	*Dendrobium chrysoxotum*	Epiphytic herb	Home garden	-	Common
23	Nghasih par	*Cleoserrata speciosa*	Erect herb	Home garden	-	Common
24	Perhpawngchaw	*Scoparia dulcis*	Under shrub	Home garden	-	Common
25	Peruvian lily	*Alstromeria* sp.	Herb	Home garden	-	Common

26	Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum colebrookianum*	Shrub	Home garden	-	Common
27	Sarawn par	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	Climber	Home garden	-	Common
28	Sazupui chaw	*Galinsoga parviflora*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
29	Sunset bell	*Chrysothemis pulchella*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
30	Thingfanghma	*Carica papaya*	Small tree	Home garden	-	Common
31	Ti hnah	*Cordyline fruticosa*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
32	Um-ei	*Lagenaria siceraria*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common

Format 30 : Fauna

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sl.no	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Type of Animals (Mammals, Birds, Fish, Insects etc)**	**Habitat**	**Remarks (rare,common etc)**
1	Vawk	*Artiodactyla suidae*	Mammal	Pig shed	Common
2	Ar	*Gallus domesticus*	Bird	Poultry house	Common
3	Bawng	*Bos gaurus*	Mammal	Cow shed	Common
4	Ui	*Cannis familiaris*	Mammal	Around the house	Common
5	Kel	*Capra hircus*	Mammal	Shed	Common
6	Zawhte	*Felis catus*	Mammal	Inside the house	Common
7	Phengphehlep	*Butterflies* sp.	Insect	Home garden	Common
8	Chukchu	*Periplaneta americana*	Insect	Inside the house	Common
9	Khau	*Caelifera* sp.	Insect	Home garden	Common
10	Tho	*Musca domestica*	Insect	In and around the house	Common
11	Thosi	*Culex* sp., *Aedes* sp.,	Insect	-do-	Common
12	Bang daidep	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	Reptile	-do-	Common
13	Maimawm	*Parasteatoda tepidariorum*	Arachnid	-do-	Common
14	Ketaminu	*Millipede* sp.	Diplopod	Home garden	Common
15	Tit	*Centipede* sp.	Diplopod	Home garden	Common

BIODIVERSITY OF DIAKKAWN KOLASIB

Agrobiodiversity:

Trichosanthes anguina
(Berul)

Solanum melongena
(Bawkbawn)

Hibiscus cannabinus
(Mizo-anthur)

Lagenaria siceraria
(Um-ei)

Taro
(Dawl)

Zea mays
(Vaimim)

Abelmoschus esculentus
(Bawrhsaiabe)

Phaseolus vulgaris
(Bean)

Ornamental Plants:

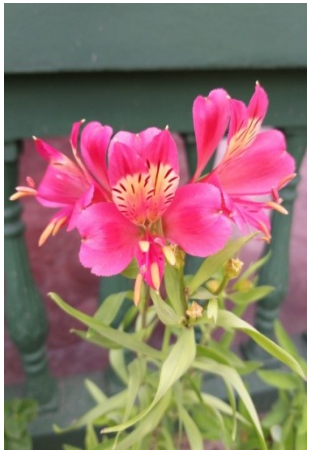
Gomphrena globosa
(Chuailopar)

Asclepias curassavica
(Dingdi)

Cosmos bipinnatus
(Hnahsin)

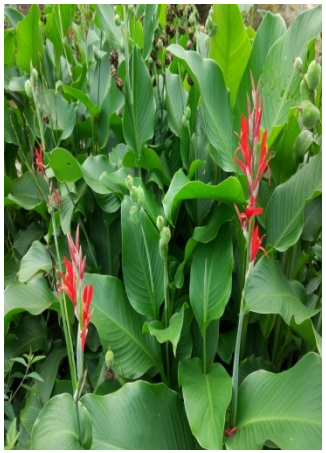
Mirabilis jalapa
(Aratukkhuan)

Cleome houtteana
(Spider Flower)



Alstroemeria **sp.**
(Peruvian Lily)

Bougainvillea spectabilis
(Sarawn)



Canna indica
(Kungpuimuthi)

Catharanthus roseus
(Kumtluang par)

Cordyline fruticosa
(Ti Plant)

Euphorbia milii
(Hlinglukhum)

Dypsis lutescens
(Kuhva-te)

Ixora coccinea
(Mualhawihte)

Hydrangea macrophylla
(Bigleaf Hydrangea)

Ixora coccinea
(Mualhawihte)

Domestic Biodiversity

Clerodendrum glandulosum
(Phuihnam)

Scoparia dulcis
(Perhpawngchaw)

Carica papaya
(Thingfanghma)

Spondias dulcis
(Kawltawitaw)

Parthenium hysterophorus
(Parthenium Weed)

Galinsoga parviflora
(Sazupui-chaw)

Clerodendrum speciosum
(Bleeding Heart)

Peperomia pellucid
(Lunglehkha-nawhfaina)

Phyllanthus urinaria
(Mitthi-sunhlu)

Polyalthia longifolia
(Ashok tree)

Rearing of Pig

Rearing of Poultry

Interaction with BMC Members

Members of Biodiversity Management Committee
Diakkawn Kolasib