PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER HORTOKI

Compiled by
Dr. Lalneihpuia Chhakchhuak
Technical Assistant
Mizoram State Biodiversity Board

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

Biodiversity plays an important role in the survival of human being. It provides all the basic necessities for the sustainable livelihoods for millions of people around the world. There is a huge loss in biodiversity due to human activities, development and climate change. Therefore it is necessary to conduct comprehensive and systematic documentation of biodiversity, in order to conserve the valuable biological resources and record for further studies and utilization for achieving sustainable development. Preparation and documentation of People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) requires lots of time and energy, field visits and meetings with members of Biodiversity Management Committee 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 Hortoki 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 Hortoki for their future endeavor in conservation of biological resources.

Dt. 14th April 2020

(Dr. LALNEIHPUIA CHHAKCHHUAK)
Technical Assistant
Mizoram Biodiversity Board
Mizoram::Aizawl

PART – I

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. People's Biodiversity Registers (PBR)

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

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

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

4.1 The PBR Process

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

4.2 Documentation and Traditional Knowledge (TK) related to biodiversity

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

4.3 PBR Methodology

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

4.4 Process in PBR Preparation

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

People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) : General Details

Name of the village	:	**Hortoki**
Block	:	**Thingdawl RD Block**
District	:	**Kolasib**
State	:	**Mizoram**
Geographical Area of the Panchayat Samity	:	**9,000 ha. (approx.)**
Population under the Panchayat Samity	:	**3,635**
Male	:	**1,915**
Female	:	**1,720**
Habitat and Topography	:	**Tropical evergreen forest. Hilly terrain & Plain**
Climate (Rainfall, Temp and other weather patterns)	:	**Rainfall: 2000-3000mm Temp: 7-35°C approx**
Land use (Nine fold classification Available with village records)	:	**Agriculture/Farming**
Date, Month and Year of PBR preparation	:	**Sept 2018 – Sept 2019**
Management Regime : Reserve Forests (RF)/ Joint Management (JM)/Protected Areas (PA)/ Community Owned and Managed Forests (COM)	:	**COM & Reserve Forest**

Annexure I

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

1.	Name of the Chairman	:	**Pu Lalhruaia**
	Age	:	49yrs
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Hortoki
	Area of specialization	:	Carpentry
2.	Name	:	**Pu HD.Lalremfela**
	Age	:	46yrs
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Hortoki
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer
3.	Name	:	**Pu Lalhmingsanga**
	Age	:	34yrs
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Hortoki
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer
4.	Name	:	**Pu Remlalliana**
	Age	:	42yrs
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Hortoki
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer
5.	Name	:	**Pu H. Lalhruaitluanga**
	Age	:	42yrs
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	Hortoki
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer
6.	Name	:	**Pi Zonundiki**
	Age	:	42yrs
	Gender	:	Female
	Address	:	Hortoki

	Area of specialization	:	Farmer
7.	Name	:	**Pi Zolianpuii**
	Age	:	52yrs
	Gender	:	Female
	Address	:	Hortoki
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer

Annexure II

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

Name	:	**Pu F.Remtluanga**
Age	:	62
Gender	:	Male
Address	:	Hortoki
Area of specialization	:	Herbal Medicine
Location from which the person accesses biological material	:	Forest
Perception of the practitioner on the resource status	:	Good

Annexure III

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

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

Annexure IV

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

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

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

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

PART – II

Format 1 : Crop Plants **AGROBIODIVERSITY**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Crop	**Scientific Name**	**Local Name**	**Variety**	**Landscape/ Habitat**	**Approx. area sown**	**Local Status**	
						Past	**Present**
Rice	*Oryza sativa*	Buh	Local	Lowland valleys & Hilly terrain	Not measured	Rare	Insufficient
Rubber Tree	*Hevea brasiliensis*	Thelret / Rubber	Introduced	Lowland / Cultivated	Not measured	Rare	Insufficient
Betel-nut-palm	*Areca catechu*	Kuhva-kung	Local	Lowland / Cultivated	Not measured	Rare	Insufficient
Pumpkin	*Cucurbita maxima*	Mai/Mai-an	Local	River bank (R.Tlawng)	Not measured	Rare	Plenty
Brinjal	*Solanum melongena*	Bawkbawn	Local	River bank	Not measured		
Jima	*Glinus oppositifolius*	Bakkhate	Local	-do-	Not measured	Rare	Plenty
French Bean	*Phaseolus vulgaris*	Bean	Local	-do-	Not measured	Rare	Plenty
Bitter Tomato	*Solanum aethiopicum*	Samtawk	Local	-do-	Not measured	Rare	Insufficient
Maize	*Zea mays*	Vaimim	Local	-do-	Not measured	Rare	Plenty
Sesame	*Sesamum indicum*	Chhawhchhi	Local	River bank & Hill slope	Not measured	Rare	Plenty
Mustard	*Brassica rapa*	Antam	Local	-do-	Not measured	Rare	Insufficient
Ginger	*Zingiber officinale*	Sawhthing	Local	River bank (R.Tlawng)	Not measured	Rare	Plenty
Chilli	*Capsicum annuum*	Hmarcha	Local	Hilly terrain	Not measured	Insufficient	Insufficient
Cowpea	*Vigna unguiculata*	Behlawi	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Soyabean	*Glycine max*	Bekang	Local	River bank (R.Tlawng)	Not measured	Rare	Plenty
Lady's finger	*Abelmoschus esculentus*	Bawrhsaiabe	Local	-do-	Not measured	Insufficient	Insufficient
Sweet Potato	*Ipomoea batatas*	Kawlbahra	Local	-do-	Not measured	-do-	Plenty
Garden Pea	*Pisum sativum*	Motor-chana	Local	-do-	Not measured	-do-	Insufficient
Hyacinth Bean	*Lablab purpureus*	Bepui	Local	-do-	Not measured	Rare	Plenty
Onion	*Allium cepa*	Purunsen	Local	-do-	Not measured	Insufficient	Plenty
Tomato	*Lycopersicon esculentum*	Tomato	Local	-do-	Not measured	Nil	Insufficient
Coconut Palm	*Cocos nucifera*	Coconut	Local	-do-	Not measured	Rare	Insufficient
African Oil Palm	*Elaeis guineensis*	Oil Palm	Local	-do-	Not measured	Nil	Insufficient
Climbing Acacia	*Acacia pennata*	Khang-hu	Introduced	Garden	Not measured	Nil	Insufficient
Betel Vine	*Piper betle*	Panruang	Local	-do-	Not measured	Rare	Insufficient

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Special Features	**Cropping Season**	**Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Source of Seeds/ Plants**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Principal food crop	Sep-Nov	Edible	Straw medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
Propagated by Stump planting	Oct-Feb.	The rubber is used for car tyres, shoes and boots, balls,elastic bands, erasers, etc.	The seed oil can be used as an effective treatment against houseflies and lice.	Wood is used as fuelwood	Seeds stored by the people	Mizo
Propagated by Entire / Polypot planting	Jan-Feb.	The nut is used as a masticatories.	The nuts, husks, young shoots, buds, leaves, and roots are used in various medicinal preparations.	Chewing of the nut may cause cancer of mouth, throat, pharyngeal, laryngeal, and esophageal.	Budded stumps received from other States	Mizo
Propagated by Seeds	Dec-Apr	Vegetable	Seeds medicinal	Cultivated	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Jan-May	Vegetable	-	Cultivated		Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Nov-Apr	Vegetable	Plant medicinal	Cultivated/Wild	Local	Mizo
Prupagated by seeds	Dec-Jan	Vegetable	Beans medicinal	Cultivated	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Dec-Apr	Vegetable	Root, leaves & fruits medicinal	Cultivated	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Jul&Dec	Edible	Root & leaves medicinal	Cultivated	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Dec	Edible	Root, leaves & seeds medicinal	Cultivated	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Aug-Dec	Vegetable	Leaves, Seeds & oil medicinal	Cultivated	Local	Mizo
Propagated by rhizome	Jan-Apr	Vegetable, Spice & condiment	Rhizome medicinal	Cultivated	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Sep- Dec	Leaves -vegetable. Fruits -condiment	Fruits medicinal	Cultivated	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Jan-Mar	Leaves & immature fruits are vegetable	Leaves medicinal	Cultivated	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Dec- Jan	Vegetable	Whole plant medicinal	Cultivated	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Nov- Dec	-do-	-do-	Cultivated	Local	Mizo
Propagated by stem cuttings	Feb	Leaves - vegetable. Tubers edible	Leaves medicinal	Cultivated	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Jan	Vegetable	Seeds medicinal	Cultivated	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Jan	Vegetable	Plant medicinal	Cultivated	Local	Mizo
Propagated by bulbs	Jan-Feb	Bulb & leaves -vegetable	Bulb medicinal	Cultivated	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	March	Vegetable	Fruits medicinal	Cultivated	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	All year round	Seeds edible. Edible oil extracted from seeds	Used in medicine	Cultivated	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	-do-	Palm oil is used for making margarine, soaps,	Shoots used as vegetable	Cultivated	Local	Mizo

		candles, vegetable ghee, ice cream and as a cooking oil.				
Propagated by seeds & cuttings	Mar- Apr	Tender leaves - vegetable	Bark & young leaves medicinal	Cultivated / Wild	Seedlings supplied by Hort. Deptt.	Mizo
Propagated by stem cuttings	Throughout the year	Leaves with betel nut & lime are used for chewing	Roots & leaves medicinal	Cultivated	Local	Mizo

Format 2 : Fruit plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Variety**	**Landscape/habitat**	**Local status**	
					Past	**Present**
Tree	*Mangifera indica*	Theihai	Local	Cultivated	Plenty	Insufficient
Tree	*Tamarindus indica*	Tengtere	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty
Herb	*Ananas comosus*	Lakhuihthei	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty
Tree	*Citrus grandis*	Sertawk	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty
Shrub	*Citrus limon*	Nimbu	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty
Tree	*Citrus reticulata*	Serthlum	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Tree	*Citrus macroptera*	Hatkora	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Tree	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Lamkhuang	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Herb	*Musa* x *paradisiaca*	Balhla	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty
Tree	*Carica papaya*	Thingfanghma	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Tree	*Garcinia xanthochymus*	Tuaihabet	-	Wild	Scarce	Scarce
Tree	*Baccaurea ramiflora*	Pangkai	-	Wild	Scarce	Scarce
Tree	*Protium serratum*	Bil	-	Wild	Plenty	-do-
Tree	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Sunhlu	-	Wild	Plenty	-do-
Tree	*Dillenia indica*	Kawrthindeng	-	Wild	-do-	-do-

