PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER VENGLAI, KOLASIB

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

Biodiversity plays an important role in the survival of human being. It provides all the basic necessities for the sustainable livelihoods for millions of people around the world. There is a huge loss in biodiversity due to human activities, development and climate change. Therefore it is necessary to conduct comprehensive and systematic documentation of biodiversity, in order to conserve the valuable biological resources and record for further studies and utilization for achieving sustainable development. Preparation and documentation of People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) requires lots of time and energy, field visits and meetings with members of Biodiversity Management Committee while collecting data and necessary information. The PBR format given by NBA has been followed and adopted while preparing this PBR. It is a great pleasure for me to learn that the biological resources of Kolasib Venglai have been documented through the process of People's Biodiversity Register by the duly constituted Biodiversity Management Committee. I thank all the members of BMC for their co-operation and kind support in collecting the required data and information. And also I thank Mr. M. Sawmliana, Field Assistant Mizoram Biodiversity Board for carrying out this complicated task by collecting data's and information and help in computerization of the collected informations. This register shall be revised and updated whenever the state board felt necessary to do so and revision of all the documented data shall be done by the BMC in consultation with the State Biodiversity Board. I wish every success of the Biodiversity Management Committee of Kolasib Venglai, 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	:	**Venglai, Kolasib**
Block	:	**Bilkhawthlir RD Block**
District	:	**Kolasib**
State	:	**Mizoram**
Geographical Area of the Panchayat Samity	:	**35.60 sq km**
Population under the Panchayat Samity	:	**4882**
Male	:	**2338**
Female	:	**2554**
Habitat and Topography	:	**Tropical Evergreen Forest,**
Climate (Rainfall, Temp and other weather patterns)	:	**10 - 38˚C, 2000-2500 mm (Rainfall)**
Land use (Nine fold classification Available with village records)	:	**Agriculture/Farming**
Date, Month and Year of PBR preparation	:	**July 2018 – March 2020**
Management Regime : Reserve Forests (RF)/ Joint Management (JM)/Protected Areas (PA)/ Community Owned and Managed Forests (COM)	:	**COM & 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	:	**HP. Lalfamkima**
	Age	:	64
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Venglai, Kolasib
	Area of specialization	:	
2.	Name	:	**T. Lalrinzuala**
	Age	:	57
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Venglai, Kolasib
	Area of specialization	:	
3.	Name	:	**Lalfamkimi**
	Age	:	60
	Gender	:	Female
	Address	:	Venglai, Kolasib
	Area of specialization	:	
4.	Name	:	**C. Zonunsangi**
	Age	:	63
	Gender	:	Female
	Address	:	Venglai, Kolasib
	Area of specialization	:	
5.	Name	:	**F. Lalhmuakliana**
	Age	:	48
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Venglai, Kolasib
	Area of specialization	:	

6.	Name	:	**H. Kaphranga**
	Age	:	65
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Venglai, Kolasib
	Area of specialization	:	
7.	Members	:	**RK.Kunga, Lalhmunsiama, Patrick VL Finga, VL Rawna, VL Ruata**

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	:
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	:
Age	:
Gender	:
Address	:
Area of Specialization	:

Annexure IV

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

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

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

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

PART - II

Format 1 : Crop Plants **AGROBIODIVERSITY**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Crop	**Scientific Name**	**Local Name**	**Variety**	**Landscape/ Habitat**	**Approx. area sown**	**Local Status**	
						Past	**Present**
Paddy	*Oryza sativa*	Buh	Local	Hilly terrain	Not measured	Abundant	Decreasing
Rice	*Oryza sativa* var.	Kawnglawng	Local var.	-do-	Not measured	Rare	Rare
Brinjal	*Solanum melongena*	Bawkbawn	Local	-do-	Not measured	Abundant	Decreasing
Snake gourd	*Trichosanthes anguina*	Berul	Local	-do-	Not measured	Abundant	Decreasing
Bitter Tomato	*Solanum aethiopicum*	Samtawk	Local	-do-	Not measured	Insufficient	Insufficient
Pigeon Pea	*Cajanus cajan*	Behliang	Local	-do-	Not measured	Insufficient	Insufficient
French Bean	*Phaseolus vulgaris*	Bean	Local	-do-	Not measured	Insufficient	Insufficient
Mustard	*Brassica rapa*	Antam	Local	-do-	Not measured	Insufficient	Insufficient
Chilli	*Capsicum annuum*	Hmarcha	Local	-do-	Not measured	Abundant	Decreasing
Sesame	*Sesamun indicum*	Chhawhchhi	Local	-do-	Not measured	Abundant	Decreasing
Dhonya	*Coriandrum sativum*	Dhania	Local	-do-	Not measured	Rare	Insufficient
Lomba	*Elsholtzia griffithii*	Lengser	Local	-do-	Not measured	Abundant	Decreasing
Hoary Basil	*Ocimum americanum*	Runhmui	Local	-do-	Not measured	Insufficient	Insufficient
Cow Pea	*Vigna unguiculata*	Behlawi	Local	-do-	Not measured	Sufficient	Decreasing
Lady's Finger	*Abelmoschus esculentus*	Bawrhsaiabe	Local	-do-	Not measured	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tomato	*Lycopersicon esculentum*	Tomato	Local	-do-	Not measured	Insufficient	Insufficient
Wild Bitter Gourd	*Momordica subangulata*	Maitamtawk	Local	-do-	Not measured	Rare	Insufficient
Pumpkin	*Cucurbita maxima*	Mai	Local	-do-	Not measured	Abundant	Decreasing
Ash Gourd	*Benincasa hispida*	Maipawl	Local	-do-	Not measured	Abundant	Decreasing
Bottle Gourd	*Lagenaria siceraria*	Um-ei	Local	-do-	Not measured	Abundant	Decreasing
Indian Nightshade	*Solanum anguivi*	Samtawkte	Local	-do-	Not measured	Abundant	Decreasing
Chayote	*Sechium edule*	Iskut	Local	-do-	Not measured	Rare	Insufficient
Bitter Gourd	*Momordica charantia*	Changkha	Local	-do-	Not measured	Insufficient	Insufficient

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Special Features	**Cropping Season**	**Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Source of Seeds/ Plants**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Principal food crop	Nov.	Food	Straw medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
Glutinous rice	Sept.	Edible	Used chiefly for making *zufang* and *chhang*	-	-do-	Mizo
Fruits used as vegetable	June - Dec.	Edible	Roots, leaves and unripe fruits are medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
Fruits used as vegetable	July – Oct.	Edible	Leaves and fruits used as medicine	-	-do-	Mizo
Immature fruits used as vegetable	July – Oct.	Edible	Roots and fruits used as medicine	-	-do-	Mizo
Tender leaves and pods used as vegetable	July – Dec.	Edible	Leaves and seeds are medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
Immature pods are used as vegetable	June – Aug.	Edible	Beans are used as medicine	-	-do-	Mizo
Leaves are used as vegetable	June – Aug.	Edible	Leaves, seeds and oil are used as medicine	-	-do-	Mizo
Fruits used as condiment	Dec.	Edible	Fruits used as medicine	-	-do-	Mizo
Seeds used as culinary purposes	Sept. – Oct.	Edible	Roots and leaves used as medicine	-	-do-	Mizo
Leaves for salds and other cooking purposes	Aug.- Oct.	Edible	Whole plant is medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
Leaves and flowers are used for flavouring curry	Nov.- Dec.	Edible	Whole plant is used as medicine	-	-do-	Mizo
Leaves used as chutneys	July- Sept.	Edible	Leaves used as medicine	-	-do-	Mizo
Leaves, pods and seeds are used as vegetable	July – Oct.	Edible	Seeds are medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
Unripe fruit is used as vegetable	Aug.- Sept.	Edible	Whole plan is used as medicine	-	-do-	Mizo
Fruits used as vegetable	May – July	Edible	Fruits used as medicine	-	-do-	Mizo
Unripe fruit used as vegetable	June – July	Edible	-	-	-do-	Mizo
Leaves and fruits are used as vegetable	May – Oct.	Edible	Seeds used as medicine	-	-do-	Mizo
Fruit used as vegetable	Aug. – Sept.	Edible	Fruits used as medicine	-	-do-	Mizo
Fruit and tender leaves used as vegetable	Aug. – Oct.	Edible	Roots, leaves and seeds are used as medicine	-	-do-	Mizo
Unripe fruits used s vegetable	June – Sept.	Edible	Roots and fruits used as medicine	-	-do-	Mizo
Fruit and shoots are used as vegetable	Aug.- Oct.	Edible	-	-	-do-	Mizo
Young fruits and leaves used as vegetable	Sept.- Oct.	Edible	Fruits used as medicine	-	-do-	Mizo

