

PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER HMARVENG, KOLASIB

**Compiled by
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**Mizoram State Biodiversity Board
Office of Chief Wildlife Warden
Environment, Forest & Climate Change Department
Tuikhuahtlang, Aizawl
Mizoram
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MSBB/PBR/11

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

Dt. 14th April 2020



(Dr. LALNEIHPUIA CHHAKCHHUAK)

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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 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	:	Hmarveng, Kolasib
Block	:	Bilkhawthlir RD Block
District	:	Kolasib
State	:	Mizoram
Geographical Area of the Panchayat Samity	:	300 hectares
Population under the Panchayat Samity	:	3067
Male	:	1489
Female	:	1578
Habitat and Topography	:	Tropical Evergreen Forest
Climate (Rainfall, Temp and other weather patterns)	:	12-34°C Temp.
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 Forests

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 : **C. Lalrintluanga**
Age : 45
Gender : Male
Address : Hmarveng Kolasib
Area of specialization :
2. Name : **John Lalnuntluanga**
Age : 42
Gender : Male
Address : Hmarveng Kolasib
Area of specialization :
3. Name : **Vanhnuaihuma**
Age : 57
Gender : Male
Address : Hmarveng Kolasib
Area of specialization :
4. Name : **Samuel Lalfela**
Age : 47
Gender : Male
Address : Hmarveng Kolasib
Area of specialization :
5. Name : **Hmai**
Age : 54
Gender : Female
Address : Hmarveng Kolasib
Area of specialization :

6. Name : **Zothani**
 Age : 58
 Gender : Female
 Address : Hmarveng Kolasib
 Area of specialization :
7. Name : **Z. Rammuana**
 Age : 55
 Gender : Male
 Address : Hmarveng Kolasib
 Area of specialization :

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

Annexure III

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

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

Annexure IV

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

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

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

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

PART - II

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	Hilly terrain	Not measured	Plenty	Sufficient
Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Fanghma	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Bitter gourd	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Changkha	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Snake gourd	<i>Trichosanthes anguia</i>	Berul	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Cow Pea	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Behlawi	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Lady's Finger	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Bawrhaisabe	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
French Bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Bean	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Brinjal/Egg Plant	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Bawkbawn	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Bitter Tomato	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Samtawk	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	Mai	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Mustard	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Antam	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Broccoli	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Broccoli	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Tomato	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Tomato	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Garden Pea	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Motor-chana	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Lettuce	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	Lettuce	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Chilli	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Hmarcha	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Lomba	<i>Elsholtzia griffithii</i>	Lengser	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Wild Coriander	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Bahkhawr	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Wild Celery	<i>Trachyspermum roxburghianum</i>	Pardi	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Coriander	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Dhania	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Taro	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Bal	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Ginger plant	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Sawhthing	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Sesame plant	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>	Chhi-bung	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Water melon	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Dawnfawh	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Tapioca	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Pangbal	Local	-do-	Not measured	Plenty	Insufficient
Ash Gourd	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Maipawl	Local	-do-	Not measured	Insufficient	Insufficient
Coffee	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	Kawfi-thing	Local	-do-	Not measured	Rare	Insufficient
Sweet Leaf Bush	<i>Sauropus androgynus</i>	Midum-an	Local	-do-	Not measured	Rare	Rare
African Rosemallow	<i>Hibiscus acetosella</i>	Vaianthur	Local	-do-	Not measured	Rare	Rare
Wild Bitter Gourd	<i>Momordica subangulata</i>	Maitamtaw	Local	-do-	Not measured	Rare	Rare
Lead Tree	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Japanzawngtah	Local	-do-	Not measured	Rare	Rare
Betel Vine	<i>Piper betle</i>	Panruang	Local	-do-	Not measured	Rare	Rare
Black Pepper	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Thingmarcha	Local	-do-	Not measured	Rare	Rare

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Special Features	Cropping Season	Uses	Associated TK	Other Details	Source of Seeds/ Plants	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Seeds are eaten roasted, cooked or fried	July – Aug.	Edible	A decoction of the leaves and roots is used for treating strangury, dysuria and gravel	Pith of the stem is chewed like sugar cane	Seeds stored by local people	Mizo
Fruits and tender leaves used as vegetable	July- Sept.	Edible	Fruits and seeds are medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
immature fruits and leaves are used as vegetable	June- Nov.	Edible	Fruits are used for treating fever, jaundice, diabetes, dysentery, etc.	-	-do-	Mizo
Fruits and young leaves used as vegetable	July – Oct.	Edible	Fruits and leaves used as antidote for snake-bite	-	-do-	Mizo
Leaves, pods and seeds are used as vegetable	July – Oct.	Edible	Crushed leaves are used in a poultice to heal and bond broken bones. Seeds are also medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
Unripe fruit is used as vegetable	June-Sept.	Edible	Whole plant is used in medicine	-	-do-	Mizo
Green pods are used as vegetable	July – Dec.	Edible	Beans are used in diarrhoea, dysentery, diabetes, burns, dropsy, sciatica, etc.	-	-do-	Mizo
Unripe fruits are used as vegetable	June -Sept.	Edible	Roots, leaves, fruits and seeds are used in medicine	-	-do-	Mizo
Green fruits are used as vegetable	July – Oct.	Edible	Roots and fruits are used to treat colic and high blood pressure	-	-do-	Mizo
Leaves and fruits are used as vegetable	May – Oct.	Edible	Seeds are used for expelling hook-worms, etc. from the body	-	-do-	Mizo
Young leaves are used as vegetable	July-Aug.	Edible	Leaves and seeds are medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
Leaves and flower heads are used as vegetable	July -Sept.	Edible	Broccoli is used for preventing cancer of the prostate, breast, colon, bladder and stomach.	-	-do-	Mizo
Fruits are used as vegetable	May – July	Edible	Fruits used in asthma, bronchitis, indigestion, etc.	-	-do-	Mizo
Young seeds and leaves used as vegetable	July -Sept.	Edible	Seeds are used in bronchitis, biliousness, etc., and also to purify the blood,	-	-do-	Mizo
Leaves, stems and seeds are used as vegetable	June- Aug.	Edible	Whole plant is used in the treatment of insomnia, anxiety, dry coughs, whooping cough, rheumatic pain, etc.	-	-do-	Mizo
Fruits are used as condiment, and leaves as vegetable	Nov.- Jan.	Edible	Leaf juice is applied to burns, snake-bite and centipede-sting	-	-do-	Mizo
Leaves and flowers are used as a spice	Feb. -April	Edible	Decoction of leaves and flowers is used in tonsillities, fevers, coughs, high blood pressure, nose bleeding, menstrual disorder, etc.	-	-do-	Mizo
Fruits used as condiment, and leaves as salad	Whole Year	Edible	Decoction of roots and leaves is used to treat malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia and constipation	-	-do-	Mizo

Leaves are used as chutney/salad	June –Nov.	Edible	Leaves are used to treat food allergy.	-	-do-	Mizo
Leaves are used as salads and for other cooking purposes	June – Oct.	Edible	Whole plant is medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
Corm, stem and young leaves used as vegetable	July –Nov.	Edible	Corm and leaves are medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
Tender leaves and buds are used as vegetable, and rhizomes as spice and condiment	July – Dec.	Edible	Rhizome is used in medicine	-	-do-	Mizo
Seeds used for culinary purposes	Sept.-Nov.	Edible	Leaves used for treating infant cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, bladder troubles, etc.	-	-do-	Mizo
Fruits edible	July -Aug.	Edible	Fruits are medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
Tuberous roots are eaten cooked or fried as curry. Young leaves are also used as vegetable	Oct.- Feb.	Edible	Roots and leaves are medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
Fruits and tender leaves are used as vegetable	June- Sept.	Edible	Fruits and leaves are medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
Seeds are the source of coffee powder	-	Edible	Leaves and seeds are medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
Leaves are used as vegetable	-	Edible	Roots and leaves are medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
Leaves used as vegetable	-	Edible	Leaves are used as medicine	-	-do-	Mizo
Fruit is used as vegetable	June	Edible	-	-	-do-	Mizo
Young pods are used as vegetable	June – July	Edible	Root and bark are medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
Leaves chewed with betel nut	-	Edible	Leaves are medicinal	-	-do-	Mizo
Fruits used as spice and condiment	-	Edible	Fruits are used as medicine	-	-do-	Mizo

Format 2 : Fruit plants

1 Plant	2 Scientific name	3 Local name	4 Variety	5 Landscape/habitat	6 Local status	
					Past	Present
Climber	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Dawnfawh	Local	Cultivated	Abundant	Insufficient
Climber	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Hmazil	Local	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Herb	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Lakhuihthei	Local	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Theihai	Local	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Lamkhuang	Local	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Theiherawt	Local	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Serthlum	Local	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Citrus macroptera</i>	Hatkora/Shatkora	Local	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Shrub	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Limbu/Nimbu	Local	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Herb	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i>	Balhla	Local	-do-	Abundant	Sufficient
Tree	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Cashew-nut	Local	-do-	Rare	Insufficient
Climbing shrub	<i>Hylocereus undatus</i>	Dragon Fruit	Introduced	-do-	nil	Plenty
Tree	<i>Areca catechu</i>	Kuhva-kung	Local	-do-	Insufficient	Plenty
Tree	<i>Parkia timoriana</i>	Zawngtah	Local	-do-	Insufficient	Plenty
Shrub	<i>Garcinia lanceifolia</i>	Chengkek	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Plenty	Plenty
Tree	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Sunhlu	Local	Wild	Rare	Rare
Tree	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>	Kawlsunhlu	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Kawlthei	Local	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	Litchi/Vaitheifeimung	Local	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Japantheite	Local	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Theite-hmul	Local	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Sapthei	Local	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut	Introduced	-do-	Rare	Insufficient
Shrub	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Theibuhfai	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare
Climber	<i>Willughbeia edulis</i>	Vuakdup	Local	Wild	Rare	Rare
Tree	<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i>	Pangkai	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Abundant	Rare
Tree	<i>Spondias pinnata</i>	Taitaw/Tawitaw	Local	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Tree	<i>Garcinia cowa</i>	Dangkha	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare
Tree	<i>Dillena indica</i>	Kawrthindeng	Local	Wild	Abundant	Rare

