

PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER VENGTHAR, KOLASIB

**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/15

Year 2020

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

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 Vengthar 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 Vengthar for their future endeavor in conservation of biological resources.

Dt. 14th April 2020



(Dr. LALNEIHPUIA CHHAKCHHUAK)
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PART – I

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. People's Biodiversity Registers (PBR)

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

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

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

4.1 The PBR Process

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

4.2 Documentation and Traditional Knowledge (TK) related to biodiversity

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

4.3 PBR Methodology

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

4.4 Process in PBR Preparation

- Step I** : Formation of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC)
- Step II** : Sensitization of the community/local people about the study, survey and possible management
- Step III** : Training of members in identification and collection of data on biological resources and traditional knowledge
- Step IV** : Collection of data. Data collections includes review of literature on the natural resources of the districts, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRAs) at village level, household interviews, individual interviews with village leaders and knowledgeable individuals, household heads, key actors of the panchayat raj institutions and NGOs and direct field observations
- Step V** : Analysis and validation of data in consultation with technical support group and BMC
- Step VI** : Preparation of People's Biodiversity Register (PBR)
- Step VII** : Computerization of information and resources.

People's Biodiversity Register (PBR)	:	General Details
Name of the village	:	Kolasib Vengthar
Block	:	Bilkhawthlir RD Block
District	:	Kolasib
State	:	Mizoram
Geographical Area of the Panchayat Samity	:	30.71 sq.kms
Population under the Panchayat Samity	:	3268
Male	:	1548
Female	:	1720
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 | : | R.Lalzarliana |
| | Age | : | 52 |
| | Gender | : | Male |
| | Address | : | Kolasib Vengthar |
| | Area of specialization | : | Farmer |
| 2. | Name | : | Lalmangaiha Pachuau |
| | Age | : | 48 |
| | Gender | : | Male |
| | Address | : | Kolasib Vengthar |
| | Area of specialization | : | Farmer |
| 3. | Name | : | Lalzepuia |
| | Age | : | 45 |
| | Gender | : | Male |
| | Address | : | Kolasib Vengthar |
| | Area of specialization | : | Farmer |
| 4. | Name | : | Malsawmtluanga |
| | Age | : | 42 |
| | Gender | : | Male |
| | Address | : | Kolasib Vengthar |
| | Area of specialization | : | Govt Servant |
| 5. | Name | : | R.Lalchawimawia |
| | Age | : | 45 |
| | Gender | : | Male |
| | Address | : | Kolasib Vengthar |
| | Area of specialization | : | Government Servant |
| 6. | Name | : | Maichami |
| | Age | : | 60 |
| | Gender | : | Female |
| | Address | : | Kolasib Vengthar |
| | Area of specialization | : | Farmer |

7. Name : **Lalparmawii**
 Age : 56
 Gender : Female
 Address : Kolasib Vengthar
 Area of specialization : Farmer

8. Name : **Lalrinfela Hauhnar**
 Age : 41
 Gender : Male
 Address : Kolasib Vengthar
 Area of specialization : Farmer

9. Name : **J. Malsawma**
 Age : 76
 Gender : Male
 Address : Kolasib Vengthar
 Area of specialization : Pensioner

10. Name : **Zodinthara**
 Age : 43
 Gender : Male
 Address : Kolasib Vengthar
 Area of specialization : Farmer

Annexure II

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

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

Annexure III

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

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

Annexure IV

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

- 1) Contact Person : **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	<i>Zea mays</i>	Vaimim	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Abundant
Snake Guard	<i>Trichosanthes anguina</i>	Berul	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Abundant
Pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	Mai	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Abundant
Spiny bitter cucumber	<i>Momordica mixta</i>	Maitamtaw	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Abundant
Cowpea	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Behlawi	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Abundant
Lentil/Pigeon pea	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Behliang	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Abundant
Mustard	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Antam	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Abundant
Deccan Hemp	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>	Anthur	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Abundant
African eggplant	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Satinrem	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Rare	Abundant
Coffee senna	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	Reng-an	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Rare	Sufficient
White durra	<i>Sorghum cernuum</i>	Chhawhchhi	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Cabbage	<i>Brassica oleracea .capitata</i>	Zikhlum	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
French Bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Bean	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Abundant
Chilli	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Hmarchapui	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Abundant
Birds eye chilli	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Hmarchate	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Abundant
Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Sawhthing	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Abundant
Tapioca	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Pangbal	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Abundant
Bitter gourd	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Changkha	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Abundant
Turmeric	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Aieng	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Abundant
Indian nightshade	<i>Solanum violaceum</i>	Tawkte	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Abundant
Turkey berry	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Tawkpui	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Abundant
Wild coriander	<i>Enryngium foetidum</i>	Bahkhawr	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Abundant
Winged Bean	<i>Psophocarpus tetragonolobus</i>	Bepuithlanei	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Abundant
Diels	<i>Elsholtzia communis</i>	Lengser	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Abundant
Wild celery	<i>Trachyspermum roxburghianum</i>	Pardi	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Abundant
Broccoli	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Broccoli	Introduced	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Rare	Insufficient
Hyacinth Bean	<i>Lablab purpureus</i>	Bepui	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Abundant
Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Carrot	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Rare	Insufficient
Bulbaw	<i>Brassica oleracea var gongylodes</i>	Knolkhol	Introduced	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Rare	Insufficient
Taro	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Bal	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Plenty
Yam	-	Bahra	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Plenty	Plenty
White/Winged Yam	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	Bachhim	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Rare	Rare
Lady's finger	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Bawrhaisiabe	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Abundant	Abundant
Para cress	<i>Acmella paniculata/oleracea</i>	Ankasa	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Abundant	Abundant
Wild Basil/Hoary Basil	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Runhmui	Local variety	Hilly terrain/Plain	Not measured	Abundant	Abundant

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	Mar-Apr	Edible	Roots and leaves are medicinal	Leaves used as fodder	Local	Mizo
Fruit & Young leaves edible	Mar-Apr	Edible	Fruit & Leaves as antidote for snakebite	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves, Flower & Fruit edible	Mar-Apr	Edible	Seeds are medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit is edible	Mar-Apr	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Young leaves, pods & seeds as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	Seed is medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves & flower as vegetable	July-Dec	Edible	Leaves, seeds & oil are medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves as vegetable	Mar-May	Edible	Leaves are used to flavor fish, meats etc	-	Local	Mizo
Young leaves and immature fruit as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Young leaves and flower used as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	All parts of plant is medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves are medicinal	Mar-Apr	Edible	Seeds are edible	-	Local	Mizo
-	Mar-Apr	Edible	Leaves are eaten as vegetable	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit is eaten as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit and leaves are edible	Mar-Apr	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit and leaves are edible	Mar-Apr	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Rhizomes are medicinal	Aug-Sep	Edible	Rhizomes are used to treat common cold	-	Local	Mizo
Roots and leaves are medicinal	May-Jun	Edible	Leaves are used for cattle fodder	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and fruit is medicinal	Mar-Apr	Edible	Leaves and fruit eaten as vegetable	-	Local	Mizo
Rhizomes are medicinal	Mar-Apr	Edible	Whole plant is medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit is medicinal, and used to treat hypertension	Whole Year	Edible	Fruit is eaten as vegetable	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit is edible and used to treat diabetes, hypertension	Whole Year	Edible	Fruit is eaten as vegetable	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit and leaves are edible	Mar-Apr	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and flowers for flavoring curry	Mar-Apr	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit is used as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and flowers for flavoring curry	Mar-Apr	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and flowers for flavoring curry	Jul-Aug	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Young flower is eaten as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	Whole plant is medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
Seeds are eaten as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	Seed is medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
Rhizome is eaten as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Bulb is vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Corm as vegetable, leaves & corm are medicinal	Mar-Apr	Edible	Leaves are used as pig fodder	-	Local	Mizo
Corm as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	Leaves are used as pig fodder	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit is edible	Mar-Apr	Edible	Fruit is medicinal, used to treat cancer	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit is eaten as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	Whole plant is medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and stem are used as vegetable	Mar-Apr	Edible	Whole plant is medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and flowers are used for making curries	May-Aug	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo

Format 2 : Fruit plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant	Scientific name	Local name	Variety	Landscape/habitat	Local status	
					Past	Present
Climber	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Dawnfawh	Local	Hilly/terrain	Sufficient	Rare
Climber	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Hmazil	Local	Hilly/terrain	Sufficient	Rare
Herb	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Tomato	Local	Hilly/terrain	Rare	Sufficient
Tree	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Theihai	Local	Hilly/terrain	Plenty	Abundant
Tree	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Kawlthei	Local	Hilly/terrain	Plenty	Abundant
Tree	<i>Averrhoa carrambola</i>	Theiherawt	Local	Hilly/terrain	Rare	Abundant
Tree	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Sunhlu	Local	Hilly/terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Citrus grandis</i>	Sertawk	Local	Hilly/terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	-	Serfang	Local	Hilly/terrain	Abundant	Rare
Tree	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Serthlum	Local	Hilly/terrain	Abundant	Plenty
Tree	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Nimbu	Local	Hilly/terrain	Plenty	Abundant
Herb	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Lakhuihthei	Local	Hilly/terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Cactus	<i>Hylocereus</i> sp.	Dragonfruit	Introduced	Hilly/terrain	Rare	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Theite	Local	Hilly/terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Thingfanghma	Local	Hilly/terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Tamrindus indica</i>	Tengtere	Local	Hilly/terrain	Plenty	Abundant
Tree	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Theitehmul	Local	Hilly/terrain	Plenty	Abundant
Tree	<i>Carallia brachiata</i>	Theiria	Local	Hilly/terrain	Plenty	Abundant
Tree	<i>Ficus semicordata</i>	Theipui	Local	Hilly/terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Lamkhuang	Local	Hilly/terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Cashwenut	Introduced	Hilly/terrain	Plenty	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	Jun-Nov	-	Fruits edible	Own use/Commercial	Mizo
Locally available	Jun-Nov	-	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
Locally available	Oct-Feb	-	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
Locally available	Apr-Jul	Root, bark,leaves & fruits are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
Locally available	Jul-Oct	Young leaves is used for diarrhoea, dysentery etc	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
Locally available	Apr-Jul, Oct-Jan	Fruit/fruit juice is used for treating liver problems	Fruits & seeds edible	-do-	Mizo
Locally available	Whole Year	Fruit is rich in vitamin C and is medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
Locally available	Oct-Feb	Fruits & Seeds are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
Locally available	Oct-Jan	Fruit is medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
Locally available	Aug-Feb	Fruit is medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
Locally available	Whole year	Fruit juice is used to treat stomach and liver problems	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
Locally available	Jun-Sep	Fruits, Roots & leaves are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
Govt supply	Jun-Sep	Fruit is medicinal	Fruits & seeds edible	-do-	Mizo
Locally available	May-Aug	-	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
Locally available	Whole Year	Fruit, Seed and leaves are medicinal	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
Locally available	Jan-Apr	Fruit & Leaves used for fever, jaundice, etc.	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
Locally available	Mar-Jun	-	Fruit edible	-do-	Mizo
Locally available	Apr-Jul	-	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
Locally available	May-Aug	-	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
Locally available	Feb-Jun	Juice of fruits are medicinal	Fruit edible	-do-	Mizo
Locally available	Jan-May	-	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo

Format 3 : Fodder Crop

1	2	3	4	5	
Plant	Scientific name	Local name	Landscape/habitat	Local status	
				Past	Present
Small tree	<i>Rubus acuminatus</i>	Theihmu		Abundant	Abundant
Broom Grass	<i>Thysanolaena latifolia</i>	Hmunphiah	Forest,Jhum,Gardens etc	Abundant	Abundant
-	-	Bawngchaw (ICAR Campus)	Fallow land, Jhum field	Rare	Abundant
Shrub	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Mutih	Fallow land, Jhum field	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	<i>Musa</i> sp.	Changel	Forest,fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Kawlbahra	Fallow land, forest	Abundant	Abundant
Taro	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Dawl	Jhum field, cultivated	Abundant	Abundant