Format 2 : Fruit plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Variety**	**Landscape/habitat**	**Local status**	
					Past	**Present**
Tree	*Carica papaya*	Thingfanghma	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Tree	*Averrhoa carambola*	Theiherawt	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Tree	*Mangifera indica*	Theihai	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	*Litchi chinensis*	Theifeimung	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Rare
Tree	*Psidium guajava*	Kawlthei	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Tree	*Citrus reticulate*	Serthlum	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	*Citrus maxima*	Sertawk	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Shrub	*Citrus limon*	Nimbu	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Shrub	*Citrus* sp.	Serfang	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Rare
Tree	*Citrus macroptera*	Hatkora/Satkhora	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Ananas comosus*	Lakhuihthei	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Shrub	*Citrus aurantiifolia*	Champara/Kagzi	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Rare
Shrub	*Prunus domestica*	Theite	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Rare
Shrub	*Prunus persica*	Theitehmul	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Shrub	*Garcinia lanceifolia*	Chengkek	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	*Musa acuminate*	Balhla	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Abundant
Tree	*Ziziphus jujube*	Borai	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Sunhlu	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Rare	Rare
Tree	*Phyllanthus acidus*	Kawlsunhlu	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Tree	*Tamarindus indica*	Tengtere	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	*Citrus aurantium*	Sisu	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Rare
Tree	*Persea Americana*	Butter-thei	Introduced	Cultivated	-	Insufficient
Tree	*Prunus* spp.	Cherry	Introduced	Cultivated	-	Rare
Climber	*Passiflora edulis*	Sapthei	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Climber	*Passiflora quadrangularis*	Sapthei-lian	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Herb	*Fragaria* x *ananassa*	Strawberry	Introduced	Cultivared	-	Insufficient
Tree	*Spondias pinnata*	Taitaw	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	*Pyrus communis*	Per-thei/Pear	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Rare
Tree	*Manilkara zapota*	Thei-chini/Chikoo	Introduced	Cultivated	-	Insufficient
Shrub	*Punica granatum*	Theibuhfai	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Rare
Tree	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Lamkhuang	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	*Baccaurea ramiflora*	Pangkai	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient

7	8	9	10	11	12
Source of seeds/plants	**Season of fruiting**	**Associated TK**	**Uses**	**Other details Market/Own use**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Locally available	All year	Fruit, leaves, roots and seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	Commercial/Own use	Mizo
-do-	Oct.- Jan.	Root, leaves and fruits are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	June – Aug.	Leaves are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	May – July	Root, bark, flowers and fruit are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Sept. – Oct.	Bark and young leaves are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Nov. – Jan.	Bark and leaves are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Dec. – Feb.	Fruit and seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Almost whole year	Roots and fruits are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Leaves are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Sept. – Nov.	Fruit is medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	July – Aug.	Fruit and leaves are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	Bark, fruit and seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	May – July	Fruit is medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	May – July	Leaves and bark are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	March – June	Leaves and fruits are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	All year	Unripe fruit and flowers are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Jan.- March	Root, bark, leaves and fruits are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Nov. – Feb.	Bark and fruits are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	April-June and Oct.-Dec.	Root, fruit and seed are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Feb. – April	Leaves are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Nov.- Jan.	Fruits and seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Dec.- March	Leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	May	Fruits are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	Leaves are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Nov.- Feb.	Bark is medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	Bark, leaves, fruits and seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	July – Oct.	Root, stem and young fruit are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	June – Aug.	Bark is medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
-do-	June – Aug.	Bark and leaves are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo

Format 3 : Fodder Crop

1	2	3	4	5	
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Landscape/habitat**	**Local status**	
				Past	**Present**
Grass	*Brachiaria ruziziensis*	Bawngchaw	Cultivated/Wild	-	Insufficient
Grass	*Thysanolaena latifolia*	Hmunphiah	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Herb	*Colocasia esculenta*	Dawl & Tuidawl	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Prostrate herb	*Ipomoea batatas*	Kawlbahra	Cultivated	Rare	Rare
Subshrub	*Manihot esculenta*	Pangbal	Cultivated	Rare	Rare
Herb	*Musa* spp.	Changel	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	*Ricinus communis*	Mu-tih	Cultivated/Wild	Rare	Rare
Tree	*Morus alba*	Theihmu	Cultivated	Rare	Sufficient

6	7	8	9	10
Source of seeds/plants	**Associated TK**	**Part Used**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Seeds supplied by Vety. Deptt.	-	-	-	Mizo
Local	Root is medicinal	Leaves and flowers	Flower-panicles used for making brooms	Mizo
Local	Corm and leaves are medicinal	Corm and leaves	Pig fodder. Also eaten by humans	Mizo
Local	Tuberous roots and leaves are medicinal	Tuberous root and leaves	Pid fodder. Tuberous root is also eaten by humans	Mizo
Local	Roots and leaves are medicinal	Root and leaves	Pig fodder. Roots edible	Mizo
Local	-	Stem and leaves	Stem for pig fodder, and leaves for cattle fodder.	Mizo
Local	Roots, leaves and seeds are medicinal	Leaves	Cattle fodder ?	Mizo
Local	Root, bark, leaves and fruit are medicinal	Leaves	Cattle fodder	Mizo

Format 4 : Weeds

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Affected Crop**	**Impact**	**Landscape/habitat**
Herb	*Cynodon dactylon*	Phaitualhnim	All Agri. Crops	Growth of crop is affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	*Laggera alata*	Buar	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Climber	*Mikania micrantha*	Japanhlo	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Fern	*Pteridium aquilinum*	Katchat	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Shrub	*Mimosa pudica*	Hlonuar	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Grass	*Imperata cylindrical*	Di	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	*Ageratum conyzoides*	Vailenhlo	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Subshrub	*Chromolaena odorata*	Tlangsam	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Climber	*Merremia vitifolia*	Thiannu	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Climber	*Merremia umbellata*	Thianpa	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Grass	*Saccharum longisetosum*	Luang	-do-	-do-	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**					
Plenty	Plenty	Cattle fodder	No specific management practices are used	-	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	-		-	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	Pig fodder		Leaves used for new cuts and diarrhoea	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	-		Rhizome and fruit are medicinal	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	-		Whole plant is medicinal	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	Used for thatch		Roots are medicinal	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	-		Root and leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	-		Leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	-		Plant is medicinal	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	-		Roots, leaves and seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	Cattle fodder		-	-	Mizo

Format 5 : Pests of Crops

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	**Insect/Animal**	**Scientific Name**	**Local Name**	**Habitat**	**Time/Season of attack**
Mustard	Mustard aphit	*Lipaphis erysimi*	Antam eitu	Forest	Nov.- March
Bean,tomato,raspberry	Common green shield bug & Southern green shield bug	*Palomena prasina* & *Nezara viridula*	Thlangdar	Forest	Aug - Sept

7	8	9	10
Management Mechanism	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Pesticides, ashes (vut), wood viniger and biopesticide(Vaihlotui) are used to control pest of Mustard, beans, etc.	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	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**
Kolasib Venglai	Weekly (Saturday)	Domesticated Animals	Pigs and number not sure	Kolasib and nearby villages	Kolasib	Aizawl and Kolasib	Grass Carp, Common Carp, Bao, etc.	Local & Fisheries Dept.

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 5250 approx.	1,350 families & Self employed, Cultivator & Farmer	Govt. Employee	Agriculture & Forests	Major resources include forest products like quarry, timber, fodder, firewood,wild fruits, leaves, rhizomes, roots, bamboo shoots, bamboo culms, mushroom, medicinal plants, grasses used as thatch, vegetables and also water for drinking and household prposes. They can be accessed throughout the year, some vegetables and fruits are seasonal and their availability depend on the seasons.	Jhum cultivation

7	8	9	10	11
Resource Management Practices	**Cast/ Tribe**	**Social Condition**	**Nature of inhabitants**	**No of Households**
-	Mizo	Middle Class	Semi-Pucca Assam type & RCC Building	1250

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**					
Nil	1 bigha	1 ha.	-	-	Local Community (Mizo)	*Acacia, Albizia, Aglaia, Ailanthus, Alangium, Albizia, Alphonsea, Anogeissus, Antidesma, Aporusa, Aralia, Artemisia, Artocarpus, Baccaurea, Bambusa, Bauhinia, Bischofia, Bombax, Bridelia, Calamus, Callicarpa, Cassia, Castanopsis, Celtis, Chukrasia, Cinnamomum, Citrus, Dalbergia, Derris, Diospyros, Dysoxylum, Ficus, Garcinia, Lagerstroemia, Lannea, Litsea, Macaranga, Magnolia, Mallotus, Mesua, Morus, Musa, Persea, Quercus, Sapium, Saraca, Vitex, Zanthoxylum*, etc.	Wild boar, Mongoose, Serow, Jungle cat, Leopard, Langur, Squirrel, Porcpine, Fishing cat, Hog badger, Yellow-throated marten, Ferret badger, Barking deer, Jackal, Civets, Monkey, Tortoise, Rats, Barbets, Bulbul, Dove, Myna, Jungle fowl, Parakeet, Partridge, Pheasant, Pigeon, Woodpecker, Owlet, Kingfisher, Bee-eater, Sunbird, Oriole, Warbler, etc.