Tree	<i>Garcinia xanthochymus</i>	Tuaihabet	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Rare	Rare
Tree	<i>Carallia brachiata</i>	Theiria	Local	-do-	Abundant	Rare
Tree	<i>Morus alba</i>	Theihmu (Thing)	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Artocarpus lakoocha</i>	Theitat	Local	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Tree	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Sertawk	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Psidium guajava</i> var. <i>purpurea</i>	Kawlthei-sen	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Rare
Climber	<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i>	Sapthei-lian-chi	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Rare
Tree	<i>Citrus limetta</i>	SERMam	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Rare
Tree	<i>Elaeocarpus floribundus</i>	Zawlphai	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Rare
Tree	<i>Garcinia xanthochymus</i>	Theihmuisawi	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Rare

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

-do-	May – July	Fruits are medicinal	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	May – July	Leaves are used in medicine	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	May	Fruits are medicinal	-do-	-do-	Mizo
Horti. Deptt.		Roots, flowers and fruits are medicinal	-do-	-do-	Mizo
Locally available	July – Oct.	Roots, stem and fruits are medicinal	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	June – July	Roots, stems and latex are medicinal	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	June – Aug.	Bark and leaves are medicinal	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Nov. – Feb.	Bark is medicinal	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	June – Aug.	Bark and fruits are medicinal	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Dec. – March	Bark, leaves and fruits are medicinal	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Oct. – Nov.	Fruit is medicinal	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	May – July	Bark and leaves are medicinal	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	April – June	Leaves are medicinal	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	June – Aug.	Sap and juice of bark is applied to boils, pimples, cuts and wounds	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Dec. – Feb.	Leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds are medicinal	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Aug.	-	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-	Leaves are medicinal	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Aug.	Fruit is medicinal	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	March - April	Bark, leaves and fruits are medicinal	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	Oct. – Nov.	Fruit is used as medicine	-do-	-do-	Mizo

Format 3 : Fodder Crop

1 Plant	2 Scientific name	3 Local name	4 Landscape/habitat	5 Local status	
				Past	Present
Grass	<i>Brachiaria ruziziensis</i>	Vety.Bawngchaw	Cultivated/Wild	Nil	Insufficient
Herb	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Dawl/Bal & Tuidawl	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Grass	<i>Saccharum longisetosum</i>	Luang	Wild	Rare	Insufficient
Grass	<i>Thysanolaena latifolia</i>	Hmunphiah	Wild/Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	<i>Musa spp.</i>	Changel	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient
Prostrate herb	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Kawlbahra	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Pangbal	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	<i>Morus alba</i>	Theihmu	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient

6	7	8	9	10
Source of seeds/plants	Associated TK	Part Used	Other details	Community/ Knowledge holder
Introduced by Vety. Deptt.	-	Leaves	Cattle fodder	Mizo
Locally available	Corms and leaves are medicinal	Whole plant	Pig fodder. Also eaten by humans	Mizo
-do-	-	Leaves	Cattle fodder	Mizo
-do-	Roots are medicinal	Leaves	Cattle fodder. Also used as brooms	Mizo
-do-	Stem and seeds are medicinal	Stem and leaves	Pigs and Cattle fodder.	Mizo
-do-	Leaves are medicinal	Tubers and leaves	Pig fodder. Tuber is also eaten by humans	Mizo
-do-	Tuberous roots are medicinal	Roots and leaves	Pig fodder. Also eaten by humans	Mizo
-do-	Bark and fruits are medicinal	Leaves	Cattle/goat/poultry fodder	Mizo

Format 4 : Weeds

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	Scientific name	Local name	Affected Crop	Impact	Landscape/habitat
Climber	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Japanhlo	Rice & Jhum crops	Growth of crop is affected	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Climber	<i>Byttneria pilosa</i>	Sazuknghawnglap	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Phaitualhnmim	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Sub-shrub	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Tlangsam	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Grass	<i>Imperata cylindrical</i>	Di	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	<i>Laggera alata</i>	Buar	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Vawkpuithal	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	<i>Acmella uliginosa</i>	Ansate	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Undeshrub	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	Perhpawngchaw	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Mitthisunhlu	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Grass	<i>Saccharum arundinaceum</i>	Rairuang	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Shrub	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Hlonuar	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Zawhte-ze/Zawhtehlo	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Climber	<i>Hedyotis scandens</i>	Kelhnamtur	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Climber	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>	Japanhloral	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	<i>Commelina</i> spp.	Dawng	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces
Herb	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Lenhlinghlingneilo	-do-	-do-	Jhum lands/Open spaces

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		Uses if any	Management options	Associated TK	Other details	Community/ Knowledge holder
Past	Present					
Plenty	Plenty	Pig fodder	No specific management practices are used	Roots, leaves and seeds used as medicine	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	-		-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	Cattle fodder		Whole plant is used as medicine	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	-		Juice of the leaves is applied to new cuts	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	Thatching		Roots are medicinal	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	-		-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-		Plant is used as medicine	-	Mizo
Common	Common	Used as vegetable		Plant is used as pig fodder & medicine	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-		Whole plant is used as medicine	-	Mizo
Rare	Common	-		Whole plant is used as medicine	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-		Root is medicinal	-	Mizo
Rare	Common	-		Whole plant used as medicine	-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-		Whole plant is used as medicine	-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-		No specific management practices are used	Whole plant is medicinal	-
Rare	Common	-	No specific management practices are used	Whole plant is used as medicine	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	No specific management practices are used	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	No specific management practices are used	Leaves used as medicine	-	Mizo

Format 5 : Pests of Crops

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	Insect/Animal	Scientific Name	Local Name	Habitat	Time/Season of attack
Brassicas, Capsicum, Cucumber, etc.	Green Vegetable Bug	<i>Nezara viridula</i>	Thlangdar	Forest	Aug – Sept
Beans, tomatoes, melons, capsicums, grapes, squashes, etc.	Green Shield Bug	<i>Palomena prasina</i>	Thlangdar	Forest	April-May
Potato	Red-headed Slender Oil Beetle	<i>Epicauta hirticornis</i>	Kutdurh	Forest	Nov. – Dec.
Beans, squash, tomato, etc	Grasshopper	<i>Caelifera</i>	Khau	Forest	Aug – Sept.
Maize, rice, sorghum, millet, vegetable crops, sugarcane, etc.	Fall armyworm	<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>	Pangang	Forest	July

7	8	9	10
Management Mechanism	Associated TK	Other Details	Community/ Knowledge holder
-	-	-	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
Local Market, Kolasib	Weekly (Saturday)	Domesticated	Poultry, pigs & cattle, and numbers not known	Local & nearby villages	Local Market	Aizawl / Silchar	Carps	Imported from other States / Fisheries Deptt.

Format 7 : Peoplescape

1	2	3	4	5	6
Community & Population	Families & Major Occupation	Sub-occupation	Depending Landscape	Major resources accessed and seasons of access	Landscape Management Practices
Mizo 4500	760 families Cultivators & Farmers	Self-employed	Agriculture & Forests	Timber, firewood, wild fruits, leaves, bamboo shoots, bamboo culms, mushroom, medicinal plants, fodder, grasses used as thatch, vegetables and also water for drinking and household purposes. They can be accessed throughout the year. Some vegetables and fruits are seasonal.	Jhum cultivation

7	8	9	10	11
Resource Management Practices	Cast/ Tribe	Social Condition	Nature of inhabitants	No of Households
-	Mizo	Middle and Lower Class	Pucca Assam type, RCC & Kuchha building	720

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					
250 ha. (approx)	-	-	-	Hilly terrain	-	-	-

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

Format 9 : Waterscape

1	2	3	4	5	6
Waterscape Element type	Sub-type	Features and approx. area	Ownership	General Flora	General fauna
Water hole = 50 nos. PHE Connection	-	-	Community Authority	-	-

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Major Uses	User Groups	Management Practices	General Uses	Associated TK	Other details	Community accessed
Drinking & washing	Local Community	Maintainance has been done by YMA & VC. i.e., protection, cleaning & planting of trees near the water hole.	Drinking, washing, etc.	-	-	Mizo

Format 10 : Soil type

1	2	3	4
Soil Type	Color & Texture	Features	Soil Management
Red loamy soil	Reddish brown, silty clay and clayey loam texture	-	No strategic plan is followed
Black soil (high clay content)	Dark brown to deep black, loamy clayey or sandy	-	-do-
Alluvial soil	Reddish brown & coarse sand	-	-do-

