PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER
BUALPUI NORTH

Compiled by
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Mizoram State Biodiversity Board
Office of Chief Wildlife Warden
Environment, Forest & Climate Change Department
Tuikhuahtlang, Aizawl
Mizoram
2020

MSBB/PBR/10

Year 2020

Mizoram State Biodiversity Board
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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 (BMC) 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 Bualpui North 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 Bualpui North for their future endeavor in conservation of biological resources.

Dt. 14th April 2020

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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	:	**Bualpui N**
Block	:	**Thingdawl RD Block**
District	:	**Kolasib**
State	:	**Mizoram**
Geographical Area of the Panchayat Samity	:	**4000 ha.**
Population under the Panchayat Samity	:	**1658**
Male	:	**826**
Female	:	**832**
Habitat and Topography	:	**Tropical evergreen & semi evergreen forest. Hilly terrain & Plain**
Climate (Rainfall, Temp and other weather patterns)	:	**Rainfall: 2000-3000mm Temp: 10-33°C approx**
Land use (Nine fold classification Available with village records)	:	**Agriculture/Farming**
Date, Month and Year of PBR preparation	:	**Sept 2018 – March 2020**
Management Regime : Reserve Forests (RF)/ Joint Management (JM)/Protected Areas (PA)/ Community Owned and Managed Forests (COM)	:	**COM & Reserve 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	:	**Pu R. Lalchungnunga**
	Age	:	57yrs
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Bualpui N
	Area of specialization	:	Govt. Servant
2.	Name	:	**Pu Rosangzela**
	Age	:	36yrs
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Bualpui N
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer
3.	Name	:	**Pi Duhlaii**
	Age	:	57yrs
	Gender	:	Female
	Address	:	Bualpui N
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer
4.	Name	:	**Pu Lalruatkima**
	Age	:	45yrs
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Bualpui N
	Area of specialization	:	Business
5.	Name	:	**Pu Kaphmingthanga**
	Age	:	39yrs
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Bualpui N
	Area of specialization	:	Govt. Servant

6.	Name	:	**Pu RL Chhunga**
	Age	:	70yrs
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Bualpui N
	Area of specialization	:	Business

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

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**
Maize	*Zea mays*	Vaimim	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Broad/Sword bean	*Canavalia ensiformis*	Fangra	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Taro/Yam	*Colocasia esculenta*	Bal	Introduced	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Lomba	*Elsholtzia communis*	Lengser	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Wild celery	*Trachyspermum roxburghianum*	Pardi	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Wild coriander	*Eryngium foetidum*	Bahkhawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Wild Basil	*Ocimum americanum*	Runhmui	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Arhar Dal	*Cajanus cajan*	Behliang	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Sugarcane	*Saccharum officinarum*	Fu	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Hibiscus/Roselle	*Hibiscus sabdariffa*	Anthur	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Climbing wattle	*Acacia pennata*	Khanghu	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Mustard	*Brassica rapa*	Antam	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Panicled Spot flower	*Acmella paniculata*	Ankasa	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Red Sorrel	*Hibiscus sabdariffa*	Lakher anthur	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Brinjal	*Solanum melongena*	Bawkbawn	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Ladys finger	*Abelmoschus esculentus*	Bawrhsaiabe	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Rice	*Oryza sativa*	Buh	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Bean	*Phaseolus vulgaris*	Bean	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Hyacinth bean	*Lablab purpureus*	Bepui	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Cow pea	*Vigna unguiculata*	Behlawi	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Winged bean	*Psophocarpus tetragonolobus*	Bepui pawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Snake gourd	*Trichosanthes anguina*	Berul	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Bitter gourd	*Momordica charantia*	Changkha	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Sesame seeds	*Sorghum bicolor*	Chhawhchhi	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Cucumber	*Cucumis sativus*	Fanghma	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Chilli (small)	*Capsicum annuum*	Hmarcha (te)	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Chilli (big)	*Capsicum frutescens*	Hmarcha (pui)	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Chow chow	*Sechium edule*	Iskut	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Pumpkin	*Cucurbita maxima*	Mai (Maian)	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Ash gourd	*Benincasa hispida*	Maipawl	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Spiny bitter cucumber	*Momordica cochinchinensis*	Maitamtawk	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing
Bitter tomato	*Solanum incanum*	Samtawk	Local	Hilly terrain, Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Decreasing

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Special Features	**Cropping Season**	**Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Source of Seeds/ Plants**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Grains are edible and eaten	Jul-Dec	Edible	Roots and leaves are medicinal	Leaves used as fodder	Local	Mizo
Young pods as vegetable, seedsas pulse	Mar-Apr	Edible	Fruit is used in burning sensation, ulcers	Plant used for fodder	-do-	Mizo
Corm as vegetable		Edible	Leaves are used as pig fodder	Leaves, corm are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Leaves and flowrers for flavoring curry	Jun-Jul	Edible	-	-	-do-	Mizo
Leaves and flowrers for flavoring curry	Jun	Edible	-	-	-do-	Mizo
Leaves and flowrers for flavoring curry	Jun	Edible	-	-	-do-	Mizo
Leaves and flowrers for flavoring curry	Jun	Edible	-	-	-do-	Mizo
Leaves & Pods as vegetable, yellow seeds as pulse		Edible	Leaves and seeds as vegetable	Leaves as fodder	-do-	Mizo
It is a source of sugar, Stem juice is medicinal		Edible	'Kurtai' (Jaggery) is prepared from juice of the stem		-do-	Mizo
Leaves as vegetable		Edible	Leaves are used to flavor fish, meats etc		-do-	Mizo
Young leaves as vegetable	May-Jul	Edible	Decoction of tender leaves is medicinal	Bark is also ,medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Leaves & flower as vegetable	July-Dec	Edible	Leaves,seeds & oil are medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Mar-May	Edible	Whole plant/flower is medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Apr-May	Edible	Leaves used as diuretic & sedatives	-	-do-	Mizo
Unripe fruit as vegetable	Jun-Sept	Edible	Roots,leaves,fruits & seeds are medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
Unripe fruit as vegetable	Jun-Sept	Edible	Whole plant is used as medicine	Seeds are substitute for coffee	-do-	Mizo
Chief main crop	Nov-Dec	Edible	Rice wash water is medicinal	Chipped straw juice is medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Immature pods as vegetable	July-Dec	Edible	Fruit is medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
Young pods, seeds as vegetable	Aug-Nov	Edible	Leaves and seeds are medicinal	Cultivated in jhums & Gardens	-do-	Mizo
Young leaves,pods & seeds as vegetable	July-Oct	Edible	Seed is medicinal	Cultivated in jhums & Gardens	-do-	Mizo
Young pods	July-Oct	Edible	-	Plant is good fodder	-do-	Mizo
Fruit & young leaves	July-Oct	Edible	Fruit & Leaves as antidote for snakebite	-	-do-	Mizo
Young fruits & leaves	Jul-Oct	Edible	Fruit is medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
Baked grains eaten as curry	Nov-Feb	Edible	Leaf juice is applied to sting of hornet	-	-do-	Mizo
Fruit is edible	July-Sept	Edible	Juice of leaves & stem used in High blood pressure	Fruits & seeds also medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Spice and condiment	July-Dec	Edible	Juice of fruit is medicinal	Appetizer	-do-	Mizo
Spice and condiment	July-Dec	Edible	Juice of fruit is medicinal	Appetizer	-do-	Mizo
Fruit,young shoots & tuberous roots	Aug-Nov	Edible	-	Leaves used as fodder	-do-	Mizo
Young leaves & stem are vegetable	July-Oct	Edible	Seeds are medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
Fruit is vegetable	Dec-Feb	Edible	Fruit juice is medicinal	Seeds are taken as vermifuge	-do-	Mizo
Fruit & leaves are vegetable	July-Sept	Edible	-	-	-do-	Mizo
Fruit is vegetable	July-Oct	Edible	Fruit is medicinal	-	-do-	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/Introduced	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	*Garcinia lanceifolia*	Chengkek	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Psidium guajava*	Kawlthei	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Rhus chinensis*	Khawmhma	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Lamkhuang	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Ananus comosus*	Lakhuihthei	Local/Introduced	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	*Citrus medica*	Nimbu	Introduced	Cultivated	Rare	Abundant
Tree	*Baccaurea ramiflora*	Pangkai	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Citrus reticulata*	Serthlum	Introduced	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Sunhlu	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Averrhoa carambola*	Theiherawt	Introduced	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Mangifera indica*	Theihai	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Ficus semicordata*	Theipui	Local	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Tree	*Carallia brachiata*	Theiria	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	*Prunus domestica*	Theite	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Tamarindus indica*	Tengtere	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Carica papaya*	Thingfanghma	Local/Introduced	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Citrus macroptera* M.var *annamensis*	Hatkora	Introduced	Cultivated	Rare	Abundant
Palm tree	*Areca catechu*	Kuhva	Introduced	Cultivated	Rare	Abundant
Tree	*Prunus domestica*	Japantheite	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Artocarpus lakoocha*	Theitat	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	*Citrus grandis*	Sertawk	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub		Zammir	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Sufficient
Tree	*Citrus sinensis*	Sermam	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Sufficient
Shrub	*Citrus aurantiifolia*	Kahzi (Lime)	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Parkia javanica*	Zawngtah	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Dimocarpus longan*	Theifeimung	Introduced	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Tree	*Persea americana*	Butterthei	Introduced	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Shrub	*Diospyros cacharensis*	Theibuhfai	Introduced	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Shrub	*Phyllanthus acidus*	Kawlsunhlu	Introduced	Cultivated	Rare	Sufficient
Tree	*Antidesma bunius*	Tuaitit	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Climber	*Stelmocrypton khasianum*	Theikelki	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Climber	*Passiflora edulis*	Sapthei	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Pyrus communis*	Pear	Introduced	Cultivated	Rare	Sufficient
Tree	*Garcinia sopsopia*	Vawmva	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient

Tree	*Willughbeia edulis*	Vuakdup	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	*Dillenia indica*	Kawrthindeng	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	*Diospyros malabarica*	Theikum	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	*Spondias pinnata*	Taitaw	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	*Haematocarpus validus*	Theichhungsen	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	*Syzygium cumini*	Lenhmui	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Syzygium grande*	Theichhawl	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	*Rhus chinensis*	Khawmhma	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Mangifera sylvatica*	Hai favang	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	*Mangifera indica*	Hai vahmim	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	*Mangifera indica*	Ram theihai	Local	Wild	Abundant	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**
Suckers	Whole year	Roots, stem and fruits have medicinal value	Fruits edible	Commercial/ domestic	Mizo
Seeds	Mar-Jun	Fruits and leaves are medicinal	Fruits edible	Commercial/ domestic	Mizo
Seeds	Sept-Oct	Young leaves used for diarrhoea	Fruits edible	Commercial/ own use	Mizo
Seeds	Dec-Jan	Leaves and decoction of fruit have medicinal value	Fruits edible	Commercial/ own use	Mizo
Seeds	Jun-Aug	Roots used for diarrhoea, fever etc	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Plantlet	Jul-Aug	Leaves, fruit and fruit crown have medicinal value	Fruits edible	Commercial/ own use	Mizo
Seeds/ Plantlet	Jul-Dec	Roots and riped fruits have medicinal value	Fruits edible	Commercial	Mizo
Plantlet	Jun-Aug	Bark used for constipation, leaves for toothache	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Seeds	Oct-Dec	Flowers, fruits and seeds have medicinal value	Fruits edible	Commercial/own use	Mizo
Seeds	Nov-Feb	Roots, bark and fruits have medicinal value	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Seeds	Oct-Jan	Leaves,roots and fruits have medicinal value	Fruits edible	Commercial/own use	Mizo
Seeds	Jun-Aug	Tender leaves have medicinal value	Fruits edible	Commercial/own use	Mizo
Seeds	May-July	Roots, bark and fruits are used in medicine	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Seeds	May-July	Bark and leaves used in septic poisoning and itch	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Seeds	May-July	Fruits have medicinal value	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Seeds	May-Jun	Seeds and leaves have medicinal value	Fruits edible	Commercial/own use	Mizo
Seeds	Jan-Dec	Fruit, leaves, roots, and seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Seeds/Plantlet	Jun-Aug	Dry rind of fruit as food flavouring, fruit juice is medicinal	Fruits edible	Commercial/own use	Mizo
Seeds/Plantlet	May-Aug	Nuts are chewed together with lime and betel leaves	Fruits edible	Commercial use	Mizo
Seeds/plantlet	May-Jul	Fruit is laxative and refrigerant	Fruits edible	Commercial/own use	Mizo
Seeds/Plantlet	May-Jul	Wood is used for furniture, leaves are for cattle fodder	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Seeds/Plantlet	Dec-Feb	Juice of fruit & Seeds is used for treating hypertension & diabetes	Fruits edible	Commercial/own use	Mizo
Seeds/Plantlet	Nov-Jan	Fruits and leaves are mdecinal	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo

Seeds/Plantlet	Nov-Feb	Bark, leaves and fruit are medicinal	Fruits edible	Commercial/own use	Mizo
Seeds/Plantlet	Jul-Nov	Bark, fruit and seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	Commercial/own use	Mizo
Seeds/plantlet	Nov-Feb	Fruit as vegetable, young leaves and seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	Commercial/own use	Mizo
Seeds/Plantlet	Jul-Sep	Wood is used for firewood, charcoal. Fruits are medicinal	Fruits edible	Commercial/own use	Mizo
Seeds/Plantlet	Nov-Mar	Leaves, Flowers, fruit & seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	Commercial/own use	Mizo
Seeds/Plantlet	Sep-Oct	Seeds are also edible	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Seeds/Plantlet	Apr-Jun, Oct-Dec	Tender leaves as vegetable, Roots, fruits & seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	Commercial/own use	Mizo
Seeds/Plantlet	Aug-Oct	Leaves are medicinal	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Seeds/plantlet	Aug-Oct	Roots & Leaves are used for treating diseases of liver & jaundice	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Seeds/Plantlet	Apr-Jun	Riped fruit is useful for jaundice and liver problems	Fruits edible	Commercial/own use	Mizo
Seeds/Plantlet	Jun-Aug	Leaves are used for fodder	Fruits edible	Commercial/own use	Mizo
Seeds/Plantlet	Jun-Aug	Seeds are used for killing intestinal worms	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Seeds/Plantlet	Jun-Jul	-	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Seeds/Plantlet	Dec-Mar	Fruit juice, Bark and leaves are medicinal.	Fruits edible	Commercial/Own use	Mizo
Seeds/plantlet	Feb-Apr	Seeds are edible, Bark, leaves, flowers and fruits are medicinal	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Seeds/Plantlet	Nov-Feb	Decoction of Bark is used for Diarrhoea, dysentery, rheumatism	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Seeds/Plantlet	Mar-May	-	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Seeds/Plantlet	Jun-Jul	Seeds & Bark are medicinal, Tassar silkworm feeds on its leaves	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Seeds/Plantlet	Jun-Jul	Wood is used for firewood and charcoal	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo
Seeds/Plantlet	Dec-Feb	Leaves and Fruits are medicinal	Fruits edible	Commercial/own use	Mizo
Seeds/plantlet	Jun-Aug	Fruit can be made into pickles and jellies	Fruits edible	Commercial/own use	Mizo
Seeds/Plantlet	Jun-Aug	Decoction of young leaves is medicinal	Fruits edible	Commercial/own use	Mizo
Seeds/Plantlet	Jun-Aug	-	Fruits edible	Own use	Mizo