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

Format 9 : Waterscape –

1	2	3	4	5	6
Waterscape Element type	**Sub-type**	**Features and approx. area**	**Ownership**	**General Flora**	**General fauna**
Waterhole (Tuikhur) – 9 nos.	Annually	-	Local Community (Mizo)	-	-

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Major Uses	**User Groups**	**Management Practices**	**General Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community accessed**
Drinking, washing, etc.	Local Community	-	Drinking & Washing	-	-	-

Format 10 : Soil type :

1	2	3	4
Soil Type	**Color & Texture**	**Features**	**Soil Management**
(1) Alluvial soil	Reddish brown & coarse sand	The alluvial soils usually occur in the foot-hills and in the intermontane plains and valleys, dominated by coarse sand.	No strategic plan is followed
(2) Residual soil	Lateric, brown earth & podzolic	Residual soils occur on steep slopes.	-do-

5	6	7	8
Plants/Crop Suitable	**Flora and Fauna**	**Associated TK**	**Other Information**
Rice, Mustard, Brinjal, Lady's finger, Chilli, Snake gourd, Bitter gourd, Pumpkin, Ash gourd, Tobacco plant, Lentil, Bitter tomato, Cucumber, Winged bean, Cow pea, French bean, Soyabean, Water melon, Oriental sesame, Red sorrel, White durra, etc.	**Flora** : *Albizia, Alstonia, Bombax, Cassia, Castanopsis, Dillenia, Diospyros, Dysoxylum, Engelhardtia, Ficus, Syzygium, Schima, Gmelina, Lithocarpus, Musa, Dendrocalamus, Bambusa, Sapium, Dipterocarpus, Semicarpus, Trevesia, Vitex, Duabanga, Melocanna, Caryota, Calamus, Rhus, Dalbergia, Bischofia, Areca, Elaeocarpus, Rubus, Dillenia, Bombax, Quercus, Celtis, Macaranga, Callicarpa, Rubus, Schizostachyum, Senna, Terminalia, Saraca, Premna, Phyllanthus, Osbeckia, Persea, Phoebe, Litsea, Bridelia, Tetrameles, Bauhinia, Clerodendrum,* etc. **Fauna** : Barking deer, wild boar, monkey, serow, sambar, langur, porcupine, jungle cat, leopard cat, mongoose, pangolin, palm civets, mongoose, slow loris, otters, jackal, flying squirrels, barbets, bulbuls, hornbills, junglefowl, myna, partridge, pheasants, pigeon, woodpeckers, doves, swift, owls, flycatchers, sunbirds, etc.	Jhum cultivation, the most primitive and common method of cultivation is still practiced 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.	- -

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	Khawmhma	*Rhus chinensis*	Local	Wild	Common	Common	Seeds
Shrub	Dragon Fruit	*Hylocereus undatus*	Introduced	Cultivated	-	Insufficient	Stem cuttings
Tree	Theihai	*Mangifera indica*	Local	Cultivated	Common	Common	Seeds
Tree	Tengtere	*Tamarindus indica*	Local	Cultivated	Common	Common	Seeds
Tree	Lamkhuang	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Local	Cultivated	Common	Common	Seeds
Tree	Kawlthei	*Psidium guajava*	Local	Cultivated	Common	Common	Seeds
Tree	Theitehmul	*Prunus persica*	Local	Cultivated	Frequent	Less frequent	Seeds
Tree	Japan-theite	*Prunus domestica*	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Rare	Seeds
Tree	Serthlum	*Citrus reticulata*	Local	Cultivated	Frequent	Insufficient	Seeds
Tree	Sertawk	*Citrus maxima*	Local	Cultivated	Frequent	Insufficient	Seeds
Tree	Sermam	*Citrus sinensis*	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient	Seeds
Shrub	Nimbu/Limbu	*Citrus limon*	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient	Air layering
Tree	Hatkora	*Citrus macroptera*	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient	Seeds
Shrub	Chengkek	*Garcinia lanceifolia*	Local	Cultivated/Wild	Rare	Rare	Seeds
Tree	Theiria	*Carallia brachiata*	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare	Seeds
Shrub	Sarzukpui	*Elaeagnus latifolia*	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient	Seeds
Shrub	Sarzukte	*Elaeagnus pyriformis*	Local	Cultivated/Wild	Rare	Rare	Seeds
Tree	Kawlsunhlu	*Phyllanthus acidus*	Introduced	Cultivated	-	Insufficient	Seeds
Tree	Kawltheiarbawm	*Annona squamosa*	Introduced	Cultivated	-	Insufficient	Seeds

8	9	10	11	12
Season of Fruiting	**Uses (Usage)**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Dec. – Jan.	Fruits edible	Fruits are useful for colic, diarrhea and dysentery	Own use	Mizo
-	Fruits edible	-	Commercial/Own use	Mizo
June - July	Fruit edible	Leaves used as medicine	-do-	Mizo
Feb.- April	Fruits edible	Bark, leaves and fruits are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
June – Aug.	Fruit edible	Roots and leaves are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Sept. - Oct.	Fruit edible	Leaved used to treat diarrhea and dysentery	-do-	Mizo
May – July	Fruit edible	Leaves, flowers and seeds are used as medicine	Own use	Mizo
May - July	Fruit edible	Bark, flowers & fruits are medicinal	Own use	Mizo
Nov. – Jan.	Fruit edible	Bark and fruits are medicinal	Commercial/Own use	Mizo
Dec. – Feb.	Fruit edible	Leaves, flowers, fruit and seeds are used as medicine	-do-	Mizo
Dec. – Jan.	Fruit edible	Bark, leaves and fruits are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
All year	Fruit edible	Fruit is medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Nov. – Jan.	Fruit edible	Fruit is medicinal	-do-	Mizo
March - June	Fruit edible	Leaves and fruits are used as medicine	-do-	Mizo
May - July	Fruit edible	Bark and leaves are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
March – April	Fruit edible	Root is used as medicine	-do-	Mizo
Feb. – May	Fruit edible	Root is medicinal	-do-	Mizo
April-June and Oct.-Dec.	Fruit edible	Root, fruits and seeds are used as medicine	-do-	Mizo
Aug. – Oct.	Fruit edible	Fruit is used as medicine	-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**
Shrub	Hlonuar	*Mimosa pudica*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum glandulosum*	Local	Cultivated/Wild	-do-
Tree	Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	Local	Wild	-do-
Herb	Sumbul	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Local	Wild	By seeds / vegetative
Shrub	Saisiak	*Flueggea virosa*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Shrub	Vawkze/Ranlungdamdawi	*Croton caudatus*	Local	Wild	-do-
Herb	Awlelei/Aloe vera	*Aloe vera*	Local	Cultivated	Vegetative
Tree	Hnahkiah	*Callicarpa arborea*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Lambak	*Centella asiatica*	Local	Wild	Vegetative
Herb	Bahkhawr	*Eryngium foetidum*	Local	Cultivated/Wild	-do-
Herb	Mitthisunhlu	*Phyllanthus urinaria*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Sekhupthur	*Begonia* spp.	Local	Wild	-do-
Climber	Japanhlo	*Mikania micrantha*	Local	Wild	-do-
Scandent shrub	Sarzuk	*Elaeagnus latifolia*	Local	Cultivated/Wild	-do-
Shrub	Thakpui	*Dendrocnide sinuata*	Local	Wild	-do-
Shrub	Hnahkep/Vakep	*Mussaenda* spp.	Local	Wild	-do-

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		**Uses (Usage)**	**Part Used**	**Associated TK**	**Other details market/own use**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Past	**Present**					
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Roots/leaves are used in diseases of liver and kidney	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaf decoction is used for high blood pressure	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	Medicinal	Root-bark	Decoction of the root bsark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, constipation, asthma, diarrhoea and dysentery	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Roots	Root is used in diseases of kidney, fever, jaundice, snake bite, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaves are boiled in water and the water is used for bath in cases of measles, chicken-pox, scabies and skin itching	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Decoction/Infusion of roots/leaves is used in piles, cancer, cholera, kidney and stomach ulcer	-do-	Mizo
-	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaf pulp	Leaf pulp is used for menstrual suppression, liver complaints, jaundice, stones in kidney, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	Medicinal	Bark & leaves	Decoction of bark and leaves is used for diabetes, cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, internal bleeding, somach ulcer, etc.	-do-	Mizo

Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Whole plant	Whole plant is used in diabetes, jaundice, stomach-ache, pile, high blood pressure, diarrhoea, dysentery, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Decoction of roots/leaves is used for malaria, diabetes, pneumonia and constipation	-do-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Whole plant	Whole plant is used in cholera, dysentery, fever, liver problems, jaundice, thirst, bronchitis, asthma, hiccough, anuria, biliousness, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves & stem	Stem and leaves used as a medicine for diarrhoea and dysentery	-do-	Mizo
Rare	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaf juice is used in fever, stomach-ache, diarrhoea, dysentery, insect bites, scorpion sting, and also applied to fresh cuts.	-do-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Decoction of roots/leaves is used for expelling some pieces of retained placenta after childbirth.	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	Medicinal	Roots	Decoction of roots is used in diseases of liver, jaundice, fever, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	Medicinal	Bark & leaves	Bark and leaves are used for application of snake-bite.	-do-	Mizo

Format 13 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4	5
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Source of Plants/Seeds**
Shrub	Kawldai	*Justicia adhatoda*	-	Vegetative
Herb	Awlelei	*Aloe vera*	-	-do-
Shrub	Saron	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	-	-do-
Herb	Kumtluang	*Catharanthus roseus*	-	Seeds/Vegetative
Herb	Geranium	*Geranium* spp.	-	Seeds/Vegetaive
Herb	Derhken	*Tagetes erecta*	-	Seeds
Herb	Zamzo	*Celosia argentea*	-	-do-
Shrub	Maspar/Poinsettia	*Euphorbia pulcherrima*	-	Vegetative
Cactus	Bethlehempar	*Epiphyllum oxypetalum*	-	-do-
Tree	Mualhawih	*Saraca asoca*	-	Seeds
Tree	Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	-	-do-
Shrub	Hlinglukhum	*Euphorbia milii*	-	Vegetative
Tree	Far-zar-mawi/Farzangphar	*Araucaria columnaris*	-	Seeds
Shrub	Midumpangpar	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*	-	Vegetative
Tree	Aprilparpawl	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	-	Seeds
Tree	Thlado	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	-	-do-
Tree	Fartuah	*Erythrina* spp.	-	Seeds/Vegetative
Herb	Anthurium	*Anthurium andraeanum*	-	Vegetative
Herb	Nauban	*Dendrobium* spp.	-	-do-
Tree	Botol-brush	*Callistemonq viminalis*	-	Seeds
Shrub	Tawtawrawt-par-eng	*Tecoma stans*	-	-do-

6	7	8	9	10
Commercial/Non commercial	**Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Non commercial	Ornamental	Leaf decoction is used in fever, asthma, bronchitis, etc.	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental	Leaf pulp is used in dyspepsia, eye diseases, liver complaint, enlarged spleen, jaundice, sones in kidney, etc.	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental	Decoction of roots, stem and leaves is used in diabetes, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, cancer, etc.	-	Mizo
Commercial	Ornamental	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental	Leaves are used for treating kidney troubles, piles, boils, etc.	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental	Flowers and seeds are used as medicine	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental	Leaves and flowers are medicinal	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental	Roots, bark and leaves are used in medicine	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental	Bark, flowers and fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental	Corolla of flower is used in jaundice, and the bud for tooth-ache.	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental	Root, bark and leaves aremedicinal	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental	Bark is used in diabetes, heart diseases, diarrhea and dysentery	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental	Bark is medicinal	-	Mizo
Commercial	Ornamental	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental	-	-	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	Khiang	*Schima wallichii*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for building, planking, cabinet work, etc.
Tree	Thingdawl	*Tetrameles nudiflora*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for flooring, walling, rough packing-cases, etc.
Tree	Pang	*Bombax insigne*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for planking, packing cases, drums, etc.
Tree	Teak	*Tectona grandis*	Cultivated	-	Insufficient	Cultivated	Wood used forbuildings, bridges, motor bodies, furniture, etc.
Tree	Kangtek	*Albizia procera*	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for furniture, motor bodies, drums, posts, planks, etc.
Tree	Lamkhuang	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Cultivated	Insufficient	Rare	Home-garden	Wood used for building, furniture, motor bodies, mortars, etc.
Tree	Ngiau	*Magnolia champaca*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for furniture, house bilding, panelling, drums, etc.
Tree	Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for posts, tool handles, gunstock, rice-pestle, etc.
Tree	Lenhmui	*Syzygium cumini*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for building, posts, door frames and panels, etc.
Tree	Khuangthli	*Bischofia javanica*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for construction, house posts, furniture, firewood, etc.
Tree	Thingkha	*Derris robusta*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for house posts, kodali-handle, firewood and charcoal
Tree	Silver oak	*Grevillea robusta*	Cultivated	-	Rare	Cultivated	Wood used for furniture, flooring, tool handles,firewood and charcoal
Tree	Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminate*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for house posts, tool handles, firewood and charcoal
Tree	Thingsia	*Castanopsis tribuloides*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for house posts, firewood, charcoal, etc.
Tree	Thingvawk pui	*Balakata baccata*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for packing cases, firewood, etc.
Tree	Fartuah	*Erythrina stricta*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for planking, roofing, boxes, etc.

8	9	10
Associated TK	**Other details**	**Community/kno-wledge holder**
Fruit is used for an application in scorpion-sting, bites of centipede, etc.	-	Mizo
Bark is used for poisoning fish	-	Mizo
-	A fibre obtained from the seed floss can be used as a stuffing material or spun	Mizo
Root, bark, flowers and seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo
Bark is used against pinworms/threadworms. Etc.	Bark is used to poison fish	Mizo
Root is used in fever, diarrhea, asthma, and the leaves for fever, wounds, boils, skin diseases, etc.	Leaves are cattle fodder. Fruit edible	Mizo
Bark, root, leaves, flowers and fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
Bark, flowers and unripe fruit are medicinal	-	Mizo
Seeds are used in diabetes, and the bark for fever, jaundice, asthma, etc.	Fruits edible	Mizo
Bark, stem and leaves are used as medicine	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder. Fruits edible	Mizo
Bark is used in diabetes and high blood pressure	Leaves used for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark is used internally in stomach troubles, fevers, diarrhea, etc.	-	Mizo
Stem juice is recommended for infection of mouth in children	Nuts edible	Mizo
Latex mixed with mustard oil is applied to muscular swellings	Fruits are eaten by humans and emerald dove, etc.	Mizo
Bark decoction is used in fever, asthma, rheumatism, itch, epilepsy, etc.	Leaves used for cattle fodder	Mizo

Format 15 : Domesticated Animals

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

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		**Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Commercial Rearing**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Past	**Present**					
Abundant	Rare	House watcher & meat	-	Commercial	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	Meat & eggs	-	-do-	Chicken droppings are used as farm manure	Mizo
Abundant	Not adequate	Meat & milk	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Adequate	Adequate	To keep down/controle rats	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Not adequate	Meat & oil	The fat is used for making *Sa-um.* And *Sa-um* is used in preparation of *Bai & Bawl.* Oil extracted from the fat is also used for cooking and hair oil	Commercial	-	Mizo
Abundant	Not adequate	Meat, milk & cow dung	Dried skin is used for making drums and Mizo stools (Herhsawp)	Commercial	Cow dung is used as farm manure	Mizo

Format 16 : Culture Fisheries -

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Fish type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Features**	**Waterscape**	**Local status**	
						Past	**Present**
Carps	Common Carp	*Cyprinus carpio*	Supplied by Fishery Deptt.	-	Fish pond	-	Insufficient
-do-	Catla	*Catla catla*	-do-	-	-do-	-	Insufficient
-do-	Rohu	*Labeo rohita*	-do-	-	-do-	-	Insufficient
-do-	Mrigal	*Cirrhinus mrigala*	-do-	-	-do-	-	Insufficient
-do-	Silver carp	*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*	-do-	-	-do-	-	Insufficient
-do-	Grass carp	*Ctenopharyngodon idella*	-do-	-	-do-	-	Insufficient

8	9	10	11	12
Uses	**Associated TK**	**Commercial rearing**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Edible	-	Commercial rearing	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-do-	-	Mizo

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

1	2	3	4	5
Name of the Weekly Market/Fair	**Location**	**Weekly/Fortnight & others Biannual/Annual**	**Day held**	**Month in case of bi-annual or annual market fair**
Venglai Market, Kolasib (3 times a week)	Venglai, Kolasib	Weekly	Tuesday Thursday Saturday	-

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

WILD BIODIVERSITY

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Habit**	**Habitat**	**Local status**	
					Past	**Present**
Climber	Kha-um	*Hodgsonia heteroclite*	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Tree	Sihneh	*Eurya acuminata*	Tree	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Tree	Kawhtebel	*Trevesia palmate*	Tree	Wild/Cultivated	Rare	Rare
Shrub	Khanghu	*Acacia pennata*	Climbing shrub	-do-	Abundant	Not adequate
Tree	Zawngtah	*Parkia timoriana*	Tree	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	Ramtheihai	*Mangifera indica*	Tree	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Herb	Aidu	*Amomum dealbatum*	Herb	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Shrub	Pelh	*Gnetum gnemon*	Shrub	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Tree	Chobawng	*Hymenodictyon orixense*	Tree	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Tree	Khawitur	*Hydnocarpus kurzii*	Tree	Wild	Insufficient	Rare
Tree	Sernam	*Litsea cubeba*	Tree	Wild	Insufficient	Rare
Tree	Hnahkhar	*Macaranga indica*	Tree	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	Thing-alu	*Mallotus nudiflorus*	Tree	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Tree	Thingkhawilu	*Vitex peduncularis*	Tree	Wild	Abundant	Rare