5	6	7	8
Plants/Crop Suitable	Flora and Fauna	Associated TK	Other Information
Rice, tobacco, bitter gourd, brinjal, chilli, ginger, pumpkin, lady's finger, bean, cow pea, snake gourd, cucumber, bitter tomato, winged bean, water melon, ash gourd, red sorrel, cauliflower, mustard, etc.	<p>Flora : <i>Albizia, Alstonia, Anogeissus, Bischofia, Bauhinia, Castanopsis, Erythrina, Ligustrum, Saraca, Garuga, Garcinia, Trevesia, Vitex, Gmelina, Syzygium, Schima, Tetrameles, Litsea, Baccaurea, Macaranga, Terminalia, Bombax, Eurea, Citrus, Rhus, Magnolia, Cordia, Justicia, Maesa, Solanum, Derris, Sapium, Diospyros, Duabanga, Dipterocarpus, Dendrocalamus, Bambusa, Melocanna, Melocalamus, Ficus, Musa, Gynocardia, Phyllanthus, Haldina, Morinda</i>, etc.</p> <p>Fauna : Wild boars, Barking deer, Cats, Jackal, Langur, Monkey, Palm civets, Sambar, Serow, Tortoise, Otter, Barbets, Bulbuls, Doves, Jungle fowl, Parakeet, Pheasants, Pigeon, Myna, Partridge, Sparrow, Snakes, Lizards, Gecko, Falcons, Hobby, Magpies, Woodpeckers, Bee-eaters, Babblers, Jungle crow, Tailor-birds, Flycatchers, Prinias, Buschats, Eagles, House-martins, Owlets, Kingfishers, etc.</p>	Jhum cultivation is still practiced throughout the state. The used area for jhumming is left for 4-5 years or even more to regain the natural growth of trees, shrubs and weeds alongwith bamboos. This has helped in improving the soil nutrients, its mineral contents and soil structure which further helps in reducing soil erosion. After 5 years or more, the area is again cleared and burnt for next jhum cycle. This is done to provide some minerals to the soil. However, sometimes early rains result into washing away of the top soil, ashes and minerals.	-

DOMESTICATED BIODIVERSITY

Format 11: Fruit Trees

1 Plant Type	2 Local Name	3 Scientific Name	4 Variety	5 Landscape/Habitat	6 Local Status		7 Source of Plants/Seeds
					Past	Present	
Tree	Theihai	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Sufficient	Seeds
Tree	Lamkhuang	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Local	-do-	Common	Common	Seeds
Tree	Theiria	<i>Carallia brachiata</i>	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare	Seeds
Tree	Tengtere	<i>Tamarindus indicus</i>	Local	-do-	Rare	Sufficient	Seeds
Tree	Kawlthei	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Local	-do-	Rare	Sufficient	Seeds
Tree	Sertawk	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Local	-do-	Rare	Sufficient	Seeds
Tree	Serthlum	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Local	-do-	Frequent	Less frequent	Seeds
Shrub	Serte/Champare/ Kagzi	<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>	Local	-do-	Rare	Less frequent	Seeds
Tree	Sisu	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare	Seeds
Tree	Hatkora	<i>Citrus macroptera</i>	Local	-do-	Frequent	Less frequent	Seeds
Tree	Sermam / Valencia	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare	Seeds
Tree	Theite (Japan)	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare	Seeds
Shrub	Chengkek	<i>Garcinia lanceifolia</i>	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare	Seeds
Climber	Sarzuk	<i>Elaeagnus latifolia</i>	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare	Seeds
Tree	Sunhlu	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare	Seeds
Shrub	Theibuhfai	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare	Seeds
Tree	Theifeimung	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare	Seeds
Tree	Theitehmul	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Local	-do-	Rare	Rare	Seeds
Shrub	Nimbu/Limbu	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Local	-do-	Rare	Sufficient	Air layering

8	9	10	11	12
Season of Fruiting	Uses (Usage)	Associated TK	Other details	Community/ Knowledge Holder
June - July	Edible	Leaves are used in diabetes and diarrhoea	-	Mizo
June – Aug.	Edible	Root decoction is used in fevers, asthma, diarrhoea, etc.	-	Mizo
May – July	Edible	Bark and leaves are used as medicine	-	Mizo
Dec.- Feb.	Edible	Leaves are used for treating fever and jaundice	-	Mizo
June – Aug.	Edible	Leaves are used for treating diarrhea and dysentery	-	Mizo
Nov. – Dec.	Edible	Fruit is used in leprosy, asthma, cough, hiccough, etc.	-	Mizo
Nov. – Jan.	Edible	Bark, leaves and fruits are used as medicine	-	Mizo
Sept.- Nov.	Edible	Bark, fruits and seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo
Nov. – Jan.	Edible	Fruits and seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo
Nov. – Jan.	Edible	Fruit is medicinal	-	Mizo
Nov, - Jan.	Edible	Bark, leaves and fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
July – Aug.	Edible	Leaves used for toothache	-	Mizo
March – June	Edible	Fruits and leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Feb. –April	Edible	Roots and leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Dec. - March	Edible	Bark and fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
July – Oct.	Edible	Bark, flowers, young fruits and seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo
July – Sept.	Edible	Fruit is medicinal	-	Mizo
May – July	Edible	Leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
All year	Edible	Fruit is medicinal	-	Mizo

Format 12 : Medicinal Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Landscape/habitat	Source of Plant/Seeds
Subshrub	Tlamsam	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Hnahbialhrui	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Shrub	Kawldai	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Local	Cultivated	-do-
Shrub	Phuihnam	<i>Clerodendrum glandulosum</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	-do-
Climber	Japanhlo	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Shrub	Hlonuar	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Herb	Uihlo	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Shrub	Ranlungdamdawi	<i>Croton caudatus</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Climber	Hruivankai	<i>Tinospora sp.</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Climber	Zawngluanghrui	<i>Byttneria aspera</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Shrub	Kawldai	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Local	Cultivated	-do-
Herb	Vailenhlo	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Tree	Thuamriat	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Tree	Zairum	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Tree	Lamkhuang	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Local	Cultivated	-do-
Tree	Theiherawt	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Local	Cultivated	-do-
Shrub	Sarzuk	<i>Elaeagnus latifolia</i>	Local	Cultivated	-do-
Climber	Vawihuihhrui	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Herb	Sumbul	<i>Cheilocostus speciosa</i>	Local	Wild	vegetative
Tree	Archangkawm	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Local	Wild	seeds
Herb	Mitthisunhlu	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Shrub	Leidumsuak	<i>Rothea serrata</i>	Local	Wild	-do-
Tree	Mualhawih	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	-do-
Climber	Maipawl	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Local	Cultivated	-do-
Climber	Rambachhim	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	-do-
Tree	Sunhlu	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	-do-
Herb	Anhling	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	-do-
Undershrub	Tawkte	<i>Solanum anguivi</i>	Local	Wild/Cultivated	-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					
Common	Common	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaf juice is applied to new cuts	-	Mizo
Rare	Frequent	-do-	Roots	Root decoction is used to treat fevers, cholera, diarrhoea, etc.	-	Mizo
Rare	Frequent	-do-	Leaves	Decoction of leaves is used to treat maaria fever, jaundice, etc.	-	Mizo
Rare	Insufficient	-do-	Leaves	Leaf decoction used to treat diabetes, hypertension, cough and rheumatism, etc.	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-do-	Leaves	Juice of leaves is used in fever, stomach-ache, diarrhoea, dysentery, etc.	-	Mizo
Rare	Frequent	-do-	Roots and leaves	Decoction of roots and leaves is used in diseases of liver and kidney	-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-do-	Roots & leaves	Juice of roots/leave is applied on ulcers.	-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-do-	Leaves	Leaf decoction is used in stomach ulcer, cancer, etc.	-	Mizo
Frequent	Rare	-do-	Stem	Stem is used for treating chronic fever, skin diseases, etc.	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-do-	Stem	Juice of stem is used to treat children's mouth sore	-	Mizo
Frequent	Less frequent	-do-	Leaves	Decoction of leaves is used to treat malaria, etc.	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-do-	Leaves	Juice of leaves is applied on cuts as haemostatics	-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-do-	Bark	Bark decoction is used in high blood pressure, asthma, malaria, typhoid, etc.	-	Mizo
Frequent	Less frequent	-do-	Bark	Decoction of bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, diarrhea, etc.	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-do-	Root	Decoction of root is used in fever, diarrhea, asthma, etc.	-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-do-	Fruit	Fruit is used to treat liver diseases, diabetes, urinary complaints, etc.	-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-do-	Roots	Root decoction used for expelling some pieces of retained placenta after childbirth	-	Mizo
Frequent	Rare	-do-	Stem & leaves	Stem/leaves are chewed to relieve toothache, and also for diarrhea and dysentery	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-do-	Rhizome & stem	Used in pneumonia, cough, bronchitis, rheumatism, fever, jaundice, diabetes, etc.	-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-do-	Roots, bark, leaves, fruits and seeds	Used in asthma, bronchitis, cough, hiccough, colic, flatulence, fever, stomach ulcer, cancer, heart diseases, intestinal worms, enlarge spleen, diarrhea, dysentery, etc.	-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-do-	Whole plant	Used in jaundice, diabetes, hepatitis B, kidney stones, liver problems, fevers, etc.	-	Mizo
Frequent	Less frequent	-do-	Roots, leaves and seeds	Used in asthma, cough, bronchitis, hiccough, sinusitis, flatulence, colic, ulcers, etc.	-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-do-	Bark, leaves, flowers & seeds	Used in colic, fever, diabetes, blood diseases, dyspepsia, internal bleeding, etc.	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-do-	Fruits and seeds	Used in asthma, cough, fevers, diabetes, jaundice, constipation, diarrhea, cholera, etc.	-	Mizo
Frequent	Rare	-do-	Tubers, bulbils, fruits & leaves	Used in asthma, bronchitis, cough, jaundice, diabetes, cancer, piles, fever, diarrhea, dysentery, eczema, tumour, wounds, sores, dog bites, snake bites, etc.	-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-do-	Bark, leaves, fruits & seeds	Used in diabetes, jaundice, fever, colic, cough, asthma, bronchitis, constipation, flatulence, peptic ulcer, stomach-ache, diarrhea, dysentery, toothache, sores, etc.	-	Mizo
Frequent	Less frequent	-do-	Whole plant	Used in cough, asthma, bronchitis, flatulence, hiccough, hepatitis, fever, dysentery, wounds, boils, ulcers, ringworm, rat bite, etc.	-	Mizo
Frequent	Frequent	-do-	Roots and fruits	Used in asthma, dropsy, dysuria, fever and colic, scabies, shingles, burns, boils, etc.	-	Mizo