6	7	8	9	10
Source of seeds/plants	Associated TK	Part Used	Other details	Community/ Knowledge holder
Natural/cultivated	Leaves are used to feed silkworm	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild/Natural	Whole plant is medicinal	Leaves & stem	Leaves are used as fodder	Mizo
Cultivated	Leaves are fodder for Cows	Leaves & Stem	-	Mizo
Natural	-	Leaves	-	Mizo
Natural	Stems are pig feed	Stem & Leaves	Stems and leaves as cattle fodder	Mizo
Cultivated	Leaves are medicinal, tuber eaten by man	Leaves	-	Mizo
Cultivated	Corms and leaves are medicinal	Leaves & stem	-	Mizo

Format 4 : Weeds

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	Scientific name	Local name	Affected Crop	Impact	Landscape/habitat
Herb	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Phaitual hnim	Jhum Crops	Growth of crop is affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	<i>Laggera alata</i>	Buar	Jhum Crops	Growth of crop is affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Katchat	Jhum Crops	Growth of crop is affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
	<i>Merrema umbellata/vitifolia</i>	Thian	Jhum Crops	Growth of crop is affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Shrub	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Hlonuar	Jhum Crops	Growth of crop is affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
		Pemtharhlo	Jhum Crops	Growth of crop is affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	<i>Ageratum conizoides</i>	Vailenhlo	Jhum Crops	Growth of crop is affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	<i>Scleria levis</i>	Thip	Jhum Crops	Growth of crop is affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Sub-shrub	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Tlangsam	Jhum Crops	Growth of crop is affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Bitter Vine	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Japanhlo	Jhum Crops	Growth of crop is affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	<i>Saccharum longisetosum</i>	Luang	Jhum Crops	Growth of crop is affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Lenhling	Jhum Crops	Growth of crop is affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Undershrub	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	Perhpawngchaw	Jhum Crops	Growth of crop is affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Climber	<i>Hedyotis capitellata</i>	Laiking tuibur /Kelhnamtur	Jhum Crops	Growth of crop is affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Climber	<i>Byttneria pilosa</i>	Sazuk nghawngghlap	Jhum Crops	Growth of crop is affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	<i>Begonia dioica</i>	Sekhupthur	Jhum Crops	Growth of crop is affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	<i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i>	Sumbul	Jhum Crops	Growth of crop is affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	<i>Commelia Bengalensis</i>	Dawng	Jhum Crops	Growth of crop is affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Fern	<i>Diplazium esculentum</i>	Chakawk	Jhum Crops	Growth of crop is affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Climber	<i>Trichosanthes tricuspidata</i>	Choaka um	Jhum Crops	Growth of crop is 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	-	No specific management options. These weeds are cleared by cutting with knives, or by using glycel and Herbicides, 2-4-D etc	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-		-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-		Rhizome and fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-		Plant is medicinal	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-		Whole plant is medicinal,used to treat diabetes	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-		-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-		Root, Leaves and flowers are medicinal	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-		-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-		Plants and leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-		Leaves are medicinal, applied to fresh cuts and injuries	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Leaves used as pig feed		-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Leaves used as fodder		Whole plant is medicinal	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-		Whole plant is medicinal	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-		Whole plant is medicinal		
Abundant	Abundant	-		-		
Abundant	Abundant	-		-		
Abundant	Abundant	-		Rhizomes and seeds are medicinal		
Abundant	Abundant	-		Plant is medicinal		
Abundant	Abundant	Leaves are edible		Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable		
Abundant	Abundant	-		Roots and fruits are medicinal		

Format 5 : Pests of Crops

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	Insect/Animal	Scientific Name	Local Name	Habitat	Time/Season of attack
Mandarin Orange & Assam Lemon	Vegetable Bug and Giant Shield Bug	<i>Nezara viridula</i> <i>Eusthenes</i> sp.	Thlangdar	Jhum Land/ Open spaces	Time and Season of attack depends on the growing and fruiting period of the plant
Agricultural crops	Grasshopper	<i>Poekilocerus pictus</i>	Khau	Jhum Land/ Open spaces	
Eggplant	Blister beetle	<i>Mylabris pustulata</i>	Kutdurh	Jhum Land/ Open spaces	
Bean, Cow pea etc	Rhinoceros/Fighting Beetle	<i>Xylotrupes Gideon</i> , <i>Xylotrupes meridionalis</i>	Rawmung	Jhum Land/ Open spaces	
			Vual	Jhum Land/ Open spaces	
Arhar Dal	Long horned Beetle	<i>Batocera parryi</i> , <i>Batocera rubus</i> , <i>Odontalbis cuvera</i>	Samrawti Nu	Jhum Land/ Open spaces	
-	Big Snail	-	Chengkawl lian/Piring	Jhum Land/ Open spaces	

7	8	9	10
Management Mechanism	Associated TK	Other Details	Community/ Knowledge holder
No specific management mechanism followed	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	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 & Aizawl	Weekly (Kolasib) Once in amonth (Aizawl)	Pig	Not recorded	Local (Kolasib Vengthar)	Aizawl	Local Market (Kolasib)	Magur, Common Carp, Silver Carp, Bao, Bighead, Mirga, Nghathap etc	Imported from other state (Silchar)

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, 3050	610 families, Cultivator	Business & Self employed		Timber, firewood, bamboo culms, bamboo shoots, wild fruits, mushroom, young leaves, rhizomes, fodder, medicinal plants, grasses used as thatch, water for drinking and household purposes. And season of access is throughout the year.	-

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 state has wonderful concept where some of the village area is notified as Safety Reserve and Supply Reserve . The former area normally has steep slopes having good forests and protected for preserving forests and natural water sorces as well as for protecting village fromnatural disaster, e.g., land slides, etc. The supply Reserve are meant for collection of fuel wood, timber, NTFPs, food items, bamboo, etc.	Mizo tribe	High, Middle and Lower class	Pucca & Semi-Pucca Assam type RCC Building	580

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							
980 ha	3 ha	-	-	-	Mizo (Local Community)	<i>Dendrocalamus hamiltonii</i> , <i>Dendrocalamus longispathus</i> , <i>Bambusa tulda</i> , <i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> , <i>Pseudostachyum polymorphum</i> , <i>Schizostachyum dullooa</i> , <i>Melocalamus compactiflorus</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Tectona grandis</i> , <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Bischofia javanica</i> , <i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i> , <i>Pterygota alata</i> , <i>Antidesma buniu</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> , <i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i> , <i>Hymenodictyon orixense</i> , <i>Glochidion heyneanum</i> , <i>Mesua ferrea</i> , <i>Dillenia indica</i> , <i>Alphonsea lutea</i> , <i>Homalium ceylanicum</i> , <i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i> , <i>Balakata baccata</i> , <i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i> , <i>Stephania rotunda</i> , <i>Cissampelos pareira</i> etc etc	Barking deer, Sambar, Wild boar, Black bear, Red serow, Masked palm civet, Common palm civet, Leopard cat, Jackal, Yellow-throated marten, Malayan giant squirrel, Malayan porcupine, <i>Sus scrofa</i> , <i>Rusa unicolor</i> , <i>Muntiacus vaginalis</i> , <i>Arctogalidia trivirgata</i> , <i>Paguma larvata</i> , <i>Paradoxurus hermaphrodites</i> , <i>Martes flavigula</i> , <i>Herpestes urva</i> , <i>Macaca assamensis</i> , <i>Nycticebus bengalensis</i> , <i>Ratufa bicolor</i> , <i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i> , <i>Tupaia belangeri</i> , <i>Hylopetes alboniger</i> , <i>Rattus</i> spp., <i>Suncus murinus</i> , <i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i> , <i>Ducula badia</i> , <i>Treron</i> spp., etc etc		
7		8				9	10	11	12
User Groups		Management Practices				General Uses	Associated TK	Other details	Community accessed
Local Community (Mizo)		Individuals manage with their own knowledge. ICAR Kolasib is located inside the locality area, there are certain specific mechanisms followed and adopted by ICAR which is in turn adapted by the local community.				Most of the land is occupied by the community for house construction, home gardens etc. A community reserved area is also maintained by the Village councils and other lands are used for cultivationg agricultural crops.	-	-	Mizo

Format 9 : Waterscape

1	2	3	4	5	6
Waterscape Element type	Sub-type	Features and approx. area	Ownership	General Flora	General fauna
There are about 20 waterholes/point in the locality, besides these, PHE Department supplied water for each households.	-	-	Local Community (Mizo)		Fishes, Tadpoles, Crabs, Prawns, Snails, Amphibians spp. Etc etc

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Major Uses	User Groups	Management Practices	General Uses	Associated TK	Other details	Community accessed
Drinking & Washing (Domestic use)	Local Community (Mizo)	Most of the management is done by members of the Village Council and also supported by YMA (NGO)	Drinking & Washing (Domestic use)			Local Community (Mizo)

Format 10 : Soil type – Not Recorded

1	2	3	4
Soil Type	Color & Texture	Features	Soil Management

5	6	7	8
Plants/Crop Suitable	Flora and Fauna	Associated TK	Other Information

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Format 11 : Fruit Trees

1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Plant Type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Landscape/Habitat	Local Status		Source of Plants/Seeds
					Past	Present	
Tree	Theihai	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Local	Cultivated/Wild	Abundant	Sufficient	Seeds
Tree	Lamkhuang	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Sufficient	Seeds
Tree	Theitat	<i>Artocarpus lakoocha</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Sufficient	Seeds
Tree	Kuhva	<i>Areca catechu</i>	Local	-do-	Insufficient	Sufficient	Seeds
Tree	Tuaitit	<i>Antidesma bunius</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Sufficient	Seeds
Tree	Kawlthei	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Local	-do-	Rare	Sufficient	Seeds
Tree	Tengtere	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Theifeimung	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Theiherawt	<i>Avicennia littoralis</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Khawmhma	<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Taitaw	<i>Spondias pinnata</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Theipui	<i>Ficus semicordata</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Sunhlu	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Pangkai	<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Theiria	<i>Carallia brachiata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Kawrthindeng	<i>Dillenia indica</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Rare	Seeds
Tree	Vuakdup	<i>Willughbeia edulis</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Rare	Seeds
Tree	Theihmuisawi	<i>Garcinia xanthochymus</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Rare	Seeds
Tree	Butterthei	<i>Persea americana</i>	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Sufficient	Seeds
Tree	Theibuhfai	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Sufficient	Seeds
Tree	Kawlsunhlu	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>	Local	-do-	Abundant	Rare	Seeds
Tree	Tuaitit	<i>Antidesma bunius</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Seeds
Tree	Theipalingkawh	<i>Bruinsmia polysperma</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Sufficient	Seeds
Tree	Theite	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Local	Cultivated/Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds/Plantlet
Tree	Sertawk	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Local	Cultivated/Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Tree	Serthlum	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds/Plantlet
Large shrub	Serfang	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Local	Cultivated/Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Large shrub	Chengkek	<i>Garcinia lanceifolia</i>	Local	Cultivated/Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds/Plantlet
Large shrub	Nimbu	<i>Citrus medica</i>	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant	Plantlet
Climber	Sarzuk	<i>Elaeagnus latifolia/pyrifolmis</i>	Local	Cultivated/Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds
Palm tree	Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Local	Cultivated	Sufficient	Sufficient	Plantlet