7	8	9	10	11	12
Source of seeds/plants	**Season of fruiting**	**Associated TK**	**Uses**	**Other details/Market/Own use**	**Community/Knowledge holder**
Local	June – July	Root, bark,leaves & fruits are medicinal	Edible	Commercial	Mizo
Local	Nov.- Feb.	Fruit & Leaves used for fever, jaundice, etc.	-do-	Commercial	Mizo
Local	June – July	Fruits, Roots & leaves are medicinal	-do-	Commercial	Mizo
Local	Sept.-Nov.	Fruits & Seeds medicinal	-do-	Commercial	Mizo
Local	June – Aug.	Juice of fruits are medicinal	-do-	Commercial	Mizo
Local	Dec.- Jan.	Fruits & seeds used in medicine	-do-	Commercial	Mizo
Local	Dec.- Jan.	Fruits juice is medicinal	-do-	Commercial	Mizo

Local	June – Aug.	Roots & leaves are medicinal	-do-	Commercial	Mizo
Local	All year	Roots, stem & fruits are medicinal	-do-	Commercial	Mizo
Local	Sept.- Dec.	Fruits are used in medicine	-do-	Commercial	Mizo
Local	Oct.- Nov.	Wood used for firewood, and bark as a dye.	-do-	Own use	Mizo
-	June – Aug.	Bark for constipation, leaves for toothache.	-do-	Commercial/Own use	Mizo
-	Aug.- Dec.	Wood for firewood & charcoal. Kernel used for poisoning fish.	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-	Nov.- Feb.	Bark & fruits are medicinal.	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-	Dec.- March	Wood for building etc,Bark & leaves are medicinal.	-do-	-do-	Mizo

Format 3 : Fodder Crop

1	2	3	4	5	
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Landscape/habitat**	**Local status**	
				Past	**Present**
Bitter Vine	*Mikania micrantha*	Japanhlo	Forests/ Jhums/Gardens, etc.	Rare	Plenty
Grass	*Saccharum longisetosum*	Luang	-do-	Plenty	Plenty
Broom Grass	*Thysanolaena latifolia*	Hmunphiah	-do-	Plenty	Plenty
Herb	*Musa* sp.	Chang-el	-do-	Plenty	Plenty
Tapioca	*Manihot esculenta*	Pangbal	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty
Papaya	*Carica papaya*	Thingfanghma	Cultivated	Rare	Not sufficient
Jackfruit	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Lamkhuang	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty
Taro	*Colocasia esculenta*	Bal / Dawl	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty
Sweet Potato	*Ipomoea batatas*	Kawlbahra	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty
Prickly Amaranth	*Amaranthus spinosus*	Lenhling	Wild	Plenty	Plenty
Maize	*Zea mays*	Vaimim	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty
Tiger Grass	*Themeda arundinacea*	Phairuang	River bed	Plenty	Plenty
Chinese Knotweed	*Persicaria chinensis*	Taham	Wild	Plenty	Plenty

6	7	8	9	10
Source of seeds/plants	**Associated TK**	**Part Used**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Natural	Pig fodder	Leaves	Leaves juice is used for diarrhoea, cuts, etc.	Mizo
Natural	Cattle fodder	Leaves	Collected from wild	Mizo
Natural	Cattle fodder	Leaves	Collected from wild	Mizo
Natural	Cattle/Pig fodder	Leaves & Stems	Collected from wild	Mizo
Local	Pig fodder	Rhizomes & leaves	Roots are used in medicine	Mizo
Local	Pig fodder	Leaves & fruits	Propagated by seeds	Mizo
Local	Cattle fodder	Leaves	Roots, leaves, latex, fruits and seeds are medicinal	Mizo

Local	Pig fodder	Corms & Leaves	Corm & leaves are medicinal	Mizo
Local	Pig fodder	Leaves	Roots edible. Leaves medicinal	Mizo
Wild	Pig fodder	Whole plant	Whole plants are medicinal	Mizo
Local	Poultry, Pig & Cattle fodder	Grains & leaves	Propagated by seeds	Mizo
Natural	Cattle fodder	Leaves	Leaves used as a thatching material	Mizo
Natural	Pig fodder	Whole plant	Plant medicinal	Mizo

Format 4 : Weeds

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Affected Crop**	**Impact**	**Landscape/habitat**
Climber	*Mikania micrantha*	Japanhlo/Hlothar	Paddy & other jhum crops	Growth & production affected	Jhum lands/open places/River bank
Herb	*Ageratum conyzoides*	Vailenhlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Grass	*Saccharum arundinaceum*	Rairuang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	*Merremia umbellata*	Thianpa	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	*Merremia vitifolia*	Thiannu	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Laggera* spp.	Buar	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	*Byttneria pilosa*	Sazuknghawnghlap	-do-	-do-	-do-
Sweet Broomweed	*Scoparia dulcis*	Perhpawngchaw	-do-	-do-	-do-
Wild Lady's Finger	*Abelmoschus manihot* var. *pungens*	Uichhupat/Uichhu-me	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Scleria terrestris*	Thipnem	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	-	Laiherh	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	-	Kutthakhlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Straggling shrub	*Combretum* sp.	Leihruisen	-do-	-do-	-do

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		**Uses if any**	**Management options**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Past	**Present**					
Rare	Plenty	Pig fodder	No specific management practices are used	Leaf juice used on new cuts	Exotic	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	Root & Leaf juice used for fresh cuts, sores, skin diseases,		-	Exotic	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	Used for making cloth, cordage, ropes, mats, etc.		Plant is used medicinal	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	Young leaves used as a vegetable		Plants are medicinal	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	Plants are medicinal		-	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	-		-	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	-		-	-	Mizo

Rare	Plenty	Whole plant medicinal		-	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	Roots & seeds medicinal		-	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	-		-	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	-		-	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	-		-	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	-		-	-	Mizo

Format 5 : Pests of Crops

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	**Insect/Animal**	**Scientific Name**	**Local Name**	**Habitat**	**Time/Season of attack**
Paddy	Wild Boar, Parkeets, Munia, Rats	*Sus scrofa, Psittacula* spp., *Lochura striata, Rattus rattus*	Sanghal, Vaki, Pit, Sazu	Forests	Aug.- Dec.
Oil Palm	Wild Boar, Monkeys, Porcupines, Rats, Bamboo Rat & Treeshrew	*Sus scrofa, Macaca* spp*., Hystrix brachyuran, Rattus* spp*., Rhizomys* sp.*& Tupaia belangeri*	Sanghal, Zawng, Sakuh, Sazu, Bui & Chepa	Forests / Jhum lands	Whole year
Maize	Bear, Wild Boar, Parakeet, Squirrels & Rats	*Ursus thibetanus, Sus scrofa, Hystrix brachyura, Psittacula* spp., *Callosciurus pygerythrus/Dremomys lokriah, Rattus* spp.	Savawm, Sanghal, Sakuh, Vaki, Thehlei, Sazu	Forests	July – Aug.
Taro	Wild Boar, Porcupine	*Sus scrofa, Hystrix brachyura*	Sanghal, Sakuh	Forests	Sept.- Dec.
Tapioca	Wild Boar, Porcupine, Squirrels, Red Junglefowl	Sus scrofa, Hystrix brachyura, *Callosciurus pygerythrus, Gallus gallus*	Sanghal, Sakuh, Thehlei, Ram-ar	Forests	Oct.- Jan.
Cow Pea	Barking Deer, Monkeys & Rats	*Muntiacus vaginalis, Macaca* spp. & *Rattus* spp..	Sakhi, Zawng & Sazu	Forests	Jan.- Feb. & Sept.- Nov.
Pumpkin	Porcupine & Monkeys	*Hystrix brachyuran* & *Macaca* spp	Sakuh & Zawng	Forests	Jan.- March
Sesame	Monkey, Treeshrew, Rats & Com.Rosefiinch	*Macaca* spp*., Tupaia belangeri, Rattus* sp*., Carpodacus erythrinus*	Zawng, Chepa, Sazu & Vasuih	Forests	Dec.
Lady's Finger	Rhinoceros Beetle	*Trichogomphus martabani*	Rammung/Rawmung	Rorests	Aug.- Sept.

7	8	9	10
Management Mechanism	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
No specific management practices are adopted to manage the pests of crops	Decoction of straw used kidney stones	Grains are attacked	Mizo
	Oil Palm is a folk remedy for cancer, headache & rheumatism	Base of Seedlings & fruits are attacked	Mizo
	The grains are used as a medicine.	Grains are attacked	Mizo
	Corm and leaves are medicinal	Corms are attacked	Mizo
	-	Tuberous roots and fruits are attacked	Mizo

	Roots, leaves & seeds are medicinal	Leaves & pods are attacked	Mizo
	Seeds medicinal	Fruits are attacked	Mizo
	Oil extracted from the seeds	Fruits are attacked	Mizo
	Whole plant medicinal	Fruits are attacked	Mizo
	Decoction of straw used kidney stones	Grains are attacked	Mizo
	Oil Palm is a folk remedy for cancer, headache & rheumatism	Base of Seedlings & fruits are attacked	Mizo
	The grains are used as a medicine.	Grains are attacked	Mizo

Format 6 : Market for domesticated animals

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name of the Market & location	**Weekly (D)/ Fortnightly (D)/ Monthly (D)/ Biannual (M)/ Annual (M) (1)**	**Types of Animals bought & sold (2)**	**Types and No. of animals transacted in a day**	**Places from which animals are bought**	**Places to which animals are sold/ transported**	**Name & location of fish market**	**Types of fish sold**	**Source of fish**
Hortoki	Weekly (Friday & Saturday)	Pigs & Poultry	-	Hortoki and other nearby villages	Hortoki	Aizawl	Carps	Silchar & other locations

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 & 3,635 approx.	624 families. Cultivators / Farmers	Farmers/Cultivators, Labourers, Carpentry, Shops, fishing, collection of NTFP, artisans, services, etc.	Agriculture & Forests	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.	Jhum cultivation

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	Middle and Lower Class	Most of the inhabitants of this village are Pucca Assam type houses made by using timbers, GI Sheet roofing, etc., while there are few kacha houses made up of bamboos, dried leaves, etc. Some people are living in RCC buildings.	624