Format 3 : Fodder Crop

1	2	3	4	5	
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Landscape/habitat**	**Local status**	
				Past	**Present**
Taro	*Colocasia esculenta*	Bal/Dawl	Jhum land/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Wild banana	*Musa* spp.	Changel	Forest	Abundant	Rare
Blady/Cogon grass	*Imperata cylindrica*	Di	Forest/jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Bitter vine	*Mikania micrantha*	Japan hlo	Forest/jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Sweet potato	*Ipomoea batatas*	Kawlbahra	Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	*Saccharum longisetosum*	Luang	Forest/Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	*Thysanolaena latifolia*	Hmunphiah	Jhum land/Forest	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	*Molineria capitulata*	Phaiphak	Jhum land, Forest, wild	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	*Saccharum arundinaceum*	Rairuang	Jhum, fallow land & river banks	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	*Setaria palmifolia*	Hnahhrat	Jhum & Fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Blumea* spp.	Buar	Forest & Jhum land	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Acmella paniculata*	Ankasate	Fallow land & Forest	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Bidens biternata*	Vawkpuithal	Jhum land, Fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Under Shrub	*Scoparia dulcis*	Perhpawng chaw	Jhum & Fallow land	Abundant	Abundant

6	7	8	9	10
Source of seeds/plants	**Associated TK**	**Part Used**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Rhizomes	Pig Fodder	Tubers and leaves	Tuber, leaves edible/ cultivated	Mizo
Seeds and suckers	Cattle/Pig Fodder	Leaves & stem	Male bud edible/ Wild	Mizo
Seeds	Cattle Fodder	Leaves	Wild	Mizo
Seeds	Pig Fodder	Leaves	Leave juice used for wounds, Wild	Mizo
Stem cutting	Pig Fodder	Leaves	Tuber edible, Cultivated	Mizo
Seeds/plants	Cattle Fodder	Leaves	Collected from wild	Mizo
Seeds/Plants	Cattle fodder	Leaves	Flower panicles are used for making Brooms	Mizo
Seeds	Cattle fodder	Leaves	Crushed tuber juice is for abdominal pain and stop bleeding and tender white petiole are medicinal	Mizo
Seeds	Cattle fodder	Leaves & Stem	-	Mizo
Seeds	Cattle fodder	Leaves	-	Mizo
Seeds	Pig feed	Leaves & Stem	-	Mizo
Seeds	Pig feed	Leaves & Stem	-	Mizo
Seeds	Pig feed	Leaves & Stem	-	Mizo
Seeds	Pig feed	Leaves & Stem	-	Mizo

Format 4 : Weeds

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Affected Crop**	**Impact**	**Landscape/habitat**
Herb	*Acmella paniculata*	Ankasa	Jhum Crops	Crop growth & prod. affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	*Blumea* spp.	Buar	Rice & Jhum Crops	Crop growth & prod. affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Shrub	*Mimosa pudica*	Hlozak/Hlonuar	Jhum crops	Crop growth & prod. affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Climber	*Mikania micrantha*	Japan hlo	Rice & Jhum Crops	Crop growth & prod. affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	*Saccharum longisetosum*	Luang	Jhum crops	Crop growth & prod. affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Under Shrub	*Scoparia dulcis*	Perhpawngchaw	Jhum crops	Crop growth & prod. affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Shrub	*Chromolaena odorata*	Tlangsam	Jhum crops	Crop growth & prod. affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	*Ageratum conyzoides*	Vailenhlo	Jhum crops	Crop growth & prod. affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	*Bidens biternata*	Vawkpuithal	Jhum crops	Crop growth & prod. affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Grass	*Chrysopogon aciculatus*	Phaitual hnim	Jhum crops	Crop growth & prod. affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Grass	*Thysanolaena latifolia*	Hmunphiah	Jhum crops	Crop growth & prod. affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	*Blumea lanceolaria*	Buarze	Jhum crops	Crop growth & prod. affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	*Cuscuta reflexa*	Japanhlo ral	Jhum crops	Crop growth & prod. affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		**Uses if any**	**Management options**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Past	**Present**					
Abundant	Abundant	Pig Fodder	There are no specific management options to control these weeds. The local people/villagers used chemicals like Glycel to get rid of thesen weeds and also used their self made knives to wipe out weeds that affected the crop cultivation	Plant & flowers are medicinal	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-		Leaves used as pig fodder	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Cattle Fodder		Roots, leaves and seeds used as medicine	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Pig Fodder		Leaf juice applied on fresh cuts and wounds	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-		Leaves used as cattle Fodder	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Pig Fodder		Leaf juice used in burns and treatment of diabetes	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	-		Leaf juice is applied to fresh cuts	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-		Leaf juice applied on fresh cuts and wounds	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Cattle Fodder		Leaf juice applied on swollen glands	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-		-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Cattle Fodder		Flower panicles are used for making Brooms	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Cattle Fodder		-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Pig Feed		-	-	Mizo

Format 5 : Pests of Crops

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	**Insect/Animal**	**Scientific Name**	**Local Name**	**Habitat**	**Time/Season of attack**
Paddy	Wild Boar, Parakeets Munia,Rats	*Sus scrofa,Psittacula* spp *Lochura striata,Rattus rattus*	Sanghal ,Vaki, Pit, Sazu	Forest	Sept-Nov
Maize	Black Bear,Wild Boar Porcupines,Squirrels	*Ursus tibetanus, Sus scrofa, Hystrix brachyuran, Callosciurus pygerythrus*	Savawm, Sanghal Sakuh,Thehlei	Forest	Aug - Sept
Lady's finger	Insects	*Rhinoceros beetle*	Raw-mung	Forest/jhum land	Aug - Sept
Brinjal	Insects	*Rhinoceros beetle/Grasshopper* sp	Raw mung/Khau -	Forest/jhum land	Aug - Sept
Chilli	Insects/Birds	*Trialeurodes vaporariorum*		Forest/Domestic	Nov-Dec
Tomato	Insects	*Trialeurodes vaporariorum*		Forest/Domestic	Nov-Dec

7	8	9	10
Management Mechanism	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Scarecrow are hanged on bamboo poles in different places to scare away birds and wild animals. Fencing – by using bamboo, poles, small branches. Hunting (mostly done in the past) - Making a low fence of arches of split bamboo along the boundary to protect from wild boars, bears etc and this is called Perngo kaih. When the crops started ripening, farmers spend nights at their hut (Thlam) to protect their crops/paddy from wild animals by making loud noise or shouting during evening and nights	Decoction of straw used for kidney stones	Grains are attacked	Mizo
	Grains used as astringent	-do-	Mizo
	Decoction of young capsules used in dysuria	Fruit are attacked	Mizo
	Leaves used as narcotic	Fruit are attacked	Mizo
	Leaf juice applied on skin disease and ringworms	Roots are attacked	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**
Local market (Bualpui N)	Weekly	Domestic animals *viz*., Chicken, Pig and Goat (sometimes)	Not Applicable	-	-	Local Market	Common Carp, Bao, Maghur	Supplied by Fisheries Deptt

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, 1658 approx.	342 families Cultivators & Farmers	Private Business like Hotel, tea stall.	Agriculture & Forests	Major resources include forest products like timber, fodder, firewood, wild fruits, wild flowers, leaves, young leaves, buds, rhizomes, bamboo shoots, mushroom, medicinal plants, grasses used as thatch, vegetables and also water for drinking and household purposes. They can be accessed throughout the year, some vegetables and fruits are seasonal and their availability depends on the seasons. Anchiri (*Homalomaena aromatia)* is also collected by local people.	-

7	8	9	10	11
Resource Management Practices	**Cast/ Tribe**	**Social Condition**	**Nature of inhabitants**	**No of Households**
Most of the land is owned by the community through duly elected Village Council. It allots area for housing and cultivation to the village people depending on their requirement and capacity. The members of Village Council had issued public awareness on local newspapers and media regarding the conservation and management of biological resources within their locality.	Mizo	Middle and Lower Class	Most of the inhabitants of this village are Pucca Assam type houses made by using timber, GI sheets (for roof) and asbestos sheets etc, while there are few kachcha houses made up of bamboos, dried leaves, mud and wooden poles etc. Few people are living in Pucca houses (RCC buildings) made up of cement, bricks, iron rod etc.	342 household s

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**					
1000 ha. (approx)	0.50 ha. (approx)	500 ha. (approx) Jhum cultivation is practised. The cultivated area is left as fallow for about 5-8 years	400 ha. (approx)	Hilly terrain and plain area (approx. area 800 Ha.)	Local Commu -nity (Mizo)	*Schima walichii, Gmelina arborea, Bombax insigne, Albizia procera, Michelia oblonga, Mahonia napaulensis, Mallotus nudiflorus,Macropanax undulates, Litsea monopetala, Lindera pulcherrima, Kydia sp., Palaquium polyanthum, Ostodes paniculata, Homalium ceylanicum, Garuga floribunda, Garuga pinnata, Garcinia xanthochymus, Duabanga grandiflora, Elaeocarpus tectorius, Engelhardtia spicata, Erythrina stricta, Eriobotrya bengalensis, Diospyros lanceifolia, Diospyros stricta, Ficus bengalensis, Ficus racemosa, Ficus retusa, Derris robusta, Acrocarpus fraxinifolius, Aglaia chittagonga, Ailanthus integrifolia, Albizia chinensis, Albizia lebbeck, Aglaia spectabilis, Alseodaphne petiolaris, Artocarpus chaplasha, Anogeissus acuminata, Alstonia scholaris, Callicarpa arborea, Bischofia javanica, Castanopsis tribuloides, Chukrasia tabularis, Bruinsmia polysperma, Pterospermum acerifolium, Terminalia chebula, Tetrameles nudiflora,Spondias pinnata, Trema orientalis, Vitex sp., Cassia javanica, Baccaurea ramiflora, Sapindus mukorossi, Stereospermum chelonoides, Toona ciliata* etc	Binturong, Sambar, Sloth bear, Serow, Palm civet, Capped Langur, Phayres Langur, Hoolock Gibbon, Assamese Macaque, Wild dog, Common Jackal, Slow Lorris, Leopard Cat, Marbled cat, Red Bellied Squirrel, White Bellied Rat, Brush Tailed Porcupine, Mackenzie's Rat, Common Leopard, Indian Mongoose, Spotted Linsang, Black Giant Squirrel, Flying Squirrel, Red Giant Flying Squirrel, Tokay Gecko, Keeled Grass skink, Asian House Gecko, Bengal Monitor, Common Garden Lizard, Indian Flapshell Turtle, Common Vine Snake, Burmese Python, Red Neck keelback, King Cobra, Banded Krait, Rusell's Viper, Mountain Pit Viper, Monocled Cobra, Eurasian Sparrowhawk, Common Buzzard, Serpent Eagle, Hill Partridge, Jungle

							Fowl, Kalij Pheasant, Bamboo Partridge, Button Quail, Pigeon, Imperial Pigeon, Spotted Dove, Parakeet, Bay Cuckoo, Indian Cuckoo, Large Hawk Cuckoo, Green Billed Malkoha, Indian Eagle Owl, Savanna Nightjar, Swiftlet, Indian Roller, Common Hoopoe, Barbet, Woodpecker, Swift, Green Magpie, Tree Pie, Drongo, Shrike, Minivet, Leafbird, Bulbul, Laughingthrush, Babbler, Niltava, Flycatcher, Warbler, Sparrow, Munia, Sunbird, Finch, Bunting, Thrush, Forktail, Kingfisher etc. Marbled Toad, Hylid Frog,Horned frog, Balloon Frog, Tree Frog, Bush Frog, Cascade Frog etc. Assamese Kingfish, Mahseer, Zipper Loach, Garra, Labeo, Barb, Magur, Catla, Bao, Common Carp. Etc etc.