8	9	10	11	12
Season of Fruiting	Uses (Usage)	Associated TK	Other details	Community/ Knowledge Holder
June – July	Edible	Leaf decoction used in diabetes and diarrhea	-	Mizo
June- Aug.	Edible	Decoction of roots is used in fever, diarrhea, asthma, etc.	-	Mizo
June – Aug.	Edible	Bark, fruit and seeds are used in medicine	-	Mizo
Oct. – Jan.	Edible	The seeds used for expelling intestinal worms from the body	-	Mizo
Aug. – Oct.	Edible	Juice of the leaves is used in snake-bite	-	Mizo
Sept. – Oct.	Edible	Bark and young leaves are used against diarrhea and dysentery	-	Mizo
Feb. – April	Edible	Juice of the leaves is used to treat fevers, jaundice, ulcers and itching	-	Mizo
May – July	Edible	The green fruit is prescribed to children in smallpox, and the leaves for the bites of animal	-	Mizo
Nov. – Jan.	Edible	The fruits are used for diseases of liver, urinary complaints and diabetes	-	Mizo
Dec. – Jan.	Edible	Decoction of the fruits is recommended for colic, diarrhoea and dysentery	-	Mizo
Nov. – Feb.	Edible	Decoction of the bark is used for treating diarrhoea, dysentery and rheumatism. Juice of the crushed bark is applied to new cuts	-	Mizo
All year	Edible	Latex is applied on boils. Root, bark and fruits are used in medicine	-	Mizo
Nov. – Feb.	Edible	Juice of the crushed bark is used for lung diseases, diarrhoe, dysentery and fruits for diabetes	-	Mizo
June – Aug.	Edible	Bark is used for constipation, and the leaves for toothache	-	Mizo
May – July	Edible	Bark and leaves are used in septic poisoning and itch	-	Mizo
Dec-Mar	Edible	Juice of crushed fruits is taken against rabies, cholera, diarrhoea etc	-	Mizo
Jun-july	Edible	Milky juice is used as milk in tea	-	Mizo
Oct-Nov	Edible	Fruit is edible and used in Medicine, bark used as dye	-	Mizo
Dec-March	Edible	Infusion of pounded leaves is used in stomach ulcer, flowers, fruit and seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo
Apr-Jun, Oct-Dec	Edible	Bark is used for tanning. Root, fruit and seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo
Aug-Oct	Edible	Wood used for firewood, bark is used for making rope. Acid leaves are used in snake bites	-	Mizo
Dec-Feb	Edible	Wood used for sawn timber and house construction. Juice of fruit and leaves are applied on sharp pain caused by nettles or poisonous hairs of caterpillars	-	Mizo
May-July	Edible	Fruit is edible	-	Mizo
Jun-Aug	Edible	Acid fruit rich in vitamin C is edible	-	Mizo
Oct-March	Edible	Leaves are boiled and water is used for bathing in fever. Bark is used to kill threadworms	-	Mizo
Oct-Feb	Edible	Acid fruit is rich in vitamin C and edible	-	Mizo
Mar-June	Edible	Acid leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable. Fruits are good in indigestion and dysentery	-	Mizo
Apr-Aug	Edible	Acid fruit rich in Vitamin C is edible, juice of fruit is used to treat various stomach problems	-	Mizo
Feb-May	Edible	Water of boiled leaves is taken against boils, diarrhoea and dysentery	-	Mizo
Whole year	Edible	Fibre obtained from dried fruit is used to make mattresses, mats, ropes, carpets etc. Tender coconut juice is taken and rich in nutrient	-	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	Mitthi-sunhlu	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Japanhlo	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Herb	Thasuih	<i>Lindernia ruellioides</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Tree	Thuamriat	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Tree	Hnahkiah	<i>Callicarpa arborea</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Tree	Phuihnam	<i>Clerodendrum glandulosum</i>	Local	Cultivated	-do-
Herb	Lambak	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Shrub	Tawkte	<i>Solanum anguivi</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	-do-
Tree	Kawlthei	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Local	Cultivated	-do-
Tree	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Local	Cultivated	-do-
Herb	Bakkhate	<i>Glinus oppositifolius</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	-do-
Herb	Bahkhawr	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	-do-
Herb	Sumbul	<i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Tree	Archangkawm	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Tree	Zairum	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Shrub	Thakpui	<i>Dendrocnide sinuate</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Herb	Sekhupthur	<i>Begonia</i> spp.	Local	Wild	-do-
Climber	Ankhapui	<i>Marsdenia macrophylla</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	-do-
Climber	Laikingtuibur	<i>Hedyotis scandens</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Subshrub	Tlangsam	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Tree	Thingfanghma	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Local	Cultivated	-do-
Shrub	Vawkze	<i>Croton caudatus</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Herb	Ar-a-hmarcha	<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Herb	At hlo hling	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Shrub	Chawng	<i>Euphorbia royleana</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Shrub	Kawldai	<i>Trichodesma khasianum</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Climber	Khanghu	<i>Acacia pennata</i>	Local	Cultivated	-do-
Shrub	Par arsi	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>	Local	Wild/cultivated	-do-
Tree	Pasaltakaza	<i>Heliciopsis terminalis</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Herb	Rulei	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Shrub	Tawkpui	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Climber	Tluangngil	<i>Smilax glabra</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Shrub	Vakep	<i>Mussaenda roxburghii</i>	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	Whole plant	Juice of the whole plant is used for treating cholera, dysentery, fever, liver problems and jaundice	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Leaves	Juice of the crushed leaves is used in fever, stomach-ache diarrhea, dysentery, insect bite, and applied to new cuts	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-do-	Whole plant	Whole plant is used for cramps, rheumatism, sciatica, wounds, etc	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-do-	Bark and latex	Bark is used for treating high blood pressure, asthma, typhoid, malaria, diarrhea and dysentery. Milky juice is applied to fresh cuts, sores, ringworm, snake-bites, wart, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	Medicinal	Bark & leaves	Decoction of bark and leaves is used for diabetes, cholera, dysentery, diarrhea, colic and stomachache	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Leaves	Decoction of leaves is used to reduce high blood pressure	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Whole plant	Whole plant is used in diabetes, jaundice, stomach-ache, pile, diarrhea, high blood pressure, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Roots and fruits	Roots/fruits are used in asthma, dropsy, dysuria, fever and colic	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Bark and leaves	Bark and tender leaves are used against diarrhoea and dysentery	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Bark, leaves and fruits	Bark, leaves and fruits are used in medicine	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Leaves	Whole plant is used in fever, joint pains, inflammations, wounds	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Roots and leaves	Decoction of roots/leaves is used for treating malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia and constipation	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Roots and stem	Root juice is used in diseases of kidney, fever, jaundice, bronchitis, rheumatism, snake bite, and stem juice for ear-ache	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-do-	Roots and bark	Decoction of the roots is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, constipation, asthma, diarrhea and dysentery	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Frequent	-do-	Bark and leaves	Decoction of the bark is used in stomach troubles, fevers, diarrhea, etc. and the leaves for high blood pressure	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Roots	Root decoction is used in diseases of liver, jaundice, fevers, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Stem and leaves	Stem and leaves are used for treating dysentery	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Stem and leaves	Stem and leaves are used in medicine	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Roots and leaves	Decoction of the roots/leaves is used for treating fever, stomach pain, urinary complaints, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Leaves	Juice of the leaves is applied to fresh cuts	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Fruits	Decoction of the unripe fruits is taken to cure jaundice, diabetes, food poisoning, dog bites, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Roots and leaves	Decoction of the roots/leaves is given to women after delivery baby. Leaf juice is also used for treating piles, kidney and stomach troubles	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Leaves, stem	Leaves are stimulant, diuretic, stem and leaves are used as fish-poison	-do-	Mizo

Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Fruit, seeds	Fruit is used as laternative source for synthesis of cortisone and related steroid hormones. Seeds are also used for toot-ache	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Leaves, milky juice	Milky juice is used externally for ringworm, rheumatism, sciatica, boils, wart etc. leaves are heated over fire and juice is applied to ear-ache	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	-	-	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Leaves, bark	Young leaves are used as vegetable. Bark is used for diseases of blood, biliousness, bronchitis and asthma, decoction of tender leaves is used in fever, cholera, headache, snake bite, body pain	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Bark, milky juice	Bark pounded with a small quantity of water and juice is used as a remedy for convulsions in children. Milky juice is used in eye disease, root bark for mouth sores, tooth ache and epilepsy	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Leaves, Bark	Decoction of bark/leaves is used in stomach ulcer, indigestion, womb troubles, also applied to scabies and other skin diseases	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Whole plant	Leaf fibers are used for clothes, twine and paper factories. Whole plant is medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Fruit	Green fruit is taken as vegetable and used to treat hypertension and diabetes.	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Roots, leaves	Pounded tuberous roots are used in rheumatism, stomachache and diarrhoea. Decoction of leaves is also taken for curing tonsilities	-do-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Leaves	Young leaves are eaten as chutneys and salads	-do-	Mizo

Format 13 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4	5
Plant type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Source of Plants/Seeds
Herb	African lily	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Introduced	Tuber obtained from other places
Herb	Anthurium	<i>Anthurium</i> sp	Introduced	Plantlet Horticulture Deptt
Tree	BJP Par (African Tree tulip)	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	Introduced	Seeds/Plantlet
Tree	Bottle Brush	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Introduced	-
Herb	Derhken	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Local	Seeds
Herb	Dingdi	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	Local	Seeds
Tree	Fartuah	<i>Erythrina stricta</i>	Local	Seeds/plantlet
Herb	Geranium	<i>Pelargonium</i> sp.	Introduced	Plantlet
Tree	April Par sen (Gulmohur)	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Introduced	Seeds/Plantlet from forest deptt
Tree	Hmawng	<i>Ficus</i> sp	Introduced	Seeds/Plantlet from forest deptt
Shrub	Kawldai	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Local	Plantlet
Shrub	Krismas Par (Poinsettia)	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Introduced	Plantlet
Herb	Kumtluangpar	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Local	Seeds/Plantlet
Herb	Kumza pal	<i>Agave americana</i>	Introduced	Plantlet
Herb	Kungpuimuthi	<i>Canna indica</i>	Local	Plantlet
Shrub	Midum pangpar	<i>Hibiscus-rosa-sinensis</i>	Local	Plantlet
Tree	Mualhawih	<i>Saraca ascosa</i>	Introduced	Seeds/plantlet
Shrub	Rose par	<i>Rosa indica</i>	Local	Plantlet
Herb	Sap pangpar	<i>Zinnia</i> sp	Local	Seeds/plantlet
Shrub	Tawtawrawt par	<i>Brugmansia suaveolens</i>	Introduced	Seeds/plantlet
Tree	Vaube	<i>Bauhinia variegata/purpurea</i>	Local	Plantlet
Shrub	Uaiting ai vet	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Local	
Herb	Zamzo	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Local	
Tree	April-par	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Introduced	Forest Deptt.
Tree	Thlado/Chawnpui	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Introduced	Forest Deptt.
Tree	Ashoka Tree	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Introduced	Forest Deptt.
Tree	Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Local	Forest Deptt.
Tree	Rihnim	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Local	Local
Tree	Bung	<i>Ficus altissima</i>	Local	Local
Shrub	Saron	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Local	Local
Tree	Far-zar-mawi	<i>Araucaria columnaris</i>	Introduced	Forest Deptt.