Format 13 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4	5
Plant type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Source of Plants/Seeds
Tree	Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	-	Local
Tree	Aprilpar	<i>Delonix regia</i>	-	Local
Tree	Botol-bras	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	-	Local
Shrub	Midum-pangpar	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	-	Local
Tree	Makpazangkang	<i>Cassia javanica</i> subsp. <i>nodosa</i>	-	Local
Tree	Mualhawih	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	-	Local
Tree	Thlado	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	-	Local
Shrub	Waiting-aivet	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	-	Local
Tree	Zamanhmawng	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	-	Local
Tree	Hmawngbial	<i>Ficus rumphii</i>	-	Local
Tree	Bung	<i>Ficus altissima</i>	-	Local
Tree	Siver oak	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	-	Local
Tree	Ngaingaw	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	-	Local
Tree	Ashoka tree	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	-	Local
Tree	Farzarmawi	<i>Araucaria columnaris</i>	-	Introduced
Palm tree	Kuhvate	<i>Dyopsis lutescens</i>	-	Introduced
Tree	April-parpawl	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	-	Introduced
Tree	Rihnim	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	-	Local
Climber	Hrui-par-eng	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	-	Introduced
Herb	Kungpuiimuthi	<i>Canna indica</i>	-	Local
Palm	Meihle	<i>Cryota urens</i>	-	Local
Palm	-	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	-	Introduced
Palm	Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	-	Introduced
Herb	Changelpar	<i>Heliconia rostrata</i>	-	Introduced
Shrub/Tree	Far-chi-khat	<i>Juniper</i> sp.	-	Introduced
Herb	Zamzo	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	-	-
Palm	Buarpui	<i>Trachycarpus martianus</i>	-	-

6	7	8	9	10
Commercial/Non commercial	Uses	Associated TK	Other Details	Community/ Knowledge holder
Non commercial	Ornamental	Bark, leaves, flowers and seed oil are medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Root, bark, latex, leaves and flowers are medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Decoction of bark is used against enlargement of liver	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Bark, leaves, flowers and seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Roots, bark, leaves, fruits and seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Leaves and milky juice are medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Fruit is medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Leaves and fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Bark is medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Root, bark and leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Root, bark and leaf latex are used medicinally to treat wounds, headache and toothache. Bark and leaf latex used for colic and liver trouble.	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Roots and leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Root is medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Root, flower and fruit are medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Flowers and seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Flower bud is used as vegetable	-	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	Nawalhthing	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient	Home-garden	Wood used as firewood
Tree	Hmawng	<i>Ficus</i> spp.	Wild/cultivated	Sufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for firewood
Tree	Rihnim	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	-do-	Rare	Insufficient	Wild/home-garden	-do-
Tree	Bung	<i>Ficus altissima</i>	-do-	Rare	Rare	-do-	-
Tree	Thingdawl	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	-do-	Timber used for construction
Tree	Thingchang	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	-do-	Wood used as firewood
Tree	Lungkhup	<i>Neonauclea purpurea</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	-do-	Wood used for posts, firewood, etc
Tree	Kawrhreiha	<i>Maniltoa polyandra</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	-do-	Wood used for building, tool handles, fuelwood, etc.
Tree	Khaupui	<i>Sterculia villosa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	-do-	Wood used for drums
Tree	Vaiza	<i>Hibiscus macrophyllus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	-do-	Wood used for posts, rafters, etc.
Tree	Hnahkhar	<i>Macaranga</i> spp.	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Wood used for firewood
Tree	Hnahkiah	<i>Callicarpa arborea</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Wood used for firewood
Tree	Khiang	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Wood used for construction, firewood, etc.
Tree	Kangtek	<i>Albizia procera</i>	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	-do-	Wood used for furniture, flooring, house post, motor bodies, etc.
Tree	Thlanvawng	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	-do-	Wood used for furniture, drums, etc.
Tree	Banphar	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	-do-	Wood used for planks, furniture, firewood, etc.
Tree	Pualeng	<i>Mitragyna diversifolia</i>	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	-do-	Wood used for house-building, furniture, firewood, etc.
Tree	Zuang	<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	-do-	Wood used for house building, scaffolding, etc.

8	9	10
Associated TK	Other details	Community/knowledge holder
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark and leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Roots, leaves, flowers and fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
Bark and leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
-	-	
-	-	

Format 15 : Domesticated Animals

1	2	3	4	5	6
Animal type	Local name	Scientific name	Breed	Features	Method of keeping
Dog	Ui	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	Local	-	Inside house
Poultry	Ar	<i>Gallus domesticus</i>	Local	-	Poultry house, made up of bamboo, wooden poles and GI sheets
Pig	Vawk	<i>Artiodactyla suidae</i>	Local	-	Pig Shed
Goat	Kel	<i>Capra hircus</i>	Local	-	Shed
Cow	Bawng	<i>Bos indicus</i>	Local	-	Cow Shed
Cat	Zawhte	<i>Felis catus</i>	Local	-	Inside House
Duck	Varak	<i>Anas platyrhynchos domesticus</i>	Local	-	In cages, in barns
Japanese quail	Vahmim	<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	Introduced	-	In cages
Domestic Pigeon	Parva	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>	Local	-	-
Hare	Sazupui	<i>Lepus sp. ?</i>	Local	-	In cages

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		Uses	Associated TK	Commercial Rearing	Other details	Community/ Knowledge holder
Past	Present					
Common	Common	House watcher & meat	-	Commercial	-	Mizo
Common	Common	Meat and eggs	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Not common	Insufficient	Meat, Oil	Fat(fermented) is used for making Sa-um which is used for preparing Bai and Bawl, and oil extracted from fat, used for cooking and hair oil	-do-	-	Mizo
Rare	Not adequate	Milk, Meat	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Rare	Not adequate	Milk, Meat, Cow dung	Dried skin is used for making drums and Mizo stool (Herhsawp)	-do-	Cow dung is used as farm manure	Mizo
Rare	Rare	To keep down rats	-	No	-	Mizo
Rare	Not adequate	Meat, eggs	-	Commercial	-	Mizo
-	Not adequate	Meat, eggs	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Rare	Not adequate	-	-	No	-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	Meat	-	No	-	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	Catla	<i>Catla catla</i>	Supplied by Fisheries Deptt	-	Fish Pond	Less frequent	Increasing
-do-	Rohu	<i>Labeo rohita</i>	-do-	-	-do-	Less frequent	Increasing
-do-	Mrigal	<i>Cirrhinus mrigala</i>	-do-	-	-do-	Less frequent	Increasing
-do-	Silver carp	<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>	-do-	-	-do-	Less frequent	Increasing
-do-	Grass carp	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>	-do-	-	-do-	Less frequent	Increasing
-do-	Common Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	-do-	-	-do-	Less frequent	Increasing

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
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
Hmar Veng Market	Hmar Veng, Kolasib	Weekly throughout the year	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	-
6	7	8	9	
Types of animal bought and sold	No. of animals (avg) transacted in a day	Places from where the animals are arrived	Places to where the animals are transported	
Cattle, Pigs & Poultry	Not recorded	Nearby villages	Kolasib	