7	8	9	10	11	12
User Groups	**Management Practices**	**General Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community accessed**
Mizo	No specific management practices followed by the community. Jhum cultivation is still practiced in most areas. Agriculture is rain fed and mostly, fertilizers are not used. Timber and bamboos are mostly used for the construction of houses, and furniture making. Most of the villagers afford to use LPG for their cooking, but there are others who are still depending on firewood collected from forest. Fuel wood is the main medium of cooking.	Forest products are generally used for construction of houses, making furniture, firewood etc. Villagers collected wild vegetables from the forest and some used certain medicinal plants for treating various illnesses.		-	Mizo

Format 9 : Waterscape –

1	2	3	4	5	6
Waterscape Element type	**Sub-type**	**Features and approx. area**	**Ownership**	**General Flora**	**General fauna**
There are 9 main rivers in Bualpui N' Village Council area- Serlui, Chemlui, Bualpuilui, Pingpihlui, Chhimluang, Tui hnartam, Sesawmlui, Meidumlui, Saibual lui	-	Not measured	Mizo, the local people of Bualpui N' Village	-	-

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Major Uses	**User Groups**	**Management Practices**	**General Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community accessed**
Most of these rivers are used for fishing & Crab catching by the local community	Mizo, Local people of Bualpui N'	The Young Mizo Association (YMA), has taken necessary actions for the conservation of waterscape, by displaying signboard, publishing information through newspapers etc. Fishing by using Poison, Dynamo etc are strictly prohibited by YMA and any persons violated are given severe punishment.	-	-	-	Mizo

Format 10 : Soil type

1	2	3	4
Soil Type	**Color & Texture**	**Features**	**Soil Management**
Red loamy Soil	Reddish brown, silty clay and sandy texture	-	-

5	6	7	8
Plants/Crop Suitable	**Flora and Fauna**	**Associated TK**	**Other Information**
Maize, Broad/Sword bean, Taro/Yam Lomba, Wild celery, Wild coriander, Wild Basil, Arhar Dal, Sugarcane, Hibiscus/Roselle, Climbing wattle, Mustard, Panicled Spot flower, Red Sorrel, Brinjal, Ladys finger, Rice, Bean Hyacinth bean, Cow pea, Winged bean Snake gourd, Bitter gourd, Sesame seeds Cucumber , Chilli (small), Chilli (big) Chow chow, Pumpkin, Ash gourd, Spiny bitter cucumber, Bitter tomato	**Flora :** *Schima walichii, Gmelina arborea, Bombax insigne, Albizia procera, Michelia oblonga, Mahonia napaulensis, Mallotus nudiflorus,Macropanax undulates, Litsea monopetala, Lindera pulcherrima, Kydia sp., Palaquium polyanthum, Ostodes paniculata, Homalium ceylanicum, Garuga floribunda, Garuga pinnata, Garcinia xanthochymus, Duabanga grandiflora, Elaeocarpus tectorius, Engelhardtia spicata, Erythrina stricta, Eriobotrya bengalensis, Diospyros lanceifolia,*	Jhum cultivation, the most primitive and common method of cultivation is still practised throughout the state. The used area for jhumming is left for 4-5 years or even more to regain the natural growth of trees, shrubs and weeds alongwith bamboos. This has helped in improving the soil nutrients, its mineral contents and soil structure which further helps in reducing soil erosion. After 5 years or more, the area is again cleared and burnt for next jhum cycle. This is done to provide some minerals to the soil however, sometimes due to early and heavy rain, top fertile soil and minerals have been washed away leaving the soil infertile.	-
Diospyros stricta, Ficus bengalensis, Ficus racemosa, Ficus retusa, Derris robusta, Acrocarpus fraxinifolius, Aglaia chittagonga, Ailanthus integrifolia, Albizia chinensis, Albizia lebbeck, Aglaia spectabilis, Alseodaphne petiolaris, Artocarpus chaplasha, Anogeissus acuminata, Alstonia scholaris, Callicarpa arborea, Bischofia javanica, Castanopsis tribuloides, Chukrasia tabularis, Bruinsmia polysperma, Pterospermum acerifolium, Terminalia chebula, Tetrameles nudiflora,Spondias pinnata, Trema orientalis, Vitex sp., Cassia javanica, Baccaurea ramiflora, Sapindus mukorossi, Stereospermum chelonoides, Toona ciliata etc **Fauna :** Binturong, Sambar, Sloth bear, Serow, Palm civet, Capped Langur, Phayres Langur, Hoolock Gibbon, Assamese Macaque, Wild dog, Common Jackal, Slow Lorris, Leopard Cat, Marbled cat, Red Bellied Squirrel, White Bellied Rat, Brush Tailed Porcupine, Mackenzie's Rat, Common Leopard, Indian Mongoose, Spotted Linsang, Black Giant Squirrel, Flying Squirrel, Red Giant Flying Squirrel, Tokay Gecko, Keeled Grass skink, Asian House Gecko, Bengal Monitor, Common Garden Lizard, Indian Flapshell Turtle, Common Vine Snake, Burmese Python, Red Neck keelback, King Cobra, Banded Krait, Rusell's Viper, Mountain Pit Viper, Monocled Cobra, Eurasian Sparrowhawk, Common Buzzard, Serpent Eagle, Hill Partridge, Jungle Fowl, Kalij Pheasant, Bamboo Partridge, Button Quail, Pigeon, Imperial Pigeon, Spotted Dove, Parakeet, Bay Cuckoo, Indian Cuckoo, Large Hawk Cuckoo, Green Billed Malkoha, Indian Eagle Owl, Savanna Nightjar, Swiftlet, Indian Roller, Common Hoopoe, Barbet, Woodpecker, Swift, Green Magpie, Tree Pie, Drongo, Shrike, Minivet, Leafbird, Bulbul, Laughingthrush, Babbler, Niltava, Flycatcher, Warbler, Sparrow, Munia, Sunbird, Finch, Bunting, Thrush, Forktail, Kingfisher etc. Marbled Toad, Hylid Frog,Horned frog, Balloon Frog, Tree Frog, Bush Frog, Cascade Frog etc. Assamese Kingfish, Mahseer, Zipper Loach, Garra, Labeo, Barb, Magur, Catla, Bao, Common Carp. Etc etc.			

DOMESTICATED BIODIVERSITY

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	Lamkhuang	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Local	Cultivated/wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Local
Tree	Theite	*Prunus* domestica	Local	Cultivated	Common	Sufficient	Local
Tree	Thingfanghma	*Carica papaya*	Local	Cultivated	Common	Insufficient	Local
Herb	Balhla	*Musa* x *paradisiaca*	Local	Cultivated	Plenty	Plenty	Local
Shrub	Nimbu	*Citrus limon*	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Common	Local
Tree	Theiria	*Carallia brachiata*	Local	Cultivated/Wild	Rare	Plenty	Local/Forest
Tree	Sertawk	*Citrus grandis*	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty	Local
Tree	Serthlum	*Citrus reticulata*	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient	Local
Tree	Hatkora	*Citrus hystrix*	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient	Local
Tree	Thingtheihmu	*Morus alba*	Govt supply	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty	Supplied by Hort.Deptt.
Tree	Theihai	*Mangifera indica*	Local	Cultivated/wild	Plenty	Plenty	Local
Tree	Butterthei	*Persea americana*	Introduced	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient	Local
Tree	Kawlsunhlu	*Phyllanthus acidus*	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty	Local
Tree	Tengtere	*Tamarindus indica*	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Tree	Kawlthei	*Psidium guajava*	Local	Cultivated	Plenty	Plenty	Local
Tree	Theifeihmung	*Dimocarpus longan*	Local	Cultivated	Common	Plenty	Local
Tree	Kuhva	*Areca catechu*	Local	Cultivated	Common	Plenty	Local
Tree	Sisu	*Citrus aurantium*	Local	Cultivated	Common	Common	Local
Shrub	Serfang	*Citrus medica*	Local	Cultivated/wild	Plenty	Plenty	Local
Tree	Sermam	*Citrus sinensis*	Local	Cultivated	Plenty	Plenty	Local
Herb	Lakhuihthei	*Ananas comosus*	Local	Cultivated	Plenty	Common	Local
Shrub	Theibuhfai	*Diospyros cacharensis*	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Rare	Local
Shrub	Champara	*Citurs aurantifolia*	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Common	Local
Clomber	Sarzuk	*Eleagnus* sp	Local	Wild /cultivated	Common	Abundant	Local
Tree	Sunhlu	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant	Local
Climber	Sapthei	*Passiflora edulis*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant	Local

8	9	10	11	12
Season of Fruiting	**Uses (Usage)**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/Knowledge Holder**
June – Aug.	Edible	Roots are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
June – Aug.	Edible	Fruits are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Sept.- Dec.	Edible	Fruits are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Whole year	Edible	Fruits are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
June – Aug.	Edible	Fruits & its juice are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
April – May	Edible	Baek & leaves are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Sept.- Nov.	Edible	Fruits & seeds are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Dec.- Jan.	Edible	Flowers, fruits & seeds are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Dec.- Jan.	Edible	Fruit juice medicinal	-do-	Mizo
March – April	Edible	Bark & fruits are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
June – July	Edible	Leaves used for medicine	Own use	Mizo
Jan-March	Edible	Fruit is medicinal	Own use	Mizo
Nov-Feb	Edible	Fruit is rich in vitamin C, roots and seeds are also medicinal	Own use	Mizo
Nov.- April	Edible	Leaves are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
June – Aug.	Edible	Bark & leaves are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
July-Sept	Edible	Fruits are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Sept – Jan	Edible	Nuts are chewed together with betel leaves and lime	-do-	Mizo
Dec-Jan	Edible	Fruit is used for constipation, indigestion. Seeds are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Jun-Sept	Edible	Fruit is edible rich in vitamin C	-do-	Mizo
Nov-Feb	Edible	Bark,leaves and fruits are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
June – July	Edible	Leaves & fruits are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Sept-Oct	Edible	Seeds are edible, sometimes chewed as a substitute for betelnut	-do-	Mizo
Throughout the year	Edible	Acid fruit is edible, bark, fruits and seeds are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Feb – May	Edible	Leaves and roots are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Nov-Feb	Edible	Fruit is rich in vitamin C, juice of crushed bark is also medicinal	-do-	Mizo
May-July	Edible	Ripe fruit is useful for jaundice and liver problems	-do-	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	Phaiphak	*Molineria capitulata*	Local	Forest, open areas	-do-
Shrub	Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum glandulosum*	Local	Forest, jhum land, open areas	-do-
Tree	Pasaltakaza	*Heliciopsis terminalis*	Local	Forest	-do-
Herb	Anhling	*Solanum americanum*	Local	Cultivated land	-do-
Climber	Vawihuihhrui	*Paederia foetida*	Local	Open areas and forest	-do-
Climber	Theikelki	*Stelmocrypton khasianum*	Local	Forest	-do-
Herb	Anchiri	*Homalomena aromatica*	Local	Forests	-do-
Herb	Bakkhate	*Glinus oppositifolius*	Local	Jhum land	-do-
Herb	Buar ze	*Blumea lanceolaria*	Local	Open areas	-do-
Shrub	Builukham Pa	*Osbeckia stellata*	Local	Forest, open areas	-do-
Under shrub	Perhpawng chaw	*Scoparia dulcis*	Local	Forest, open areas	-do-
Tree	Thuamriat	*Alstonia scholaris*	Local	Forest	-do-
Small tree	Kawhtebel	*Trevesia palmata*	Local	Forest, jhum land	-do-
Tree	Kawlthei	*Psidium guajava*	Local	Forest, Open area	-do-
Climber	Japanhlo	*Mikania micrantha*	Local	Open/Disturbed areas	Natural
Climber	Bachhim	*Dioscorea alata*	Local	Jhum land/open areas	-do-
Herb	Mitthi-sunhlu	*Phyllanthus urinaria*	Local	Open areas	-do-
Shrub	Tlangsam	*Chromolaena odorata*	Local	-do-	-do-
Shrub	Hlo-nuar	*Mimosa pudica*	Local	Roadsides & Waste places	-do-
Tree	Hnahkiah	*Callicarpa arborea*	Local	Forests	-do-
Tree	Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	Local	Forests	-do-
Herb	Aieng	*Curcuma longa*	Local	Jhum land	-do-
Herb	Khatual	*Picria felterrae*	Local	Forest	-do-
Climber	Laiking tuibur	*Hedyotis scandens*	Local	Forest, open area	-do-
Herb	Lambak	*Centella asiatica*	Local	Forest, open area	-do-
Tree	Neem	*Azadirachta indica*	Local	Forest	-do-
Large shrub	Saisiak	*Fluggea virosa*	Local	Forest	-do-
Herb	Sawhthing	*Zingiber officinale*	Local	Jhum land	-do-
Herb	Sekhupthur	*Begonia dioica*	Local	Forest	-do-
Herb	Sumbul	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Local	Forest, open land	-do-
Herb	Tawkpui	*Solanum torvum*	Local	Forest, jhum land	-do-
Herb	Tawkte	*Solanum violaceum*	Local	Forest, jhum land	-do-
Herb	Thasuih	*Lindernia ruellioides*	Local	Forest	-do-
Tree	Thingfanghma	*Carica papaya*	Local	Forest, open areas, jhum land	-do-
Climber	Tluangngil	*Smilax glabra*	Local	Forest	-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					
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Tubers, petioles	Juice of crushed tuber is used to cure abdominal pain and to stop bleeding	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Leaves, Flowers	Decoction of leaves and flower is used to treat hypertension etc	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Sufficient	Medicinal	Bark, leaves	Decoction of bark, leaves Is used in stomach ulcer, indigestion, worm troubles, also applied to scabies and other skin diseases	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Whole plant	Leaves are cooked eaten as vegetable. Water of boiled leaves used in urinary problems, kidney stones. Juice of berries is used to treat boils, ringworm etc	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Stem and Leaves	Whole plant is regarded as specific fro rheumatic affections; juice of crushed leaves is used in diarrhoea and dysenetery. Stem and leaves are chewed for relief in tooth-ache	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	Medicinal	Leaves and Roots	Acid leaves and fruits are edible. Water of cooked roots and leaves are used for curing diseases of liver and jaundice	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Sufficient	Medicinal	Rhizome & Stalk	Rhizomes are used in manufacturing perfumes. Juice of roots or stalk is dropped into the ear for healing otorrhoea, cooked stalk are also eaten to increase breast milk.	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Whole plant	Bitter leaves are cooked or fry eaten as vegetable, used to treat hypertension and diabetes, the plant is also used for treatment of fever, joint pains, inflammation and wounds.	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaves are used for stomach ulcer, indigestion, TB, Skin diseases, sores, dandruff, chronic dysentery etc	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Roots, Leaves	Decoction/Infusion of root is used in diseases of kidney, dysuria, stomach pain, dysentery. Decoction of leaves are used for toothache	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Leaves, stem, Roots	Juice of pounded leaves, stem and roots are used in diabetes,stomach trouble, diarrgoea, nausea, toothache and also removal of kidney stones. Juice of leaves is also useful in snake bites, sores, burns and cuts	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Bark, milky juice	Bark is used in treatment in hyoertension,asthma, typhoid, malaria, diarrhoea and dysentery. Milky juice is applied to fresh cuts, ringworms, sores, snake bites, leukoderma etc	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Buds, roots and leaves	Shoots, flower buds and young fruit are used as vegetable. Root and leaves are used to treat stomach ache. Leaves are a good fodder	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Bark, young leaves	Bark and young leaves are used against diarrhoea and dysentery. Juice of the pounded bark, leaves and ripe fruits are applied to carbuncle, bark paste is also applied to toothache.	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Leaves and stem	Jucie of crushed leaves is used in fever, stomach ache, diarrhoea, fresh cuts etc	Own use	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	Medicinal	Tuber and bulbil	Tuber is anthelmintic; useful in leprosy,piles and gonorrhea, also as vegetable	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Whole plant	Juice of whole plant is used in cholera, dysentery, fever, liver problem and jaundice, diabetes etc	-do-	Mizo

Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Leaves and stem	Juice of leaves is applied to fresh cuts	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Whole plant	Decoction of root is used in diseases of liver and kidney, root is useful in bilious fever, piles, jaundice, leprosy, ulcers and small pox	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Sufficient	Medicinal	Bark, Leaves	Decoction of bark, leaves are used in diabetes, cholera, dysentery,, diarrhoea, internal bleeding, colic and stomach ulcer, bark of huice is applied to fresh cuts. Leaves are used by Mizos for fermenting cooked soyabeans, popular traditional dish of the mizos	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	Medicinal	Fruit,pods,bark,leaves	Green pods used as vegetables, used for treating jaundice, liver problems and cancer. Poultice of bark is applied to rheumatism, sparians, inflammations and skin diseases. Decoction of leaves is useful in headache,flatulence, ulcers and fruit is used for colic, cough, diseases of heart, bronchitis etc	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Rhizome	Rhizome is used as condiment. Juice of rhizome is used in cholera, stomach problem, jaundice, diarrhoea, dysentery ulcer etc	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Leaves , plant	Bitter leaves ae used for making ***Sa-chek.*** Decoction of plant is is used as a remedy for enlarge spleen, fever and stomach ache	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Leaves, roots	Decoction of roots/leaves is used in treatment of fever, stomach pain, urinary problems, inflammation kidneys and womb troubles. Juice of crushed leaves is used for sores, rheumatism and eye diseases	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Whole plant	The plant is used in diabetes, jaundice, dysuria, stomach ache, pile, dysentery, diarrhoea, high blooe pressure, skin diseases etc	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	Medicinal	Leaves, bark and fruit	Bark, leaves and fruit are used in medicine	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	Medicinal	Leaves	Decotion of leaves is used for bath in case of measles, chicken pox, scabies and skin itching	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Rhizome	Juice of pounded rhizome is given to women in case of insufficient supply of breast milk, dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Leaves, stem	Stem and leaves are eaten against diarrhoea,dysentery. Juice of stem or stalk is applied to rash and sore which caused by juice of some poisonous tree	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Roots	Juice of crushed roots is used in diseases of kidney, dysuria, fever, jaundice, bronchitis, rheumatism, indigestion, snkae bite, skin diseases etc	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Fruit	Green fruit is eaten as vegetable, used for treating hypertension, diabetes	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Fruit	Green fruit is eaten as vegetable, used for treating hypertension, diabetes	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Whole plant	The whole plant is used as poultice for cramps, rheumatism, sciatica, wound and internally for eye problems	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Leaves, fruit	Ripe fruit is good for digestive troubles, juice of cooked leaves are used for stomach ulcers and cancers. Decoction of unripe fruit is used to cure jaundice, diabetes, food poisoning and dog bites and roots or seeds for expelling intestinal worms.	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Medicinal	Leaves and roots	Pounded tuberous roots are used in rheumatism, stomach-ache and diarrhoea. Decoction of leaves is used for curing tonsilities	-do-	Mizo

Format 13 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4	5
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Source of Plants/Seeds**
Shrub	Rosepar	*Rosa indica*	Local	Plantlet
Herb	Sap pangpar	*Zinnia elegans*	Local	Seeds
Shrub	Saron par	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	Local	Plantlet
Herb	Zamzo	*Celosia argentea*	Local	Seeds`
Herb	Krismas par	*Euphorbia pulcherrima*	Local	Plantlet
Herb	Kumtluang	*Catharanthus roseus*	Local	Seeds
Shrub	Midum pangpar	*Hibiscus rosa sinensis*	Local	Plantlet
Herb	Nuaithang	*Impatiens balsamina*	Local	Seeds
Shrub	Par arsi	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Local	Plantlet
Herb	Derhken	*Tagetes erecta*	Local	Seeds
Herb	Dingdi	*Asclepias curassavica*	Local	Seeds
Under shrub	Hnahde	*Ageratina adenophora*	Local	Seeds
Herb	Hnahsin par	*Cosmos bipinnatus*	Local	Seeds
Shrub	Kawldai	*Justicia adhatoda*	Local	Plantlet/seeds
Climber	Rimenhawihi	*Ipomoea quamoclit*	Local	Seeds
Tree	April-par	*Delonix regia*	Local	Plantlet/Seeds
Tree	Chawnpui	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	Local	Plantlet/Seeds
Herb	Chuailopar	*Gomphrena globosa*	Local	Seeds
Small Shrub	Dahlia	*Dahlia rosea*	Local	Plantlet/Seeds

6	7	8	9	10
Commercial/Non commercial	**Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Non-commercial	Ornamental	-		Mizo
Non-commercial	Ornamental	--		Mizo
Non-commercial	Ornamental	-		Mizo
Non-commercial	Ornamental	Flowers are considered astringent, used in diarrhoea, excessive menstrual discharges		Mizo
Non-commercial	Ornamental	-		Mizo
Non-commercial	Ornamental	Decoction of roots, stem and leaves are used in diabetes, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, cancer etc. root is also used in tooth-ache.	-	Mizo
Non-commercial	Ornamental	Decoction of leaves is also used in kidney. Pounded green leaves is used as plaster for new cuts, boils and sores		Mizo
Non-commercial	Ornamental	The flower is cooling and tonic, useful when apllied to burns and scalds. It is topically used for pains in the joints		Mizo
Non-commercial	Ornamental	Red pulp around the seed is used as dye. Milky juice is applied in eye diseases.		Mizo

		Root bark for mouth sores, toothache and epilepsy. Bark is pounded with small quantity of water and juice is used as remedy for convulsion in children		
Non-commercial	Ornamental	Leaves are used for kidney troubles, piles, ulcers, boils, ear ache and the flower for fever, liver complaints, bleeding piles, scabies etc.		Mizo
Non-commercial	Ornamental	Roots, flowers, leaves and latex are medicinal		Mizo
Non-commercial	Ornamental	Boiled water of leaves are taken for kidney trouble. Juice of crushed leaves is also applied on fresh wounds.		Mizo
Non-commercial	Ornamental	-		Mizo
Non-commercial	Ornamental			
Non-commercial	Ornamental	Pounded leaves are used in bleeding piles		Mizo
Non-commercial	Ornamental	Wood is soft,can be used for firewood. Flowers and buds are used as pot herbs	-	Mizo
Non-commercial	Ornamental	Wood is used for building, furniture, gunstock, boat building, pists. Decoction of bark is useful for diabetes, heart diseases, diarrhoea and dysentery		Mizo
Non-commercial	Ornamental	-		Mizo
Non-commercial	Ornamental	-		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	Teipui	*Toona ciliata*	-do-	Plenty	Plenty	Wild	Wood used for Furniture, house building, boat-building, ceiling, floors etc.
Tree	Khiang	*Schima wallichii*	Forests	Plenty	Common	Wild	Construction, firewood, etc.
Tree	Ngiau	*Magnolia champaca*	-do-	Plenty	Sufficient	Wild	Construction, furniture, etc.
Tree	Thlanvawng	*Gmelina arborea*	-do-	Plenty	Insufficient	Wild	Construction, furniture, etc.
Tree	Thingdawl	*Tetrameles nudiflora*	Forests	Plenty	Plenty	Wild	Flooring, walling, wooden box, etc.
Tree	Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	-do-	Plenty	Plenty	Wild	Construction, scaffolding, firewood, etc.
Tree	Tatkawng	*Artocarpus chaplasha*	-do-	Plenty	Plenty	Wild	Construction, motor bodies, boat-building, mortars, furniture, plywood etc
Tree	Theitat	*Artocarpus lakoocha*	-do-	Plenty	Plenty	Wild	Construction, boat building, furniture, fuelwood, etc.
Tree	Nganbawm	*Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Furniture, motor bodies, planking, flooring, fuelwood
Tree	Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Cheap furniture, house-building, motor bodies, doors, windows, firewood
Tree	Sehawr	*Castanopsis indica*	Forests	Plenty	Plenty	Wild	Wood hard, used for building, furniture, firewood etc
Tree	Thuamriat	*Alstonia scholaris*	-do-	Plenty	Plenty	Wild	Bark is used for treating hypertension, asthma, typhoid, malaria, dysentery
Tree	Teak	*Tectona grandis*	-do-	Sufficient	Sufficient	Wild	Timber is extremely durable, used for furniture, building, plywood etc
Tree	Khaupui	*Sterculia villosa*	-do-	Plenty	Plenty	Wild	Wood very soft, used for drums and paper pulp
Tree	Pang	*Bombax insigne*	-do-	Plenty	Common	Wild	Planking, packing cases, drums,etc.
Tree	Bil	*Protium serratum*	-do-	Plenty	Plenty	Wild	Furniture, house post, firewood & charcoal
Tree	Khuangthli	*Bischofia javanica*	-do-	Plenty	Plenty	Wild	Construction, house post, furniture, etc.

Tree	Vawngthla	*Premna milleflora*	-do-	Scarce	Sufficient	Wild	Construction, house post, etc.
Tree	Kangtek	*Albizia procera*	-do-	Plenty	Sufficient	Wild	Furniture, motor bodies, posts, drums, planks, tool handles, fuelwood, etc.
Tree	Sahatah	*Dysoxylum gotadhora*	-do-	Plenty	Sufficient	Wild	Construction, furniture, firewood

8	9	10
Associated TK	**Other details**	**Community/ knowledge holder**
Bark and flowers are medicinal	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark, roots, leaves, flowers & fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
Roots, leaves, flowers & fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
The leaves are used as soap for washing *Mizopawnpui*(blankets), etc.	-	Mizo
Fruit edible	-	Mizo
Bark is medicinal	-	Mizo
Sap & juice of the bark is applied externally to boils, pimples, cuts and wounds	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Nuts are eaten by man and animals	-	Mizo
Milky juice is applied to fresh cuts, sores, ringworm, snake bites etc	-	Mizo
Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya bean	-	Mizo
Seeds are eaten roasted or fried. Decoction of bark is used for cholera, dysentery, diarrhgoea nad tonsilitis	-	Mizo
Leaves used for fodder	-	Mizo
Fruits edible	-	Mizo
Bark, stem & leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark & leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Wood & seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo

Format 15 : Domesticated Animals

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

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		**Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Commercial Rearing**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Past	Present					
Plenty	Not adequate	Meat & Milk	-	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Meat	The fat is used for making a special preparation, called as *Saum.* Fat from the meat is preserved by boiling and putting it into dried gourds for fermentation. It is called *Sa-um*. *Sa-um* is used in preparation of *Bai* & *Bawl* (Traditional dishes of the Mizos)	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Meat & Milk (goatmilk)	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Not adequate	Meat, Egg	-	Commercial	Decomposed dung used as farm manure	Mizo
-do-	Scarce	Meat & House watcher	-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	To keep down rats	-	-	-	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**
-	Bahu (Catla)	*Labeo catla*	These fish species are supplied by fisheries deptt and also bought from neighbouring villages like Bilkhawthlir and Buhchangphai, where culture fisheries were practice and located	-	Fish Pond	Rare	Plenty (increasing)
-	Mrigal	*Cirrhinus cirrhosus*		-		Rare	Plenty (increasing)
-	Silver carp	*Hypothalmichthys molitrix*		-		Rare	Plenty (increasing)
-	Common carp	*Cyprinus carpio*		-		Rare	Plenty (increasing)
-	Grass carp	*Ctenopharyngodon idella*		-		Rare	Plenty (increasing)

8	9	10	11	12
Uses	**Associated TK**	**Commercial rearing**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Edible	-	Reared for commercial purposes and own use but production does not meet demands of the local community	-	Mizo
Edible	-			Mizo
Edible	-			Mizo
Edible	-		-	Mizo
Edible	-		-	Mizo

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

There is no separate market or fairs of domesticated animals and other products, they were transported to the nearby district capital like Kolasib or Aizawl and also sold in the roadside hotels and restaurants within the community area

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**
				-

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**

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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	Vawmbal	*Drimycarpus racemosus*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Mualhawih	*Saraca asoca*	Tree	Forest	Abundant	Plenty
Tree	Kangtek	*Albizia procera*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Sufficient
Tree	Theipui	*Ficus semicordata*	Tree	Forest	Abundant	Plenty
Tree	Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	Tree	Forest	Abundant	Common
Tree	Theiria	*Carallia brachiata*	Tree	Forest	Abundant	Common
Tree	Thingpuithing	*Lithocarpus obscures*	Tree	Forest	Abundant	Common
Tree	Phunchawng	*Bombax ceiba*	Tree	Forest	Abundant	Sufficient
Tree	Pang	*Bombax Insigne*	Tree	Forest	Abundant	Common
Tree	Khawmhma	*Rhus chinensis*	Tree	Forest	Abundant	Common
Tree	Thingdawl	*Tetrameles nudiflora*	Tree	Forest	Abundant	Common
Tree	Lawngthing	*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*	Tree	Forest	Abundant	Rare
Tree	Chhawntual	*Aporusa octandra*	Tree	Forest	Abundant	Common
Tree	Fartuah	*Erythrina stricta*	Tree	Forest	Abundant	Common
Tree	Thuamriat	*Alstonia scholaris*	Tree	Forest	Abundant	Common
Tree	Teipui	*Toona ciliata*	Tree	Forest	Abundant	Common
Tree	Zawngtei	*Chukrasia tabularis*	Tree	Forest	Abundant	Plenty
Tree	Sunhlu	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Tree	Forest	Abundant	Plenty
Tree	Bil	*Protium serratum*	Tree	Forest	Abundant	Common
Tree	Haite/Haivahmim	*Mangifera indica*	Tree	Forest	Abundant	Plenty
Herb	Buarze	*Blumea lanceolaria*	Herb	Open places	Abundant	Plenty
Herb	Sumbul	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Herb	Moist & shady places	Abundant	Plenty
Herb	Mitthi-sunhlu	*Phyllanthus urinaria*	Herb	Open places	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Anchiri	*Homalomena aromatic*	Herb	Forest	Abundant	Scarce
Herb	Vailenhlo	*Ageratum conyzoides*	Herb	Open places	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Ansa-te	*Acmella spp.*	Herb	Open places	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Aidu	*Amomum dealbatum*	Herb	Forest, open places	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Telhawng	*Amorphophallus* sp.	Herb	Forest, open places	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Thialbal/Arrowroot	*Maranta arundinaceae*	Herb	Forest, cultivated areas	Abundant	Plenty
Grass	Di	*Imperata cylindrical*	Grass	Open places	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	Luang	*Saccharum longisetosum*	Herb	Open places	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	Phairuang	*Themeda arundinacea*	Grass	Along rivers	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	Hmunphiah	*Thysanolaena latifolia*	Grass	Waste & open places	Abundant	Abundant