6	7	8	9	10
Commercial/Non commercial	Uses	Associated TK	Other Details	Community/ Knowledge holder
Non commercial	Ornamental	Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Largely cultivated by Horti Deptt for large scale production	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Leaves are used for kidney troubles, piles, ulcers, boils etc. Cultivated as ornamental plant	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Root, Leaves, flowers and latex are medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Decoction of bark is used for stomach ulcer and kidney trouble. Powder of the bark is used in fever, asthma, rheumatism, itc, leprosy etc Small pieces of branches are worn by cattle ate their neck for curing sores.	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental plant	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental tree	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Cultivated in homestead compounds and open area	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Yellow dye is obtained from the leaves. Decoction of leaves is used in jaundice, malarial fever, dysentery, asthma, bronchitis, juice of crushed leaves is applied to fresh cuts	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental plant	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Decoction of roots, stem and leaves are useful in diabetes, diarrhoea, dysentery, cancer etc	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	It is used as hedge plant, used for medicine and fish poison. It also yields excellent fibres	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Root is given as demulcent and stimulant. It is used as diaphoretic and diuretic in fever and dropsy. Tuberous roots as vegetable. Cultivated as ornamental plant	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Decoction of leaves is used for kidney diseases. Corolla of flower is prescribed in jaundice and bud for tooth-ache. Pounded green leaves is used as plaster for new cuts, boils and sores.	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Seed is chewed as a substitute for betel nut. Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental plant	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental plant	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	It grows wild and dried leaves are smoked as tobacco for chest complaints	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Decoction of bark/leaves is useful in menstrual disorders, intestinal worms, piles, diabetes, diarrhoea etc. Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental tree		
-do-	-do-	Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental plant		
-do-	-do-	Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental plant. Flowers are considered as astringent, used in case of diarrhoea, dysentery and excessive menstrual discharges		
-do-	-do-	Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental plant	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Bark is medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Bark is used in medicine	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Bark, flowers, fruits & seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Root, bark and leaf latex are used medicinally to treat wounds, headache and toothache	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental plant	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Plant is considered to be helpful in the treatment of non-insulin diabetes	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental plant	-	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	Chawmzil	<i>Ligustrum robustum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood, charcoal etc
Tree	Khaupui	<i>Sterculia villosa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood very soft used for drums and paper pulp etc
Tree	Khiangzo	<i>Schima khasiana</i>	Wild	Rare	Rare	Wild	Wood used for house building, firewood etc
Tree	Phuanberh	<i>Macropanax dispermus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for firewood etc
Tree	Sehawr	<i>Castanopsis indica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for building, furniture, firewood etc
Tree	Sentezel	<i>Calophyllum polyanthum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for bridges, building construction, firewood etc
Tree	Teipui	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for furniture, house building, floors, ceiling etc
Tree	Thingvawkpui	<i>Sapium baccatum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood can be used for firewood etc
Tree	Vawmbal	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood can be used for firewood etc
Tree	Zihngthal	<i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house construction, cabinet making, furniture, doors and windows, tool handles, firewood, charcoal etc
Tree	Zothinghang	<i>Diospyros racemosa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for building, tool handles, firewood etc
Tree	Ngiau	<i>Magnolia champaca</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for construction, furniture, etc.
Tree	Tatkawng	<i>Artocarpus chaplasha</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for construction, furniture, motor bodies, etc.
Tree	Thlanvawng	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for planking, paneling, furniture, drums, etc.
Tree	Thingdawl	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for flooring, walling, rough packing-cases, etc.
Tree	Khiang	<i>Schima walichii</i>	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for building, planking, scantling, fuelwood, etc.
Tree	Pang	<i>Bombax insignne</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for planking, drums, packing cases, etc.
Tree	Kangtek	<i>Albizia procera</i>	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for furniture, motor bodies, drums, posts, etc.
Tree	Zairum	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for house posts, tool handles, fuelwood and charcoal
Tree	Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient	Garden	Wood used for building, furniture, motor bodies, firewood, etc.
Tree	Lenhmui	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for construction, gunstocks, posts, tool handles, etc.
Tree	Muk	<i>Cordia fragrantissima</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for posts, gun-stocks, firewood, etc.
Tree	Thingsia	<i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for house posts, firewood and charcoal
Tree	Char	<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for house building, cheap furniture, doors, windows
Tree	Sahatah	<i>Aglaia spectabilis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for building, furniture, door and windows, etc.
Tree	Khuangthli	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for building, house posts, furniture, bridge-construction.
Tree	Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for posts, bridges, tool handles, firewood, charcoal
Tree	Zuang	<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for house building, scaffolding, mortar, firewood, etc.
Tree	Teipui	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for furniture, house building, floors, gunstocks, etc.
Tree	Banphar	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for planks, furniture, boxes, firewood, etc.

Tree	Thingkhawilu	<i>Vitex peduncularis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wild	Wood used for posts, oil-mill pestle, yokes, firewood, charcoal
8						9	10
Associated TK						Other details	Community/ knowledge holder
Leaves are sometimes lopped for cattle fodder, fruits are eaten by birds						In some places they are planted as hedge plant	Mizo
Bark yields a strong fibre. Decoction of bark is used in cholera, dysentery and tonsillities						Juice of bark is also used to expel thread worms from the body	Mizo
Pounded bark is used for poisoning fish						-	Mizo
Tender leaves are cooked and eaten without its water as vegetable						Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder. Tree can be propagated by branch cuttings	Mizo
Leaves are used for cigarettes and nuts are eaten by man and wild animals						-	Mizo
Trunk is used for making mortars for pounding rice. Fruits are eaten by wild animals						It is a moderate shade bearer in youth	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for fodder. Bark is useful in fevers, diarrhoea, ulcers, itching and flowers in menstrual disorders						It is a moderate light demander, but can stand in moderate shade in youth	Mizo
Endi silkworms are reared on the leaves						It is fairly common tree	Mizo
Black pericarp of the fruit contains a corrosive juice which is used as a marking ink and in medicine. Juice of the fruit and bark is also used for japanning						Juice of the bark causes rash and sores in certain people. It is a moderate shade bearer and good coppicer	Mizo
Root, Levaes and flowers are medicinal						Leaves are good fodder	Mizo
Gums from freshly cut tree is used as a remedy for tooth-ache						-	Mizo
Bark, roots, leaves, flowers and fruits are used in medicine						Fruits are eaten by wild animals and birds	Mizo
Bark is used in diarrhea, and the milky juice is applied on inflammatory disease of the glands.						Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder. Fruits are edible.	Mizo
Roots, leaves, flowers and fruits are medicinal						Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Juice of the crushed bark and leaves are applied externally to tick-bite.						Leaves are used as soap for washing Mizo blankets	Mizo
Juice of the bark is applied to chronic ulcer and new cuts.						Saw-dust of timber is used for poisoning fish	Mizo
-						Leaves are used as fodder	Mizo
Decoction of the bark is used against pinworms/threadworms.						Bark for poisoning fish, and leaves for cattle fodder	Mizo
Decoction of the bark is used for treating stomach troubles, fever, diarrhea, etc.						-	Mizo
Wood, root, bark, flowers and seeds are medicinal						Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya-bean	Mizo
Seeds is used for treating diabetes, and bark for fever, jaundice, sore-throats, asthma, chronic dysentery						Fruits edible	Mizo
Decoction of bark/leaves is recommended to expel small pieces of retained placenta						Young leaves are eaten cooked with rat's meal	Mizo
Juice of the stem is used for infection of mouth in children						Seeds edible.	Mizo
-						Leaves are good for fodder	Mizo
-						A brown oil is obtained from the seed	Mizo
Juice of young leaves is used for curing tonsillitis and sores. Bark, stem and leaves are medicinal						Fruit edible. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Bark, flowers, unripe fruits and seeds are medicinal						Seed oil is used for burning, lubricating and soap-making	Mizo
-						Fruit and leaves are boiled to make a black dye	Mizo
Bark is used for fevers, diarrhea, dysentery, ulcers, itching, etc.						-	Mizo
Bark is used to relieve fever & as a tonic. Plant is used for vomiting, digestive problems, ulcers						Fruits edible	Mizo
Infusion of the bark/leaves is used against black water fever, malarial fever, jaundice, typhoid, stomach ulcer, stones in kidney, etc.						-	Mizo

Format 15 : Domesticated Animals

1	2	3	4	5	6
Animal type	Local name	Scientific name	Breed	Features	Method of keeping
Bird/Poultry	Ar	<i>Gallus domesticus</i>	Local	-	Poultry house made up of bamboo, poles and GI Sheets
Cat/Mammal	Zawhte	<i>Felis catus</i>	-do-	-	Inside house
Dog/Mammal	Ui	<i>Cannis familiaris</i>	-do-	-	Inside house
Pig/Mammal	Vawk	<i>Artiodactyla suidae</i>	-do-	-	Pig shed
Goat/Mammal	Kel	<i>Capra hircus</i>	-do-	-	Shed
Cow/Mammal	Bawng	<i>Bos gaurus</i>	-do-	-	Cow shed
Duck/Bird	Varak	<i>Anas platyrhynchos domesticus</i>	-do-	-	Keeping in a separate house alongwith small pond
Domestic Turkey/Bird	Sai ar	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Introduced	-	Keeping alongwith poultry – poultry house

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		Uses	Associated TK	Commercial Rearing	Other details	Community/ Knowledge holder
Past	Present					
Abundant	Abundant	Meat & eggs	Used for sacrifice	Commercial	Decomposed dung is used as farm manure	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	To keep down rats	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Meat & House watcher/keeper	Fresh blood used for inflammatory disease of gland (Hrilawn)	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Adequate	Meat & oil	Fat is used for making <i>Saum</i> (fat is boiled and put into dried gourd for fermentation) which is used for preparing <i>Bai</i> and <i>Bawl</i> . Oil extracted from fat is also used for cooking and hair oil	Commercial	Decomposed dung is used as farm manure	Mizo
Abundant	In adequate	Meat & milk	-	Commercial	-	Mizo
Abundant	In adequate	Meat & milk	Dried skin is used for making drums (Khuang) and bamboo/cane stool (Herhsawp)	-	Cow dung is used as farm manure	Mizo
Inadequate	Inadequate	Meat & Egg	-	-	-	Mizo
Inadequate	Inadequate	Meat	-	-	-	Mizo

Format 16 : Culture Fisheries

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Fish type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Features	Waterscape	Local status	
						Past	Present
Carp	Bahu	<i>Catla catla</i>	Supplied by Fishery Deptt. Or bought from Silchar, Assam	-	Fish Pond	Nil	Not Sufficient
Carp	Common Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	-do-	-	-do-	Nil	Not sufficient
Carp	Grass Carp	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>	-do-	-	-do-	Nil	Not sufficient
Freshwater Catfish	Magur	<i>Clarius batrachus</i>	-do-	-	-	Nil	Not sufficient
Carp	Silver Carp	<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>	-do-	-	-do-	Nil	Not sufficient

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

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

1	2	3	4	5
Name of the Weekly Market/Fair	Location	Weekly/Fortnight & others Biannual/Annual	Day held	Month in case of bi-annual or annual market fair
Local Market i.e., Kolasib Vengthar market	Kolasib Vengthar	Weekly	Saturday	-

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

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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
Climber	Thiannu	<i>Merremia vitifolia</i>	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Thianpa	<i>Merremia umbellata</i>	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Ankhapui	<i>Marsdenia macrophylla</i>	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Kha-um	<i>Hodgsonia heteroclite</i>	Extensive climber	Wild	Abundant	Inadequate
Shrub	Sarzuk	<i>Elaeagnus latifolia</i>	Scandent shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	Rairuang	<i>Saccharum arundinaceum</i>	Tall grass	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	Di	<i>Imperata cylindrical</i>	Grass	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Fern	Chakawk	<i>Diplazium esculentum</i>	Fern	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Lairawk	<i>Musa ochracea</i>	Large herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Fern	Katchat	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Terrestrial fern	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Telhawng	<i>Amorphophallus</i> sp.	Herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Aidu	<i>Amomum dealbatum</i>	Herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Thakpui	<i>Dendrocnide sinuata</i>	Shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Khanghu	<i>Acacia pennata</i>	Climbing shrub	Wild/Cultivated	Insufficient	Abundant
Herb	Baibing	<i>Colocasia</i> sp.	Herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Grass	Phaiphek	<i>Themeda villosa</i>	Tall grass	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Nauthak	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Kawhtebel	<i>Trevesia palmata</i>	Tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thingthupui	<i>Dysoxylum excelsum</i>	Tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Tespata	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i>	Tree	Wild/Cultivated	Rare	Common
Tree	Ching-it	<i>Zanthoxylum rhetsa</i>	Tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Sihneh	<i>Eurya</i> sp.	Small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Sernam	<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	Small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Anchiri	<i>Homalomena aromatica</i>	Herb	Wild	Abundant	Inadequate
Shrub	Anpangthuam	<i>Lepionurus sylvestris</i>	Shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Chhawntual	<i>Aporosa octandra</i>	Tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Hnawpawte	<i>Litsea lancifolia</i>	Tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Kawihruai	<i>Entada rheedii</i>	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Pangbal	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Rihnim	<i>Ficus retusa</i>	Tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Sumbul	<i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i>	Herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Tluangngil	<i>Smilax glabra</i>	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Zawng-a leihlawn	<i>Bauhinia scandens</i>	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant

7	8	9	10	11
Commercial / own use	Part collected	Associated TK	Other details	Community Knowledge Holder
Own use	Whole plant	Whole plant is used for high fever	-	Mizo
-do-	Roots, leaves & seeds	Pounded leaves is used as poultice for new cuts, burns, sores, etc.	Roots & seeds are also medicinal	Mizo
-do-	Stem & leaves	Young stems and leaves are used as a vegetable	-	Mizo
-do-	Seeds	Seeds are roasted or fried and eaten as curry	Silkworms are fed on the leaves	Mizo
-do-	Roots & fruits	Fruits edible. Decoction of the roots is useful for expelling some pieces of retained placenta after childbirth.	Wood is used for firewood	Mizo
-do-	Roots & panicle	Root is demulcent and diuretic; the plant is used medicinally	Silvery-silky panicles are used for making mattress	Mizo
-do-	Leaves & roots	Roots are used for diarrhoea, dysentery, wounds, and for expelling thread-worms, etc from the body	Leaves are used for roofing. The youngest leaves are eaten as vegetable and in salads	Mizo
-do-	Fronds	Young fronds are cooked and eaten as a vegetable	-	Mizo
-do-	Flower-buds	Flower-buds are cooked and eaten as a vegetable	-	Mizo
-do-	Rhizome	Rhizome and fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	Corms	Corm is medicinal	Corms and shoots are used as vegetable	Mizo
-do-	Leaves, fruits, shoots and buds	It is used for a cure of enlargement of liver	Stem is used for tying purposes. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya-beans. Fruits edible	Mizo
-do-	Roots, shoots & flowers	Root decoction is used in diseases of liver, jaundice, fever, etc.	Shoots and flowers are used as a vegetable	Mizo
Commercial/ own use	Bark & leaves	Decoction of leaves is used to treat fever, cholera, snake bites, etc. Bark is also used for blood diseases, bronchitis and asthma	Young leaves are used as a vegetable	Mizo
-do-	Plant	Juice of the plant is applied on snake-bite.	Stem and spadix are used as vegetable	Mizo
-do-	Fibre & shoots	Fibre used for making paper	Young shoots are eaten as a salad	Mizo
-do-	Roots, bark, leaves & wood	Roots, bark & leaves are used in medicine. Wood used for firewood	Muga silk worms are reared on the leaves. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-do-	Roots, leaves, Shoots, flower buds & fruits	Roots and leaves are used to treat stomach-ache.	Shoots, flowers and young fruits are used as a vegetable. Leaves used as fodder	Mizo
-do-	Wood, leaves & flowers	A decoction of leaves is used to treat food poisoning, diarrhea, dysentery, etc.	Wood used for building, furniture, etc. Young leaves and flowers are cooked and eaten as a vegetable	Mizo
Commercial/ own use	Wood, bark & leaves	Bark and leaves are medicinal	Wood used for firewood, etc. Leaves used as food flavouring	Mizo
Own use	Bark, leaves & fruits	Young fruits and leaves are used to poison fish.	Young leaves are used as a vegetable. Wood is used for house posts	Mizo
-do-	Wood & leaves	Wood used for firewood, etc., and the leaves are eaten cooked as a vegetable	-	Mizo
-do-	Wood & berries	Wood used for gunpowder charcoal, firewood, etc. And the berries are used for flavouring stews, etc	Silkworms are reared on the leaves	Mizo

-do-	Stalk, rhizome	Stalks are used as vegetable. Juice of root or stalk is dropped into the ear for healing otorrhoea	Cooked stalk are eaten to increase breast milk. Rhizomes are used for manufacturing perfumes	Mizo
-do-	Leaves	Decoction of leaves is taken for diabetes, inflammatory diseases of glands	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable	Mizo
-do-	Bark, leaves	Boiled water of bark is taken as a remedy for stomach ulcer, diarrhoea, dysentery.	Decoction of tender leaves is also used for stomach trouble	Mizo
-do-	Root	Root is medicinal for diarrhoea	-	Mizo
-do-	Leaves, seeds, Bark, fruit pulp	Seeds are used for washing hair and spitted stem for tying purposes. Seeds, stem and bark are used in medicine. Bark, fruit pulp and seeds are also used to poison fish. In olden days, seeds are used for playing games ' <i>inkawibah</i> ' by mizo boys and girls	Seeds are roasted and eaten. Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable. Pounded seeds mixed with water is used for expelling leeches from the nostrils of cattle	Mizo
-do-	Roots, shoots	Tuberous roots are eaten cooked or fried. Young shoots are also eaten fried. Cassava starch is used in preparation of adhesives, cosmetics, puddings etc	Tuberous roots are used externally for skin diseases	Mizo
-do-	-	Often planted for shade or ornamental tree	-	Mizo
-do-	Root	Juice of crushed root is useful in diseases of kidney, dysuria, fever, jaundice, bronchitis, rheumatism, indigestion, snake bite, skin diseases and juice of the stem for ear-ache	-	Mizo
-do-	Root	Pounded tuberous root are used in rheumatism, stomach-ache and diarrhoea	-	Mizo
-do-	Bark	Bark is used for making rope	-	Mizo

Format 19: Wild Plant Species of Importance

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sl. no	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Importance	Status
1	Anchiri	<i>Homalomena aromatic</i>	Local	Stalks are used as a vegetable. Cooked stalks are eaten to increase breast milk. Rhizomes are used in manufacturing perfumes	Frequent
2	Ankhapui	<i>Marsdenia macrophylla</i>	Local	Young stems and leaves are used as vegetable	Abundant
3	Anpangthuam	<i>Lepionurus sylvestris</i>	Local	Decoction of leaves are used for diabetes and inflammatory diseases of glands	Frequent
4	At-hlo	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	Local	Seeds are used for tooth-ache. Fruit is used as an alternative source for the synthesis of cortisone and related steroid hormones.	Abundant
5	Chakawk	<i>Diplazium esculentum</i>	Local	Young fronds are eaten cooked as vegetable	Abundant
6	Hnahpawte	<i>Lindera pulcherrima</i>	Local	Bark is used medicinally	Abundant
7	Hnahthial	<i>Phrynium pubinerve</i>	Local	Leaves are used for wrapping raw sugar, etc.	Abundant
8	Japanhlo-ral	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>	Local	Whole plant is used in medicine pigs food	Abundant
9	Khaupui	<i>Sterculia villosa</i>	Local	Wood used for drums and paper pulp. Bark yields a strong fibre, Bark decoction is used in cholera, dysentery, diarrhea and tonsillitis.	Abundant
10	Laisua	<i>Licuala peltata</i>	Local	Leaves are used for thatching. Shoots are used as a vegetable.	Abundant
11	Phaktel	<i>Bridelia retusa</i>	Local	Wood used for drums, gunstocks, tool handles, house posts, etc. Bark is used in medicine.	Abundant
12	Sarzuk	<i>Elaeagnus latifolia</i>	Local	Leaves are taken against boils, diarrhoea and dysentery. Decoction of roots is very useful for expelling some retained placenta after birth and also for stopping the menses	Abundant
13	Sernam	<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	Local	Silkworm reared on the leaves. Berries boiled with meats of Indian badger and water is taken as a remedy for sciatica and high blood pressure.	Abundant
14	Sumbul	<i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i>	Local	Juice fo crushed root is useful in diseases of kidney, dysuria, fever, jaundice, rheumatism, bronchitis, indigestion, snake bite, skin diseases and juice of the stem for ear aches	Abundant
15	Thakthing	<i>Cinnamomum verum</i>	Local	Bark used as a spice and condiment. Bark decoction is used to treat cancer, asthma, diarrhea, etc.	Frequent
16	Tluangngil	<i>Smilax glabra</i>	Local	Pounded roots are used in rheumatism, stomach-ache and diarrhoea. Decoction of leaves is also taken for curing tonsillities	Abundant
17	Zihnghal	<i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i>	Local	Wood used for house construction, boat building, furniture, firewood and charcoal. Roots, leaves and flowers are used medicinally. Leaves are also good fodder.	Frequent

Format 20: Aquatic Biodiversity

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Features	Habitat	Local Status	
					Past	Present
Tui lily	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Local	-	Near water's edge & pond	Abundant	Abundant
Kuangkua	<i>Ipomoea aquatic</i>	Local	-	Moist, marshy places, shallow pools, ditches, etc.	Abundant	Adequate
Dumzawngtah	<i>Neptunia oleracea</i>	Local	-	Still or stagnant water, in and around fresh water ponds, swamps, etc.	Abundant	Not adequate
Hratzang/Hratdawng	<i>Lasia spinosa</i>	Local	-	Moist places, swamps, river banks, ditches etc	Abundant	Adequate

7	8	9	10
Uses	Associated TK	Other details	Community/ Knowledge Holder
-	-	-	Mizo
Leaves are used as a vegetable	A decoction of the leaves is used to treat coughs. Crushed leaves are applied to sores and boils.	-	Mizo
Leaves and stem are used as vegetable	Juice of the stem is squeezed into the ear to cure earache.	-	Mizo
Shoots are used as vegetable	-	-	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
Herb	Mitthi-sunhlu	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Japanhlo	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Thasuih	<i>Lindernia ruellioides</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Frequent
Tree	Thuamriat	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Frequent
Tree	Hnahkiah	<i>Callicarpa arborea</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Frequent
Tree	Phuihnam	<i>Clerodendrum glandulosum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Lambak	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Tawkte	<i>Solanum anguivi</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Bakkhate	<i>Glinus oppositifolius</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Bahkhawr	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Sumbul	<i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Archangkawm	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Frequent
Tree	Zairum	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Frequent
Shrub	Thakpui	<i>Dendrocnide sinuata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Sekhupthur	<i>Begonia</i> spp.	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Ankhapui	<i>Marsdenia macrophylla</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Laikingtuibur	<i>Hedyotis scandens</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Subshrub	Tlangsam	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Vawkze	<i>Croton caudatus</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Ar-a-hmarcha	<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	At hlo hling	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Chawng	<i>Euphorbia royleana</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Kawldai	<i>Trichodesma khasianum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Par arsi	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Pasaltakaza	<i>Heliciopsis terminalis</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Rulei	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Tawkpui	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Tluangngil	<i>Smilax glabra</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Vakep	<i>Mussaenda roxburghii</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Anpangthuam	<i>Lepionurus sylvestris</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Khaupui	<i>Sterculia villosa</i>		Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Sarzuk	<i>Elaeagnus latifolia/pyriformis</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Thianpa	<i>Merremia umbellata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Thiannu	<i>Merremia vitifolia</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Nauthak	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant

7	8	9	10	11
Associated TK	Uses (Usage)	Part used	Other details Market/ own use	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Juice of the whole plant is used for treating cholera, dysentery, fever, liver problems and jaundice	Medicinal	Whole plant	-	Mizo
Juice of the crushed leaves is used in fever, stomach-ache diarrhea, dysentery, insect bite, and applied to new cuts	-do-	Leaves	-	Mizo
Whole plant is used for cramps, rheumatism, sciatica, wounds, etc	-do-	Whole plant	-	Mizo
Bark is used for treating high blood pressure, asthma, typhoid, malaria, diarrhea and dysentery. Milky juice is applied to fresh cuts, sores, ringworm, snake-bites, wart, etc.	-do-	Bark and latex	-	Mizo
Decoction of bark and leaves is used for diabetes, cholera, dysentery, diarrhea, colic and stomachache	-do-	Bark & leaves	-	Mizo
Decoction of leaves is used to reduce high blood pressure	-do-	Leaves	-	Mizo
Whole plant is used in diabetes, jaundice, stomach-ache, pile, diarrhea, high blood pressure, etc.	-do-	Whole plant	-	Mizo
Roots/fruits are used in asthma, dropsy, dysuria, fever and colic	-do-	Roots and fruits	-	Mizo
Bark and tender leaves are used against diarrhoea and dysentery	-do-	Bark and leaves	-	Mizo
Bark, leaves and fruits are used in medicine	-do-	Bark, leaves and fruits	-	Mizo
Whole plant is used in fever, joint pains, inflammations, wounds	-do-	Leaves	-	Mizo
Decoction of roots/leaves is used for treating malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia and constipation	-do-	Roots and leaves	-	Mizo
Root juice is used in diseases of kidney, fever, jaundice, bronchitis, rheumatism, snake bite, and stem juice for ear-ache	-do-	Roots and stem	-	Mizo
Decoction of the roots is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, constipation, asthma, diarrhea and dysentery	-do-	Roots and bark	-	Mizo
Decoction of the bark is used in stomach troubles, fevers, diarrhea, etc. and the leaves for high blood pressure	-do-	Bark and leaves	-	Mizo
Root decoction is used in diseases of liver, jaundice, fevers, etc.	-do-	Roots	-	Mizo
Stem and leaves are used for treating dysentery	-do-	Stem and leaves	-	Mizo
Stem and leaves are used in medicine	-do-	Stem and leaves	-	Mizo
Decoction of the roots/leaves is used for treating fever, stomach pain, urinary complaints, etc.	-do-	Roots and leaves	-	Mizo
Juice of the leaves is applied to fresh cuts	-do-	Leaves	-	Mizo
Decoction of the unripe fruits is taken to cure jaundice, diabetes, food poisoning, dog bites, etc.	-do-	Fruits	-	Mizo
Decoction of the roots/leaves is given to women after delivery baby. Leaf juice is also used for treating piles, kidney and stomach troubles	-do-	Roots and leaves	-	Mizo
Leaves are stimulant, diuretic, stem and leaves are used as fish-poison	-do-	Leaves, stem	-	Mizo
Fruit is used as alternative source for synthesis of cortisone and related steroid hormones. Seeds are also used for tooth-ache	-do-	Fruit, seeds	-	Mizo
Milky juice is used externally for ringworm, rheumatism, sciatica, boils, wart etc. leaves are heated over fire and juice is applied to ear-ache	-do-	Leaves, milky juice	-	Mizo
-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Young leaves are used as vegetable. Bark is used for diseases of blood, biliousness, bronchitis and asthma, decoction of tender leaves is used in fever, cholera, headache, snake bite, body pain	-do-	Leaves, bark	-	Mizo