WILD BIODIVERSITY

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

1 Plant type	2 Local Name	3 Scientific Name	4 Habit	5 Habitat	6 Local status	
					Past	Present
					Tree	Zuang
Tree	Kangtek	<i>Albizia procera</i>	Tree	Wild	Plenty	Insufficient
Tree	Thingkha	<i>Derris robusta</i>	Tree	Wild	Plenty	Rare
Tree	Zawngtei	<i>Chukrasia tabularis</i>	Tree	Wild	Plenty	Rare
Tree	Khuangthli	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	Tree	Wild	Plenty	Rare
Tree	Thingdawl	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>	Tree	Wild	Plenty	Insufficient
Tree	Teipui	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Tree	Wild	Plenty	Insufficient
Tree	Chobawng	<i>Hymenodictyon orixense</i>	Tree	Wild	Insufficient	Rare
Tree	Thingpawnychhia	<i>Glochidion heyneanum</i>	Tree	Wild	Plenty	Insufficient
Shrub	Sihneh	<i>Eurya cerasifolia</i>	Shrub	Wild	Plenty	Insufficient
Tree	Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Tree	Wild	Insufficient	Rare
Tree	Char	<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i>	Tree	Wild	Plenty	Insufficient
Tree	Thingvawkpui	<i>Balakata baccata</i>	Tree	Wild	Plenty	Insufficient
Tree	Hnahkhar	<i>Macaranga spp.</i>	Tree	Wild	Plenty	Plenty
Tree	Hnahkiah	<i>Callicarpa arborea</i>	Tree	Wild	Plenty	Insufficient
Shrub	Saisiak	<i>Flueggea virosa</i>	Shrub	Wild	Plenty	Insufficient
Tree	Lenhmui	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Tree	Wild	Plenty	Rare
Tree	Fartuah	<i>Erythrina stricta</i>	Tree	Wild	Plenty	Rare
Tree	Thingrimchhia	<i>Cinnamomum glanduliferum</i>	Tree	Wild	Insufficient	Rare
Tree	Theipui	<i>Ficus semicordata</i>	Tree	Wild	Plenty	Insufficient
Tree	Theichek	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Tree	Wild	Plenty	Rare
Tree	Zairum	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i>	Tree	Wild	Common	Common
Tree	Thingsia	<i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i>	Tree	Wild	Plenty	Rare
Tree	Vang	<i>Albizia chinensis</i>	Tree	Wild	Plenty	Plenty
Tree	Saithei	<i>Gynocardia odorata</i>	Tree	Wild	Rare	Rare
Tree	Thingkhawilu	<i>Vitex peduncularis</i>	Tree	Wild	Plenty	Insufficient

7	8	9	10	11
Commercial/ own use	Part collected	Associated TK	Other details	Community Knowledge Holder
Comm./own use	Timber	Wood used for construction, scaffolding, centering, etc.	-	Mizo
-do-	Timber & bark	Wood used for furniture, motor bodies, firewood, etc.	Bark used for fish poisoning	Mizo
Own use	Timber & pole	Wood used for house posts, firewood, etc., and pole for kodali-handle	-	Mizo
Comm./own use	Timber	Wood used for furniture, building, gunstock, motor bodies, post, etc.	Bark/capsule used as medicine	Mizo
Own use	Timber	Wood used for building, furniture, firewood, etc.	-	Mizo
Comm./own use	Timber	Wood used flooring, walling, planking, etc.	-	Mizo
-do-	Timber	Wood used for furniture, house-building, floors, door and window frames	Leaves are lopped for fodder	Mizo
-do-	Timber	Wood used for planking, boxes, drums, cheap furniture, etc.	-	Mizo
Own use	Wood	Wood used for firewood	-	Mizo
-do-	Wood & leaves	Wood used for firewood, and leaves for vegetable	-	Mizo
Comm./own use	Wood	Wood used for bridges, posts, tool handles, firewood, charcoal, etc.	-	Mizo
-do-	Timber	Wood used for house bilding, cheap furniture, doors, windows, firewood, etc.	-	Mizo
Own use	Wood	Wood used for firewood.	-	Mizo
-do-	Wood	Wood used for firewood	-	Mizo
-do-	Wood	Wood used for fence post, firewood, charcoal, etc.	-	Mizo
-do-	Wood	Wood used for fence post, firewood, etc.	-	Mizo
-do-	Timber	Wood used for gunstock, tool handles, post, door frames, firewood, etc.	-	Mizo
-do-	Timber	Wood used for planking, boxes, etc.	-	Mizo
Comm./own use	Timber	Wood used for furniture, boxes, house building, posts, firewood, etc.	-	Mizo
Own use	Wood & fruits	Wood used for mortars, firewood, etc. Fruit edible	-	Mizo
-do-	Wood	Wood used for firewood	-	Mizo
-do-	Wood	Wood used for house posts, tool handles, firewood and charcoal	-	Mizo
-do-	Wood & nuts	Wood used for house posts, firewood and charcoal. Nuts edible	-	Mizo
-do-	Wood	Wood used for making drums, mortars, boxes, firewood and charcoal	-	Mizo
-do-	Wood	Wood used for planking, posts, firewood, etc.	-	Mizo
-do-	Wood	Wood used for posts, firewood, charcoal, etc.	-	Mizo

Format 19 : Wild Plant Species of Importance

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sl. no	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Importance	Status
1	Char	<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i>	Local	Wood used for house construction, furniture, etc.	Rare
2	Ngiau	<i>Magnolia champaca</i>	Local	Wood used for furniture, house construction, etc.	Rare
3	Thingrimchhia	<i>Cinnamomum glanduliferum</i>	Local	Wood used for furniture, house building, etc.	Rare
4	Thlanvawng	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Local	Wood used for planking, furniture, drums, house posts, etc.	Rare
5	Kangtek	<i>Albizia procera</i>	Local	Wood used for furniture, motor bodies, posts, beams, firewood, etc.	Insufficient
6	Tatkawng	<i>Artocarpus chaplasha</i>	Local	Wood used for building, furniture, motor bodies, mortars, etc.	Rare
7	Theitat	<i>Artocarpus lakoocha</i>	Local	Wood used for building, furniture, firewood, etc.	Insufficient
8	Reraw	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Local	Wood used for house building, furniture, tool handles, etc.	Rare
9	Khiang	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Local	Wood used for building, planking, scantling, firewood, etc.	Common
10	Lawngthing	<i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i>	Local	Wood used for boat-building, house construction, floors, tool handles, etc.	Rare
11	Vawngthla	<i>Premna milleflora</i>	Local	Wood used for house posts, etc.	Rare
12	Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Local	Wood used for construction, posts, tool handles, firewood, charcoal, etc.	Insufficient
13	Hnaibung	<i>Palaquium polyanthum</i>	Local	Wood used for house building, planking, furniture, tool handles, firewood, etc.	Rare
14	Thingkhawilu	<i>Vitex peduncularis</i>	Local	Wood used for firewood, charcoal, etc.	Insufficient
15	Sahatah	<i>Dysoxylum gotadhora</i>	Local	Wood used for house building, furniture, etc.	Insufficient
16	Thingchawk-e	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i>	Local	Wood used for furniture, motor bodies, flooring, house post, firewood, etc.	Insufficient
17	Hmuipui	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Local	Wood used for construction, tool handles, posts, rafter, gunstocks, firewood, etc.	Insufficient
18	Bulpui	<i>Alseodaphne petiolaris</i>	Local	Wood used for furniture, firewood, etc.	Insufficient
19	Thuamriat	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Local	Wood used for furniture, gun powder charcoal, packing cases, firewood, etc.	Insufficient
20	Sunhlu	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Local	Fruit has medicinal value. Fruits edible. Wood used as fuelwood	Rare
21	Thilthek	<i>Calamus erectus</i>	Local	Leaves used for thatch	Insufficient
22	Pang	<i>Bombax insigne</i>	Local	Wood used for planking, drums, etc. The cotton used for pillows and cushions.	Insufficient
23	Rawthing	<i>Bambusa tulda</i>	Local	Culm used for building, baskets, mats, scaffolding, etc. Shoots eaten as vegetable	Insufficient
24	Phulrua	<i>Dendrocalamus hamiltonii</i>	Local	Culm used for building, mats, baskets, gutters etc. Shoots used as vegetable	Insufficient
25	Rawnal	<i>Dendrocalamus longispathus</i>	Local	Culm used for building, baskets, etc. Shoots used as vegetable.	Insufficient
26	Mautak	<i>Melocanna baccifera</i>	Local	Used for building, walls, thatching, mats, baskets, etc. Shoots used as vegetable	Insufficient
27	Sairil	<i>Melocalamus compactiflorus</i>	Local	Used for making baskets, hats, etc.	Insufficient
28	Rawthla	<i>Schizostachyum dullooa</i>	Local	Culms used for making baskets, mats, ceiling etc. Shoots used as vegetable	Insufficient
29	Bungbutuairam	<i>Garuga pinnata</i>	Local	Wood used for building, house posts, furniture, firewood, etc.	Rare
30	Changthir	<i>Musa balbisiana</i>	Local	Flower bud used as vegetable. Leaves used for cattle fodder and food plates, etc.	Frequent
31	Thingthupui	<i>Dysoxylum excelsum</i>	Local	Tender leaves used as vegetable. Wood used for construction	Rare
32	Ankhapui	<i>Marsdenia macrophylla</i>	Local	Tender leaves and stem are used as vegetable	Rare
33	Lairawk	<i>Musa ochracea</i>	Local	Flower bud is used as vegetable	Rare
34	Ching-it	<i>Zanthoxylum rhetsa</i>	Local	Tender leaves used as vegetable	Rare

Format 20 : Aquatic Biodiversity

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Features	Habitat	Local Status	
					Past	Present
Lengphar	<i>Barilius barila</i>	Local	-	Rivers/Streams	Sufficient	Rare
Nghadawl	<i>Devario devario</i>	Local	-	-do-	Sufficient	Rare
Nghasanghal	<i>Botia Dario</i>	Local	-	-do-	Sufficient	Rare
Singhi	<i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i>	Local	-	-do-	Sufficient	Rare