7	8	9	10	11
Commercial/ own use	**Part collected**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community Knowledge Holder**
Own use	Seeds	-	Seeds are eaten roasted or fried as curry	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	-	Leaves used as vegetable	Mizo
Own use	Roots, leaves, shoots, flower buds & young fruits	Roots and leaves used for stomach-ache	Shoots, flower buds and young fruits are used as vegetable	Mizo
Own use/Commercial	Tender leaves	Bark and leaves are medicinal	Tender leaves used as vegetable	Mizo
-do-	Pods and leaves	Young leaves and seeds are used against colic, food allergy, etc.	Green pods and seeds are used as vegetable	Mizo
Own use	Fruits	Roots, bark, leaves, fruits and seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	Mizo
Own use	Young shoots & buds	Plant is used as medicine	Young shoots and buds are used as vegetable	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Leaf sap is used to cure an eye complication	Young leaves are used as vegetable	Mizo
Own use	Bark & leaves	Bark is used as medicine	Leaves are used as cattle fodder	Mizo
Own use	Fruits & seeds	Seeds yield chaulmugra oil which used in	Fruits are used for poisoning fish	Mizo

		rheumatism, leprosy and skin diseases		
Own use	Berries	Young berries are used for flavouring stews, etc.	Silkworms are reared on the leaves	Mizo
Own use	Bark, leaves & fruits	Bark, leaves & fruits are medicinal	Gum is applied to sores	Mizo
Own use	Plant	Plant is cooling, tonic, alexiteric	Wood used for drums, planking, etc.	Mizo
Own use	Bark & leaves	Bark and leaves are used against black water fever, malaria, jaundice, typhoid, etc.	Wood used for posts, firewood and charcoal	Mizo

Format 19 : Wild Plant Species of Importance

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sl. no	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Importance**	**Status**
1	Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	Local	Roots, leaves, fruits and seeds are used in medicine	Rare
2	Darbengbur	*Centella asiatica*	Local	Leaves are used as vegetable, and whole plant is medicinal	Insufficient
3	Sumbul	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Local	Rhizome and seeds are used as medicine	Insufficient
4	Mitthisunhlu	*Phyllanthus urinaria*	Local	Whole plant is medicinal	Insufficient
5	Sarzuk-pui	*Elaeagnus latifolia*	Local	Roots and leaves are used in medicine	Rare
6	Hlonuar	*Mimosa pudica*	Local	Whole plant is used as medicine	Insufficient
7	Bahkhawr	*Eryngium foetidum*	Local	Leaves used as a salad, and whole plant is medicinal	Insufficient
8	Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminate*	Local	Bark and leaves are medicinal. Wood used for posts, tool handles, fuel and charcoal	Insufficient
9	Phaktel	*Bridelia retusa*	Local	Roots, stem and bark are medicinal. Wood used for house-posts, drums, tool handles, etc.	Rare
10	Nauthak	*Litsea monopetala*	Local	Root, bark and leaves are used as medicine. Muga silk worms are reared on the leaves	Insufficient
11	Rulei	*Millettia pachycarpa*	Local	Roots and pods are used to poison fish. Root is also used in medicine	Rare
12	Hnahthialpa	*Stachyphrynium placentarium*	Local	Leaves are used as wrapping for food items.	Not common
13	Hnahthial-nu	*Phrynium pubinerve*	Local	Leaves are used for packing/wrapping food items.	Not adequate
14	Khaupui	*Sterculia villosa*	Local	Bark yields a strong fibre, Bark is used in cholera, dysentery, diarrhea, etc. Seeds eaten roasted or fried.	Not adequate
15	Zihnghal	*Stereospermum chelonoides*	Local	Roots, leaves and flowers are used medicinally. Leaves are good fodder. Wood used for furniture, house construction, doors and windows, firewood and charcoal.	Not adequate
16	Thuamriat	*Alstonia scholaris*	Local	Bark is used in high blood pressure, malaria, chronic diarrhea, abdominal pain, etc.	Rare

Format 20 : Aquatic Biodiversity

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Features**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**	
					Past	**Present**
Nghadawl	*Amblypharyngodon mola*	Local	-	Streams/Rivers	Abundant	Rare
Nghazawngek	*Garra lissorhynchus*	Local	-	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Nghasarba	*Glyptothorax* spp.	Local	-	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Nghameidum	*Puntius* spp.	Local	-	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Nghahrah	*Tor* spp.	Local	-	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Nghatun	*Lobeo rohita*	Local	-	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Ngharul	*Anguilla bengalensis*	Local	-	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Nghalerh	*Macrognathus aral*	Local	-	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Lengphar	*Opsarius* spp.	Local	-	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Sumsi	*Lissemys punctata*	Local	-	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Satel	*Cyclemys* spp.	Local	-	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Dawntial	*Schistura* spp.	Local	-	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Nghavawk	*Channa* spp.	Local	-	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Singhi	*Heteropneustes fossilis*	Local	-	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Nghadarthlalang	*Parambasis bistigmata*	Local	-	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Nghalim	*Garra tyao*	Local	-	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Thaichhawninu	*Bagarius bagarius*	Local	-	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Dungtial	*Gymnostomus ariza*	Local	-	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Kaikuang	*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*	Local	-	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Chakai	-	Local	-	-do-	Abundant	Rare

7	8	9	10
Uses	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/Knowledge Holder**
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo

Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	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	Ramlakhuih	*Pandanus furcatus*	Local	Wild	Rare	Rare
Tree	Thuamriat	*Alstonia scholaris*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Tree	Hnahkiah	*Callicarpa arborea*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Tree	Saisiak	*Flueggea virosa*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Herb	Phaiphak	*Molineria capitulata*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Herb	Sekhupthur	*Begonia* spp.	Local	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Herb	Saisu	*Ensete glaucum*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Herb	Uichhume	*Abelmoschus manihot*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Climber	Vawihuihhrui	*Paederia foetida*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Tree	Phaktel	*Bridelia retusa*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Herb	Buar/Buarsin	*Cyanthillium cinereum*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient

7	8	9	10	11
Associated TK	**Uses (Usage)**	**Part used**	**Other details Market/ own use**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Roots and leaves are used in medicine	Human medicine	Root & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Bark, milky juice and leaves are medicinal	-do-	Bark, milky juice & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Bark and leaves are medicinal	-do-	Bark & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are medicinal	-do-	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Tubers and petioles are medicinal	-do-	Tubers & petiole	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is medicinal	-do-	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Stems & seeds are medicinal	-do-	Stem & seed	Own use	Mizo
Roots and seeds are medicinal	-do-	Root & seed	Own use	Mizo
Stems and leaves are medicinal	-do-	Stem & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Roots, stem and bark are medicinal	-do-	Root, stem & bark	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is medicinal	-do-	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo

Format 23 : Wild relatives of Crops

1	2	3	4	5	
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Associated crops**	**Landscape/Habitat**	**Local status**	
				Past	**Present**
Baibing	*Colocasia sp.*	-	Wild	Abundant	Not adequate
Aidu	*Amomum dealbatum*	-	Wild	Common	Common
Chakawk	*Diplazium esculentum*	-	Wild	Common	Common
Tumbu	*Musa* spp.	-	Wild	Common	Common
Anhling	*Solanum americanum*	-	Wild	Frequent	Less frequent
Sihneh	*Eurya* spp.	-	Wild	Common	Common
Anpangthuam	*Lepionurus sylvestris*	-	Wild	Frequent	Rare
Pelh	*Gnetum gnemon*	-	Wild	Frequent	Rare
Ansate	*Acmella* sp.	-	Wild	Common	Common
Uithinthang	*Houttuynia cordata*	-	Wild	Uncommon	Uncommon
Telhawng	*Amorphophallus bulbifer*	-	Wild	Common	Common
Meihle	*Caryota urens*	-	Wild	Uncommon	Uncommon
Laisua	*Licuala peltata*	-	Wild	Uncommon	Uncommon
Thilthek	*Calamus erectus*	-	Wild	Common	Less common
Mautak	*Melocanna baccifera*	-	Wild	Common	Common
Rawnal	*Dendrocalamus longispathus*	-	Wild	Common	Common
Phulrua	*Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*	-	Wild	Common	Common
Rawthing	*Bambusa tulda*	-	Wild	Common	Common
Rawthla`	*Schizostachyum dullooa*	-	Wild	Common	Less common