Bark pounded with a small quantity of water and juice is used as a remedy for convulsions in children. Milky juice is used in eye disease, root bark for mouth sores, tooth ache and epilepsy	-do-	Bark, milky juice	-	Mizo
Decoction of bark/leaves is used in stomach ulcer, indigestion, womb troubles, also applied to scabies and other skin diseases	-do-	Leaves, Bark	-	Mizo
Leaf fibers are used for clothes, twine and paper factories. Whole plant is medicinal	-do-	Whole plant	-	Mizo
Green fruit is taken as vegetable and used to treat hypertension and diabetes.	-do-	Fruit	-	Mizo
Pounded tuberous roots are used in rheumatism, stomachache and diarrhoea. Decoction of leaves is also taken for curing tonsillities	-do-	Roots, leaves	-	Mizo
Young leaves are eaten as chutneys and salads	-do-	Leaves	-	Mizo
Decoction of leaves is taken for diabetes, inflammatory diseases of glands. Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable	-do-	Leaves	-	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used in cholera, dysentery and tonsillities. Juice of bark is used to expel threadworms from the body	-do-	Bark	-	Mizo
Water of boiled leaves is taken against boils, diarrhoea and dysentery	-do-	Leaves	-	Mizo
Pounded leaves are used as poultice for new cuts, burns, sores, etc. Roots & seeds are also medicinal	-do-	Leaves, Roots, Seeds	-	Mizo
Whole plant is used for high fever	-do-	Whole plant	-	Mizo
Roots and leaves are used to treat stomach-ache.	-do-	Root, Leaves	-	Mizo

Format 23 : Wild relatives of Crops

1	2	3	4	5	
Local Name	Scientific Name	Associated crops	Landscape/Habitat	Local status	
				Past	Present
Chimchawk	<i>Aralia foliosa</i>	-	Wild	Frequent	Frequent
Thakpui	<i>Dendrocnide sinuata</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Frequent
Chakawk	<i>Diplazium esculentum</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Archangkawm	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Less frequent
Sihneh	<i>Eurya</i> spp.	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Rawthing	<i>Bambusa tulda/longispiculata</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tawkpui	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Anhling	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tawkte	<i>Solanum anguivi</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Telhawng	<i>Amorphophallus</i> spp.	-	Wild	Common	Abundant
Tumthang	<i>Crotalaria tetragona</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Baibing	<i>Colocasia</i> sp.	-	Wild	Common	Common
Aidu	<i>Amomum dealbatum</i>	-	Wild	Common	Common
Khatual	<i>Picria fel-terrae</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Frequent
Lairawk	<i>Musa ochracea</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Hruizik	<i>Calamus</i> spp.	-	Wild	Frequent	Frequent
Pelh	<i>Gnetum gnemon</i>	-	Wild	Frequent	Frequent
Ankasate	<i>Acmella uliginosa</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Mau-pa	<i>Cantharellus tropicalis</i>	-	Wild	Frequent	Frequent
Mautak	<i>Melocanna baccifera</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Meihle	<i>Caryota urens</i>	-	Wild	Frequent	Frequent
Pa-sawntlung	<i>Termitomyces</i> sp	-	Wild	Frequent	Frequent
Pa-si	<i>Schizophyllum commune</i>	-	Wild	Frequent	Frequent
Phulrua	<i>Dendrocalamus hamiltonii</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Rawnal	<i>Dendrocalamus longispathus</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Rawthla	<i>Schizostachyum dullooa</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Rengan	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Thangtung	<i>Arenga pinnata</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Frequent
Thilte	<i>Calamus tenuis</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Frequent
Thilthek	<i>Calamus erectus</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Frequent
Tumbu	<i>Musa</i> sp	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant

6	7	8	9	10
Uses (Usage)	Part Used	Associated TK	Other details	Community/ knowledge holder
Tender leaves & flowers are used as vegetable	Leaves & flowers	-	-	Mizo
Tender leaves are used as vegetable	Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Shoots and flowers are used as vegetable	Shoots & flowers	A decoction of roots is used in liver diseases, jaundice, fever, etc.	-	Mizo
Young fronds are used as vegetable	Fronds	-	-	Mizo
Young leaves and green pods are used as vegetable	Leaves & pods	Decoction of the roots is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, constipation, asthma, dysentery, etc.	-	Mizo
Shoots are used as vegetable	Shoots & culms	Culms are used for construction, mats, baskets, etc.	-	Mizo
Green fruits are used as vegetable	Fruits & plants	Plant juice is used against fever, cough, asthma, sore throats, stomach ache, dropsy, etc. Leaf juice is applied to cuts, wounds and skin diseases.	-	Mizo
Leaves are used as vegetable	Leaves & berries	A decoction of leaves is used against stones in kidney and urinary problems. Juice of green berries is applied to boils, ringworm, etc.	-	Mizo
Unripe fruits used as vegetable	Fruits & roots	Roots and fruits are used in asthma, dropsy, dysuria, fever and colic. Crushed fruits is applied to scabies, burns, boils, shingles, snake bites, etc.	-	Mizo
Corm and shoots are used as vegetable	Corm & shoots	Corm is medicinal	-	Mizo
Spadix is used as vegetable	Spadix	Juice of the plant is applied to snake bite	-	Mizo
Buds and shoots are used as vegetable. Fruits are eaten	Fruits and buds	Plant is used for curing enlargement of liver and stem for tying purposes	-	Mizo
Fresh/Dried leaves used as vegetable	Leaves	Decoction of the whole plant is used for fever, enlargement of spleen, stomach-ache, etc.	-	Mizo
Flower-bud is used as vegetable	Flower-bud	Stem used for pig's food	-	Mizo
Shoots are used as vegetable	Shoots & Cane	Cane is used for making baskets, hats, furniture, etc.	-	Mizo
Leaves used as vegetable	Leaves	Fibres of inner bark is used for nets and ropes	-	Mizo
It is used as vegetable	Whole plant	The plant is also used for pig's feed and medicine	-	Mizo
It is eaten cooked or fried as vegetable	Whole buds	It is one of delicacies for the mizos from olden days	-	Mizo
Culm is used for building, paper pulp, for making house walls, thatching, mats, basket etc	Shoot, Culm	Tender shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables, curries and pickles	-	Mizo
Wood is used in various domestic purposes, fibre is made into ropes, brushes, brooms, basket etc	Wood, bud, fibre	Terminal bud is eaten cooked as vegetable	-	Mizo
It is eaten cooked or fried as vegetable	Whole mushroom	It is one of delicacies for the mizos from olden days	-	Mizo
It is eaten cooked or fried as vegetable	Whole mushroom	It is eaten as curries from olden days	-	Mizo
Culm is used for mats, basket etc	Shoot, culm	Young shoot are used in curries	-	Mizo
Culms are used for paper pulp, building, baskets etc	Shoot, culm	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetable	--	Mizo

Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetable	Shoot, culm	Culm is used for making baskets, mats, mizo looms, ceiling, partition walls etc. ' <i>Buhban or Sticky Rice</i> ' is also cooked in the joints	-	Mizo
Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable. Pod, leaves and flowers for fodder	Leaves, Pods, Plant	Seeds are roasted and used as a substitute for coffee. The plant is purgative, laxative, anti malarial and used for liver complaints, fever, cough, bronchitis, high blood pressure etc. Fresh leaves are taken to expel intestinal worms and parasites etc.	-	Mizo
Fibres are used for fiddle strings, straps	Fibre, leaf stalk, leaflet	The down beneath the leaf stalks on the trunk is used for tinder and is known as ' <i>Meibu</i> '. Midrib of the leaflet is used for broom for sweeping streets. Underdeveloped leaf shoot is used as vegetable	-	Mizo
It is used for making baskets, mats, furniture, chair seats etc	Fibre, shoots	Fruits are edible and underdeveloped shoots are used as vegetable	-	Mizo
Leaves are used for thatching	Leaves, Fruits, shoots	Fruits edible and shoots are eaten cooked as vegetable	-	Mizo
Leaves are used for packing vegetables for selling	Flower bud , stem , leaves	Flower bud ' <i>Plaintain</i> ' is cooked eaten as vegetable, curries and pickles. Stem is used for pig feed	-	Mizo

Format 24 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4	5
Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Habitat	Commercial/ Non commercial uses
African lily	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Introduced	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Anthurium	<i>Anthurium</i> sp	Introduced	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
BJP Par (African Tree tulip)	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	Introduced	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Bottle Brush	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Introduced	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Derhken	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Local	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Dingdi	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	Local	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Fartuah	<i>Erythrina stricta</i>	Local	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium</i> sp.	Introduced	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
April Par sen (Gulmohur)	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Introduced	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Hmawng	<i>Ficus</i> sp	Introduced	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Kawldai	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Local	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Krismas Par (Poinsettia)	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Introduced	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Kumtluangpar	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Local	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Kumza pal	<i>Agave americana</i>	Introduced	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Kungpuimuthi	<i>Canna indica</i>	Local	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Midum pangpar	<i>Hibiscus-rosa-sinensis</i>	Local	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Mualhawih	<i>Saraca ascosa</i>	Introduced	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Rose par	<i>Rosa indica</i>	Local	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Sap pangpar	<i>Zinnia</i> sp	Local	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Tawtawrawt par	<i>Brugmansia suaveolens</i>	Introduced	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Vaube	<i>Bauhinia variegata/purpurea</i>	Local	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Uaiting ai vet	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Local	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Zamzo	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Local	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
April-par	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Introduced	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Thlado/Chawnpui	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Introduced	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Ashoka Tree	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Introduced	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Local	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Rihnim	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Local	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Bung	<i>Ficus altissima</i>	Local	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Saron	<i>Bougain villea spectabilis</i>	Local	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Far-zar-mawi	<i>Araucaria columnaris</i>	Introduced	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses
Kuhva-te	<i>Dypsis lutescens</i>	Local	Planted around the house	Non commercial uses

6	7	8
Associated TK	Other details	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental	-	Mizo
Largely cultivated by Horti Deptt for large scale production	-	Mizo
Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental	-	Mizo
Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental	-	Mizo
Leaves are used for kidney troubles, piles, ulcers, boils etc. Cultivated as ornamental plant	-	Mizo
Root, Leaves, flowers and latex are medicinal	-	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used for stomach ulcer and kidney trouble. Powder of the bark is used in fever, asthma, rheumatism, etc, leprosy etc Small pieces of branches are worn by cattle ate their neck for curing sores.	-	Mizo
Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental plant	-	Mizo
Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental tree	-	Mizo
Cultivated in homestead compounds and open area	-	Mizo
Yellow dye is obtained from the leaves. Decoction of leaves is used in jaundice, malarial fever, dysentery, asthma, bronchitis, juice of crushed leaves is applied to fresh cuts	-	Mizo
Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental plant	-	Mizo
Decoction of roots, stem and leaves are useful in diabetes, diarrhoea, dysentery, cancer etc	-	Mizo
It is used as hedge plant, used for medicine and fish poison. It also yields excellent fibres	-	Mizo
Root is given as demulcent and stimulant. It is used as diaphoretic and diuretic in fever and dropsy. Tuberous roots as vegetable.	-	Mizo
Decoction of leaves is used for kidney diseases. Corolla of flower is prescribed in jaundice and bud for tooth-ache. Pounded green leaves is used as plaster for new cuts, boils and sores.	-	Mizo
Seed is chewed as a substitute for betel nut. Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable	-	Mizo
Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental plant	-	Mizo
Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental plant	-	Mizo
It grows wild and dried leaves are smoked as tobacco for chest complaints	-	Mizo
Decoction of bark/leaves is useful in menstrual disorders, intestinal worms, piles, diabetes, diarrhoea etc. Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental tree	-	Mizo
Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental plant	-	Mizo
Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental plant. Flowers are considered as astringent, used in case of diarrhoea, dysentery and excessive menstrual discharges	-	Mizo
Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental plant	-	Mizo
Bark is medicinal	-	Mizo
Bark is used in medicine	-	Mizo
Bark, flowers, fruits & seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo
Root, bark and leaf latex are used medicinally to treat wounds, headache and toothache	-	Mizo
Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental plant	-	Mizo
Plant is considered to be helpful in the treatment of non-insulin diabetes	-	Mizo
Cultivated in homestead compounds as ornamental plant	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo

Format 25: Fumigate / Chewing Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant (Herb, shrub, tree)	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Habitat	Local Status	
					Past	Present
Climbing herb	Panruang	<i>Piper betle</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Abundant	Adequate
Tree	Thelret	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Abundant	Adequate
Palm	Kuhva	<i>Areca catechu</i>	-	Introduced/Cultivated	Rare	Adequate
Tree	Kharuan	<i>Elaeocarpus lanceifolius</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Adequate
Tree	Reraw	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Adequate
Tree	Hatkora	<i>Citrus hystrix</i>	-	Introduced/Cultivated	Rare	Abundant
Tree	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	-	Cultivated	Rare	Adequate

7	8	9	10	11
Uses (Usage)	Part used	Associated TK	Other details (mode of use)	Community Knowledge Holder
Chewing leaves	Leaves	Leaves, roots and seeds are used for medicinal purposes	Leaves are chewed with betel nut	Mizo
Used as chewing gum	Latex	-	Coagulated latex is chewed by children	Mizo
Mixed with lime and chewed	Leaves	Nuts cutting into small pieces are chewed together with betel leaves and lime	-	Mizo
Used for poisoning fish	Fruit, Leaves	Wood is used for house building, tea boxes, firewood and charcoal. Kernel of the seed is edible	-	Mizo
-do-	Fruit, Leaves	Wood is used for house building, tool handles, furniture etc. fruit is used in treatment of diarrhoea, diabetes, dysentery etc	It is a light demander, fire resistant, stands slight shade	Mizo
-	Fruit, leaves	Acidic fruit is edible, fruit juice is used to treat digestion problems, hypertension, stomach problems etc	-	Mizo
-	Bark, leaves, fruit	Decoction of leaves is used for liver problems, hypertension etc	It is a light demander, fire tender and fast growing tree	Mizo

Format 26 : Timber Plants

1	2	3	4		5
Local Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Local Status		Other uses (if any)
			Past	Present	
Chawmzil	<i>Ligustrum robustum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for firewood, charcoal etc
Khaupui	<i>Sterculia villosa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood very soft used for drums and paper pulp etc
Khiangzo	<i>Schima khasiana</i>	Wild	Rare	Rare	Wood used for house building, firewood etc
Phuanberh	<i>Macropanax dispermus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for firewood etc
Sehawr	<i>Castanopsis indica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for building, furniture, firewood etc
Sentezel	<i>Calophyllum polyanthum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for bridges, building construction, firewood etc
Teipui	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for furniture, house building, floors, ceiling etc
Thingvawkpui	<i>Sapium baccatum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood can be used for firewood etc
Vawmbal	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood can be used for firewood etc
Zihnghal	<i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for house construction, cabinet making, furniture, doors and windows, tool handles, firewood, charcoal etc
Zothinghang	<i>Diospyros racemosa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for building, tool handles, firewood etc
Ngiau	<i>Magnolia champaca</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for construction, furniture, etc.
Tatkawng	<i>Artocarpus chaplasha</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for construction, furniture, motor bodies, etc.
Thlanvawng	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for planking, paneling, furniture, drums, etc.
Thingdawl	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for flooring, walling, rough packing-cases, etc.
Khiang	<i>Schima walichii</i>	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood used for building, planking, scantling, fuelwood, etc.
Pang	<i>Bombax insigne</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for planking, drums, packing cases, etc.
Kangtek	<i>Albizia procera</i>	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood used for furniture, motor bodies, drums, posts, etc.
Zairum	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood used for house posts, tool handles, fuelwood and charcoal
Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient	Wood used for building, furniture, motor bodies, firewood, etc.
Lenhmui	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for construction, gunstocks, posts, tool handles, etc.
Muk	<i>Cordia fragrantissima</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for posts, gun-stocks, firewood, etc.
Thingsia	<i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for house posts, firewood and charcoal
Char	<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for house building, cheap furniture, doors, windows
Sahatah	<i>Aglaia spectabilis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for building, furniture, door and windows, etc.
Khuangthli	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for building, house posts, furniture, bridge-construction.
Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for posts, bridges, tool handles, firewood, charcoal
Zuang	<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Wood used for house building, scaffolding, mortar, firewood, etc.
Teipui	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for furniture, house building, floors, gunstocks, etc.
Banphar	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for planks, furniture, boxes, firewood, etc.
Thingkhawilu	<i>Vitex peduncularis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Wood used for posts, oil-mill pestle, yokes, firewood, charcoal

6	7	8
Associated TK	Other details	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Leaves are sometimes lopped for cattle fodder, fruits are eaten by birds	In some places they are planted as hedge plant	Mizo
Bark yields a strong fibre. Decoction of bark is used in cholera, dysentery and tonsillitis	Juice of bark is used to expel threadworms from the body	Mizo
Pounded bark is used for poisoning fish	-	Mizo
Tender leaves are cooked and eaten without its water as vegetable	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder. Tree can be propagated by branch cuttings	Mizo
Leaves are used for cigarettes and nuts are eaten by man and wild animals	-	Mizo
Trunk is used for making mortars for pounding rice. Fruits are eaten by wild animals	It is a moderate shade bearer in youth	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for fodder. Bark is useful in fevers, diarrhoea, ulcers, itching and flowers in menstrual disorders	It is a moderate light demander, but can stand in moderate shade in youth	Mizo
Endi silkworms are reared on the leaves	It is fairly common tree	Mizo
Black pericarp of the fruit contains a corrosive juice which is used as a marking ink and in medicine. Juice of the fruit and bark is also used for japanning	Juice of the bark causes rash and sores in certain people. It is a moderate shade bearer and good coppicer	Mizo
Root, Levaes and flowers are medicinal	Leaves are good fodder	Mizo
Gums from freshly cut tree is used as a remedy for tooth-ache	-	Mizo
Bark, roots, leaves, flowers and fruits are used in medicine	Fruits are eaten by wild animals and birds	Mizo
Bark is used in diarrhea, and the milky juice is applied on inflammatory disease of the glands.	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder. Fruits are edible.	Mizo
Roots, leaves, flowers and fruits are medicinal	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Juice of the crushed bark and leaves are applied externally to tick-bite.	Leaves are used as soap for washing Mizo blankets	Mizo
Juice of the bark is applied to chronic ulcer and new cuts.	Saw-dust of timber is used for poisoning fish	Mizo
-	Leaves are used as fodder	Mizo
Decoction of the bark is used against pinworms/threadworms.	Bark for poisoning fish, and leaves for cattle fodder	Mizo
Decoction of the bark is used for treating stomach troubles, fever, diarrhea, etc.	-	Mizo
Wood, root, bark, flowers and seeds are medicinal	Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya-bean	Mizo
Seeds is used for treating diabetes, and bark for fever, jaundice, sore-throats, asthma etc	Fruits edible	Mizo
Decoction of bark/leaves is recommended to expel small pieces of retained placenta	Young leaves are eaten cooked with rat's meal	Mizo
Juice of the stem is used for infection of mouth in children	Seeds edible.	Mizo
-	Leaves are good for fodder	Mizo
-	A brown oil is obtained from the seed	Mizo
Juice of young leaves is used for curing tonsillitis and sores. Bark, stem and leaves are medicinal	Fruit edible. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Bark, flowers, unripe fruits and seeds are medicinal	Seed oil is used for burning, lubricating and soap-making	Mizo
-	Fruit and leaves are boiled to make a black dye	Mizo
Bark is used for fevers, diarrhea, dysentery, ulcers, itching, etc.	-	Mizo
Bark is used to relieve fever & as a tonic. Plant is used for vomiting, digestive problems, ulcers	Fruits edible	Mizo
Infusion of the bark/leaves is used against black water fever, malarial fever, jaundice, typhoid, stomach ulcer, stones in kidney, etc.	-	Mizo

Format 27 : Other Plants in the Wild

1	2	3	4	5	
Plant type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Local Status	
				Past	Present
Bamboo	Rawnal	<i>Dendrocalamus longispathus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Mautak	<i>Melocanna baccifera</i>	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Phulrua	<i>Dendrocalamus hamiltonii</i>	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Rawthing	<i>Bambusa tulda</i>	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Chal	<i>Pseudostachyum polymorphum</i>	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Rawthla	<i>Schizostachyum dullooa</i>	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Climbing Bamboo	Sairil	<i>Melocalamus compactiflorus</i>	-do-	Abundant	Frequent
Epiphytic fern	Awmvel	<i>Platyserium wallichii</i>	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Chhimhruk	<i>Rhus succedanea</i>	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thingpuithing	<i>Lithocarpus obscurus</i>	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Tiar	<i>Sarauia punduana</i>	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Vaiza	<i>Hibiscus macrophylla</i>	-do-	Abundant	Abundant

6	7	8	9	10
Parts collected (if any)	Commercial uses (if any)	Other uses	Associated TK	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Culm & shoots	They are used for construction of buildings, Shoots for vegetable	Culm used for building, baskets, etc. Shoots are used as vegetable	Outermost green portion of culm is used to stop bleeding from cuts/wounds	Mizo
Culms & shoots	-do-	Culms are used for building, mats, baskets, etc. Shoots used as vegetable	Glossy surface of the culm is scraped and the powder is applied to new cuts to stop bleeding	Mizo
Culms & shoots	-do-	Culms are used for temporary building, mats, baskets, fuelwood, etc	Young shoots are eaten cooked as a vegetable	Mizo
Culms & shoots	-do-	Culms used for baskets, mats, building, scaffolding, etc. Shoots used as vegetable	Root decoction is used to promote flow of urine	Mizo
Culms & shoots	-do-	Culms are used for baskets, mats, tying purposes, etc. Shoots are used as vegetable	-	Mizo
Culms & shoots	-do-	Culms used for making baskets, mats, ceiling, partition walls, etc. Shoots are used as vegetable	-	Mizo
Culm & Stem	Used for cane various products	It is used for making hats, baskets etc	Juice of the stem is taken for influenza, applied to scalp for curing dandruff, falling hairs and baldness	Mizo
Leaves	-	-	Juice of the leaves is applied to herpes eruptions	Mizo
Thorn, leaves	Lacquer varnish is obtained by	Thorn-like excrescences on the branches are used in	Leaves are used for fodder	Mizo

	tapping the bark and wax of the seeds is made into candles	medicine		
-	-	Wood red, very hard used for building, fuelwood, charcoal and pole for tool handles	-	Mizo
-	-	Wood light brown, soft, used for firewood and charcoal	-	Mizo
Bark, Leaves	-	Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya beans and sometimes for wrapping food in.	The bark fibre is called ' <i>Hruikhau</i> ' and is used for making into rope and ' <i>Hnam hrui</i> '	Mizo

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Animal type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Description	Season when seen	Local Status	
						Past	Present
Mammals	Phivawk	<i>Arctonyx collaris</i>	Forest	Hog badger	Not recorded	Abundant	Less frequent
Mammals	Safia	<i>Martes flavigula</i>	Forest	Yellow throated Marten	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent
Mammals	Sahmaitha	<i>Melogale personata</i>	Forest	Chinese Ferret Badger	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Mammals	Sahram	<i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i>	Forest	Smooth coated Otter	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Mammals	Sakhi	<i>Muntiacus vaginalis</i>	Forest	Northern Red Muntjac	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent
Mammals	Sakuh	<i>Atherurus macrourus</i>	Forest	Asiatic Brush-tailed Porcupine	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent
Mammals	Sanghal	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Forest	Wild Boar	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Mammals	Sanghar	<i>Pardofelis marmorata</i>	Forest	Mabled Cat	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent
Mammals	Savawm	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	Forest	Sloth Bear	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent
Mammals	Saza	<i>Capricornis thar</i>	Forest	Serow	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent
Mammals	Sazaw	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	Forest	Common Palm Civet	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Mammals	Sazuk	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>	Forest	Sambar	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent
Mammals	Sihal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Forest	Common Jackal	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Mammals	Zawbuang	<i>Pagum larvata</i>	Forest	Masked Palm Civet	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent
Mammals	Zawng	<i>Macaca assamensis</i>	Forest	Assamese Macaque	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent
Reptiles	Tangkawng	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Forest	Bengal Monitor	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent
Reptiles	Saphai	<i>Python bivittatus</i>		Burmese Rock Python	-do-	Abundant	Less frequent
Reptiles	Rulngan	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>		King Cobra	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Reptiles	Chawngkawr	<i>Naja kaouthia</i>		Monocled Cobra	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Reptiles	Rulnghawngsen	<i>Rhabdophis subminiatus</i>		Red-necked Keelback	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Reptiles	Rulhlai	<i>Liopeltis frenatus</i>		Gunther's Stripe necked snake	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Reptiles	Rultuha	<i>Cryptelytrops</i> sp.		Pit Viper	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Reptiles	Rulvankai	<i>Ahaetulla nasuta</i>		Common Vine Snake	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Reptiles	Rulmuk	<i>Ovophis monticola</i>		Mountain Pit Viper	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Reptiles	Rulmitdel	<i>Indotyphlops</i> sp.		Blind Snake	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Reptiles	Laiking	<i>Calotes</i> sp.		Forest Lizard	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Reptiles	Laitel	<i>Eutropis</i> sp.		Grass Skink	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Bawng	<i>Pericrocotus</i> sp.		Minivet	Whole year	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Bemkawng	<i>Dendrocitta</i> sp.		Tree Pie	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Buarchawm	<i>Pitta</i> sp.		Pitta	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Bullut	<i>Columba</i> sp.		Wood Pigeon	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Chawngzawng	<i>Passer</i> sp.		Sparrow	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Chhawlhring	<i>Chloropsis</i> sp.		Leafbird	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Chhemhur	<i>Lanius</i> sp.		Shrike	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Chhimbuk	<i>Bubo</i> sp.		Owl	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Chhuangtuar	<i>Upupa epops</i>		Common Hoopoe	-do-	Abundant	Abundant

Birds	Chingpiri nu	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>		Brown Wood Owl	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Chinrang	<i>Enicurus sp.</i>		Forktail	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Daikat	<i>Orthotomus sp.</i>		Tailor Bird	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Dawthiama-ar	<i>Aethopyga sp.</i>		Sunbird	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Dawkek	<i>Alphoixus flaveolus</i>		White throated Bulbul	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Dawntliang	<i>Cissa chinensis</i>		Common Green Magpie	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Hrangkir	<i>Athene brama</i>		Spotted Owlet	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Irliak	<i>Coracina macei</i>		Large Cuckoo Shrike	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Kawlrir	<i>Hemixos flayala</i>		Ashy Bulbul	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Khawmual chinrang	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>		Oriental Magpie Robin	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Kireuh	<i>Arachnothera magna</i>		Streaked Spiderhunter	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Lailen	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		White Wagtail	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Lalruanga sehnawt	<i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>		Asian emerald Cuckoo	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Lengder	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>		Ahsy Wood Swallow	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Mitval	<i>Alcippe sp.</i>		Fulvetta	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Mute	<i>Accipiter sp.</i>		Spawrrowhawk	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Muvanlai	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>		Crested Serpent Eagle	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Pit	<i>Lonchura striata</i>		White-rumped Munia	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Ramparva	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>		Emerald Dove	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Tawllawt	<i>Megalaima virens</i>		Great Barbet	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Tektek	<i>Dicaem sp.</i>		Flower pecker	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Thangfen	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>		Indian Cuckoo	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Thlanthla	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>		Bronzed drongo	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Thloh	<i>Dinopium javanese</i>		Woodpecker	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Thuro	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>		Spotted Dove	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Tlaiberh	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>		Red vented Bulbul	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Tuklo	<i>Megalaima sp.</i>		Barbet	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Vahmim	<i>Turnix sp.</i>		Button Quail	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Vahrit	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>		Kalij Pheasant	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Vahui	<i>Treron sp.</i>		Green Pigeon	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Vaki	<i>Psittacula sp.</i>		Parakeet	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Vakul	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>		Greater Racket tailed Drongo	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Varung	<i>Arborophila sp.</i>		Hill Partridge	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Vasuih	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>		Common Rosefinch	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Vatelal	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>		White-rumped Shama	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Vazar	<i>Garrulax sp.</i>		Laughingthrush	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Vazun	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>		Green Billed Malkoha	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Birds	Zairumva	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>		Common Lora	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Amphibians	Dawngthlek	<i>Chiromantis vittatus</i>		Two striped Pigmy Tree Frog	Monsoon	Abundant	Abundant
Amphibians	Chungu	<i>Uperodon systoma</i>		Marbled Balloon Frog	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Amphibians	Uchang	<i>Occidozyga lima</i>		Green Puddle Frog	-do-	Abundant	Abundant

Amphibians	Usai	<i>Hoplobatrachus crassus</i>		Jerdon's Bull Frog	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Amphibians	Utum	<i>Kaloula assamensis</i>		Assamese Balloon Frog	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Amphibians	Utawk	<i>Duttaphrynus melanostictus</i>		Common Asian Toad	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Amphibians	Ulawng	<i>Clinotarsus alticola</i>		Point nosed Frog	-do-	Abundant	Abundant

8	9	10	11	12
Uses (if any)	Associated TK	Mode of hunting, collecting	Other details	Community/Knowledge holder
-	-	By using gun or trap	-	Mizo
-	-	By using gun or trap	-	Mizo
-	-	By trap	-	Mizo
-	-	By trap	-	Mizo
-	-	By using gun or trap	-	Mizo
-	-	By using gun or trap	-	Mizo
-	-	By using gun	-	Mizo
-	-	By using gun or trap	-	Mizo
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-	-	By using gun or trap	-	Mizo
-	-	By using gun or trap	-	Mizo
-	-	By using gun or trap	-	Mizo
-	-	By using gun or trap	-	Mizo
-	-	By using gun or trap	-	Mizo

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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	Hlinglukhum	<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	Spiny shrub	Home garden	-	Common
2	Mithi sunhlu	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
3	Peruvian lily	<i>Alstromeria</i> sp.	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
4	Berul	<i>Trichosanthes anguina</i>	Climber	Home garden	-	Common
5	Dingdi	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
6	Artukkhuan	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
7	Kuhva -te	<i>Dypis lutescens</i>	Palm	Home garden	-	Common
8	Chuailopar	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
9	Kungpuimuthi	<i>Canna indica</i>	Perennial herb	Home garden	-	Common
10	Mizo anthur	<i>Hibiscus cannbinus</i>	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
11	Hnahsin	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Slender herb	Home garden	-	Common
12	Mualhawihte	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Shrub	Home garden	-	Common
13	Kumtluang par	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
14	Nauban (banpui)	<i>Dendrobium chrysoxotum</i>	Epiphytic herb	Home garden	-	Common
15	Lambak	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Prostrate herb	Home garden	-	Common
16	Phuihnam	<i>Clerodendrum colebrookianum</i>	Shrub	Home garden	-	Common
17	Sazupui chaw	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
18	Thingfanghma	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Small tree	Home garden	-	Common
19	Um-ei	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	Herb	Home garden	-	Common
20	Nghasih par	<i>Cleoserrata speciosa</i>	Erect herb	Home garden	-	Common
21	Sarawn par	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Climber	Home garden	-	Common
22	Perhpawngchaw	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	Under shrub	Home garden	-	Common
23	Nauban	<i>Dendrobium sona</i>	Epiphytic herb	Home garden	-	Common
24	Ashoka tree	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Tree	Home garden	-	Common
25	Kawltawitaw	<i>Spondias dulcis</i>	Small tree	Home garden	-	Common

26	Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Tree	Home garden	-	Common
27	Lenhmui	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Tree	Home garden	-	Common
28	Theiarbawm	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Small tree	Home garden	-	Frequent
29	Kawlthei	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Tree	Home garden	-	Common
30	Theihai	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	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	Ar	<i>Gallus domesticus</i>	Bird	Poultry house	Common
2	Bang daidep	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	Reptile	Inside the house	Common
3	Bawng	<i>Bos gaurus</i>	Mammal	Cow shed	Common
4	Chukchu	<i>Periplaneta americana</i>	Insect	Inside the house	Common
5	Kel	<i>Capra hircus</i>	Mammal	Shed	Common
6	Ketaminu	<i>Millipede sp.</i>	Diplopod	Home garden	Common
7	Khau	<i>Caelifera sp.</i>	Insect	Home garden	Common
8	Maimawm	<i>Parasteatoda tepidariorum</i>	Arachnid	In and around the house	Common
9	Phengphehle	<i>Butterflies sp.</i>	Insect	Home garden	Common
10	Tho	<i>Musca domestica</i>	Insect	In and around the house	Common
11	Thosi	<i>Culex sp., Aedes sp.,</i>	Insect	-do-	Common
12	Tit	<i>Centipede sp.</i>	Diplopod	Home garden	Common
13	Ui	<i>Cannis familiaris</i>	Mammal	Around the house	Common
14	Vawk	<i>Artiodactyla suidae</i>	Mammal	Pig shed	Common
15	Zawhte	<i>Felis catus</i>	Mammal	Inside the house	Common
16	Sai ar	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Bird	Poultry house	Rare
17	Thingnet	<i>Prosopocoilus giraffa</i>	Insect	Log, Tree etc	Frequent

BIODIVERSITY OF KOLASIB VENGTHAR

Agrobiodiversity:



Abelmoschus esculentus
(Bawrh saiabe)



Benincasa hispida
(Maipawl)



Solanum melongena
(Bawkbawn)



Zea mays
(Vaimim)



Capsicum annuum
(Hmarchapui)



Ocimum americanum
(Runhmui)



Cucurbita maxima
(Mai/Mai-an)



Solanum anguivi
(Tawkte)



Cajanus cajan
(Behliang)

Ornamental Plants:



Rosa chinensis
(Rose)



Tagetes erecta
(Derhken)



Impatiens balsamina
(Nuaithang)



Asclepias curassavica
(Dingdi)



Bougainvillea spectabilis
(Sa-rawn)



Delonix regia
(Aprilpar)



Euphorbia milii
(Hlinglukhum)



Catharanthus roseus
(Kumtluang)



Stachytarpheta indica
(Palchawi)

Fruit Plants:



Averrhoa carambola
(Theiher-awt)



Carica papaya
(Thingfanghma)



Garcinia lanceifolia
(Chengkek)



Phyllanthus acidus
(Kawlsunhlu)



Psidium guajava
(Kawlthei)



Spondias dulcis
(Kawltawitaw)



Annona squamosa
(Theiarbawm)

Other Plants (Trees, Shrubs, medicinal plants etc)



Cocos nucifera
(Coconut Palm)



Dysoxylum excelsum
(Thingthupui)



Eurya sp.
(Sihneh)



Ficus altissima
(Bung)



Polyalthia longifoli
(Ashok tree)



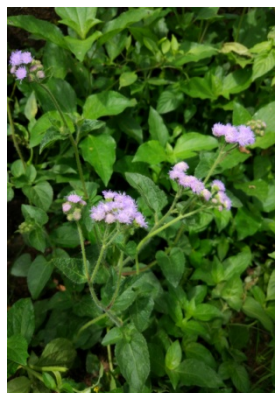
Trevesia palmate
(Kawhte-bel)



Acacia pennata
Khanghu



Colocasia esculenta
(Dawl)



Ageratum conizoides
(Vailenhlo)



Lagerstroemia speciosa
(Thlado)



Mentha arvensis
(Pudina)



Homalomena aromatica
(Anchiri)

Domestic Biodiversity



Poultry Farm



Domestic Turkey
Meleagris gallopavo
(Sai ar)



Rearing of Pigs



Prosopocoilus giraffa
(Thingnget)



MEMBERS OF BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, KOLASIB VENGTHAR