Climber	Kelhnamtur/Laikingtuibur	*Hedyotis scandens*	Climber	Forest	Abundant	Rare
Climber	Hnahbialhrui	*Cissampelos pareira*	Climber	Forest	Abundant	Insufficient
Climber	Japanhlo	*Mikania micrantha*	Climber	Open places	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Vawih-uihhrui	*Paederia foetida*	Climber	Forest	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Thianpa	*Merremia umbellata*	Climber	Open places	Abundant	Plenty
Climber	Thiannu	*Merremia vitifolia*	Climber	Open places	Abundant	Plenty
Climber	Khau-chhim	*Pericampylus gaucus*	Climber	Forest	Abundant	Insufficient
Climber	Chaihchun	*Stephania rotunda*	Climber	Forest, open places	Abundant	Rare
Climber	Zawngtur	*Pachyrhizus erosus*	Climber	Forest	Abundant	Rare
Shrub	Chengkek	*Garcinia lanceifolia*	Shrub	Forest	Plenty	Abundant
Shrub	Anpangthuam	*Lepionurus sylvestris*	Shrub	Forest	Plenty	Abundant
Shrub	Kelbuh	*Schefflera venulosa*	Shrub	Forest	Plenty	Abundant
Shrub	Tlangsam	*Chromolaena odorata*	Shrub	Open places	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Se-hnap	*Urena lobata*	Shrub	Open places	Abundant	Scarce
Shrub	Hlonuar/Khawih-mut	*Mimosa pudica*	Shrub	Open places	Abundant	Plenty
Shrub	Builukham Pa	*Osbeckia stellata*	Shrub	Open places	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Builukham Nu	*Melastoma malabathricum*	Shrub	Open places	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Pangbal	*Manihot esculenta*	Shrub	Cultivated areas	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thlanvawng	*Gmelina arborea*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Rare
Tree	Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Rare
Tree	Ngiau	*Magnolia champaca*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Sufficient
Tree	Khiang	*Schima wallichii*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Common
Tree	Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Common
Tree	Bung	*Ficus altissima*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Abundant
Tree	Zawngtah	*Parkia timoriana*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Abundant
Tree	Re-raw	*Terminalia chebula*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Sufficient
Tree	Thingkha	*Derris robusta*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Sufficient
Tree	Sahatah	*Aglaia spectabilis*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Abundant
Tree	Thingvawkpui	*Balakata baccata*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Abundant

7	8	9	10	11
Commercial/ own use	**Part collected**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community Knowledge Holder**
Own use	-	Juice of the tree is used for japanning	Wood used for building, boats, etc.	Mizo
-do-	Bark, flowers & seeds	Bark, leaves, flowers & seeds are medicinal.	Tender leaves used as vegetable. Bark is also used as tea leaf	Mizo
-do-	Bark & leaves	Bark & leaves are medicinal. Bark used for poisoning fish	Wood used for furniture, motor bodies, posts, drums,firewood, etc. Leaves used for cattle fodder.	Mizo
-do-	Root, bark & fruits	Root, bark & fruits are medicinal	Wood used for mortars, firewood, etc. Fruits edible	Mizo
-do-	Bark & leaves	Bark & leaves are medicinal	Wood used for firewood & charcoal. Young leaves & green pods are used as a vegetable	Mizo
-do-	Bark & leaves	Bark & leaves are medicinal. Fruits edible	Wood used for construction, posts, furniture, firewood, charcoal, etc.	Mizo
-do-	-	-	Wood used for building, firewood & charcoal	Mizo
-do-	Root, bark, flowers & fruits	Root, bark, flowers & fruits are medicinal	Wood used for planking, drums, etc. The cotton is used for pillows and cushions	Mizo
-do-	Leaves	Leaves used as fodder	Wood used for planking, drums, etc.	Mizo
-do-	Leaves & fruits	Leaves & fruits are medicinal. Fruits edible	Wood used for fence posts and gunpowder charcoal	Mizo
Own use	Bark & leaves	Bark & leaves are medicinal	Wood used for flooring, walling, etc.	Mizo
-do-	Oleo-resin	Oleo-resin used for ringworm, ulcers, etc.	Wood used for boat-building, construction, etc.	Mizo
-do-	Bark & leaves	Bark & leaves are medicinal	Wood used foe fence post & firewood	Mizo
-do-	Bark	Bark is used in medicine	Wood used for planking, roofing, boxes, etc.	Mizo
-do-	Bark	Bark is medicinal	Wood used for furniture, gun powder charcoal, etc.	Mizo
-do-	Bark	Bark is medicinal	Wood used for furniture, boat-building, house building, etc.	Mizo
-do-	Bark & capsule	Bark & capsule are medicinal	Wood used for building, furniture, etc.	Mizo
-do-	Bark & fruits	Bark & fruits are medicinal. Fruits edible	Wood used for building, furniture, firewood, charcoal, etc.	Mizo
-do-	-	Fruits edible	Wood used for furniture, house-post, firewood & charcoal	Mizo
-do-	Root, bark, leaves, fruits & seeds	Roots, bark, fruits & seeds are medicinal. Fruits edible	Wood used construction, firewood, etc.	Mizo
-do-	Leaves	Leaves are medicinal	Tender leaves used as vegetable	Mizo
-do-	Rhizomes	Rhizomes are medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	Whole plant	Whole plant is medicinal	Plant is used as fish poison	Mizo
-do-	Rhizomes & stalk	Stalk & roots are medicinal. Stalk used as vegetable	Rhizomes are used in manufacturing perfumes	Mizo
-do-	Roots & leaves	Roots & leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	Whole plant	Whole plant is medicinal	Stem & leaves used as vegetable	Mizo
Commercial/ own use	Whole plant	Young shoots and buds cooked or fried eaten as a vegetable. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabeans, stem for tying purposes	Plant is used for a cure of enlargement of liver and . fruit is sweet, eaten by man and wild animals etc	Mizo

Commercial/ own use	Shoot and Corm	Shoot is eaten as vegetable. Corm with *Ching-al* (Lye)is boiled to remove irritants, then boiled corm is mixed with *Sa-um* (Fermented pork fat), *Ching-al* and salt eaten as curry	Corm is used in Piles and Gonnorhoea	Mizo
Own use	Rhizome	Rhizome is used as curry and in medicine	-	Mizo
Own use	Roots	Roots are medicinal	Used for thatching	Mizo
-do-	Leaves	Young leaves are cattle fodder	-	Mizo
-do-	Culm & leaves	Culms for huts. Stem & leaves for ropes & cordage	-	Mizo
-do-	Roots & flowering panicles	Roots are medicinal.	Flowering panicles are used for brooms	Mizo
-do-	Roots & leaves	Roots & leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	Roots & stem	Roots & stems are medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	Leaves	Leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	Whole plant	Whole plant is medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	Whole plant	Whole plant is medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	Whole plant	Whole plant is medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	Roots, stem & leaves	Roots & leaves are medicinal	Stem is used for tying native houses	Mizo
Own use	Tuber	Juice of the pounded tuber is used in fever, colic, diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera	Leaves are also eaten by cattle and goats	Mizo
Own use	Tuber	Tubers are used for treatment of dysuria, cough, rheumatism, malarial fever etc	Tuberous roots are sweet and eaten by man and wild animals	Mizo
Commercial/ own use	Leaves & fruits	Leaves & fruits are medicinal	Leaves used as vegetable. Fruits edible	Mizo
-do-	Leaves	Leaves are medicinal	Leaves are used as vegetable	Mizo
-do-	Leaves	Leaves used as goat fodder	Fruits eaten by squirrels and birds	Mizo
-do-	Leaves	Leaf juice applied on cuts	The plant is used as fish-poison	Mizo
-do-	Roots & leaves	Roots & leaves are medicinal	Bark yields a strong fibre	Mizo
-do-	Roots & leaves	Roots & leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Own use	Roots & Leaves	Decoction/Infusion of roots is useful in midney diseases, dysuria, stomach problems, dysentery etc. decoction of leaves are used for tooth-ache	-	Mizo
Own use	Whole plant	Leaves are used for cuts, diarrhoea and dysentery. Whole plant is used for hypertension	Fruits are edible	Mizo
Commercial/ own use	Tuberous roots, Young shoots	Tuberous roots are eaten cooked or fried as curry. Young shoots are fried with fish and eaten as food tuberous roots are used externally for skin diseases, and eaten by wild animals.	The roots yield Cassava starch and tapioca meal. Cassava starch is used for preparation of adhesives, cosmetics, puddings etc	Mizo
Commercial/ Own use	Roots/leaves/ flowers/fruits	Roots, leaves, flowers & fruits are medicinal	Timber for construction & furniture	Mizo
-do-	Leaves	Leaves used for cattle fodder	Wood used for construction & cheap furniture	Mizo

-do-	Roots/bark/leaves/ flowers/fruits	Roots, bark, leaves, flowers & fruits are medicinal	Wood used for construction & furniture	Mizo
-do-	Bark & fruits	Bark & fruits are medicinal	Wood used for construction & firewood	Mizo
-do-	Bark/flowers/ fruits	Bark, flowers & fruits are medicinal	Wood used for posts, tool handles, gunstock, firewood & charcoal	Mizo
-do-	-	Planted as shade tree	Wood used for firewood	Mizo
-do-	Pods & leaves	Leaves & seeds are medicinal	Immature pods & seeds used as vegetable	Mizo
-do-	Fruits	Fruits are medicinal	Wood used for house building, furniture, etc.	Mizo
-do-	Bark & leaves	Bark is medicinal	Wood used for house posts, kodali-handle, firewood & charcoal. Leaves lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-do-	-	-	Wood used for building, furniture, etc.	Mizo
-do-	Bark & fruits	Bark is medicinal	Wood used for building, etc. Green fruit is edible	Mizo
-do-	Latex	Latex is medicinal	Wood for packing cases, firewood, etc.	Mizo

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Besides Timber plants, there are ten (10) species of Bamboo found in Zanlawn village and listed as follows:

1) Phulrua – *Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*
2) Mautak – *Meloccana baccifera*
3) Raw-lak – *Dendrocalamus hookeri*
4) Raw-nal – *Dendrocalamus longispathus*
5) Raw-thing – *Bambusa longispiculata*
6) Raw-thla – *Schizostachyum dullooa*
7) Raw-te (Chal) – *Bambusa khasiana*
8) Sairil – *Melocalamus compactiflorus*

These bamboos are useful in various purposes for cane furniture industry, construction etc. In addition, young shoots of some species like *Dendrocalamus longispathus, Bambusa longispiculata, Meloccana baccifera* and *Dendrocalamus hamiltonii* are eaten cooked as vegetables.

Format 19 : Wild Plant Species of Importance

1	2	3	4	5
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Importance (Economic, Social & Cultural)**	**Status**
Tatkawng	*Artocarpus chaplasha*	Local	Wood for building, furniture, motor bodies, boat-building. Fruits edible.	Insufficient
Theitat	*Artocarpus lakoocha*	Local	Wood for building, furniture, firewood, etc. Fruits edible.	Insufficient
Banphar	*Neolamarckia cadamba*	Local	Wood for planks, furniture, firewood, etc. Bark & leaves medicinal. Leaves for cattle fodder.	Insufficient
Zawngtei	*Chukrasia tabularis*	Local	Wood for furniture, gunstocks, motor bodies, house building, posts, etc.	Plenty
Sahatah	*Aglaia spectabilis*	Local	Wood for furniture, building, door and windows.	Insufficient
Siksil	*Pterospermum acerifolium*	Local	Wood for furniture, building, planking, motor bodies, etc.	Insufficient
Khiang	*Schima wallichii*	Local	Wood for building, planking, scantling, cabinet work, firewood, etc.	Common
Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	Local	Wood for bridges, posts, tool handles, gunstock, firewood & charcoal.	Common
Thingkhawilu	*Vitex peduncularis*	Local	Wood for posts, oil-mill pestle, firewood, charcoal, etc. Bark & leaves are medicinal.	Insufficient
Vawngthla	*Premna milleflora*	Local	Wood for house posts. Tender leaves with meats are boiled in water and used as vegetable.	Rare
Sairil	*Melocalamus compactiflorus*	Local	Culm used for making baskets, hats, tying purposes, etc.	Plenty
Raw-nal	*Dendrocalamus longispathus*	Local	Culm for temporary building, baskets, furniture, mats and containers. Shoots used as vegetable.	Plenty
Rawthing	*Bambusa longispiculata*	Local	Culm for building, scaffolding, baskets, mats, etc. Shoots are used as a vegetable.	Plenty
Mautak	*Melocanna baccifera*	Local	Culm for building, house walls, thatching, mats, baskets, etc. Shoots are used as a vegetable.	Plenty
Rawthla	*Schizostachyum dullooa*	Local	Culm for making baskets, mats, partition walls, etc. Tender shoots are used as vegetable.	Plenty
Ngiau	*Magnolia champaca*	Local	Wood for furniture, house building, etc. Bark, roots, leaves, flowers & fruits are medicinal.	Rare
Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	Local	Wood for house building, motor bodies, doors, windows, furniture, firewood, charcoal, etc.	Rare
Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Local	Wood for house building, scaffolding, centering, mortar, firewood, etc.	Common
Thlanvawng	*Gmelina arborea*	Local	Wood for planking, paneling, furniture, drums etc. Roots, leaves, flowers & fruits are medicinal.	Rare
Thingdawl	*Tetrameles nudiflora*	Local	Wood for flooring, walling, etc. Bark for poisoning fish.	Common
Phunchawng	*Bombax ceiba*	Local	Wood for planking, drums, etc. Cotton used for pillows and cushions, etc.	Common
Pang	Bombax insigne	Local	Wood for planking, packing cases etc. Fibre obtained from the seed floss used as a stuffing material.	Common
Bungbu-tuairam	*Garuga pinnata*	Local	Wood for building, house posts, furniture, drums, gunstocks, firewood, etc. Leaves medicinal.	Insufficient
Kangtek	*Albizia procera*	Local	Wood for furniture, tool handles, firewood, etc. Bark is medicinal, and used as fish poison.	Rare
Phuanberhpui	*Ailanthus integrifolia*	Local	Wood for flooring, partition wall, packing cases, etc.	Common
Lenhmui	*Syzygium cumini*	Local	Wood for building, posts, door frames and panels, firewood. Seeds are medicinal. Fruits edible.	Plenty
Sunhlu	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Local	Wood for building, furniture, firewood & charcoal. Bark & fruits are medicinal. Fruits edible.	Abundant
Tawitaw	*Spondias pinnata*	Local	Wood for drums, firewood, etc. Bark is medicinal. Fruits edible.	Plenty
Phulrua	*Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*	Local	Culm for temporary building, mats, baskets, etc. Shoots are used as vegetable.	Abundant
Bil	*Protium serratum*	Local	Wood for furniture, gunstocks, house post, firewood, charcoal, etc. Fruits edible.	Plenty
Theichek	*Ficus racemosa*	Local	Wood for flooring, firewood, etc. Roots, latex, leaves and fruits are medicinal.	Common
Hnaibung	*Palaquium polyanthum*	Local	Wood for house building, planking, furniture, tool handles, etc. Fruits edible.	Insufficient
Lawngthing	*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*	Local	Wood for house construction, floors, boat-building, tool handles, etc.	Rare
Tu-far	*Podocarpus neriifolius*	Local	Wood for furniture, building, truck bodies, boat building, etc.	Rare
Teipui	*Toona ciliata*	Local	Wood for furniture, house building, floors, panels, door and window frames.	Abundant