6	7	8	9	10
Uses (Usage)	**Part Used**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ knowledge holder**
Spadix used as vegetable	Spadix	Stem and leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Buds used as vegetable	Fruits & flower buds	Fruits edible. Roots, buds & fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
Young leaves used as vegetable	Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Flower buds used as vegetable	Flower buds	Pith of stem is used as medicine	-	Mizo
Leaves used as vegetable	Leaves/whole plant	Whole plant is medicinal	-	Mizo
Leaves used as vegetable	Leaves	Leaves used as medicine	-	Mizo
Leaves used as vegetable	Leaves	Leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Leaves and flowers used as vegetable	Leaves & flowers	-	-	Mizo
Leaves used as vegetable	Leaves & flowers	Leaves & flowers are medicinal	-	Mizo
Leaves used as vegetable	Whole plant / Leaves	Whole plant is medicinal	-	Mizo

Corm & shoots are used as vegetable	Corm & shoots	Corm is used in medicine	-	Mizo
Shoots used as vegetable	Shoots	-	-	Mizo
Shoots used as vegetable	Shoots & Leaves	Leaves are used for thatching. Shoots used as medicine	-	Mizo
Shoots used as vegetable	Shoots & leaves	Leaves are used for thatching. Fruits edible	-	Mizo
Shoots used as vegetable	Shoots & culm	Culm is used for building, etc.	-	Mizo
Shoots used as vegetable	Shoots & culm	Culm used for building, baskets, etc.	-	Mizo
Shoots used as vegetable	Shoots & culm	Culm is used for building, mats, baskets, gutters, etc.	-	Mizo
Shoots used as vegetable	Shoots & culms	Culms used for building, baskets, mats, scaffolding, etc.	-	Mizo
Hoots used as vegetable	Shoots & culms	Culm is used for making baskets, mats, Mizo looms, etc.	-	Mizo

Format 24 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Habitat**
Ashoka Tree	*Polyalthia longiflora*	Introduced	Cultivated
Farzangphar	*Araucaria columnaris*	-do-	-do-
Maspar	*Euphorbia pulcherrima*	-do-	-do-
Farte-chi/Thuja	*Thuja occidentalis*	-do-	-do-
Saron	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	-do-	-do-
Midumpangpar/Bangla-par	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*	-do-	-do-
Arjun/Charkungmam	*Terninalia arjuna*	-do-	-do-
Uaiting-ai-vet	*Lagerstroemia indica*	-do-	-do-
Keltebengbeh/Pararsi	*Tabernaemontana divaricata*	Local	-do-
Thlado/Chawnpui	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	-do-	-do-
Makpazangkang	*Cassia javanica*	-do-	-do-
Mualhawih	*Saraca asoca*	-do-	-do-
Vaube	*Bauhinia variegate*	Introduced/local	-do-
Fartuah	*Erythrina variegate*	-do-	-do-
Siallu	*Borassus flabellifer*	Local-	-do-
Zamanhmawng	*Ficus benjamina*	Local/introduced	-do-
Hmawngbial	*Ficus rumphii*	-do-	-do-
Hnahhlun	*Ficus curtipes*	Local	-do-
Thialret	*Ficus elastica*	-do-	-do-
Bung	*Ficus altissima*	-do-	-do-

5	6	7	8
Commercial/ Non commercial uses	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Non commercial	-	Ornamental	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	Mizo

Format 25 : Fumigate / Chewing Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant (Herb, shrub, tree)	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**	
					Past	**Present**
Climber	Panruang	*Piper betle*	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Thialret/Thelret	*Ficus elastica*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Common	Rare
Palm	Kuhva	*Areca catechu*	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Common
Tree	Thuamriat	*Alstonia scholaris*	Local	Wild	Common	Rare

7	8	9	10	11
Uses (Usage)	**Part used**	**Associated TK**	**Other details (mode of use)**	**Community Knowledge Holder**
Chewed with betel nut	Leaves	Roots and leaves are used as medicine	-	Mizo
Used as chewing gum	Latex	Latex is used to treat five cases of trichuriasis.	Young leaves used as vegetable	Mizo
Chewed with betel vine & lime	Nut	Roots, leaves and kernels are used in medicine	-	Mizo
Used for chewing gum	Latex	Bark, milky juice and leaves used as medicine	latex provides a good quality chewing gum	Mizo

Format 26 : Timber Plants

1	2	3	4		5
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Other uses (if any)**
			Past	**Present**	
Thingchawke	*Albizia lebbeck*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for construction, furniture, etc.
Khuangthli	*Bischofia javanica*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for costruction, furniture, house posts, etc.
Phuanberhpui	*Ailanthes integrifolia*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for building, boxes, ceiling, partition wall, etc.
Lenhmui	*Syzygium cumini*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for construction, boat building, furniture, tool handles, etc.
Lawngthing	*Dipterocarpus indicus*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for construction, plywood, etc.
Thlado	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for building, boat-building, furniture, posts, gunstock, etc.
Hnaibung	*Palaquium polyanthum*	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for building, planking, furniture, tool handles, etc.
Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Wild	Abundant	Not adequate	Wood used for house building, scaffolding, centering, mortar, etc.
Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	Wild	Common	Less common	Wood used for furniture, house-building, doors, windows, motor bodies, etc.
Pang	*Bombax insigne*	Wild	Common	Rare	Wood used for packing cases, planking, drums, etc.
Teipui	*Toona ciliate*	Wild	Common	Rare	Wood used for furniture, boat-building, house building, floors, panels, etc.
Thingrimchhia	*Cinnamomum glanduliferum*	Wild	Common	Rare	Wood used for furniture, boxes, house building, posts, firewood, etc.
Sahatah	*Aglaia spectabilis*	Wild	Common	Rare	Wood used for building, door and windows, furniture, etc.
Thingsaphu	*Dysoxylum mollissimum*	Wild	Common	Rare	Wood used for house building, furniture, boats, etc.
Thingdawl	*Tetrameles nudiflora*	Wild	Common	Not adequate	Wood used for flooring, walling, packing-cases, etc

6	7	8
Associated TK	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Bark, flowers & seeds are used as medicine	-	Mizo
Bark, stem and leaves are used as medicine	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Seeds reduce blood sugar levels and useful in treating diabetes	Fruits edible	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark is used for treating diabetes, heart diseases, diarrrhoea and dysentery	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaves used for fodder	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark is used for treating, diarrhoea, dysentery, ulcers, itching, etc.	-	Mizo
Bark is used in pneumonia, bronchitis, etc.	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo

Format 27 : Other Plants in the Wild

1	2	3	4	5	
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**	
				Past	**Present**
Tree	Tiar	*Saurauia punduana*	Wild	Frequent	Infrequent
Tree	Sehawr	*Castanopsis indica*	-do-	-do-	Infrequent
Tree	Kharuan	*Elaeocarpus lanceifolius*	-do-	-do-	Infrequent
Tree	Phekphe	*Engelhardtia roxburghiana*	-do-	-do-	Infrequent
Tree	Thingpuithing	*Lithocarpus obscurus*	-do-	-do-	Infrequent
Tree	Thingsaiphaw	*Heritiera papilio*	-do-	-do-	Rare
Tree	Vantai	*Pterygota alata*	-do-	-do-	Rare
Tree	Chhimhruk	*Toxicodendron succedaneum*	-do-	-do-	Rare
Tree	Hlingsi	*Sapindus mukorossi*	-do-	-do-	Infrequent
Tree	Vawkpuitaisen	*Micromelum minutum*	-do-	-do-	Infrequent
Tree	Hnahkhar	*Macaranga indica*	-do-	-do-	Common
Tree	Thingkha	*Derris robusta*	-do-	-do-	Less frequent
Climber	Kawihrui	*Entada phaseoloides*	-do-	-do-	Infrequent
Climber	Kelhnamtur	*Hedyotis scandens*	-do-	-do-	Less frequent
Tree	Sernam	*Litsea cubeba*	-do-	-do-	Less frequent

6	7	8	9	10
Parts collected (if any)	**Commercial uses (if any)**	**Other uses**	**Associated TK**	**Community/Knowledge Holder**
-	-	Wood used for firewood and charcoal	-	Mizo
Seeds	-	Wood used for construction. Seeds edible	-	Mizo
-	-	Wood used for house building, firewood, charcoal, etc.	-	Mizo
Bark	-	Wood used for house building. Bark used for stupefying fish	-	Mizo
-	-	Wood used for building, firewood, charcoal, etc.	-	Mizo
-	-	Wood used for building, posts, rice-pestle, firewood, etc.	-	Mizo
-	-	Wood used for drums, firewood, etc. Seeds edible.	-	Mizo
-	-	Wood used for house posts, gunstock, etc.	-	Mizo
Fruits	-	Wood used for firewood. Fruits are used for washing, poisoning fish, etc.	-	Mizo
Root, bark and leaves	-	Wood used as fuel. Roots, bark and leaves are used as medicine	-	Mizo
-	-	Wood used for firewood. The gum is applied to sores.	-	Mizo
-	-	Wood used for house posts, firewood, charcoal, etc.	-	Mizo
Seeds	-	Tender leaves are used as vegetable. The splitted stems are used for tying.	-	Mizo
Roots & leaves	-	Roots/leaves are used for treating inflammed kidneys, fevers, stomach pain, etc.	-	Mizo
Berries	-	Wood used for gunpowder charcoal. Young berries used for flavouring stews, etc.	-	Mizo