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**					
6,000 ha.	100 ha.	1,500 ha.	1,400 ha.	Lowland valleys & Hilly terrain. Approx. area : 9,000 ha.	Local Community (Mizo)	*Alstonia scholaris, Mangifera indica, Flueggea virosa Albizia procera, Derris robusta, Duabanga grandiflora Toona ciliate, Chukrasia tabularis, Bischofia javanica Tetrameles nudiflora, Pterygota alata, Antidesma bunius, Lagerstroemia speciosa, Dipterocarpus turbinatus, Hymenodictyon orixense, Glochidion heyneanum, Mesua ferrea, Dillenia indica, Alphonsea lutea, Homalium ceylanicum, Terminalia myriocarpa, Balakata baccata, Cheilocostus speciosus, Stephania rotunda, Cissampelos pareira, Diplazium esculentum Dendrocnide sinuata,Homalomena aromatic, Lasia spinosa, Artocarpus chaplasha,Terminalia myriocarpa, Magnolia champaca, Dipterocarpus turbinatus Toona ciliata, Chukrasia tabularis,,Gmelina rborea, Mitragyna diversifolia, Hymenodictyon orixense, Tetrameles nudiflora, Bombax insigne, Duabanga grandiflora, Palaquium polyanthum, Aglaia spectabilis, Neolamarckia cadamba, Albizia procera, Lagerstroemia speciosa, Mesua ferrea, Lannea coromandelica, Terminalia bellirica, Saraca asoca, Erythrina stricta, Dillenia indica, Alstonia scholaris, Flueggea virosa, Aporosa octandra, Phyllanthus urinaria, Adenia trilobata, Mikania micrantha, Hedyotis scandens, Paederia foetida, Chromolaena odorata, Lindernia ruellioides, Cheilocostus speciosus, Senna alata, Averrhoa carambola, Citrus limon, Osbeckia stellata, Phyllanthus emblica, Achyranthes aspera, Scoparia dulcis, Pandanus furcatus, Mimosa pudica, Solanum americanum* etc etc..	*Panthera pardus,Ursus thibetanus,Sus scrofa, Rusa unicolor, Muntiacus vaginalis, Arctogalidia trivirgata Paguma larvata, Paradoxurus hermaphrodites, Martes flavigul*a, *Herpestes urva*, *Macaca assamensis Nycticebus bengalensis, Ratufa bicolor, Callosciurus erythraeus, Tupaia belangeri, Hylopetes alboniger Rattus* spp.*, Suncus murinus, Anthracoceros albirostris, Ducula badia, Treron* spp., *Gracula religiosa, Dicrurus paradiseus, Dicrurus acrocercus, Dicrurus aeneus, Cypsiurus balasinensis, Otus* spp. *Phaenicophaeus tristis, Chloropsis* spp.*, Ninox scutulata, Enicurus* spp.*, Streptopelia chinensis, Macropygia unchall, Streptopelia orientalis, Turnix* spp.*, Carpodacus erythrinus, Psittacula* spp.*, Anthus* spp *Centropus sinensis, Ardeola grayii, Orthotomus* spp.*, Arachnothera magna, Pericrocotus* spp. *Coracina macei, Spilornis cheela, Ardea insignis Caprimulgus* spp.*, Lyncornis macrotis, Gallus gallus, Lophura leucomelanos, Polyplectron bicalcaratum, Arborophila* spp.*, Garrulax pectoralis, Chalcophaps indica, Microhierax melanoleucos, Passer Montana Varanus bengalensis, Varanus salvator, Gekko gecko, Calotes* spp.*, Draco maculatus, Eutropis* spp. *Hemidactylus* spp.*, Manouria emy, Indotestudo elongate, Batagur dhongoka, Pangshura* spp. *Pelochelys cantorii, Ophiophagus Hannah, Naja kaouthia, Python bivittatus, Trimeresurus erythrurus Rhapdophis subminiatus, Ahaetulla prasina, Boiga cyanea, Ovophis monticola* etc etc

7	8	9	10	11	12
User Groups	**Management Practices**	**General Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community accessed**
Mizo	No specific management practices followed by the community. Jhum cultivation is still practiced in most areas. Agriculture is rain fed and mostly, fertilizers are not used. Timber and bamboos are mostly used for the construction of houses, and furniture making. Most of the villagers afford to use LPG for their cooking, but there are others who are still depending on firewood collected from forest. Fuel wood is the main medium of cooking.	Forest products are generally used for construction of houses, making furniture, firewood etc. Villagers collected wild vegetables from the forest and some used certain medicinal plants for treating various illnesses.		Paddy is normally harvested during Sept.- Dec. and other vegetables from June- Dec. Crop plants cultivated in the jhums and river banks are paddy, maize, chilli, beans, brinjal, bitter gourd, mustard, pumpkin, cucumber, sesame, water melon, lady's finger, snake gourd, ash gourd, etc.	Mizo

Format 9 : Waterscape

1	2	3	4	5	6
Waterscape Element type	**Sub-type**	**Features and approx. area**	**Ownership**	**General Flora**	**General fauna**
Rivers, Streams & ponds	Tlawng, Tut, Damdiai, Bulunglui, Meidumlui, Aseilui, Saiphailui, Sumsilui, Lungpherlui, Sihhmuilui, Sesihlui, Serlui, Khawzasiakalui, Tlanchhiatlui, Bunglui, Sazuklungdihlui, Ramrilui, Saizika-sekahlui, Sakei-umlui, Diaitelui, Vaizalui, Khanpuilui, etc., etc.	Not surveyed	Community (Hortoki people)	*Ficus racemosa, Saccharum arundinaceum, Themeda arundinacea, Arundo donax, Scleria* sp., *Amaranthus spinosus, Melocanna baccifera, Bambusa tulda, Schizostachyum dullooa, Dendrocalamus longispathus, Bischofia javanica, Mallotus nudiflorus, Diplazium esculrntum,etc.*	*Anas* sp.,Kingfishers, *Aonyx cinereus, Herpestes urva, Ardeola grayii, Ardea insignis,Batagur dhongoka,Pangshura* spp., *Labeo bata, Channa marulius, Sperata aor, Anguilla bengalensis, Chagunius chagunie, Neolissochilus* sp., *Opsarius* sp., Frogs, *Macrognathus* sp., etc.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Major Uses	**User Groups**	**Management Practices**	**General Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community accessed**
Used for transportation, drinking water, and for catching fishes, crabs, prawn, water-snail, etc. Ponds are used for fish farming	Hortoki people	No specific management practices are followed	The rivers/streams are mainly used for catching fishes, crabs, water-snail, etc. And the river banks are used for raising crops like lady's finger, mustards, bean, etc. Ponds are used for rearing fishes	-	-	Mizo

Format 10 : Soil type

1	2	3	4
Soil Type	**Color & Texture**	**Features**	**Soil Management**
Alluvial soil	Reddish brown & coarse sand	Very fertile soil, and contains sand, silt and clay	No strategic plan is followed
Residual soil	Lateritic, brown earth & podzolic	-	

5	6	7	8
Plants/Crop Suitable	**Flora and Fauna**	**Associated TK**	**Other Information**
Paddy, Mustard, pumpkin, Cow pea, Brinjal, Lady's finger, Garden pea, etc. Paddy, Ginger, Mustard, Chilli, Pumpkin, Bitter gourd, Snake gourd, Tobacco, Cow pea, Brinjal, Hyacinth bean, Bitter tomato, Soyabean, Maize, etc.	**Flora**: *Alstonia scholaris, Mangifera indica, Flueggea virosa, Albizia procera, Derris robusta, Duabanga grandiflora, Toona ciliate, Chukrasia tabularis, Bischofia javanica, Tetrameles nudiflora, Pterygota alata, Antidesma bunius, Lagerstroemia speciosa, Dipterocarpus turbinatus, Hymenodictyon orixense, Glochidion heyneanum, Mesua ferrea, Dillenia indica, Alphonsea lutea, Homalium ceylanicum, Terminalia myriocarpa, Balakata baccata, Cheilocostus speciosus, Stephania rotunda, Cissampelos pareira, Diplazium esculentum, Dendrocnide sinuata, Homalomena aromatica, Lasia spinosa, Artocarpus chaplasha,Terminalia myriocarpa, Magnolia champaca, Dipterocarpus turbinatus,nToona ciliata, Chukrasia tabularis,,Gmelina rborea, Mitragyna diversifolia, Hymenodictyon orixense, Tetrameles nudiflora, Bombax insigne, Duabanga grandiflora, Palaquium polyanthum, Aglaia spectabilis, Neolamarckia cadamba, Albizia procera* **Fauna** : *Panthera pardus,Ursus thibetanus,Sus scrofa, Rusa unicolor, Muntiacus vaginalis,*		-

	*Arctogalidia trivirgata, Paguma larvata, Paradoxurus hermaphrodites, Martes flavigul*a, *Herpestes urva*, *Macaca assamensis, Nycticebus bengalensis, Ratufa bicolor, Callosciurus erythraeus, Tupaia belangeri, Hylopetes alboniger, Rattus* spp*., Suncus murinus, Anthracoceros albirostris, Ducula badia, Treron* spp., *Gracula religiosa, Dicrurus paradiseus, Dicrurus acrocercus, Dicrurus aeneus, Cypsiurus balasinensis, Otus* spp*., Phaenicophaeus tristis, Chloropsis* spp*., Ninox scutulata, Enicurus* spp*., Streptopelia chinensis, Macropygia unchall, Streptopelia orientalis, Turnix* spp*., Carpodacus erythrinus, Psittacula* spp*., Anthus* spp *Centropus sinensis, Ardeola grayii, Orthotomus* spp*., Arachnothera magna, Pericrocotus* spp*., Coracina macei, Spilornis cheela, Ardea insignis Caprimulgus* spp*., Lyncornis macrotis, Gallus gallus, Lophura leucomelanos, Polyplectron bicalcaratum, Arborophila* spp*., Garrulax pectoralis, Chalcophaps indica, Microhierax melanoleucos, Passer Montana, Varanus bengalensis, Varanus salvator, Gekko gecko, Calotes* spp*., Draco maculatus, Eutropis* spp*., Hemidactylus* spp*., Manouria emy, Indotestudo elongate, Batagur dhongoka, Pangshura* spp*., Pelochelys cantorii, Ophiophagus Hannah, Naja kaouthia, Python bivittatus, Trimeresurus erythrurus, Rhapdophis subminiatus, Ahaetulla prasina, Boiga cyanea, Ovophis monticola* etc etc		