Format 20 : Aquatic Biodiversity :

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Features**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**	
					Past	**Present**
Chakai	*Scylla* sp.	Local		River, Streams	Abundant	Sufficient
Chengkawl	*Filopaludina* sp.	-do-	-	-do-	Abundant	Plenty
Kaikuang	*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*	-do-	-	-do-	Abundant	Scarce
Tui Lily	*Eichhornia crassipes*	-do-	-	Ponds	Abundant	Sufficient
Tuikep	*Lamellidens* sp.	-do-	-	River	Abundant	Scarce
Tuirul	*Xenochrophis piscator*	-do-	-	-do-	Abundant	Sufficient
Uchang	*Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis*	-do-	-	River, Streams, Ponds	Abundant	Plenty
Ulawng	*Kalophrynus* sp.	-do-	-	-do-	Abundant	Plenty
Utawk	*Bufo stomaticus*	-do-	-	-do-	Abundant	Plenty
Nghalim	*Garra* sp.	-do-	-	River, Streams, Ponds	Abundant	Sufficient
Nghahrah	*Tor* sp.	-do-	-	-do-	Abundant	Sufficient
Nghadawl	*Rasbora* sp.	-do-	-	-do-	Abundant	Sufficient
Dawntial	*Nemacheilus* sp.	-do-	-	-do-	Abundant	Sufficient
Nghavawk	*Channa punctata/striata*	-do-	-	-do-	Abundant	Sufficient
Nghafunglawr	*Xenentodon cancila*	-do-	-	-do-	Abundant	Sufficient
Lengphar	*Barilius* sp.	-do-	-	-do-	Abundant	Sufficient
Nghameidum	*Puntius* sp.	-do-	-	-do-	Abundant	Sufficient
Nghakhing	*Channa* sp.	-do-	-	-do-	Abundant	Sufficient

7	8	9	10
Uses	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/Knowledge Holder**
	-	-	Mizo
Edible, Whole crab is crushed, mixed with sesame seeds and fermented – '*Ai Um' a* popular mizo delicacy	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
-	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
-	-	-	Mizo
-	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
-	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo

Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	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**
Tree	Thuamriat	*Alstonia scholaris*	Local	Forest	Abundant	Plenty
Tree	Zawngte-nawhlung	*Mallotus roxburghianus*	Local	Forest	Abundant	Plenty
Tree	Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	Local	Forest	Abundant	Sufficient
Tree	Pasaltakaza	*Heliciopsis terminalis*	Local	Forest	Abundant	Plenty
Tree	Fartuah	*Erythrina stricta*	Local	Forest	Abundant	Plenty
Climber	Hrui-vankai	*Tinospora crispa*	Local	Forest	Abundant	Sufficient
Climber	Laikingtuibur / Kelhnamtur	*Hedyotis scandens*	Local	Forest	Abundant	Plenty
Climber	Japanhlo	*Mikania micrantha*	Local	Open places	Abundant	Plenty
Shrub	Vakep	*Mussaenda* spp.	Local	Forest	Abundant	Plenty
Shrub	Anpangthuam	*Lepionurus sylvestris*	Local	Forest	Abundant	Rare
Shrub	Thakpui	*Dendrocnide sinuata*	Local	Forest	Abundant	Plenty
Shrub	Tlangsam	*Chromolaena odorata*	Local	Open places	Abundant	Plenty
Shrub	Hlonuar	*Mimosa pudica*	Local	Open places	Abundant	Plenty
Shrub	Perhpawngchaw/Nuaithlum	*Scoparia dulcis*	Local	Open & waste places	Abundant	Plenty
Herb	Buarze	*Blumea lanceolaria*	Local	Open areas	Abundant	Plenty
Herb	Mitthi-sunhlu	*Phyllanthus urinaria*	Local	Open places	Abundant	Plenty
Herb	Zawhtehlo	*Euphorbia hirta*	Local	Open & waste places	Abundant	Plenty
Herb	Anhling	*Solanum americanum*	Local	Waste places	Abundant	Plenty

Herb	Sumbul	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Local	Forest	Abundant	Plenty
Herb	Lambak	*Centella asiatica*	Local	Open, moist places	Abundant	Plenty
Herb	Tha-suih	*Lindernia ruellioides*	Local	Open places	Abundant	Plenty
Herb	Kelba-an	*Plantago major*	Local	Open places	Abundant	Sufficient
Herb	Sekhupthur	*Begonia* spp.	Local	Forest	Abundant	Plenty

7	8	9	10	11
Associated TK	**Uses (Usage)**	**Part used**	**Other details Market/own use**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Bark for High Blood Pressure, asthma, typhoid, malaria, diarrhea & dysentery	Wood used for furniture, gun powder charcoal.	Bark	Own use	Mizo
Bark & leaves for fever, kidney trouble, diabetes, HBP, etc.	Wood used for tool handles, firewood, etc.	Bark & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Root-bark for fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, asthma, cough, diarrhoea & dysentery	Woof used for firewood & charcoal.	Root-bark	Own use	Mizo
Bark/Leaves for stomach ulcer, indigestion, womb troubles, etc.	Wood used for firewood.	Bark & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Bark for stomach ulcer, kidney trouble, fever, asthma, rheumatism, itch, burning sensation, etc.	Wood used for planking, roofing, boxes, etc.	Bark	Own use	Mizo
Root, stem and leaves are used for fever, malaria, jaundice, diabetes, cholera, snake-bites, etc.	-	Roots, stem & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Roots/leaves are used in treatment of fever, stomach pain, urinary complaints, inflamed kidneys, womb troubles, sores, rheumatism, eye diseases, etc.	-	Roots & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are used in treatment of fever, stomach-ache, diarrhea, dysentery, insect bites, new cuts, etc.	Leaves are used for pigs food.	-	Own use	Mizo
Bark & leaves for snake-bite.Roots for carbuncle and sores.	Leaves used for cattle fodder.	Bark, leaves & roots	Own use	Mizo
Leaves used for treating diabetes, inflammatory diseases of the glanda, etc. It is also used for refreshing mouth.	Leaves used as a vegetable.	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Roots are used for treating liver problems, jaundice, fever, chicken-pox, etc.	Shoots and flowers are used as a vegetable.	Roots, shoots & flowers	Own use	Mizo
Leaf juice is applied to new cuts. The plant is also used as fish-poison.	-	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Roots/Leaves are used for treating fevers, piles, jaundice, ulcers, diseases of liver and kidney.	-	Roots & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used against diarrhoea and dysentery.	Stalk edible	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used in diabetes, stomach troubles, nausea, diarrhoea, dysentery, toothache, etc.	-	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are used for treating stomach ulcer, indigestion, asthma, T.B., chronic dysentery, etc.	Tender leaves are used as vegetable.	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used in thirst, bronchitis, anaemia, urinary	The plant is used as fish poison.	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo

discharges, asthma, diabetes, cholera, dysentery, fever, liver problems and jaundice.				
Whole plant is used for bronchial asthma, cough, stomach-ache, diarrhoea, dysentery, stones in kidney, and to increase mother's milk.	Plant is used as a vegetable.	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Leaves used for urinary problems and stones in kidney. Juice of green berries is applied to boils, ringworms, etc.	Leaves are used as a vegetable.	Leaves & berries	Own use	Mizo
Roots are used in diseases of kidney, dysuria, fever, jaundice, bronchitis, etc.	-	Roots	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used in diabetes, jaundice, stomach-ache, pile, high blood pressure, diarrhea, dysentery, and also for improvingmemory.	The plant is used as curry and fodder.	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used as a poultice for cramps, rheumatism, sciatica, wounds, etc.	-	Whole plant	-	Mizo
Whole plant is used in malarial fevers, diabetes, wounds, boils, chronic ulcers, cuts, sprains, wasp stings, etc.	Whole plant is used in salad or eaten cooked as a vegetable.	Whole plant	-	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**	
Ankhate	*Marsdenia formosana*		Forest	Abundant	Abundant	Young stem and leaves are cooked eaten as vegetables
Khatual	*Picria felterrae*		Forest	Abundant	Abundant	Decoction of plant is used as a remedy for enlarge spleen, fever, stomach-ache
Pelh	*Gnetum gnemon*		Forest	Abundant	Suffcicient	Tender leaves including flowers and fruits are cooked or fried and eaten as vegetable. Seeds are also roasted and eaten
Nauawimu	*Solena amplexicaulis*		Forest	Abundant	Sufficient	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable. Tuberous roots and fruits are also edible.
Thurpui	*Tetrastigma leucostaphylum*		Forest	Abundant	Sufficient	Leaves are eaten cooekd as vegetable. Ripe fruits are edible.
Tiarrep	*Rhynchotechum ellipticum*		Forest	Abundant	Sufficient	Fruit is edible, young leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable.
Rawnal	*Dendrocalamus longispathus*	-	Forest	Plenty	Abundant	Shoots are used as vegetable
Phulrua	*Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*	-	Forest	Plenty	Abundant	Shoots are used as a vegetable
Rawthing	*Bambusa longispiculata* & *Bambusa tulda*	-	Forest	Plenty	Abundant	Shoots are used as a vegetable
Rawthla	*Schizostachyum dullooa*	-	Forest	Plenty	Abundant	Shoots are used as a vegetable
Mautak	*Melocanna baccifera*	-	Forest	Plenty	Abundant	Shoots are used as a vegetable
Anhling	*Solanum americanum*	*Solanum*	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves are used as vegetable

		aethiopicum				
Bakkhate	*Glinus oppositifolius*	-	River banks	Abundant	Abundant	Whole plant is used as vegetable
Bachhim	*Dioscorea alata*	-	Forest	Plenty	Sufficient	Tuber is eaten cooked as vegetable
Aidu	*Amomum dealbatum*	-	Forest	Abundant	Abundant	Suckers (Aidu-ria) & buds are used as vegetable
Cha-kawk	*Diplazium esculentum*	-	Forest & river banks	Abundant	Abundant	Young fronds used as vegetable
Anpangthuam	*Lepionurus sylvestris*	-	Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are used as vegetable
Baibing	*Colocasia* sp.	*Colocasia esculenta*	Jhums & open places	Plenty	Abundant	Spadix is used as vegetable
Tawkte	*Solanum anguivi*	-do-	Waste places	Abundant	Abundant	Unripe fruits used as vegetable
Tawkpui	*Solanum rudepannum*	-do-	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Green fruits used as vegetable
Kha-um	*Hodgsonia heteroclita*	-	Forest	Plenty	Plenty	Seeds are eaten cooked as vegetable
Lambak	*Centella asiatica*	-	Open places	Abundant	Abundant	Whole plant is used as vegetable
Tumthang	*Crotalaria juncea*	-	Forest/jhum land	Sufficient	Plenty	Flowers are used as vegetable
Telhawng	*Amorphophallus bulbifer*	-do-	Forest	Plenty	Plenty	Corm and shoots are used as vegetable
Khanghu	*Acacia pennata*	-	Forest/Cultivated land	Plenty	Plenty	Young leaves are eaten cooked or fry as vegetable
Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum glandulosum*	-	Forest	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves are used as vegetable
Lairawk	*Musa ochracea*	-	Forest	Plenty	Abundant	Flower-buds are used as a vegetable
Changvandawt	*Musa ornate*	-	Forest	Plenty	Abundant	Male buds are used as a vegetable
Changthir	*Musa balbisiana*	-	Forest	Plenty	Abundant	Flower buds are used as a vegetable
Changpawl	*Musa thomsonii*	-	Forest	Plenty	Abundant	Flower bud is used as a vegetable
Changpui	*Musa sikkimensis*	-	Forest	Plenty	Abundant	Flower bud is used as a vegetable
Ankhapui	*Marsdenia macrophylla*	-	Forest	Abundant	Sufficient	Young stem & leaves are used as vegetable
Sihneh	*Eurya* sp.	-	Forest	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves are used as vegetable
Kawhte-bel	*Trevesia palmata*	-	Forest	Abundant	Abundant	Flower buds & young fruits are used as vegetable
Raichhawk	*Daemonorops jenkinsiana*	-	Forest	Plenty	Abundant	Shoots are used as vegetable
Saisu	*Ensete glaucum*	-	Forest	Plenty	Abundant	Stem is used as a vegetable
Chimchawk	*Aralia foliosa*	-	Forest	Plenty	Plenty	Tender leaves are eaten as vegetable
Thingthupui	*Dysoxylum excelsum*	-	Forest	Plenty	Abundant	Tender leaves are used as vegetable
Chingit	*Zanthoxylum rhtesa*	-	Forest	Plenty	Plenty	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Meihle	*Caryota urens*	-	Forest	Insufficient	Rare	Shoots are used as vegetable
Thangtung	*Arenga pinnata*	-	Forest	Plenty	Abundant	Shoots are used as vegetable
Laisua	*Licuala peltata*	-	Forest	Plenty	Abundant	Shoots are used as vegetable