Format 28 : Wild Animals (Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibia, Insects, Others)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Animal type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Description**	**Season when seen**
Mammals	Sakhi	*Muntiacus vaginalis*	Forest	Barking Deer	Whole year
Mammals	Sanghal	*Sus scrofa*	Forest	Wild Boar	Winter
Mammals	Sihal	*Canis aureus*	Forest	Common Jackal	Whole year
Mammals	Sanghar	*Prionailurus bengalensis*	Forest	Leopard Cat	-do-
Mammals	Sahram	*Aonyx cinereus*	Forest	Small-clawed Otter	-do-
Mammals	Zawng	*Macaca assamensis*	Forest	Assamese Macaque	Winter
Mammals	Saphu	*Manis pentadactyla*	Forest	Chinese Pangolin	-
Mammals	Sakuh	*Hystrix brachyuran*	Forest	Malayan Porcupine	-
Mammals	Sazaw	*Paradoxurus hermaphrodites*	Forest	Common Palm Civet	Whole year
Mammals	Phivawk	*Arctonyx collaris*	Forest	Hog Badger	-do-
Mammals	Safia	*Martes flavigula*	Forest	Yellow-throated Marten	-do-
Mammals	Sarivaithun	*Mustela strigidorsa*	Forest	Back-striped Weasel	-
Birds	Ramar	*Gallus gallus*	Forest	Red Junglefowl	-
Birds	Vahrit	*Lophura leucomelanos*	Forest	Kalij Pheasant	-
Birds	Varung	*Arborophila atrogularis*	Forest	White-cheeked Partridge	-
Birds	Bullut	*Ducula badia*	Forest	Mountain Imperial Pigeon	-

Birds	Tlaiberh	*Pycnonotus cafer*	Forest	Red-vented Bulbul	-
Birds	Tukkhumvilik	*Pycnonotus flaviventris*	Forest	Black-crested Bulbul	-
Birds	Bawng	*Pericrocotus* spp.	Forest	Minivets	-
Birds	Chinrang	*Enicurus* spp.	Forest	Forktails	-
Birds	Thuro	*Streptopelia chinensis*	Forest	Spotted Dove	-
Birds	Vahui	*Treron* spp.	Forest	Green Pigeons	-
Birds	Pit	*Lonchura strata*	Forest	White-rumped Munia	-
Birds	Ramparva	*Chalcophaps indica*	Forest	Emerald Dove	-
Birds	Vakul	*Dicrurus paradiseus*	Forest	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	-
Birds	Vaiva	*Gracula religiosa*	Forest	Common Hill Myna	-
Birds	Chhemhur	*Lanius* spp.	Forest	Shrikes	-
Birds	Vazar	*Garrulax pectoralis*	Forest	Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush	-
Birds	Tuklo	*Psilopogon asiaticus*	Forest	Blue-throated Barbet	-
Birds	Kawlrit	*Hemixos flavala*	Forest	Ashy Bulbul	-
Birds	Thangfen	*Myophonus caeruleus*	Forest	Blue Whistling Thrush	-
Birds	Lalruangasehnawt	*Centropus sinensis*	Forest	Greater Coucal	-
Birds	Kireuh	*Arachnothera magna*	Forest	Streaked Spiderhunter	-
Birds	Chhawlhring	*Chloropsis* spp.	Forest	Leafbirds	-
Birds	Vapaw	*Sturnus malabaricus*	Forest	Chestnut-tailed Starling	-
Birds	Vapui	*Coracias benghalensis*	Forest	Indian Roller	-
Birds	Changkak	*Dicrurus macrocercus*	Forest	Black Drongo	-
Birds	Tektek	*Dicaem minullum*	Forest	Plain Flowerpecker	-
Birds	Mitval	*Zosterops palbebrosus*	Forest	Oriental White-eye	-
Birds	Luangtubeuh	*Picumnus innominatus*	Forest	Speckled Piculet	-
Birds	Chhimbuk	*Otus* spp.	Forest	Scops Owl	-
Birds	Dawithiamaarpa	*Aethopyga* spp.	Forest	Sunbirds	-
Birds	Tlakawrh	*Nyctyornis athertoni*	Forest	Blue-bearded Bee-eater	-
Birds	Vamaitai	*Oriolus xanthornus*	Forest	Black-hooded Oriole	-
Birds	Vazun	*Phaenicophaeus tristis*	Forest	Green-billed Malkoha	-
Birds	Chhuangtuar	*Upupa epops*	Forest	Common Hoopoe	-
Birds	Thloh	*Picus* spp.	Forest	Yellow-nape	-
Birds	Chingpirinu	*Strix leptogrammica*	Forest	Brown Wood Owl	-
Birds	Tuivaarngo	*Bubulcus ibis*	Forest	Cattle Egret	-
Birds	Tui-ar	*Porzana fusca*	Forest	Ruddy-breasted Crake	-
Birds	Kaikuangral	*Alcedo* spp.	Forest	Kingfishers	-
Birds	Vadumdeleng	*Cyornis* spp.	Forest	Flycatchers	-
Birds	Vadartle	*Irena puella*	Forest	Asian Fairy Bluebird	-
Birds	Chawngzawng	*Passer montanus*	Forest	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	-
Reptiles	Tangkawng	*Varanus bengalensis*	Forest	Large Bengal Monitor Lizard	-
Reptiles	Tuipuisatang	*Varanus salvator*	Rivers	Water Lizard	-

Reptiles	Laiking	*Calotes versicolor*	Forest	Common Garden Lizard	-
Reptiles	Laitel	*Eutropis carinata*	Forest	Keeled Grass Skink	-
Reptiles	Ram-laiking	*Calotes emma*	Forest	Spiny-headed Forest Calotes	-
Reptiles	Awke	*Gekko gecko*	Building	Tucktoo	-
Reptiles	Bangdaidep	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	House	House Gecko	-
Reptiles	Rultuha	*Trimeresurus albolabris*	Forest	White-lipped Pit Viper	-
Reptiles	Chawngkawr	*Naja kaouthia*	Forest	Monocled Cobra	-
Reptiles	Rulmuk	*Ovophis monticola*	Forest	Mountain Pit Viper	-
Reptiles	Rulsakhi	*Boiga ochracea*	Forest	Tawny Cat Snake	-
Reptiles	Rulrial	*Boiga cyanea*	Forest	Green Cat Snake	-
Reptiles	Rulnghawngsen	*Rhabdophis subminiatus*	Forest	Red-necked Keelback	-
Reptiles	Rulngan	*Ophiophagus hannah*	Forest	King Cobra	-
Reptiles	Rulhlai	*Ptyas korros*	Forest	Chinese Ratsnake	-
Reptiles	Saphai	*Python bivittatus*	Forest	Burmese Python	-
Reptiles	Rulvankai	*Ahaetulla prasina*	Forest	Asian Vine Snake	-
Reptiles	Chawnglei	*Bungarus fasciatus*	Forest	Banded Krait	-
Amphibians	Utawk	*Duttaphrynus stomaticus*	Human habitation & forests	Marbled Toad	-
Amphibians	Usai	*Hoplobatrachus crassus*	Marshes/rain water pools	Jerdon's Bull Frog	-
Amphibians	Uchang	*Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis*	Open water bodies	Indian Skipping Frog	-
Amphibians	Utum	*Kaloula assamensis*	Rain water pools & ponds	Assamese Baloon Frog	-
Amphibians	Uchhawlhring	*Rhacophorus maximus*	Moist crevices or tree holes	Large Tree Frog	-
Amphibians	Uban/Changban	*Chiromantis vittatus*	Crevices, holes & moist places	Two-striped Pigmy Tree Frog	-
Insects	Khawivah	*Apis cerana indica*	Forest	Indian Honey Bee	-
Insects	Khawipui	*Apis dorsata*	Forest	Rock Bee	-
Insects	Khawichhunmu	*Provespa sp.*	Fortest	Nocturnal Hornet	-
Insects	Khawisanghar	*Parapolybia* sp.	Forest	Lesser Paper Wasp	-
Insects	Nghalfek	*Vespa tropica*	Forest	Greater Banded Hornet	-
Insects	Khawifung	*Apis florae*	Forest	Dwarf Honey Bee	-