DOMESTICATED BIODIVERSITY

Format 11 : Fruit Trees

1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Plant type	**Local name**	**Scientific name**	**Variety**	**Landscape Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Source of Plants/Seeds**
					Past	**Present**	
Tree	Dawhhlei	*Citrus sinensis*	-	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient	Local
Tree	Borai	*Ziziphus jujube*	-	Cultivated	Rare	-do-	Local
Tree	Belthei	*Aegle marmelos*	-	Cultivated	Rare	-do-	Local
Tree	Kawlsunhlu	*Phyllanthus acidus*	-	Cultivated	Rare	-do-	Local
Tree	Theiher-awt	*Averrhoa carambola*	-	Cultivated	Rare	-do-	Local
Tree	Thei-chini	*Manilkara zapota*	-	Cultivated	Rare	-do-	Local
Tree	Theihai	*Mangifera indica*	-	Cultivated	Rare	-do-	Local
Tree	Theibuhfai	*Punica granatum*	-	Cultivated	Rare	-do-	Local
Tree	Theifeimung	*Litchi chinensis*	-	Cultivated	Rare	-do-	Supplied by Hort. Deptt.
Tree	Tengtere	*Tamarindus indica*	-	Cultivated	Rare	-do-	Local
Tree	Kawlthei	*Psidium guajava*	-	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty	Local
Tree	Sertawk	*Citrus grandis*	-	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty	Local
Tree	Serthlum	*Citrus reticulata*	-	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient	Local
Tree	Hatkora	*Citrus hystrix*	-	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient	Local
Tree	Thingtheihmu	*Morus alba*	-	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty	Supplied by Hort.Deptt.
Tree	Lamkhuang	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	-	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient	Local
Tree	Japantheite	*Prunus* domestica	-	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient	Local
Tree	Thingfanghma	*Carica papaya*	-	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient	Local
Herb	Balhla	*Musa* x *paradisiaca*	-	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient	Local
Shrub	Limbu	*Citrus limon*	-	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient	Local
Herb	Lakhuihthei	*Ananas comosus*	-	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient	Local

8	9	10	11	12
Season of Fruiting	**Uses (Usage)**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/Knowledge Holder**
Dec.- Jan.	Edible	Bark, leaves & fruits medicinal	Commercial/Own use	Mizo
Feb.- March	Edible	Root, Bark, leaves & fruits medicinal	-do-	Mizo
April – June	Edible	Fruits medicinal	-do-	Mizo
All year	Edible	Root, fruits & seeds medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Nov.- Jan.	Edible	Root, leaves & fruits medicinal	-do-	Mizo
April – June	Edible	Leaves & fruits medicinal	-do-	Mizo
June – July	Edible	Leaves used for medicine	-do-	Mizo
July – Oct.	Edible	Root, stem & fruits medicinal	-do-	Mizo

June – July	Edible	Root, bark, leaves,flowers & fruits are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Nov.- Feb.	Edible	Leaves are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
June – Aug.	Edible	Bark & leaves are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Sept.- Nov.	Edible	Fruits & seeds are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Dec.- Jan.	Edible	Flowers, fruits & seeds are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Dec.- Jan.	Edible	Fruit juice medicinal	-do-	Mizo
March – April	Edible	Bark & fruits are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
June – Aug.	Edible	Roots are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
June – Aug.	Edible	Fruits are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Sept.- Dec.	Edible	Fruits are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Whole year	Edible	Fruits are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
June – Aug.	Edible	Fruits & its juice are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
June – July	Edible	Leaves & fruits are medicinal	-do-	Mizo

Format 12 : Medicinal Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Landscape/habitat**	**Source of Plant/Seeds**
Tree	Kawlthei	*Psidium guajava*	-	Cultivated	Local
Tree	Hatkora	*Citrus hystrix*	-	-do-	Local
Tree	Limbu	*Citrus limon*	-	-do-	Local
Climber	Japanhlo	*Mikania micrantha*	-	Disturbed areas	Natural
Herb	Vailenhlo	*Ageratum conyzoides*	-	Open places	-do-
Shrub	Tlangsam	*Chromolaena odorata*	-	-do-	-do-
Climber	Laikingtuibur	*Hedyotis scandens*	-	Semi-open places	-do-
Tree	Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum glandulosum*	-	Cultivated / Wild	-do-
Herb	Kelba-an	*Plantago major*	-	Open areas	-do-
Tree	Sunhlu	*Phyllanthus emblica*	-	Forests	-do-
Herb	Mitthi-sunhlu	*Phyllanthus urinaria*	-	Open areas	-do-
Tree	Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	-	Forests	-do-
Shrub	Dat/Tuihlo	*Senna alata*	-	Cultivated/Wild	-do-
Tree	Kawrthindeng	*Dillenia indica*	-	Forests	-do-
Tree	Thuamriat	*Alstonia scholaris*	-	Forests	-do-
Climber	Vawih-uih-hrui	*Paederia foetida*	-	Forests	-do-
Climber	Hruivankai	*Tinospora crispa*	-	Forests	-do-
Shrub	Thakpui	*Dendrocnide sinuate*	-	Forests	-do-
Climber	Uiteme	*Mucuna pruriens*	-	Forests	-do-
Herb	Ara-tukkhuan	*Mirabilis jalapa*	-	Cultivated	Local
Herb	Lakhuihthei	*Ananas comosus*	-	Cultivated	Local

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		Uses (Usage)	Part Used	Associated TK	Other details market/ own use	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Past	Present					
Rare	Insufficient	Human medicine	Bark & Leaves	Bark & leaves used for diarrhea & dysentery	Propagated by seeds & cuttings	Mizo
Plenty	-do-	-do-	Bark	Bark used in dysentery	Propagated by seeds & air layering	Mizo
Rare	-do-	-do-	Leaves, fruits & seeds	Juice of fruits is useful for diarrhoea, kidney troubles & high blood pressure	Propagated by air layering	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	-do-	Leaves	Leaf juice used for diarrhoea, wounds, etc.	Collected from wild	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	-do-	Roots & leaves	Juice of roots & leaves used for fresh cuts, skin diseases, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	-do-	Leaves	Leaf juice applied on new cuts	-do-	Mizo
Scarce	Scarce	-do-	Whole plant	Used for fever, kidney stone removal, stomach pain, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Scarce	Insufficient	-do-	Leaves	Used in high blood pressure	Cultivated/wild	Mizo
Scarce	Scarce	Both Human & veterinary medicines	Whole plant	Used in malarial fever, diabetes, wounds, boils, chronic ulcers, sprains, etc.	Collected from wild	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	Human medicine	Bark & fruits	Used for lung diseases, eye problems, joint pain, diarrhoea, dysentery, diabetes, diuretic, etc.	Propagated by seeds & branch cuttings	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-do-	Whole plant	Used in cholera, fever, liver problems, jaundice, hepatitis B infections, cough, diabetes, sore-throat, boils, impetigo, tongue thrush, bronchitis, urinary discharges, snake and centipede bites, etc.	Collected from wild	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-do-	Root, bark, leaves & fruits	Used in fever, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, asthma, cough, bronchitis, diarrhoea, dysentery, skin diseases, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Scarce	Insufficient	-do-	Leaves	Leaf juice is used externally for ringworm, scabies, snake-bite, eczema, gonorrhea, etc.	Propagated by seeds	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-do-	Bark, leaves & fruits	Juice of crushed fruits used for cholera, diarrhoea, liver problems, etc.	Propagated by seeds & Branch cuttings	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-do-	Bark & milky juice	Bark for high blood pressure, asthma, typhoid, malaria, diarrhea,etc. Milky juice applied on cuts, sores, snake-bites, ringworm, etc.	Propagated by seeds	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-do-	Whole plant	Leaf juice used for diarrhea & dysentery. Stem or leaves are chewed for relief in toothache.	Propagated by seeds and slip cutting.	Mizo
Scarce	Scarce	-do-	Roots, stem & leaves	Decoction of roots, stem & leaves are used in fever, malaria, jaundice, diabetes, cholera, snake-bites, etc.	Propagated by seeds & stem cuttings.	Mizo

Plenty	Scarce	-do-	Roots	Root decoction is used in jaundice, fever, etc. Roots pounded with crabs are also used for malaria & jaundice.	Collected from wild.	Mizo
Scarce	Scarce	-do-	Roots, pods & seeds	Roots, pods and seeds are used in medicine.	Propagated by seeds & vegetative method.	Mizo
Scarce	Scarce	-do-	Roots & leaves	Root decoction used for fever & diabetes. Pounded roots used for sprains and fracture of bones. Leaf juice used externally for boils and itching.	Propagated by seeds.	Mizo
Scarce	Plenty	-do-	Leaves & fruits	Leaf decoction used for diseases of kidney. Fruits used for typhoid and expelling tapeworms from the body.	-	Mizo

Format 13 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4	5
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Source of Plants/Seeds**
Tree	April-par	*Delonix regia*	Local	Introduced
Tree	Thlado	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	Local	Local
Shrub	Midumpangpar	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*	Local	Introduced
Shrub	Bras-par	*Calliandra haematocephala*	Local	Introduced
Tree	Mualhawih	*Saraca asoca*	Local	Local
Tree	Fartuah-hlingneilo	*Erythrina subumbrans*	Local	Introduced
Tree	Botolbras	*Callistemon viminalis*	Local	Introduced
Tree	Rihnim	*Ficus microcarpa*	Local	Local
Tree	Bung	*Ficus altissima*	Local	Local
Tree	Hnahhlun	*Ficus curtipes*	Local	Local
Tree	Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	Local	Local
Tree	Makpazangkang	*Cassia javanica*	Local	Local
Tree	Zamanhmawng	*Ficus benjamina*	Local	Local
Shrub	Sarawn	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	Local	Introduced
Shrub	Garden Croton	*Cordiaeum variegatum*	Local	Introduced
Shrub	Changeable Rose	*Hibiscus mutabilis*	Local	-do-
Herb	Aratukkhuan	*Mirabilis jalapa*	Local	Local
Herb	Kumtluang	*Catharanthus roseus*	Local	Local
Shrub	Rangoon creeper	*Combretum indicum*	Local	Local
Shrub	Par arsi	*Tabernaemontana divaricat*	Local	Local

6	7	8	9	10
Commercial/ Non commercial	**Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Non commercial	Ornamental (Planted around houses, roadsides, etc.)	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do--	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Leaf decoction is used for treating diarrhoea.	Propagated by seeds & cuttings	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Leaves used in cough, dysuria, wounds caused by burns.	Propagated by seeds & cuttings	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo

Format 14 : Timber plants

1	2	3	4	5		6	7
Plant Type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Wild/home -garden**	**Other uses**
				Past	**Present**		
Tree	Ngiau	*Magnolia champaca*	Forests	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Construction, furniture, etc.
Tree	Thlanvawng	*Gmelina arborea*	-do-	Plenty	Insufficient	Wild	Construction, furniture, etc.
Tree	Pang	*Bombax insigne*	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Planking, packing cases, drums,etc.
Tree	Khuangthli	*Bischofia javanica*	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Construction, house post, furniture, etc.
Tree	Thingdawl	*Tetrameles nudiflora*	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Flooring, walling, wooden box, etc.
Tree	Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Construction, scaffolding, firewood, etc.
Tree	Lawngthing	*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Construction, boat-building, floors, railway sleepers, tool handles, firewood, etc.
Tree	Tatkawng	*Artocarpus chaplasha*	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Construction, motor bodies, boat-building, mortars, furniture, plywood, etc.
Tree	Teipui	*Toona ciliata*	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Furniture, house building, boat-building, ceiling, floors, door and window frames, etc.
Tree	Zawngtei	*Chukrasia tabularis*	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Furniture, house building, motor bodies, posts, etc.
Tree	Banphar	*Neolamarckia cadamba*	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Furniture, planks, boxes, fuelwood, etc.
Tree	Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Railway sleeper, bridges, posts, firewood and charcoal
Tree	Chobawng	*Hymenodictyon orixense*	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Planking, boxes, drums, cheap furniture,, etc.
Tree	Kangtek	*Albizia procera*	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Furniture, motor bodies, posts, drums, planks, tool handles, fuelwood, etc.
Tree	Sahatah	*Dysoxylum gotadhora*	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Construction, furniture, firewood
Tree	Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Cheap furniture, house-building, motor bodies, doors, windows, firewood, charcoal, etc.
Tree	Teak	*Tectona grandis*	Cultivated	Plenty	Scarce	Gardens	Furniture, construction
Tree	Pualeng	*Mitragyna diversifolia*	Forests	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Furniture, construction, firewood, etc.
Tree	Hnaibung	*Palaquium polyanthum*	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	-do-	Construction, furniture, tool handles, etc.
Tree	Thlado	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	-do-	Construction, furniture, boat-building, etc.