7	8	9	10
Uses	Associated TK	Other details	Community/Knowledge Holder
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
Herb	Zawhtehlo	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Local	Wild	Frequent	Less frequent
Herb	Kelbaan	<i>Plantago major</i>	Local	Wild	Frequent	Frequent
Herb	Uihlo/Buchhawl	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Local	Wild	Frequent	Less frequent
Climber	Kelhnamtur	<i>Hedyotis scandens</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Subshrub	Tlangsam	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Local	Wild	Common	Common
Herb	Sumbul	<i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i>	Local	Wild	Common	Common
Herb	Lambak	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thuamriat	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Local	Wild	Frequent	Rare
Tree	Hnahkiah	<i>Callicarpa arborea</i>	Local	Wild	Common	Common
Tree	Khawmhma	<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Local	Wild	Common	Rare
Tree	Archangkawm	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Local	Wild	Frequent	Less frequent
Tree	Zairum	<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Climber	Japanhlo	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Hlonuar	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Local	Wild	Common	Common

7	8	9	10	11
Associated TK	Uses (Usage)	Part used	Other details Market/ own use	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Whole plant is used to treat cough, bronchial asthma, stomach-ache, etc.	Medicinal	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used for treating diabetes, malarial fever, wounds, boils, etc.	Medicinal	Bark	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are used in piles, cough, rheumatism, boils, sores, wounds, scorpion sting, etc.	Medicinal	Bark	Own use	Mizo
Roots and leaves in fever, stomach pain, urinary & kidney problems, sores, rheumatism, etc.	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Juice of leaves is applied to new cuts	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Root is used in diseases of kidney, dysuria, fever, jaundice, rheumatism, snake bite, etc,	Medicinal	Roots	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used in diabetes, jaundice, dysuria, stomach-ache, pile, diarrhea, dysentery, etc.	Medicinal	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Bark is used in high blood pressure, asthma, typhoid, malaria, diarrhea, dysentery, etc.	Medicinal	Bark	Own use	Mizo
Bark is used in stomachache, diabetes, cholera, colic, stomach ulcer, diarrhea, dysentery, etc.	Medicinal	Bark	Own use	Mizo
Fruit is used in colic, diarrhea, dysentery, etc.	Medicinal	Fruits	Own use	Mizo
Root-bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, constipation, asthma, cough, diarrhea, etc.	Medicinal	Root-bark	Own use	Mizo
Bark is used in stomach troubles, fevers, diarrhea, measles, etc.	Medicinal	Bark	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are used in fever, stomach-ache, diarrhea, dysentery, insect bites, fresh cuts, etc.	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Roots/leaves are used in fevers, piles, jaundice, ulcers, diseases of liver and kidney.	Medicina	Roots/leaves	Own use	Mizo

Format 23 : Wild relatives of Crops

1	2	3	4	5	
Local Name	Scientific Name	Associated crops	Landscape/Habitat	Local status	
				Past	Present
Tumbu	<i>Musa spp.</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Ankhapui	<i>Marsdenia macrophylla</i>	-	Wild	Rare	Rare
Hruizik	<i>Calamus spp.</i>	-	Wild	Frequent	Rare
Chakawk	<i>Diplazium esculentum</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Baibing	<i>Colocasia sp.</i>	-	Wild	Frequent	Less frequent
Aidu	<i>Amomum dealbatum</i>	-	Wild	Frequent	Less frequent
Khang-hu	<i>Acacia pennata</i>	-	Wild	Common	Common
Hratzang	<i>Lasia spinosa</i>	-	Wild	Frequent	Frequent
Rawtuai	<i>Bambusa/Dendrocalamus spp.</i>	-	Wild	Common	Common
Thingthupui	<i>Dysoxylum excelsum</i>	-	Wild	Rare	Rare
Zawngtah	<i>Parkia timoriana</i>	-	Wild	Frequent	Insufficient
Pelh	<i>Gnetum gnemon</i>	-	Wild	Rare	Rare
Tiar-rep	<i>Rhynchoetechum ellipticum</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Anpangthuam	<i>Lepionurus sylvestris</i>	-	Wild	Frequent	Rare
Sahatah	<i>Dysoxylum gotadhora</i>	-	Wild	Abundant	Rare
Tawkpui	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	-	Wild	Frequent	Frequent
Tawkte	<i>Solanum anguivi</i>	-	Wild	Common	Common
Khatual	<i>Picria fel-terrae</i>	-	Wild	Rare	Rare
Lambak	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	-	Wild	Common	Common
Bahkhawr	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	-	Wild	Frequent	Frequent
Sihneh	<i>Eurya spp.</i>	-	Wild	Common	Common
Rengan	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	-	Wild	Frequent	Frequent
Anhling	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	-	Wild	Frequent	Rare
Pangkai	<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i>	-	Wild	Frequent	Rare
Telhawng	<i>Amorphophallus bulbifer</i>	-	Wild	Frequent	Insufficient

6	7	8	9	10
Uses (Usage)	Part Used	Associated TK	Other details	Community/ knowledge holder
Flower buds are used as vegetable	Flower buds	Stem used for pig fodder	-	Mizo
Stem and leaves are used as vegetable	Stem & leaves	-	-	Mizo
Shoot is used as vegetable	Shoots	-	-	Mizo
Tender leaves are used as vegetable	Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Spadix is used as vegetable	Spadix	-	-	Mizo
Young shoots and buds are used as vegetable	Shoot & buds	-	-	Mizo
Tender leaves are used as vegetable	Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Shoot is used as vegetable	Shoot	-	-	Mizo
Shoots used as vegetable	Shoot	-	-	Mizo
Young leaves used as vegetable	Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Young pods and seeds are used as vegetable	Pods & seeds	-	-	Mizo
Tender leaves and flowers are used as vegetable	Leaves & flowers	-	-	Mizo
Tender leaves used as vegetable	Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Young leaves used as vegetable	Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Young leaves used as vegetable	Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Green fruit is used as vegetable	Fruits	-	-	Mizo
Unripe fruits used as vegetable	Fruits	-	-	Mizo
Leaves used as vegetable	Leaves	Whole plant is used in enlarged spleen, fevers, stomachache, etc.	-	Mizo
Whole plant is used as vegetable	Whole plant	Whole plant is medicinal	-	Mizo
Leaves used as salad	Leaves	Leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Leaves used as vegetable	Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Leaves are used as vegetable	Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Leaves used as vegetable	Leaves	Leaves are used as medicine	-	Mizo
Tender leaves are used as vegetable	Leaves	Bark & leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Corm and shoots are used as vegetable	Corm & leaves	Corm is used in piles and gonorrhoea	-	Mizo

Format 24 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4
Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Habitat
Mualhawih	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	Local	Cultivated / Wild
Aprilpar	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Introduced	Cultivated
Bras-par	<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i>	-do-	Cultivated
Thlado	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Local	Cultivated/Wild
Waiting-ivet	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Introduced	Cultivated
April-parpawl	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	-do-	Cultivated
Hmawngbial	<i>Ficus rumphii</i>	Local	Cultivated/Wild
Rihnim	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Local	Cultivated/Wild
Hnahhlun	<i>Ficus curtipes</i>	Local	Cultivated
Thelret	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Local	Cultivated/Wild
Zamanhmawng	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Local	Cultivated/Wild
Midumpangpar/Nuhlupi	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Local	Cultivated
Charkungmam/Arjun	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Introduced	Cultivated
Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Local	Cultivated/Wild
Silver oak	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Introduced	Cultivated
Farzarmawi	<i>Araucaria columnaris</i>	Introduced	Cultivated
Parrimtui/Bangla-par	<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	Introduced	Cultivated
African Tulip Tree	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	Introduced	Cultivated
Thuja/Far-te-chi	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Introduced	Cultivated
Saron	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Local	Cultivated

5	6	7	8
Commercial/ Non commercial uses	Associated TK	Other details	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Non commercial	Bark is used as tea leaf. Tender leaves used as vegetable	Ornamental	Mizo
Non commercial	Flowers and buds used as a pot herb	Ornamental	Mizo
Non commercial	-	Ornamental	Mizo
Non commercial	Bark is medicinal	Ornamental	Mizo
Non commercial	-	Ornamental	Mizo
Non commercial	Root, bark and leaves are medicinal	Ornamental	Mizo
Non commercial	-	Ornamental	Mizo
Non commercial	-	Ornamental	Mizo
Non commercial	-	Ornamental	Mizo
Non commercial	-	Ornamental	Mizo
Non commercial	-	Ornamental	Mizo
Non commercial	-	Ornamental	Mizo

Non commercial	Bark and leaves are medicinal	Ornamental	Mizo
Non commercial	Bark, flowers, unripe fruits and seeds are medicinal	Ornamental	Mizo
Non commercial	-	Ornamental	Mizo
Non commercial	-	Ornamental	Mizo
Non commercial	-	Ornamental	Mizo
Non commercial	-	Ornamental	Mizo
Non commercial	-	Ornamental	Mizo
Non commercial	-	Ornamental	Mizo

Format 25 : Fumigate / Chewing Plants ---- NIL

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant (Herb, shrub,tree)	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Habitat	Local Status	
					Past	Present

7	8	9	10	11
Uses (Usage)	Part used	Associated TK	Other details (mode of use)	Community Knowledge Holder
				Mizo