7	8	9	10
Part Used	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/knowledge holder**
Stem & Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Leaves	Bitter leaves are used for making *Sa-chek* (Intestines of domesticated animals)	-	Mizo
Leaves, Flowers, Fruits, Seeds	Fibres of inner bark are good for nets and ropes.	-	Mizo
Fruit, Leaves, Roots	Fruit is used as soap for washing clothes etc	-	Mizo
Fruits, Leaves	Leaves are also used for Pig's feed	-	Mizo
Fruit, Leaves	Leaves used for pig's feed, also used for fermenting cooked soyabeans. Decoction of leaves is used in treatment of cancer	-	Mizo
Shoots & culm	Culm is used for building, baskets, etc.	-	
Shoots & culms	Culm is used for temporary building, baskets, etc.	-	Mizo
Shoots & culm	Culm is used for construction, baskets, scaffolding, etc.	-	Mizo
Shoots & culms	Culm is used for making baskets, mats, etc.	-	
Shoots & culms	Culms are used for building, mats, baskets, thatching, etc.	-	Mizo
Leaves	Leaves & berries are medicinal	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Whole plant is medicinal	-	Mizo
Tuber and bulbils	Tuber is anthelmintic, tuber and bulbils are used as vegetable	-	
Suckers & buds	Plant is medicinal. Stem used for tying purposes	-	Mizo
Fronds	-	-	Mizo
Leaves	Leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Spadix	Juice of the plant is used for snake-bite.	-	Mizo
Fruits & roots	Roots & fruits are medicinal	-	
Fruits	Stem is used for making gun-powder charcoal	-	Mizo
Seeds	Seeds are medicinal	-	
Whole plant	Whole plant is medicinal	-	Mizo
Flowers	Tender leaves and flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable	-	
Corm & shoots	Corm is medicinal	-	Mizo
Tender leaves	-	-	Mizo
Leaves	Leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Flowerr-buds	Stem is used for pig's food	-	Mizo
Male buds	Stem is used for pig's food	-	Mizo
Flower bud	Leaves are used for fodder, food plates, etc.	-	Mizo
Flower bud	Stem is used for pig's food.	-	Mizo
Flower bud	Stem is used for pig's food.	-	Mizo
Stem & leaves	-	-	Mizo
Leaves	Wood used for firewood & charcoal.	-	Mizo
Shoots, buds & fruits	Roots & leaves are medicinal.	-	Mizo
Shoots & cane	Cane is used for making baskets, etc.	-	Mizo
Stem	Stem juice is medicinal	-	Mizo

Tender leaves	-	-	Mizo
Leaves	Leaves are medicinal. Wood used for building, doors and windows.	-	Mizo
Tender leaves	Young fruit and leaves are used to poison fish	-	Mizo
Shoots & wood	Wood used for domestic purposes	-	Mizo
Shoots	The fibres are used for fiddle strings, traps, etc.	-	Mizo
Shoots & leaves	Leaves are used for thatching.	-	Mizo

Format 24 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Habitat**	**Commercial/ Non commercial uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
April-par	*Delonix regia*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Non commercial	Wood is soft,can be used for firewood. Flowers and buds are used as pot herbs	-	Mizo
Bung	*Ficus altissima*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Non commercial	Planted as a shade tree in the village	-	Mizo
Thlado/ Chawnpui	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Non commercial	Wood is used for building, furniture, gunstock, boat building, pists. Decoction of bark is useful for diabetes, heart diseases, diarrhoea and dysentery	-	Mizo
Chuailopar	*Gomphrena globosa*	Local	Cultivated	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Dahlia	*Dahlia rosea*	Local	Cultivated	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Derhken	*Tagetes erecta*	Local	Cultivated	Non commercial	Leaves are used for kidney troubles, piles, ulcers, boils, ear ache and the flower for fever, liver complaints, bleeding piles, scabies etc.	-	Mizo
Dingdi	*Asclepias curassavica*	Local	Cultivated	Non commercial	Roots, flowers, leaves and latex are medicinal	-	Mizo
Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Non commercial	Bark, flowers, unripe fruit & seed oil are medicinal.	-	Mizo
Hnahde	*Ageratina adenophora*	Local	Cultivated	Non commercial	Boiled water of leaves are taken for kidney trouble. Juice of crushed leaves is also applied on fresh wounds.	-	Mizo
Hnahsin par	*Cosmos bipinnatus*	Local	Cultivated	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Krismas par	*Euphorbia pulcherrima*	Local	Cultivated	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Kumtluang	*Catharanthus roseus*	Local	Cultivated	Non commercial	Decoction of roots, stem and leaves are used in diabetes, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, cancer etc. root is also used in tooth-ache.	-	Mizo
Makpazangkang	*Cassia javanica*	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Non commercial	Bark is medicinal	-	Mizo
Midum pangpar	*Hibiscus rosa sinensis*	Local	Cultivated	Non commercial	Decoction of leaves is also used in kidney. Pounded green leaves is used as plaster for new cuts, boils and sores	-	Mizo
Mualhawih	*Saraca asoca*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Non commercial	Bark, flowers & seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo
Nuaithang	*Impatiens balsamina*	Local	Cultivated	Non commercial	The flower is cooling and tonic, useful when apllied to burns and scalds. It is topically used for pains in	-	Mizo

					the joints		
Par arsi	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Local	Cultivated	Non commercial	Red pulp around the seed is used as dye. Milky juice is applied in eye diseases. Root bark for mouth sores, toothache and epilepsy. Bark is pounded with small quantity of water and juice is used as remedy for convulsion in children	-	Mizo
Rimenhawihi	*Ipomoea quamoclit*	Local	Cultivated	Non commercial	Pounded leaves are used in bleeding piles	-	Mizo
Rosepar	*Rosa indica*	Local	Cultivated	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Sap pangpar	*Zinnia elegans*	Local	Cultivated	Non commercial	--	-	Mizo
Saron par	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	Local	Cultivated	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Thuamriat	*Alstonia scholaris*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Non commercial	Bark is medicinal	-	Mizo
Zamanhmawng	*Ficus benjamina*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Non commercial	Leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Zamzo	*Celosia argentea*	Local	Cultivated	Non commercial	Flowers are considered astringent, used in diarrhoea, excessive menstrual discharges	-	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**	
Tree	Thelret	*Hevea brasiliensis*	Local	Forest, open areas	Abundant	Reducing	Wood for furiniture industry, it yields the para rubber, the finest and most durable rubber
Tree	Hlingsi	*Sapindus mukorossi*	Local	Forest	Abundant	Reducing	Fruit is used for washing, poisoning of fish and as a preventive against leech-bites. Infusion of the fruit pulp is applied to sore throat, seeds are edible, used for tonsilities. A paste of nut is used internally for fever
Grass	Rairuang	*Saccharum arundinaceum*	Local	Forest, open areas	Abundant	Reducing	Silvery silky panicles are used for making mattress. Buds are edible.
Herb	Luang	*Saccharum longisetosum*	Local	Forest, Open areas	Abundant	Reducing	Young leaves are used for cattle fodder
Palm	Uvai	*Areca triandra*	Local	Forest, open areas	Abundant	Reducing	Tender pith ehioch at the upper part of the stem is eaten cooked as vegetable. Seeds is sometimes used instead of betel nut
Non-Climbing palm	Thilthek rah (Pawihte Ha)	*Calamus erectus*	Local	Forest	Abundant	Reducing	Shoots are eaten cooked as vegetable
Climber	Pan (hnah)	*Piper betle*	Local	Forest, open areas	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves are chewed with betel nut and lime
Palm	Kuhva	*Areca catechu*	Local	Cultivated land	Sufficient	Abundant	Nuts are chewed with betel leaves and lime
Tree	Kangtek	*Albizia procera*	Local	Forest	Plenty	Plenty	Boiled water of bark is used against pinworm, threadworms etc
Stemless herb	Rulei	*Sanseviera trifasciata*	Local	Forest	Plenty	Plenty	Whole plant is medicinal

8	9	10	11
Part used *	**Associated TK**	**Other details (mode of use)**	**Community Knowledge Holder**
Wood, latex	Wood can also be used as firewood	-	Mizo
Fruit	Wood is also used for firewood	-	Mizo
Bud, Panicles	-	-	Mizo
Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Tender pith, seeds	This palm is often used as ornamental plant or house plant	-	Mizo
Leaves, shoots, fruits	Leaves are used for thatching, fruit is edible	-	Mizo
Leaves	Leaf improves taste and appetite, tonic to brain, heart liver etc	-	Mizo
Nuts	Seeds are used for expelling intestinal worms	-	Mizo
Bark, leaves	Bark is used to poison fosh and leaves are for fodder	-	Mizo
Whole plant	-	-	Mizo

Format 26 : Timber Plants

1	2	3	4		5
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Other uses (if any)**
			Past	**Present**	
Bil	*Protium serratum*	Wild	Abundant	Plenty	Heart-wood red, close-grained, used for furniture, gunstocks, house-post etc
Vawngthla	*Premna milleflora*	Wild	Rare	Rare	Wood is durable, used for house posts etc. tender leaves are eaten cooked with meat
Khuangthli	*Bischofia javanica*	Wild	Abundant	Plenty	Wood is used for house post, furniture, firewood, bridge construction etc
Sehawr	*Castanopsis indica*	Wild	Plenty	Plenty	Wood-hard, used for building, furniture, firewood etc
Teak	*Tectona grandis*	Wild	Plenty	Common	Timber extremely durable-used for building, furniture, plywood etc
Thuamriat	*Alstonia scholaris*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood-soft, used for packing cases, furniture, plywood etc
Tatkawng	*Artocarpus chaplasha*	Wild	Abundant	Common	Wood used for furniture, building, motor bodies, plywood etc
Nganbawm	*Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*	Wild	Abundant	Plenty	Wood is used for furniture, motor bodies, planking, flooring etc
Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	Wild	Plenty	Sufficient	Wood very hard-used for bridges, posts, tool handles, gunstock,rice pestle etc
Bung	*Ficus* sp.	Wild	Common	Common	Wood used for firewood often planted as a shade tree.
Thingvawkpui	*Balakata baccata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood soft-used for plywood, packing cases, firewood etc
Thingkha	*Derris robusta*	Wild	Abundant	Sufficient	Wood hard- usd for house posts, fuelwood and charcoal etc
Reraw	*Terminalia chebula*	Wild	Abundant	Sufficient	Wood very hard, durable used for house building, furniture, tool handles etc
Thlanvawng	*Gmelina arborea*	Wild	Plenty	Rare	Planks, furniture, doors, window frames, posts, drums, etc.
Zawngtei	*Chukrasia tabularis*	Wild	Abundant	Plenty	Furniture, posts, house building, motor bodies, firewood, etc.
Teipui	*Toona ciliata*	Wild	Plenty	Abundant	Furniture, house building, panels, door and window frames, etc.
Sahatah	*Aglaia spectabilis*	Wild	Plenty	Rare	Furniture, building, doors and windows.
Lawngthing	*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*	Wild	Plenty	Rare	Boat-building, house construction, floors, tool handles, firewood, etc.
Thingdawl	*Tetramelea nudiflora*	Wild	Plenty	Plenty	Flooring, walling, packing-cases, et.
Khiang	*Schima wallichii*	Wild	Plenty	Sufficient	Building, planking, scantling, firewood, etc.
Theitat	*Artocarpus lakoocha*	Wild	Plenty	Rare	Construction, furniture, firewood, etc.
Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Wild	Plenty	Plenty	House building, scaffolding, mortar, firewood, etc.
Ngiau	*Magnolia champaca*	Wild	Plenty	Sufficient	Furniture, construction & firewood

Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	Wild	Plenty	Rare	Construction, furniture, doors and windows
Kangtek	*Albizia procera*	Wild	Plenty	Sufficient	Furniture, motor bodies, posts, beams, planks, firewood, etc.
Phunchawng	*Bombax ceiba*	Wild	Plenty	Sufficient	Planking, packing cases, drums, etc.
Pang	*Bombax insigne*	Wild	Plenty	Common	-do-

6	7	8
Associated TK	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Fruit is eaten by man and wild animals	It stands moderate shade in youth	Mizo
Tender leaves are boiled with meat and eaten as vegetable	It grows in different parts of Mizoram	Mizo
Juice of young leaves is used for curing tonsilities and sores. Bark, stem and leaves are also medicinal. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder.	It is a fast growing tree, can tolerate moderate shade. It grows best in moist places.	Mizo
Leaves are used for cigarettes	-	Mizo
Bark is a source of yellow dye, leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabeans which is used as curry. The wood, root, bark, flowers and seeds are medicinal.	Introduced and cultivated in plantations. It is a strong light-demander and fire-resistant. It is indigenous to Western Peninsula, India and Myanmar	Mizo
Bark is useful in treatment of hypertension, asthma, typhoid, malaria, diarrhoea and dysentery. Milky juice is applied to fresh cuts, sores, ringworm, snake bites wart etc	It is a moderate shade bearer, prefers moist soils, found throughout moist regions of Mizoram/India	Mizo
Bark is used in diarrhoea, milky juice is applied on inflammatory diseases of glands.	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder. It is a shade bearer in youth and growth fast	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Bark, flowers, unripe fruit and seed oil are medicinal	Seed oil is also used for burning, lubricating and soap making. Wild and cultivated as ornamental	Mizo
Fruits are eaten by man and birds	-	Mizo
Latex mixed with mustard oil is applied to muscular swellings	Fruits are eaten by man and wild animals	Mizo
Decoction of bark is an effective remedy for diabetes and high blood pressure	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder and fruits are eaten by animals	Mizo
Fruit is used in treatment of diabetes, diarrhoea nad dysentery	It is a light demander and fire resistant, stands slight shade and even benefitted by side protection from sun	Mizo
Roots, leaves, flowers and fruits are medicinal		Mizo
Bark is medicinal		Mizo
Bark is medicinal		Mizo
-		Mizo
-		Mizo
Leaves are used as soap for washing Mizo blanket (Pawnpui).		Mizo
Bark is medicinal		Mizo

Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder		Mizo
Green fruits edible		Mizo
Bark, roots, leaves, flowers & fruits are medicinal		Mizo
Leaves are good for fodder		Mizo
Bark is medicinal		Mizo
Root, bark, flowers & fruits are medicinal		Mizo
Leaves are used as fodder		Mizo

Format 27 : Other Plants in the Wild – All plants are recorded in other format so there is no separate record .