8	9	10
Associated TK	**Other details**	**Community/ knowledge holder**
Bark, roots, leaves, flowers & fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
Roots, leaves, flowers & fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
Leaves used for fodder	-	Mizo
Bark, stem & leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
The leaves are used as soap for washing *Mizopawnpui*(blankets), etc.	-	Mizo
Fruit edible	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark is medicinal	-	Mizo
Bark and flowers are medicinal	-	Mizo
Bark & capsule are medicinal	-	Mizo
Bark & leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Bark, flowers & unripe fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
Bark is medicinal	-	Mizo
Bark & leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Wood & seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo
Leaves are good for fodder	-	Mizo
Whole plant is medicinal	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark is medicinal	-	Mizo
Bark, roots, leaves, flowers & fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
Roots, leaves, flowers & fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
Leaves used for fodder	-	Mizo

Format 15 : Domesticated Animals

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

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		**Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Commercial Rearing**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Past	**Present**					
Rare	Insufficient	Meat	The fat is used for making a special preparation, called as *Saum*. Fat from the meat is preserved by boiling and putting it into dried gourds for fermentation. It is called *Sa-um*. *Sa-um* is used in preparation of *Bai* & *Bawl*.	Commercial	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Meats & Milk	-	-do-	Decomposed dung used as farm manure	Mizo
Plenty	Not adequate	Meat & Eggs	-	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Meat	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Nil	-do-	Meat	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	Meat & House watcher	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Scarce	-do-	To keep down rats	-	-	-	Mizo

Format 16 : Culture Fisheries

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Fish type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Features**	**Waterscape**	**Local status**	
						Past	**Present**
Carps	Silver Carp	*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*	Supplied by Fishery Deptt.	-	Pond	Nil	O.K
Carps	Grass Carp	*Ctenopharyngodon idella*	-do-	-	-do-	Nil	-do-
Carps	Common Carp	*Cyprinus carpio*	-do-	-	-do-	Nil	-do-
Carps	Mirgal Carp	*Cirrhimus cirrhosus*	-do-	-	-do-	Nil	-do-
Carps	Japanese Carp	*Cyprinus rubofuscus*	-do-	-	-do-	Nil	-do-

8	9	10	11	12
Uses	**Associated TK**	**Commercial rearing**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Edible	-	Commercial	Cultured in ponds for 1 to 2 yrs.	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	-do-	-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**
Hortoki	Hortoki	Weekly	Friday & 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**
Pig, poultry & cattle	N/A	Local and nearby villages	Hortoki

WILD BIODIVERSITY

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Habit**	**Habitat**	**Local status**	
					Past	**Present**
Tree	Thuamriat	*Alstonia scholaris*	Tree	Wild	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Ramtheihai	*Mangifera indica*	-do-	Wild	-do-	-do-
Shrub	Saisiak	*Flueggea virosa*	Shrub	Wild	-do-	-do-
Tree	Kangtek	*Albizia procera*	Tree	Wild	-do-	-do-
Tree	Thingkha	Derris robusta	-do-	Wild	-do-	-do-
Tree	Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	-do-	Wild	-do-	-do-
Tree	Teipui	*Toona ciliata*	-do-	Wild	-do-	-do-
Tree	Zawngtei	*Chukrasia tabularis*	-do-	Wild	-do-	-do-
Tree	Khuangthli	*Bischofia* javanica	-do-	Wild	-do-	-do-
Tree	Thingdawl	*Tetrameles nudiflora*	-do-	Wild	-do-	-do-
Tree	Vantai/Lenglep	*Pterygota alata*	-do-	Wild	-do-	-do-
Tree	Tuaitit	*Antidesma bunius*	-do-	Wild	-do-	-do-
Tree	Thlado	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	-do-	Wild	-do-	-do-
Tree	Lawngthing	*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*	-do-	Wild	-do-	-do-
Tree	Chobawng	*Hymenodictyon orixense*	-do-	Wild	-do-	-do-
Tree	Thingpawnchhia	*Glochidion heyneanum*	-do-	Wild	-do-	-do-
Tree	Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	-do-	Wild	-do-	-do-
Tree	Kawrthindeng	*Dillenia indica*	-do-	Wild	-do-	-do-
Tree	Zawngbalhla	*Alphonsea lutea*	-do-	Wild	-do-	-do-
Tree	Thinglung	*Homalium ceylanicum*	-do-	Wild	-do-	-do-
Tree	Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	-do-	Wild	-do-	-do-
Tree	Thingvawkpui	*Balakata baccata*	-do-	Wild	-do-	-do-
Herb	Sumbul	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Herb	Wild	-do-	-do-
Climber	Chaihchun	*Stephania rotunda*	Climber	Wild	-do-	-do-
Climber	Hnahbialhrui	*Cissampelos pareira*	Climber	Wild	-do-	-do-
Fern	Chakawk	*Diplazium esculentum*	Herb	Wild	-do-	-do-
Shrub	Thakpui	*Dendrocnide sinuate*	Shrub	Wild	-do-	-do-
Herb	Anchiri	*Homalomena aromatic*	Herb	Wild	-do-	-do-
Herb	Hratzang/Hrardawng	*Lasia spinosa*	Herb	Swamps/river banks	-do-	Plenty

7	8	9	10	11
Commercial/ own use	**Part collected**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community Knowledge Holder**
Own use	Bark	Bark used for high blood pressure, asthma, typhoid, malaria, etc.	-	Mizo
-do-	Fruit	Wood used for house building, planking, door & window-frames. Fruit edible.	-	Mizo
-do-	Leaves	Wood used for fence post, fuelwood, etc. TreeLeaves medicinal.	-	Mizo
Commercial/Own use	Bark & leaves	Wood used for furniture, motor bodies, etc. Leaves for fish poisoning & ulcers.	-	Mizo
Own use	Bark	Wood used for house-posts, kodali-handle, etc. Bark for diabetes & high blood pressure.	-	Mizo
Commercial/Own use	Fruits	Wood used for construction , mortar, scaffolding, etc. Fruit edible.	-	Mizo
-do-	Bark & leaves	Wood used for construction, furniture, etc. Bark used in fever, diarrhea, dysentery. Leaves for fodder.	-	Mizo
-do-	Bark, capsule, leaves	Wood used for furniture, construction, etc. Bark/capsule used in diarrhea, dysentery, etc. Leaf juice applied to new cuts.	-	Mizo
-do-	Bark & leaves	Wood used for building, furniture, etc. Bark & leaves are medicinal.	-	Mizo
-do-	Bark & leaves	Bark used for poisoning fish, and leaves for washing Mizo blankets (Pawnpui)	-	Mizo
-do-	Root bark & seeds	Wood used for drums, etc. Root bark medicinal, and seeds edible.	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves & fruits	Leaves are used in snake-bites, etc. and fruits edible.	-	Mizo
Commercial/Own use	Bark	Wood used for building, furniture, etc. Bark decoction for diabetes, diarrhea & dysentery etc	-	Mizo
-do-	Oleo-resin & bark	Wood used for boat-building, floor, etc. Oleo-resin applied to ringworm, ulcers, sprains, etc. and bark is chewed for toothache.	-	Mizo
-do-	Bark & leaves	Wood used for planking, drums, cheap furniture, etc. Bark used as astringent and febrifuge, and leaves used to treat ulcers, sore throat, tonsillitis, and also for fodder.	-	Mizo
Own use	Bark & leaves	Wood, used for firewood & charcoal. Bark used for tanning, and leaves for fodder.	-	Mizo
Commercial/Own use	Bark, flowers, fruits & seeds	Wood used for railway sleepers, bridges, posts, firewood & charcoal. Bark, flowers, unripe fruit & seeds are medicinal.	-	Mizo
-do-	Bark, leaves & fruits	Wood used for building, gunstocks, charcoal, etc. Bark & leaves are medicinal. Fruits edible.	-	Mizo
-do-	Fruits	Wood used for firewood. Fruits edible.	-	Mizo
-do-	-	Wood heavy, elastic, used for building, firewood & charcoal.	-	Mizo
-do-	Leaves	Wood used for construction, doors & windows. Leaves are good fodder.	-	Mizo
-do-	Fruits	Wood used for packing cases, firewood, etc. Fruits edible.	-	Mizo
-do-	Roots	Roots are used in diseases of kidney, fever, jaundice, bronchitis, indigestion, snake-bites, etc.	-	Mizo
-do-	Tubers	Juice of pounded tubers is used in fever, colic, cholera, diarrhoea & dysentery.	-	Mizo
-do-	Roots & stem	Juice of pounded roots or stem used for cholera, colic, fever, , diarrhea & dysentery.	-	Mizo
-do-	Fronds	Young fronds are used as a vegetable.	-	Mizo
-do-	Roots, shoots & flowers	Shoots & flowers are used as a vegetable. Roots are used in jaundice, fevers, etc.	-	Mizo
-do-	Rhizomes	Rhizomes are used in manufacture of perfumes.	-	Mizo
-do-	Shoots	Young leaves & petioles are cooked and eaten as a vegetable	-	Mizo