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		Uses (if any)	Associated TK	Mode of hunting, collecting	Other details	Community/ Knowledge holder
Past	Present					
Common	Common	-	-	By using Gun/Trap	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	By using Gun/Trap	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	By using Gun/Trap	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	By using Gun/Trap	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	By using Gun/Trap	-	Mizo
Inadequate	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	By using Gun	-	Mizo
Common	Rare	-	-	By using Gun/Trap	-	Mizo
Common	Rare	-	-	By using Gun	-	Mizo
Common	Rare	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	By using Gun/Trap	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	By using Gun/Trap	-	Mizo
Common	Rare	-	-	By using Gun/Trap	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	By using Gun	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	By using Gun/Trap	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	By using Gun/Trap	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	By using Trap/Gun	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Common	Rare	-	-	By using Gun	-	Mizo
Common	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	By Trap or shooting	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	By Trap or shooting	-	Mizo
Common	Rare	-	-	By Trap or shooting	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	By Trap or shooting	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	By Trap or shooting	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	By Trap or shooting	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	By Trap or shooting	-	Mizo
Common	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo

Common	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo

Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Less common	-	-	-	-	Mizo

URBAN BIODIVERSITY

Format 29 : Flora

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sl. no	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Type of Plants**	**Habitat**	**Flowering season**	**Remarks (rare,common etc)**
1	Arngneg	*Maesa indica*	Shrub	Home garden	-	Common
2	Athlo hling	*Solanum vianum*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
3	Bahkhawr	*Eryngium foetidum*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
4	Behliang	*Cajanus cajan*	Shrub	Home garden	-	Common
5	BJP Par (Tree Tulip)	*Spathodea campanulata*	Tree	Home garden	-	Common
6	Buarsin	*Cyanthillium cinereum*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
7	Buarthau	*Crassocephalum crepidioides*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
8	Chawngbawla ser	*Citrus jambhiri*	Fruit tree	Home garden	-	Common
9	Far	*Pinus kesiya*	Tree	Home garden	-	Common
10	Fartuah hlingneilo	*Erythrina subumbrans*	Tree	Home garden	-	Common
11	Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	Tree	Home garden	-	Common
12	Hlonuar	*Mimosa pudica*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
13	Hmunphiah	*Thysanolaena latifolia*	Tall grass	Home garden		Common
14	Hnum	*Engelhardtia spicata*	Tree	Home garden	-	Common
15	Iskut	*Sechium edule*	Climber	Home garden	-	Common
16	Kawhtebel	*Trevesia palmata*	Shrub	Home garden	-	Common
17	Kharduap	*Macaranga peltata*	Tree	Home garden	-	Common
18	Kuhva kung	*Areca catechu*	Tree	Home garden	-	Common
19	Kuhvate	*Dypsis lutescens*	Palm	Home garden	-	Common
20	Kumtluang	*Catharanthus roseus*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common

21	Lark daisy	*Centratherum punctatum*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
22	Lawng balhla	*Musa* Sp.	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
23	Manding	*Punica granatum*	Tree	Home garden	-	Common
24	Oilpalm	*Elaeis guineensis*	Tree	Home garden	-	Common
25	Paite maian	*Ficus hispida*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
26	Petunia	*Petunia grandiflora*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
27	Phuihnamchhia	*Clerodendrum infortunatum*	Shrub	Home garden	-	Common
28	Rairuang	*Saccharum arundinaceum*	Grass	Home garden	-	Common
29	Rengan	*Senna sophera*	Shrub	Home garden	-	Common
30	Saron par	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	Climber	Home garden	-	Common
31	Serial	*Buddleja asiatica*	Shrub	Home garden	-	Common
32	Shillong tlangsam	*Lantana camara*	Shrub	Home garden	-	Common
33	Taham	*Persicaria chinensis*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
34	Tawkpui	*Solanum torvum*	Shrub	Home garden	-	Common
35	Tawkte	*Solanum anguivi*	Shrub	Home garden	-	Common
36	Tawtawrawtpar	*Brugmansia suaveolens*	Shrub	Home garden	-	Common
37	Theiherawt	*Averrhoa carambola*	Tree	Home garden	-	Common
38	Tomato	*Lycopersicon esculentum*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
39	Vailenhlo	*Ageratum houstonianum*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
40	Vau favang	*Bauhinia purpurea*	Tree	Home garden	-	Common
41	Vawkze	*Croton caudatus*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
42	Zamzo	*Celosia argentea*	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
43	Zawngtah	*Parkia timoriana*	Tree	Home garden		Common
44	Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Tree	Home garden	-	Common
45	Zunthlum damdawi	*Costus pictus*	Tree	Home garden	-	Common

Format 30 : Fauna

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sl.no	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Type of Animals (Mammals, Birds, Fish, Insects etc)**	**Habitat**	**Remarks (rare,common etc)**
1	Changpat	*Lumbricina* spp.	Annelida	Soil	Common
2	Chingchip	*Ornithoctonus andersoni*	Insect	Soil	Rare
3	Chukchu	*Americana perplaneta*	Insect	Inside house	Common
4	Fanghmir	*Camponous* spp	Insect	In and around house	Common
5	Kawngkawrawi	*Cornu aspersum*	Mollusk	Soil	Common
6	Ketaminu	*Ommatoiulus rutilans*	Arthropod	Soil	Common
7	Khauchher	*Micorcentrum rhombifolium*	Insect	Garden	Common
8	Khuangbai	*Gryllidae* spp	Insect	In and around house	Common
9	Lungphur	*Moth* spp	Insect	In and around house	Common
10	Maimawm	*Achaearanea tepidariorum*	Arachnid	In and around house	Common
11	Reksen	*Solenopsis* spp.	Insect	In and around house	Common
12	Taivang	*Tetraponera rufonigra*	Insect	In and around house	Common
13	Tangtial	*Argiope* spp.	Arachnid	In and around house	Common
14	Tho	*Musca domestica*	Insect	In and around house	Common
15	Thochim	*Drosophila melanogaster*	Insect	In and around house	Common
16	Thomitchhaih	*Liohippelates* spp.	Insect	In and around house	Common
17	Thotle	*Cochliomyia hominivorax*	Insect	In and around house	Common
18	Tit	*Scolopendra* spp.	Arthropod	Soil	Rare
19	Tlip	*Sarcophaga* spp.	Insect	In and around house	Rare
20	Tlumpi	*Termite* sp. (Isoptera)	Insect	In and around house	Common
21	Vangvat	*Hirudinea* spp.	Annelid	Garden	Rare
22	Ui	*Cannis familiaris*	Mammal	In and around house	Common
23	Ar	*Gallus domesticus*	Poultry	Poultry shed and garden	Common
24	Kel	*Capra hircus*	Mammal	Shed and garden	Common
25	Zawhte	*Felis catus*	Mammal	In and around house	Common
26	Vawk	*Artiodactyla suidae*	Mammal	Pig shed	Common
27	Bawng	*Bos indicus*	Mammal	Cow shed	Common
28	Vahrit	*Lophura leucomelanos*	Bird	Separate enclosure	Rare

BIODIVERSITY OF KOLASIB VENGLAI

Trees

Mesua ferrea
(Herhse)

Duabanga grandiflora
(Zuang)

Bauhinia purpurea
(Vau-favang)

Engelhardtia spicata
(Hnum)

Erythrina subumbrans
(Fartuahhlingneilo)

Elaeis guineensis
(Oil-palm)

Areca catechu
(Kuhva-kung)

Dypsis lutescens
(Kuhvate)

Parkia timoriana
(Zawngtah)

Pinus kesiya
(Far)

Shrubs

Ageratum houstonianum
(Vailenhlo)

Brugmansia suaveolens
(Tawtawrawtpar)

Buddleja asiatica
(Se-rial)

Cajanus cajan
(Behliang)

Clerodendrum infortunatum
(Phuihnamchhia)

Costus pictus
(Zunthlum damdawi)

Ficus hispida
(Paihte-maian)

Macaranga peltata
(Kharduap)

Maesa indica
(Arngeng)

Trevesia palmata
(Kawhtebel)

Averrhoa carambola
(Theiher-awt)

Citrus jambhiri
(Chawngbawla-ser)

Lycopersicon esculentum
(Tomato)

Sechium edule
(Iskut)

Musa sp.
(Lawngbalhla)

Bougainvillea spectabilis
(Saron)

Catharanthus roseus
(Kumtluang)

Centratherum punctatum
(Lark Daisy)

Celosia argentea
(Zamzo)

Spathodea campanulata
(BJP-par)

Senna sophera
(Reng-an)

Solanum anguivi
(Tawkte)

Solanum viarum
(Athlo-hling)

Solanum torvum
(Tawkpui)

Mimosa pudica
(Hlo-nuar)

Lantana camara
(Shillong-tlangsam)

Persicaria chinensis
(Taham)

Punica granatum
(Manding)

Petunia grandiflora
(Petunia)

Eryngium foetidum
(Bahkhawr)

Crassocephalum crepidioides
(Buarthau)

Croton caudatus
(Vawkze)

Cyanthillium cinereum
(Buarsin)

BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS OF KOLASIB VENGLAI