1	2	3	4	5		6
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Parts collected (if any)**
				Past	**Present**	

7	8	9	10
Commercial uses (if any)	**Other uses**	**Associated TK**	**Community/Knowledge Holder**

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**
Mammal	Sakhi	*Muntiacus vaginalis*	Forest	Barking Deer	Throughout the year
Mammal	Sazuk	*Rusa unicolor*	Forest	Sambar	-do-
Mammal	Saza	*Capricornis rubidus*	Forest	Red Serow	-do-
Mammal	Sanghal	*Sus scrofa*	Forest	Wild Boar	-do-
Mammal	Savawm	*Ursus thibetanus*	Forest	Black Bear	-do-
Mammal	Saphu	*Manis pentadactyla*	Forest	Chinese Pangolin	-do-
Mammal	Sihal	*Canis aureus*	Forest	Asiatic Jackal	-do-
Mammal	Tlumpui	*Viverra zibetha*	Forest	Large Indian Civet	-do-
Mammal	Tlumtherh	*Viverricula indica*	Forest	Small Indian Civet	-do-
Mammal	Kuhpui	*Hystrix brachyuran*	Forest	Malayan Porcupine	-do-
Mammal	Kuhsi	*Atherurus macrourus*	Forest	Asiatic Brush-tailed Porcupine	-do-
Mammal	Awrrang	*Ratufa bicolor*	Forest	Malayan Giant Squirrel	-do-
Mammal	Hleikapsen	*Callosciurus erythraeus*	Forest	Pallas's Squirrel	-do-
Mammal	Hleilu-bial	*Callosciurus pygerythrus*	Forest	Irrawaddy Squirrel	-do-

Mammal	Chinghnia	*Cuon alpinus*	Forest	Asiatic Wild Dog	-do-
Mammal	Zamphu	*Arctictis binturong*	Forest	Binturong	Sept.- Nov.
Mammal	Zawbuang	*Paguma larvata*	Forest	Himalayan Palm Civet	Throughout the year
Mammal	Zaw-hang	*Arctogalidia trivirgata*	Forest	Small-toothed Palm Civet	-do-
Mammal	Zaw-reng	*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*	Forest	Common Palm Civet	-do-
Mammal	Phivawk	*Arctonyx collaris*	Forest	Hog Badger	-do-
Mammal	Ngharbawr	*Prionailurus viverrinus*	Forest	Fishing Cat	-do-
Mammal	Ngharfang	*Prionailurus bengalensis*	Forest	Leopard Cat	-do-
Reptile	Awk-e	*Gekko gecko*	Buildings & hollow trees	Tucktoo	Throughout the year
-do-	Daidep-in-nghak	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	Inside walls of buildings	House Gecko	-do-
-do-	Laiking	*Calotes versicolor*	Forest	Common Garden Lizard	-do-
-do-	Laitel	*Eutropis* spp.	Forest	Grass Skink	-do-
-do-	Uleuh	*Draco maculatus*	Forest	Spotted Flying Lizard	-do-
-do-	Tangkawng/Tangkeu	*Varanus bengalensis*	Forest	Large Bengal Monitor	-do-
Reptile	Rulsakhi	*Boiga ochracea*	Forest(in bushes & shrub)	Tawny Cat Snake	Rainy season
-do-	Rulnghawngsen	*Rhabdophis subminiantus*	Forest, grassland & marshes	Red-necked Keelback	Rainy season
-do-	Khuavangrul	*Bungarus niger*	Forest	Greater Black Krait	Rainy season
-do-	Rul-thihna	*Sinomicrurus macclellandii*	Forest	Macland's Coral Snake	-do-
-do-	Tui-rul	*Xenochropis piscator*	Near water	Checkered Keelback	-do-
-do-	Rulhlai(var)	*Coelognathus radiates*	Open areas close to forests	Copper-headed Trinket Snake	-do-
-do-	Rulvankai (hring)	*Ahaetulla prasina*	In trees & bushes	Asian Vine Snake	-do-
-do-	Rulvankai (uk)	*Dendrelaphis pictus*	Forest edges	Painted Bronzeback	-do-
-do-	Rulrial	*Boiga cyanea*	Primary & secondary forests	Green Cat Snake	-do-
-do-	Chawnglei	*Bungarus fasciatus*	Near water	Banded Krait	-do-
-do-	Rulngan	*Ophiophagus Hannah*	Primary forest	King Cobra	-do-
-do-	Saphai	*Python bivittatus*	Forest & grassland	Burmese Python	-do-
-do-	Chawngkawr	*Naja kaouthia*	Forest, shrublands, swamps, human settlements	Monocled Cobra	-do-
-do-	Rultuha	*Trimeresurus erythrurus*	Secondary forest	Spot-tailed Pit Viper	-do-
-do-	Rulhlai	*Ptyas korros*	Forests, paddy & near human habitation	Chinese Ratsnake	-do-
Bird	Tlaiberh	*Pycnonotus cafer*	Forest	Red-vented Bulbul	Throughout the year
Bird	Bemkawng	*Dendrocitta formosae*	Forest	Grey Treepie	-do-
Bird	Chhawlhring	*Chloropsis* spp.	Forest	Leafbird	-do-
Bird	Ramparva	*Chalcophaps indica*	Forest	Emerald Dove	-do-
Bird	Thuro	*Streptopelia chinensis*	Forest	Spotted Dove	-do-
Bird	Thloh	*Dendrocopos* spp.	Forest	Wood-pecker	-do-
Bird	Vazar(zarpui-thi-awrh)	*Garrulax pectoralis*	Forest	Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush	-do-
Bird	Vahui	*Treron* spp.	Forest	Green Pigeon	-do-
Bird	Choak	*Corvus macrorhynchos*	Forest	Jungle Crow	-do-
Bird	Vahmim	*Turnix* spp.	Forest	Buttonquail	-do-
Bird	Tukkhumvilik	*Pycnonotus flaviventris*	Forest	Black-crested Bulbul	Winter
Bird	Vasuih	*Carpodacus erythrinus*	Forest	Common Rosefinch	-do-

Bird	Vachalde	*Phoenicurus leucocephalus*	Forest	White-capped Redstart	-do-
Bird	Vaiva	*Acridotheres fuscus*	Forest	Jungle Myna	-do-
Bird	Vakul	*Dicrurus paradiseus*	Forest	Racket-tailed Drongo	-do-
Bird	Tuklo	*Megalaima asiatica*	Forest	Blue-throated Barbet	-do-
Bird	Chhimbuk	*Otus* spp.	Forest	Scops Owl	-do-
Bird	Mute	*Accipiter virgatus*	Forest	Besra	-do-
Bird	Muvanlai	*Spilornis cheela*	Forest	Crested Serpent Eagle	-do-
Bird	Chingpirinu	*Strix leptogrammica*	Forest	Brown Wood Oil	-do-
Bird	Bawng	*Pericrocotus* spp.	Forest	Minivet	-do-
Bird	Thloh	*Picus* spp.	Forest	Yellow-nape	-do-
Bird	Kireuh	*Arachnothera magna*	Forest	Streaked Spiderhunter	-do-
Bird	Chawngzawng	*Passer montanus*	Village	Tree Sparrow	-do-
Bird	Pit	*Lonchura striata*	Forest	White-rumped Munia	-do-
Bird	Chinrang	*Enicurus* spp.	Forest	Forktail	-do-
Bird	Thangfen	*Myophonus caeruleus*	Forest	Blue Whistling Thrush	-do-
Insect	Khawi-fung	*Apis florae*	Forest	Dwarf Honey Bee	-do-
-do-	Khawi-chhunmu	*Provespa* sp.	Forest	Nocturnal Hornet	-do-
-do-	Khawi-bel	*Vespa velutina*	Forest & human habitation	Asian Hornet	Aug.- Oct..
-do-	Khawi-chhinkhup	*Polistes tenebricosus*	Building	Paper Wasp	Throughout the year
-do-	Khawi-sanghar	*Parapolybia* sp.	Forest & human habitation	Lesser paper wasp	Throughout the year
-do-	Khawi-mu	*Xylocopa tenuiscapa*	Forest	Carpenter bee	Throughout the year
-do-	Khawi-nghal	*Vespa mandarinia*	Forest	Asian Giant Hornet	Throughout the year
-do-	Khawi-tairek	*Polistes* sp.	Forest & human habitation	-	Throughout the year
-do-	Khawi-vah	*Apis cerana indica*	Forest & human habitation	Indian Honey Bee	Throughout the year
-do-	Nghalfek	*Vespa tropica*	Forest	Greater Banded Hornet	Throughout the year
Insect	Tuaingawt	*Cyrtotrachelus longimanus*	Bamboo forest	Bamboo Weevil	June – Sept.
-do-	Rawmung	*Trichogomphus martabani*	-do-	Rhinoceros Beetle	Throughout the year
-do-	Rawmung	*Xylotrupes* spp.	-do-	Rhinoceros Beetle	-do-
-do-	Chingchip	*Ornithoctonus andersoni*	-	Asian Mahogany	-do-
-do-	Tit	*Scolopendra* sp.	Forest	Centipede	-do-
-do-	Sephung	*Catharsius molossus*	Underground	Dung Beetle	-do-
-do-	Khuangchiri	*Gryllus* sp.	-	Field Cricket	-do-
-do-	Thereng/Rengchal	*Psaltoda* cf. *plaga*	-	Black Prince	June -July
-do-	Mawng-er	*Crematogaster* sp.	Tree	Cocktail Ant	Throughout the year
-do-	Saihmarthur	*Oecophylla smaragdina*	Tree	Weaver Ant	-do
-do-	Khawivah	*Apis cerana indica*	Holow trees & rocks	Indian Honey Bee	-do-
-do-	Khawimu	*Xylocopa tenuiscapa*	Forest	Carpenter Bee	-do-
Amphibian	Utawk	*Bufo stomaticus*	Forests & human habitations	Marble Toad	-do-
-do-	Usai	*Hoplobatrachus crassus*	Near water	Jerdon's Bull Frog	-do-
-do-	Uchang	*Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis*	Water	IndianSkipping Frog	-do-
-do-	Ulawng	*Clinotarsus alticola*	Water	Point-nosed Frog	-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					
Plenty	Sufficient	-	-	By using gun/trap	-	Mizo
Plenty	Sufficient	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Insufficient	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Sufficient	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Sufficient	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Sufficient	Common	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Sufficient	Common	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Common	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Sufficient	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Sufficient	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Sufficient	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Sufficient	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Sufficient	Common	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Sufficient	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Sufficient	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Sufficient	Sufficient	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Sufficient	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Scarce	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo

Plenty	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	By using guns & traps	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Plenty	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	-	Larvae were collected and eaten by man	Beehives were burned and larvae were collected	-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	-	-do-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	-	-do-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	-	-do-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	-	-do-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	-	-do-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	-	-do-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	-	-do-	-do-	-	Mizo

Plenty	Common	-	-do-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Common	-	-do-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo

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)**

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)**

BIODIVERSITY OF BUALPUI 'N'

Mangifera indica
(Theihai)

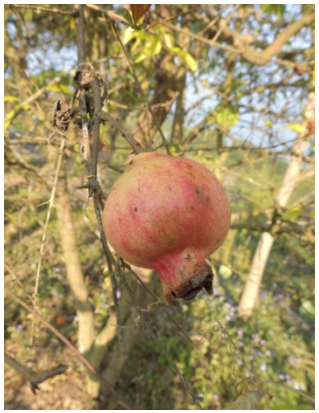
Mesua ferrea
(Herhse)

Parkia timoriana
(Zawngtah)

Tamarindus indica
(Tengtere)

Phyllanthus emblica
(Sunhlu)

Musa paradisiacal
(Balhla-kual)



Punica granatum
(Theibuhfai)

Ricinus communis
(Mutih)

Thysanolaena latifolia
(Hmunphiah)

Senna sophera
(Reng-an)

Leucaena leucocephala
(Japanzawngtah)

Persicaria chinensis
(Taham)

Phaseolus vulgaris
(Bean)

Lycopersicon esculentum
(Tomato)

Raphanus sativus
(Buluih)

Solanum anguivi
(Tawkte)

Brassica oleracea var. italic
(Broccoli)

Carica papaya
(Thingfanghma)

Prunus domestica
(Theite)

Elaeis guineensis
(Oil Palm)

Areca catechu
(Kuhva-kung)

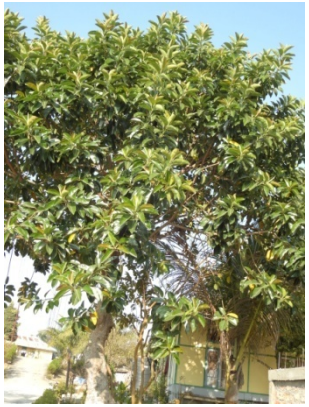
Buddleja asiatica
(Serial)

Elaeagnus latifolia
(Sarzukpui)

Citrus reticulata
(Serthlum)

Citrus hystrix
(Hatkora)

Glochidion sphaerogynum
(Dawndung)



Ficus elastica
(Thelret)

Euphorbea royleana
(Chawng)

Acalypha hispida
(Theihmu-par)

Canna indica
(Kungpuimuthi)

Ageratum houstonianum **(Vailenhlo)**

Bougainvillea spectabilis **(Saron par)**

Brassica oleracea var. capitata **(Zikhlum)**

Brassica rapa **(Kauphek)**

Dhania **(Coriandrum sativum)**

Sun drying of Mustard leaves

Curcuma longa **(Aieng)**

Sun drying of Fermented Soya bean