Format 19 : Wild Plant Species of Importance

1	2	3	4	5
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Importance (Economic, Social & Cultural)**	**Status**
Thlanvawng	*Gmelina arborea*	Local	Wood - house construction, furniture, boat-building, etc.	Scarce
Tatkawng	*Artocarpus chaplasha*	Local	Wood - house construction, furniture, motor bodies, etc.	-do-
Ngiau	*Magnolia champaca*	Local	Wood - house building, furniture, paneling, plywood, etc.	-do-
Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Local	Wood - house construction, scaffolding, plywood, etc.	-do-
Teipui	*Toona ciliata*	Local	Wood - furniture, boat-building, house construction, etc.	-do-
Zawngtei	*Chukrasia tabularis*	Local	Wood - furniture, house construction, motor bodies, etc.	-do-
Theitat	*Artocarpus lakoocha*	Local	Wood - construction, furniture, boat building, fuelwood, etc.	-do-
Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	Local	Wood - house construction, furniture, doors, windows, etc.	-do-
Kangtek	*Albizia procera*	Local	Wood - furniture, motor bodies, posts, beams, planks, etc.	-do-
Khiangzo	*Cinnamomum glanduliferum*	Local	Wood - furniture, house building, boxes, etc.	-do-
Chobawng	*Hymenodictyon orixense*	Local	Wood - planking, boxes, drums, furniture, plywood, etc.	-do-
Khuangthli	*Bischofia javanica*	Local	Wood - building, house posts, bridge-construction, furniture	-do-
Sahatah	*Aglaia spectabilis*	Local	Wood - furniture, building, doors and windows	-do-
Zawngtawitaw	*Lannea coromandelica*	Local	Wood - house posts, drums, furniture, paper pulp, firewood	-do-
Hnaibung	*Palaquium polyanthum*	Local	Wood – used for building, planking, furniture, tool handles, firewood, etc. Fruits – edible.	-do-
Lawngthing	*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*	Local	Wood - house construction, boat-building, floors, tool handles	-do-
Khiang	*Schima wallichii*	Local	Wood - building, planking, cabinet work, railway sleepers, firewood, etc.	-do-
Zawngtah	*Parkia timoriana*	Local	Wood – firewood. Fruits - vegetable.	-do-
Banphar	*Neolamarkkia cadamba*	Local	Wood – planks, furniture, boxes etc. Fruits edible. Leaves – fodder. Bark & leaves medicinal.	-do-
Thingchawke	*Albizia lebbeck*	Local	Wood – furniture, motor bodies, house posts, etc.	-do-
Sunhlu	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Local	Wood – building, furniture, firewood & charcoal. Fruits – edible, medicinal.	-do-
Reraw	*Terminalia chebula*	Local	Wood – house building, furniture, tool handles, etc. Fruits – used for diabetes, diarrhea, dysentery,	-do-
Bungbutuairam	*Garuga pinnata*	Local	Wood – building, house posts, furniture, drums, gunstocks, etc.	-do-
Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	Local	Wood – firewood & charcoal. Young leaves & green pods – vegetable. Root-bark – used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer.	-do-
Laisua	*Licuala peltata*	Local	Shoot – vegetable. Leaves – for thatching.	-do-
Thilthek	*Calamus erectus*	Local	Shoots – used as vegetable. Leaves – for thatching.	-do-
Kawhtebel	*Trevesia palmate*	Local	Shoots, flower buds & young fruits – used as a vegetable.	-do-
Anhling	*Solanum americanum*	Local	Leaves – used as vegetable. Leaves & green berries – medicinal.	-do-
Khanghu	*Acasia pennata*	Local	Wood – firewood. Young leaves – used as vegetable. Bark & leaves – medicinal.	-do-
Bakkhate	*Glinus oppositifolius*	Local	Leaves – used as a vegetable. Plant – used for fever, joint paints, inflammations and wounds.	-do-
Vaiza	*Hibiscus macrophyllus*	Local	Bark fibre for making into rope. Leaves- for fermenting cooked soya-beans.	-do-
Hnahthial	*Phrynium pubinerve*	Local	Leaves used for wrapping cooked rice, raw sugar, etc.	-do-
Changel	*Musa* spp.	Local	Stem – used for pig food. Flowers bud as vegetable. Leaves for cattle fodder, food plates, etc.	-do-

Format 20 : Aquatic Biodiversity

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Features**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**	
					Past	**Present**
Tuipuisatang	*Varanus salvator*	-	-	On river banks & in swamps	Plenty	Scarce
Sumsi	*Lissemys punctata*	-	-	Lakes, ponds, rivers/streams	Plenty	Scarce
Tuisatel	*Batagur dhongoka*	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Tuisatel	*Cyclemys gemeli*	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Chakai	-	-	-	Rivers/streams	Plenty	Scarce
Chengkawl	-	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Kaikuang	*Polycheles sculptus*	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Utawk	*Duttaphrynus melanostictus*	-	-	Steams/ponds/lakes	Plenty	Scarce
Nghatun	*Labeo bata*	-	-	Rivers/Streams	Plenty	Scarce
Ngatun	*Labeo calbasu*	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Teptup	*Sperata aor*	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Nghaler	*Macrognathus* spp.	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Ngharul	*Anguilla bengalensis*	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Nghakhing	*Channa marulis*	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Nghavawk	*Channa gachua*	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Nghakhuai	*Amblyceps laticeps*	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Nghasen	-	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Nghaphusen	-	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Nghabual	*Wallago attu*	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Thaichhawninu	*Bagarius bagarius*	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Nghameidum	*Pethia* spp.	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Lawngballiak	*Psilorhynchus* spp.	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Nghafunglawr	*Xenentodon cancila*	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Nghadarthlalang	*Parambasis* spp.	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Nghathemtleng	*Badis* spp.	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Nghakhuai	*Amblyceps laticeps*	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Nghazep	-	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Kawnghram	*Chagunius chagunio*	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Nghalim	*Garra tyao*	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Nghasanghal	*Botia Dario, B. rostrata*	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Ngha-utawk	-	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Nghalaiking	*Glossogobius giurio*	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Ngha-sarba	*Glyptothorax* spp.	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Nghadawl	*Devario devario*	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce

Nghangiai	*Sperata* sp.	-	-	-d-	Plenty	Scarce
Singhi	*Heteropneustes fossilis*	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Makur	*Clarias magur*	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Nghahrah	*Neolissochilus* spp.	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Ngha-dungtial	*Gymnostomus ariza*	-	-	-do-	Plenty	Scarce

7	8	9	10
Uses	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/Knowledge Holder**
Skins used fordietary protein, medicine,leather goods.	Edible	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
-	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
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Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo
Edible	-	-	Mizo

Format 21 : Wild Aquatic Plant Species of Importance - NIL

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

Format 22 : Wild Plants of Medicinal Importance

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant (tree, shrub, herb)	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Landscape /Habitat**	**Local Status**	
					Past	**Present**
Tree	Mualhawih	*Saraca asoca*	Local	Forests	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Fartuah	*Erythrina stricta*	Local	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Kawrthindeng	*Dillenia indica*	Local	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Thuamriat	*Alstonia scholaris*	Local	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Saisiak	*Flueggea virosa*	Local	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Chhawntual	*Aporosa octandra*	Local	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Herb	Mitthisunhlu	*Phyllanthus urinaria*	Local	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Climbing herb	Rulchukdamdawi/Cho-aka-um-suak	*Adenia trilobata*	Local	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
-do-	Japanhlo	*Mikania micrantha*	Local	-do-	Scarce	Plenty
-do-	Laikingtuibur	*Hedyotis scandens*	Local	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
-do-	Vawi-uihhrui	*Paederia foetida*	Local	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Shrub	Tlangsam	*Chromolaena odorata*	Local	-do-	Scarce	Plenty
Herb	Thasuih	*Lindernia ruellioides*	Local	-do-	Scarce	Scarce
Herb	Sumbul	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Local	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Shrub	Dat/Tuihlo	*Senna alata*	Local	-do-	Scarce	Scarce
Tree	Theiherawt	*Averrhoa carambola*	Local	-do-	Scarce	Scarce
Shrub	Limbu	*Citrus limon*	Local	-do-	Scarce	Plenty
Shrub	Khampa	*Osbeckia stellata*	Local	-do-	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Sunhlu	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Local	-do-	Scarce	Scarce
Herb	Uihlo / Buchhawl	*Achyranthes aspera*	Local	-do-	Scarce	Scarce
Undershrub	Perhpawngchaw	*Scoparia dulcis*	Local	-do-	Scare	Plenty
Shrub	Ramlakhuih	*Pandanus furcatus*	Local	-do-	Plenty	Plenty
Shrub	Hlonuar	*Mimosa pudica*	Local	-do-	Scarce	Plenty
Herb	Anhling	*Solanum americanum*	Local	-do-	Scarce	Scarce

7	8	9	10	11
Associated TK	**Uses (Usage)**	**Part used**	**Other details Market/own use**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
-	Human Medicine	Bark, flowers & seeds	Own use	Mizo
-	-do-	Bark	Own use	Mizo
-	-do-	Bark, leaves & fruits	Own use	Mizo
-	-do-	Bark, leaves & latex	Own use	Mizo
-	-do-	All parts	Own use	Mizo
-	-do-	Bark	Own use	Mizo
-	-do-	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
-	-do-	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
-	-do-	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
-	-do-	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
-	-do-	Stem & leaves	Own use	Mizo
-	-do-	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
-	-do-	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
-	-do-	Rhizomes & seeds	Own use	Mizo
-	-do-	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
-	-do-	Roots, leaves & fruits	Own use	Mizo
-	-do-	Leaves, fruits & seeds	Own use	Mizo
-	-do-	Roots & leaves	Own use	Mizo
-	-do-	Root, bark, leaves, flowers & fruits	Own use	Mizo
-	-do-	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
-	-do-	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
-	-do-	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
-	-do-	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
-	-do-	Whole plant	-	Mizo
			-	Mizo

Format 23 : Wild relatives of Crops

1	2	3	4	5		6
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Associated crops**	**Landscape/ Habitat**	**Local status**		**Uses (Usage)**
				Past	**Present**	
Baibing	*Colocasia* sp.	-	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Vegetable
Bakhik	*Colocasia antiquorum*	-	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Vegetable & pigs food
Leplawp	*Steudnera colocasiifolia*	-	Wild	Plenty	Plenty	-do-
Dumdawl	*Colocasia* sp.	-	Wild	Plenty	Plenty	Pigs food
Kawlbahra-suak	*Ipomoea triloba*	-	Wild.(Waste places)	Scarce	Scarce	Vegetable & medicinal
Uichhupat/Uichhume	*Abelmoschus manihot*	-	Wild	Scarce	Scarce	Medicinal
Kangmang	*Thladiantha cordifolia*	-	Wild	Scarce	Scarce	Vegetable & pigs food
Chimchawk	*Aralia foliosa*	-	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Vegetable
Khanghu	*Acacia pennata*	-	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Vegetable
Tawkpui	*Solanum rudepannum*	-	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Vegetable
Anhling	*Solanum americanum*	-	Wild	Scarce	Scarce	Vegetable
Lenhling	*Amaranthus spinosa*	-	Wild	Scarce	Plenty	Vegetable & pigs food