Format 26 : Timber Plants

1 Local Name	2 Scientific Name	3 Habitat	4 Local Status		5 Other uses (if any)
			Past	Present	
Khiang	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Wild	Frequent	Less frequent	Construction, planking, scantling, etc.
Herhse	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Wild	Frequent	Rare	Costruction, tool handles, rice-pestle, etc.
Ngiau	<i>Magnolia champaca</i>	Wild	Frequent	Rare	Building, furniture, drums, paneling, etc.
Char	<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Construction, furniture, doors, windows, motor bodies, etc.
Bul	<i>Alseodaphne petiolaris</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Construction, furniture, firewood, etc.
Hnaibung	<i>Palaquium polyanthjum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Construction, planking, furniture, tool handles, etc.
Thingrimchhia	<i>Cinnamomum glanduliferum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Construction, furniture, boxes, posts, firewood, etc.
Hmujpui	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Costruction, posts, furniture, tool handles, door frames, etc.
Lawnghing	<i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Construction, floors, tool handles, firewood, etc.
Pang	<i>Bombax insigne</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Planking, walling, ceiling, packing cases, match boxes, etc.
Thingdawl	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Flooring, walling, packing cases, plywood, matches, etc.
Thlanvawng	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Planking, paneeing, furniture, drums, boxes, boat-building, etc.
Vawngthla	<i>Premna milleflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	House posts, etc.
Teipui	<i>Toona ciliate</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Furniture, boat-building, house building, ceiling, floors, etc.
Zawngtei	<i>Chukrasia tabularis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Furniture, motor bodies, house building, gunstocks, etc.
Zuang	<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Insufficient	Construction, scaffolding, centering, mortar, plywood, etc.
Pualeng	<i>Mitragyna diversifolia</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Furniture, construction, firewood, charcoal, etc.
Sahatah	<i>Aglaia spectabilis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Furniture, construction, doors and windows, firewood, etc.
Thingsaphu	<i>Dysoxylum mollissimum</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Construction, furniture, boats, etc.
Sahatah	<i>Dysoxylum gotadhora</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Construction, furniture, etc.
Vautangbawk	<i>Hovenia dulcis</i>	Wild	Abundant	Rare	Construction, furniture, etc.

6 Associated TK	7 Other details	8 Community/ Knowledge Holder
Bark and fruits are medicinal	Leaves are lopped for fodder	Mizo
Bark, flowers, fruits and seed oil are medicinal	-	Mizo
Bark, roots, leaves, flowrs and fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
-	Leaves used as fodder	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark used as medicine	-	Mizo
Seeds are used as medicine	-	Mizo
Resin is used as medicine	-	Mizo
-	Leaves used as fodder	Mizo

Bark is medicinal	-	Mizo
Roots, leaves, flowers and fruits are used as medicine	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark used as medicine	Leaves are lopped for fodder	Mizo
Bark is used as medicine	-	Mizo
Green fruit is edible	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark used as medicine	-	Mizo
Wood and seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo
Fruit is used as medicine	Swollen peduncle is edible	Mizo

Format 27 : Other Plants in the Wild

1 Plant type	2 Local Name	3 Scientific Name	4 Habitat	5 Local Status	
				Past	Present
Climber	Theichhungen	<i>Haematocarpus validus</i>	Wild	Frequent	Rare
Tree	Theipalingkawh	<i>Bruinsmia polysperma</i>	Wild	Frequent	Less frequent
Climber	Arafanghma	<i>Cyclanthera pedata</i>	Wild	Rare	Rare
Shrub	Hmutau	<i>Rubus ellipticus</i>	Wild	Frequent	Rare
Shrub	Builukham	<i>Osbeckia & Melastoma spp.</i>	Wild	Common	Common
Palm	Laisua	<i>Licuala peltata</i>	Wild	Frequent	Rare
Palm	Meibu	<i>Caryota maxima</i>	Wild	Frequent	Rare
Tree	Zathu	<i>Polyalthia sp.</i>	Wild	Frequent	Rare
Tree	Sernam	<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	Wild	Frequent	Less frequent
Tree	Belphuar	<i>Trema orientalis</i>	Wild	Common	Less common
Shrub	Vakep	<i>Mussaenda macrophylla</i>	Wild	Frequent	Less frequent
Herb	Anchiri	<i>Homalomena aromatica</i>	Wild	Frequent	Less frequent
Tree	Thingvandawt	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Wild	Frequent	Rare
Tree	Sehawr	<i>Castanopsis indica</i>	Wild	Frequent	Rare
Palm	Meihle	<i>Caryota urens</i>	Wild	Frequent	Rare
Tree	Tuaitit	<i>Antidesma bunius</i>	Wild	Frequent	Rare
Tree	Thingsaiphaw	<i>Heritiera papilio</i>	Wild	Frequent	Rare
Tree	Banphar	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i>	Wild	Frequent	Rare

6	7	8	9	10
Parts collected (if any)	Commercial uses (if any)	Other uses	Associated TK	Community/Knowledge Holder
Fruits	-	Fruits edible	-	Mizo
Fruits & leaves	-	Fruits edible	Fruits/leaves are medicinal	Mizo
Fruits	-	Fruits edible	-	Mizo
Fruits	-	Fruits edible	Roots and shoots are medicinal	Mizo
Roots	-	-	Roots are used as medicine	Mizo
Leaves	-	Leaves used for thatching	Shoots are used for treating diarrhoea	Mizo
Leaf stalks & shoots	-	Shoots are used as vegetable	Leaf stalk is used for lighting Mizo meitalh	Mizo
-	-	Wood used for construction, house-posts, tool handles, firewood, etc.	-	Mizo
Berries	-	Wood used for gunpowder charcoal, firewood, etc.	Berries are used for flavouring stews, etc.	Mizo
Bark	-	Wood used for making gun-powder charcoal.	Bark yields a strong fibre, and the leaves used for cattle fodder	Mizo
Root, bark & leaves	-	Leaves are used for cattle fodder.	Roots and bark are used as medicine	Mizo
Rhizomes	-	Rhizome is used in manufacturing perfumes	Rhizomes, stems & leaves are used as medicine	Mizo
Fruit	-	Wood used for construction, etc. Kernel of seed edible	Fruit is medicinal	Mizo
Nuts	-	Wood used for building, furniture, firewood, etc.	Nuts edible	Mizo
Shoots	-	Wood used for domestic purposes	Shoots used as vegetable	Mizo
Fruits	-	Wood used for firewood. Fruits edible	Leaves are medicinal	Mizo
-	-	Wood used for construction	-	Mizo
Bark & leaves	-	Wood used for planks, furniture, boxes, etc.	Bark & leaves are medicinal	Mizo

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

1	2	3	4	5	6
Animal type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Description	Season when seen
Mammals	Sakhi	<i>Muntiacus vaginalis</i>	Forest	Barking Deer	Throughout the year
Mammals	Sanghal	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Forest	Wild Boar	Winter
Mammals	Sakuh	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>	Forest	Malayan Porcupine	-
Mammals	Sihal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Forest	Asiatic Jackal	Throughout the year
Mammals	Sazaw(Zawbuang)	<i>Paguma larvata</i>	Forest	Himalayan Palm Civet	Throughout the year
Mammals	Phivawk	<i>Arctonyx collaris</i>	Forest	Hog Badger	-
Mammals	Chepa	<i>Tupaia balangeri</i>	Forest	Northern Treeshrew	Throughout the year
Mammals	Hleilubial	<i>Callosciurus pygerythrus</i>	Forest	Irrawaddy Squirrel	Throughout the year
Mammals	Awrrang	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>	Forest	Malayan Giant Squirrel	Throughout the year
Mammals	Sarivaithun	<i>Mustela strigidorsa</i>	Forest	Back-striped Weasel	-
Mammals	Bui	<i>Rhizomys spp.</i>	Forest	Bamboo Rat	-
Mammals	Zawng	<i>Macaca assamensis</i>	Forest	Assamese Macaque	Throughout the year

Mammals	Plumpui	<i>Viverra zibetha</i>	Forest	Large Indian Civet	-	
Mammals	Tlumtherh	<i>Viverricula indica</i>	Forest	Small Indian Civet	-	
Mammals	Zuhrei	<i>Berylmys mackenziei</i>	Forest	Mackenziei's Rat	Winter	
Mammals	Biang/Vahluk	<i>Belomys pearsoni</i>	Forest	Hairy-footed Flying Squirrel	-	
Mammals	Vahluk	<i>Petaurista petaurista</i>	Forest	Red Giant Flying Squirrel	-	
Mammals	Hleikapsen	<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>	Forest	Red-bellied Tree Squirrel	Throughout the year	
Mammals	Hleimeipar	<i>Dremomys lokriah</i>	Forest	Orange-bellied Himalayan Squirrel	Throughout the year	
Reptiles	Satel	<i>Manouria emys phayrei</i>	Forest	Asian Brown Tortoise	-	
Reptiles	Tangkawng	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Forest	Large Bengal Monitor Lizard	-	
Reptiles	Awke	<i>Gekko gekko</i>	Forest	Tucktoo	Throughout the year	
Reptiles	Bangdaidep	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	Forest	House Gecko	Throughout the year	
Reptiles	Laiking	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	Forest	Common Garden Lizard	Throughout the year	
Reptiles	Laitel	<i>Eutropis multifasciata</i>	Forest	Many-lined Grass Skink	Throughout the year	
Reptiles	Rulnghawngsen	<i>Rhabdophis subminiatus</i>	Forest	Red-necked Keelback	Rainy season	
Reptiles	Rultuha	<i>Trimeresurus erythrurus</i>	Forest	Red-tailed Bamboo Pitviper	-do-	
Reptiles	Rulngan	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	Forest	King Cobra	-do-	
Reptiles	Chawngkawr	<i>Naja kaouthia</i>	Forest	Monocled Cobra	-do-	
Reptiles	Rulhlai	<i>Coelognathus radiatus</i>	Forest	Copper-headed Trinket Snake	-do-	
Reptiles	Rulmuk	<i>Ovophis monticola</i>	Forest	Mountain Pit Viper	-do-	
Reptiles	Rulmitdel	<i>Argyrophis diardii</i>	Forest	Diard's Blind Snake	-do-	
Reptiles	Chawnglei	<i>Bungarus fasciatus</i>	Forest	Banded Krait	-do-	
Reptiles	Rulvankai	<i>Ahaetulla prasina</i>	Forest	Asian Vine Snake	-do-	
Reptiles	Tuirul	<i>Ferania sieboldii</i>	Forest	Siebold's Water Snake	-do-	
Reptiles	Rulsakhi	<i>Boiga ochracea</i>	Forest	Tawny Cat Snake	-do-	
Reptiles	Rulrial	<i>Boiga cyanea</i>	Forest	Green Cat Snake	-do-	
Insect	Khawikeilu	<i>Vespa sp.</i>	Forest	Hornet	-	
Reptile	Telrang	<i>Indotestudo elongate</i>	Forest	Yellow Tortoise	-	
7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		Uses (if any)	Associated TK	Mode of hunting, collecting	Other details	Community/ Knowledge holder
Past	Present					
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	By using Gun	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	By using Gun	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-	-	By using Gun	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	By using Gun	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	By using Gun	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	By using Gun	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo

Common	Common	-	-	By using Trap/Gun	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	By using Gun	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	By using Gun/Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	By using Gun	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By using Trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo

URBAN BIODIVERSITY

Format 29 : Flora

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sl. no	Local Name	Scientific Name	Type of Plants	Habitat	Flowering season	Remarks (rare,common etc)
1	Ramlakhuih	<i>Pandanus furcatus</i>	Shrub	Wild	-	Rare
2	Kuhva	<i>Areca catechu</i>	Palm	Cultivated/Homestead garden	March - April	Common
3	Rihnim	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Tree	Cultivated/Homestead garden	July – Oct.	Common
4	Nauthak	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Tree	Wild	March - May	Common
5	Bung	<i>Ficus altissima</i>	Tree	Cultivated/Homestead garden	-	Common
6	Tejpata	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i>	Tree	Cultivated/Homestead garden	March	Common
7	Far-zangphar	<i>Araucaria columnaris</i>	Tree	Cultivated/Homestead garden	-	Rare
8	Theihmu	<i>Morus alba</i>	Tree	Cultivated/Homestead garden	-	Common
9	Olive/Zawlphai	<i>Elaeocarpus floribundus</i>	Tree	Cultivated/Homestead garden	June – Aug.	Rare
10	Thingfanghma	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Tree	Cultivated/Homestead garden	-	Common
11	Fu	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	Tree	Cultivated/Homestead garden	-	Common
12	Thlado	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Tree	Cultivated/Homestead garden	May	Common
13	Vaube	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Tree	Cultivated/Homestead garden	Feb. - April	Common
14	Kawhtebel	<i>Trevesia palmata</i>	Tree	Cultivated/Homestead garden	Feb. - April	Common
15	Thingmarcha	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Climber	Cultivated/Homestead garden	-	Frequent

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>	Domesticated mammal	Domesticated	Common
2	Vawk	<i>Artiodactyla suidae</i>	-do-	-do-	Common
3	Ui	<i>Cannis familiaris</i>	-do-	-do-	Common
4	Kel	<i>Capra hircus</i>	-do-	-do-	Common
5	Zawhte	<i>Felis catus</i>	-do-	-do-	Common
6	Bawng	<i>Bos indicus</i>	-do-	-do-	Common
7	Changpat	<i>Lumbricus spp.</i>	Insect	Moist soil	Common
8	Ketaminu	<i>Ommatoiuulus rutilans</i>	-do-	Meadows, Fields, Sandy soils, etc.	Common
9	Tit	<i>Scolopendra sp.</i>	-do-	Forest	Common
10	Khawmual-kaikuang	<i>Hottentotta tamulus</i>	-do-	Logs, rocks, boards & clutter	Infrequent
11	Khuangbai	<i>Gryllus sp.</i>	-do-	Fields & open areas	Common
12	Khawivah	<i>Apios cerana indica</i>	-do-	Forest	Common
13	Khawisanghar	<i>Parapolybia sp.</i>	-do-	Forest	Common
14	Khawibel	<i>Vespa velutina</i>	-do-	Forest	Common
15	Khawichhunmu	<i>Provespa sp.</i>	-do-	Forest	Less common
16	Khawidang	-	-do-	Forest	Less common
17	Khawite	-	-do-	Forest	Less common
18	Nghalfek	<i>Vespa tropica</i>	-do-	Forest	Less common
19	Nghalpui	<i>Vespa mandarinia</i>	-do-	Forest	Less common
20	Khau	<i>Locusta spp.</i>	-do-	Forest	Common
21	Perhpawng	<i>Gryllus sp.</i>	-do-	Open areas	Common
22	Bangdaidep	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	Reptile	House	Common
23	Utawk	<i>Bufo stomaticus</i>	Amphibian	In water as well as on land	Common
24	Uchang	<i>Occidozyga lima</i>	-do-	In water	Common
25	Thlangdar	<i>Eusthenes sp.</i>	Insect	Forest	Less common
26	Laitel	<i>Eutropis carinata</i>	Reptile	Forest	Common
27	Chawngzawng	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Birds	Human habitation	Common
28	Tlaiberh	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	-do-	Forest	Common
29	Vainronghak	<i>Monticola solitaries</i>	-do-	Forests as well as in town and villages	Common
30	Chhemhur	<i>Lanius spp.</i>	-do-	Forest	Common

BIODIVERSITY OF KOLASIB HMARVENG

Agrobiodiversity:



Abelmoschus esculentus
(Bawrh Saiabe)



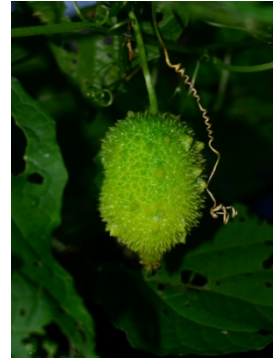
Benincasa hispida
(Maipawl)



Capsicum annuum
(Hmarcha)



Momordica charantia
(Changkha)



Momordica subangulata
(Maitamtawik)



Solanum melongena
(Bawkbawn)



Solanum aethiopicum
(Samtawik)



Hibiscus acetosella
(Vai-anthur)



Marsdenia macrophylla
(Ankhapui)



Dysoxylum excelsum
(Thingthupui)

Ornamental Plants:



Allamanda cathartica
(Hrui-par-eng)



Canna indica
(Kungpuiimuthi)



Celosia argentea
(Zamzo)



Heliconia rostrata
(Changel-par)



Fern sp.
(Katchat)



Cycas revoluta
(Sago Palm)

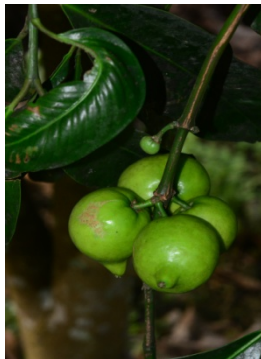
Fruit Plants/Trees



Citrus limetta
(Sermam)



Citrus limon
(Serfang)



Garcinia xanthochymus
(Theihmuisawi)



Hylocereus undatus
(Dragon Fruit)



Psidium guajava var.
purpurea
(Kawlthei)



Phyllanthus acidus
(Kawlsunhlu)

Fruit Plants/Trees



Punica granatum
(Theibuhfai)



Cocos nucifera
(Coconut Palm)



Averrhoa carambola
(Thei-her-awt)



Passiflora quadrangularis
(Saptheilian)

Medicinal Plants:



Oroxylum indicum
(Archangkawm)



Zanthoxylum rhetsa
(Ching-it)



Piper nigrum
(Thingmarcha)



Sauropus androgynus
(Thisensangdamdawi)



Aloe vera

Other plants:



Amaranthus viridis
(Tuipuizamzo)



Amorphophallus bulbifer
(Telhawng)



Caryota urens
(Meihle)



Coffea arabica
(Kawfi-thing)



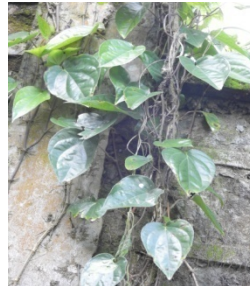
Elaeocarpus floribundus
(Zawlphai or Indian Olive)



Leucaena leucephala
(Japanzawngtah)



Musa ochracea
(Lairawk)



Piper betle
(Panruang)



Trachycarpus martianus
(Buarpui)



Juniperus sp.
(Juniper)

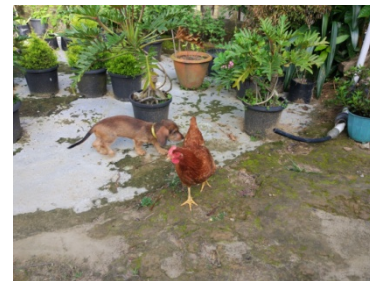
Domestic Animals:



Chicken



Cat



Dog & Chicken



Interaction with Members of Hmar veng Biodiversity Management Committe



KOLASIB HMAR VENG