7	8	9	10
Part Used	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/knowledge holder**
Spadix	Plant juice applied to snake bites.	-	Mizo
Stem & leaves	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-	-	Mizo
Leaves	Leaf decoction used for stomach ache	-	Mizo
Roots	Pounded roots – used for sprains & inflammations.	-	Mizo
Leaves	Roots used for sores & swellings.-	-	Mizo
Young leaves	-	-	Mizo
Tender leaves	Bark & leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Green fruits	Wood – for making gun-powder charcoal	-	Mizo
Leaves	Green berries applied to boils, ringworm, etc.	-	Mizo
Leaves	Root, stem, leaves and flowers are medicinal.	-	Mizo

Format 24 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Habitat**	**Commercial/ Non commercial uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Mualhawih	*Saraca asoca*	Local	Forests	Non-commercial	Bark used as tea leaf in the tea	Ornamen-tal	Mizo
Thlado	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	Local	Forests	-do-	Bark decoction used for diabetes, heart diseases, Diarrhoea & dysentery	-do-	Mizo
Makpazangkang	*Cassia javanica*	Local	Forests	-do-	Bark decoction used against enlarement of liver	-do-	Mizo
Rihnim	*Ficus microcarpa*	Local	Forests	-do-	Bark & leaf latex is taken for colic and liver trouble	-do-	Mizo
Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	Local	Forests	-do-	Bark, flowers, unripe fruits and seed oil are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Bung	*Ficus altissima*	Local	Forests	-do-	Fruits edible	-do-	Mizo
Hnahhlun	*Ficus curtipes*	Local	Forests	-do-	Tree yields an inferior rubber	-do-	Mizo
Zamanhmawng	*Ficus benjamina*	Local	Forests	-do-	Leaf decoction mixed wth oil is applied to ulcer	-do-	Mizo
Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	Local	Forests	-do-	Tender fruits, flowers and flower buds used as vegetable	-do-	Mizo
Meihle	*Caryota urens*	Local	Forests	-do-	Shoots used as vegetable	-do-	Mizo
Laisua	*Licuala peltata*	Local	Forests	-do-	Leaves used for thatching	-do-	Mizo

Format 25 : Fumigate / Chewing Plants - NIL

1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Plant (Herb, shrub, tree)	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Uses (Usage)**
					Past	**Present**	
Perennial Climber	Pan-ruang	*Piper betle*	Local	Garden /home garden	Abundant	Sufficient	Chewing with betel nut

8	9	10	11
Part used *	**Associated TK**	**Other details (mode of use)**	**Community Knowledge Holder**
Leaves	Leaves are eaten with betel nut and a paste of lime	Leaves with bulbs of onion are prescribed for reducing high blood pressure	Mizo

Format 26 : Timber Plants

1	2	3	4		5
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Other uses (if any)**
			Past	**Present**	
Tatkawng	*Artocarpus chaplasha*	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Wood - Consruction, furniture, motor bodies, firewood
Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Wood – construction, furniture, doors, windows, firewood
Ngiau	*Magnolia champaca*	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Wood – Construction, furniture, paneling, drums, firewood
Lawngthing	*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Wood – consruction, floors, plywood, railway sleepers
Teipui	*Toona ciliata*	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Wood – construction, furniture, boat-building, floors, firewood
Zawngtei	*Chukrasia tabularis*	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Wood – construction, furniture, motor bodies, posts, fuelwood
Thlanvawng	*Gmelina arborea*	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Wood – planking, paneling, furniture, drums, house posts
Pualeng	*Mitragyna diversifolia*	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Wood – construction, furniture, firewood, charcoal
Chobawng	*Hymenodictyon orixense*	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Wood – planking, boxes, drums, furniture, match industry
Thingdawl	*Tetrameles nudiflora*	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Wood – flooring, walling, packing-cases, matches
Pang	*Bombax insigne*	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Wood – planking, drums, packing cases, match boxes and splints
Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Wood – construction, scaffolding, mortar, firewood
Hnaibung	*Palaquium polyanthum*	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Wood – construction, planking, furniture, tool handles, firewood
Sahatah	*Aglaia spectabilis*	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Wood – construction, furniture, doors and windows
Banphar	*Neolamarckia cadamba*	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Wood – planking, furniture, boxes, plywood, firewood
Khuangthli	*Bischofia javanica*	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Wood – construction, bridge-construction, furniture, fuelwood
Kangtek	*Albizia procera*	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Wood – furniture, motor bodies, drums, posts, beams, firewood
Thlado	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Wood – construction, furniture, boat-building, posts, firewood
Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Wood – bridges, posts, tool handle, gunstock, charcoal
Zawngtawitaw	*Lannea coromandelica*	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Wood – drums, house posts, furniture, firewood
Par-uih/ Thingvandawt	*Terminalia bellirica*	Wild	Plenty	Scarce	Wood –used for construction, tea chests, plywood, fuelwood and charcoal.

6	7	8
Associated TK	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Bark used in diarrhoea	-	Mizo
Leaves good for fodder	-	Mizo
Bark, roots, leaves, flowers & fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
Bark chewed for toothache	-	Mizo
Bark used in fevers, diarrhea, dysentery	-	Mizo
Bark or capsule used in diarrhoea, dysentery	-	Mizo
Flowers used as vegetable. Roots, leaves, flowers & fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark is medicinal	-	Mizo
Bark used for poisoning fish	-	Mizo
Leaves used for fodder	-	Mizo
Green fruit is edible	-	Mizo
Fruits edible	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaves used for fodder	-	Mizo
Bark, stem & leaves are medicinal. Leaves – fodder	-	Mizo
Bark & leaves are used in medicine	-	Mizo
Bark decoction used for diabetes, heart diseases	-	Mizo
Bark, flowers, fruits & seed oil are medicinal	-	Mizo
Bark & leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Fruit is medicinal. The seeds are edible.	-	Mizo

Format 27 : Other Plants in the Wild –

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

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

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

1	2	3	4	5	6
Animal type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Description**	**Season when seen**
Mammals	Keite	*Panthera pardus*	Forest	Leopard	Throughout the year
-do-	Savawm	*Ursus thibetanus*	Forest	Himalayan Black Bear	Throughout the year
-do-	Sanghal	*Sus scrofa*	Forest	Wild Boar	Throughout the year
-do-	Sazuk	*Rusa unicolor*	Forest	Samb-ar	Throughout the year
-do-	Sakhi	*Muntiacus vaginalis*	Forest	Barking Deer/ Red Muntjac	Throughout the year
-do-	Sazaw(Zawhang)	*Arctogalidia trivirgata*	Forest	Small-toothed Palm Civet	Throughout the year
-do-	Sazaw(Zawbuang)	*Paguma larvata*	Forest	Masked Palm Civet	Throughout the year
-do-	Sazaw(Zawreng)	*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*	Forest	Common Palm Civet	Throughout the year
-do-	Safia	*Martes flavigul*a	Forest	Yellow-theoated Marten	Throughout the year
-do-	Saphairuang	*Herpestes* urva	Forest	Crab-eating Mongoose	Throughout the year
-do-	Zawng (zo)	*Macaca assamensis*	Forest	Assamese Macaque	Throughout the year
-do-	Zawng (phai)	*Macaca mulatta*	Forest	Rhesus Macaque	Throughout the year
-do-	Ngau	*Trachypithecus pileatus*	Forest	Capped Langur	Throughout the year
-do-	Saza	*Capricornis rubidus*	Forest	Red Serow	Throughout the year
-do-	Chinghnia	*Cuon alpinus*	Forest	Wild Dog/Dhole	Throughout the year
-do-	Sanghar	*Prionailurus bengalensis*	Forest	Leopard Cat	Throughout the year
-do-	Sakuh	*Hystrix brachyura*	Forest	Malayan Porcupine	Throughout the year
-do-	Kuhsi	*Atherurus macrourus*	Forest	Asiatic Brush-tailed Porcupine	Throughout the year
-do-	Sarivaithun	*Mustela strigidorsa*	Forest	Back-striped Weasel	Throughout the year
-do-	Hramte	*Aonyx cinereus*	Forest	Small-clawed Otter	Throughout the year
-do-	Phivawk	*Arctonyx collaris*	Forest	Hog Badger	Throughout the year
-do-	Sahuai	*Nycticebus bengalensis*	Forest	Bangal Slow Loris	Throughout the year
-do-	Awrrang	*Ratufa bicolor*	Forest	Malayan Giant Squirrel	Throughout the year
-do-	Hleikapsen	*Callosciurus erythraeus*	Forest	Red-bellied Tree Squirrel	Throughout the year
-do-	Chepa	*Tupaia belangeri*	Forest	Northern Treeshrew	Throughout the year
-do-	Biang	*Hylopetes alboniger*	Forest	African Linsang/Particoloured Flying Squirrel	Throughout the year
-do-	Sazu	*Rattus* spp.	Forests & Human habitations	Rat	Throughout the year
-do-	Chhimtir	*Suncus murinus*	Human habitations	Asian House Shrew	Throughout the year
Birds	Vahai	*Anthracoceros albirostris*	Forest	Oriental Pied Hornbill	Throughout the year
-do-	Bullut	*Ducula badia*	Forest	Mountain Imperial Pigeon	Throughout the year
-do-	Vahui	*Treron* spp.	Forest	Green Pigeon	Throughout the year
-do-	Vaiva	*Gracula religiosa*	Forest	Common Hill Myna	Throughout the year
-do-	Vakul	*Dicrurus paradiseus*	Forest	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	Throughout the year
-do-	Changkak	*Dicrurus macrocercus*	Forest	Black Drongo	Throughout the year

-do-	Thlanthla	*Dicrurus aeneus*	Forest	Bronzed Drongo	Throughout the year
-do-	Vamur	*Cypsiurus balasinensis*	Forest & Village	Asian Palm Swift	Throughout the year
-do-	Vazun	*Phaenicophaeus tristis*	Forest	Green-billed Malkoha	Throughout the year
-do-	Chhawlhring	*Chloropsis* spp.	Forest	Leafbird	Throughout the year
-do-	Chhimbuk	*Ninox scutulata*	Forest	Brown Hawk Owl	Throughout the year
-do-	Chhimbuk	*Otus* spp.	Forest	Scops Owl	Throughout the year
-do-	Chinrang	*Enicurus* spp.	Forest	Forktail	Throughout the year
-do-	Thuro	*Streptopelia chinensis*	Forest	Spotted Dove	Throughout the year
-do-	Thumi-meisei	*Macropygia unchall*	Forest	Barred Cuckoo Dove	Throughout the year
-do-	Mimsirikut	*Streptopelia orientalis*	Forest	Oriental Turtle Dove	Throughout the year
-do-	Vahmim	*Turnix* spp.	Forest	Buttonquail	Throughout the year
-do-	Vasuih	*Carpodacus erythrinus*	Forest	Common Rosefinch	Throughout the year
-do-	Vaki	*Psittacula* spp.	Forest	Parakeet	Throughout the year
-do-	Lalruangasehnawt	*Centropus sinensis*	Forest	Greater Coucal	Throughout the year
-do-	Tuivalawng	*Ardeola grayii*	Forest	Indian Pond Heron	Throughout the year
-do-	Chip	*Anthus* spp.	Forest	Pipit	Throughout the year
-do-	Daikat	*Orthotomus* spp.	Forest	Tailor-bird	Throughout the year
-do-	Kireuh	*Arachnothera magna*	Forest	Streaked Spiderhunter	Throughout the year
-do-	Bawng	*Pericrocotus* spp.	Forest	Minivet	Throughout the year
-do-	Irliak	*Coracina macei*	Forest	Large Cuckoo-shrike	Throughout the year
-do-	Vaseek	*Upupa epops*	Forest	Common Hoopoe	Throughout the year
-do-	Vamaitai	*Oriolus* spp.	Forest	Oriole	Throughout the year
-do-	Vapaw	*Sturnus malabaricus*	Forest	Chestnut-tailed Starling	Throughout the year
-do-	Tuklo	*Megalaima asiatica*	Forest	Blue-throated Barbet	Throughout the year
-do-	Tawllawt	*Megalaima lineata*	Forest	Lineated Barbet	Throughout the year
-do-	Kawlrit	*Hemixos flavala*	Forest	Ashy Bulbul	Throughout the year
-do-	Tukkhumvilik	*Pycnonotus flaviventris*	Forest	Black-crested Bulbul	Throughout the year
-do-	Buarchawm	*Hydrornis* spp.	Forest	Pitta	Throughout the year
-do-	Mu-vanlai	*Spilornis cheela*	Forest	Crested Serpent Eagle	Throughout the year
-do-	Ngawihup	*Ardea insignis*	Forest	White-bellied Heron	Throughout the year
-do-	Vabak	*Caprimulgus* spp.	Forest	Nightjar	Throughout the year
-do-	Riakmaw	*Lyncornis macrotis*	Forest	Great Eared Nightjar	Throughout the year
-do-	Ramar	*Gallus gallus*	Forest	Red Junglefowl	Throughout the year
-do-	Vahrit	*Lophura leucomelanos*	Forest	Kalij Pheasant	Throughout the year
-do-	Varihaw	*Polyplectron bicalcaratum*	Forest	Grey Peacock Pheasant	Throughout the year
-do-	Varung	*Arborophila* spp.	Forest	Partridge	Throughout the year
-do-	Vazar(Zarpui-thi-awrh)	*Garrulax pectoralis*	Forest	Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush	Throughout the year
-do-	Ramparva	*Chalcophaps indica*	Forest	Emerald Dove	Throughout the year

-do-	Va-sakei	*Microhierax melanoleucos*	Forest	Pied Falconet	Throughout the year
-do-	Chawngzawng	*Passer Montana*	Forest	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	Throughout the year
Reptiles	Tangkawng	*Varanus bengalensis*	Forest	Bengal Monitor	Throughout the year
-do-	Tuipui-satang	*Varanus salvator*	Rivers	Water Monitor	Throughout the year
-do-	Awk-e	*Gekko gecko*	Human habitations, trees & cliffs	Tokay Gecko	Throughout the year
-do-	Laiking	*Calotes* spp.	Forest	Lizard	Throughout the year
-do-	Uleuh	*Draco maculatus*	Forest	Spotted Flying Lizard	Throughout the year
-do-	Laitel	*Eutropis* spp.	Forest	Grass Skink	Throughout the year
-do-	Bangdaidep	*Hemidactylus* spp.	Human habitations	House Gecko	Throughout the year
-do-	Telpui	*Manouria emy*	Forest	Asian Brown Tortoise	Throughout the year
-do-	Telrang / Tel-eng	*Indotestudo elongate*	Forest	Yellow Tortoise	Throughout the year
-do-	Tuisatel	*Batagur dhongoka*	Rivers	Three-striped Roofed Turtle	Throughout the year
-do-	Dur	*Pangshura* spp.	-do-	Roofed Turtle	Throughout the year
-do-	Sumsi	*Pelochelys cantorii*	-do-	Cantor's Giant Softshell Turtle	Throughout the year
-do-	Rulngan	*Ophiophagus Hannah*	Forest	King Cobra	Throughout the year
-do-	Chawngkawr	*Naja kaouthia*	Forest	Monocled Cobra	Throughout the year
-do-	Saphai	*Python bivittatus*	Forest	Burmese Rock Python	Throughout the year
-do-	Rultuha	*Trimeresurus erythrurus*	Forest	Spot-tailed Pit Viper	Throughout the year
-do-	Rulnghawngsen	*Rhapdophis subminiatus*	Forest	Red-necked Keelback	Throughout the year
-do-	Rulvankai	*Ahaetulla prasina*	Forest	Asian Vine Snake	Throughout the year
-do-	Rulrial	*Boiga cyanea*	Forest	Green Cat Snake	Throughout the year
-do-	Rulmuk	*Ovophis monticola*	Forest	Mountain Pit Viper	Throughout the year
-do-	Rulsakhi	*Boiga ochracea*	Forest	Tawny Cat Snake	Throughout the year
-do-	Rulhlai (Hlaivar)	*Coelognathus radiatus*	Forest	Copper-headed Trinked Snake	Throughout the year
-do-	Rulchawnglei/ Tiangsir	*Bungarus fasciatus*	Forest	Banded Krait	Throughout the year
Amphibians	Utawk	*Bufostomaticus*	Near water	Marbled Toad	Throughout the year
-do-	Tawk-eng	*Duttaphrynus melanostictus*	-do-	Common Asian Toad	Throughout the year
-do-	U-sai	*Hoplobatrachus crassus*	-do-	Jerdon's Bull Frog	Throughout the year
-do-	Uchhawlhring	*Rhacophorus maximus*	-do-	Large Tree Frog	Throughout the year
-do-	U-tum	*Kaloula pulchra*	-do-	Painted Baloon Frog	Throughout the year
Insects	Rawmung	*Trichogomphus martabani*	Forest	Rhinoceros Beetle	Throughout the year
-do-	Tuaingawt	*Cyrtotrachelus longimanus*	Bamboo Forest	Bamboo Weevil	Throughout the year
-do-	Tlengtle	*Sternocera* sp.	Forest	Jewel Beetle	Throughout the year
-do-	Khawivah	*Apis cerana indica*	Forest	Indian Honey Bee	Throughout the year

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		**Uses (if any)**	**Associated TK**	**Mode of Hunting, collecting (if any)**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Past	**Present**					
Scarce	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Scarce	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Pleny	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo

Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Scarce	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo

Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Scarce	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Scarce	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Scarce	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo

Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo

BIODIVERSITY OF HORTOKI VILLAGE

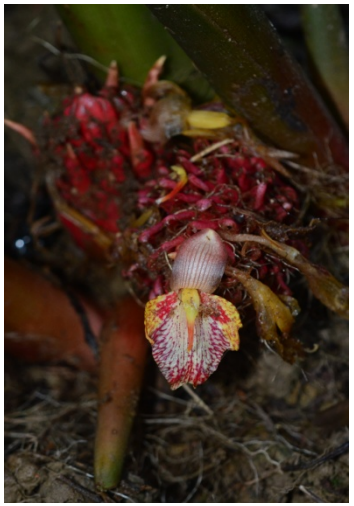
Acalypha hispida

Amaranthus spinosus

Cheilocostus speciosus

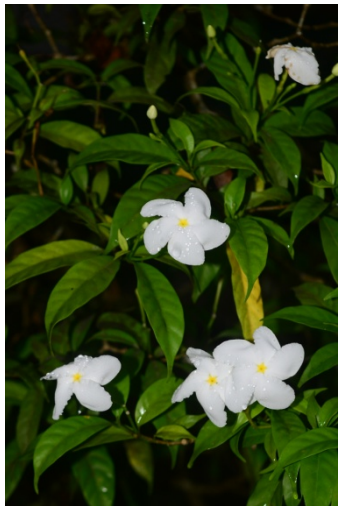
Catharanthus roseus

Cascabela thevetia



Zingiber rubens

Saraca asoca



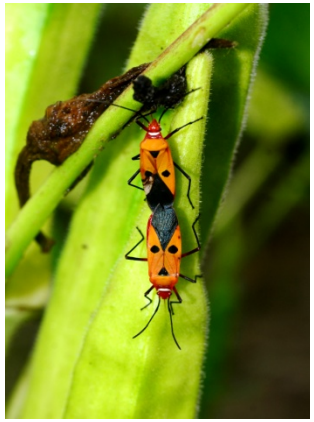
Tabernaemontana divaricata

Mussaenda roxbrghii

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis

Piper betle

Ficus racemosa



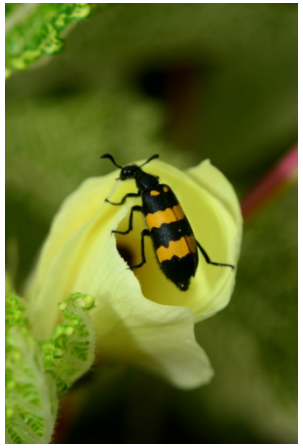
Dysdercus cingulatus

Pachystachys lutea

Mirabilis jalapa

Abelmoschus esculentus

Oryza sativa



Mylabris phalerata

Citrus hystrix

Citrus maxima

Colocasia esculenta

Solanum melongena

Vegetables' garden on the bank of Tlawng river

Oil Palm plantation

Goat

Pig shed

Paddy field

Drying of Bamboo shoot

Teak logs @Furniture workshop

Harvesting Hatkora

Preparing pig food

Fish pond @Hortoki

HORTOKI VILLAGE

Hortoki village (viewed from Western side)

Hortoki village (viewed from Eastern side)

MEMBERS OF HORTOKI BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE