PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER KHAMRANG

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
2020

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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 Khamrang 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 Khamrang 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	:	**Khamrang**
Block	:	**Thingdawl RD Block**
District	:	**Kolasib**
State	:	**Mizoram**
Geographical Area of the Panchayat Samity	:	**9000 ha. (approx.)**
Population under the Panchayat Samity	:	**720**
Male	:	**365**
Female	:	**355**
Habitat and Topography	:	**Tropical evergreen forest.**
Climate (Rainfall, Temp and other weather patterns)	:	**Rainfall: 2000-3000mm** **Temp: 12-36°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**

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**
African Oil Palm	*Elaeis guineensis*	Oil Palm	Introduced	Lowland / Cultivated	Not measured	Nil	Insufficient
Para 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
Asian Broom Grass / Tiger Grass	*Thysanolaena latifolia*	Hmunphiah	Local	Cultivated / Wild (forest margins, open grasslands, etc.)	Not measured	Rare	Plenty
Tree Bean	*Parkia timoriana*	Zawngtah	Local	Cultivated / Wild	Not measured	Rare	Insufficient
White Mulberry	*Morus alba*	Thingtheihmu	Introduced	Hilly terrain	Not measured	Rare	Plenty
Guava	*Psidium guajava*	Kawlthei	Local	Cultivated in gardens	Not measured	Rare	Plenty
Pineapple	*Ananas comosus*	Lakhuihthei	Local	Cultivated in gardens	Not measured	Rare	Plenty
Mustard	*Brassica rapa*	Antam	Local	Cultivated	Not measured	Rare	Plenty
Giant Pumpkin	*Cucurbita maxima*	Mai / Mai-an	Local	Cultivated	Not measured	Plenty	Plenty
Brinjal / Eggplant	*Solanum melongena*	Bawkbawn	Local	Cultivated in jhums and gardens	Not measured	Plenty	Plenty
Bitter Tomato	*Solanum aethiopicum*	Samtawk	Local	Cultivated	Not measured	Plenty	Plenty
Cabbage	*Brassica oleracea*	Zikhlum	*capitata*	Cultivated	Not measured	Rare	Plenty
Chilli	*Capsicum annum*	Hmarcha	Local	Cultivated in jhums and gardens	Not measured	Rare	Plenty
Rice	*Oryza sativa*	Buh	Local	Cultivated	Not measured	Plenty	Rare
Banana	*Musa* x *paradisiaca*	Balhla	Local	Cultivated	Not measured	Plenty	Plenty
Cow Pea	*Vigna unguiculata*	Behlawi	Local	Cultivated	Not measured	Rare	Plenty
French Bean / Kidney Bean	*Phaseolus vulgaris*	Bean	Local	Cultivated	Not measured	Rare	Plenty
Maize	*Zea mays*	Vai-mim	Local	Cultivated	Not measured	Rare	Plenty
Sugar-cane	*Saccharum officinarum*	Fu	Local	Cultivated	Not measured	Rare	Rare
Taro	*Colocasia esculenta*	Dawl / Bal	Local	Cultivated	Not measured	Insufficient	Insufficient

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Special Features	**Cropping Season**	**Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Source of Seeds/Plants**	**Community Knowledge Holder**
Palm oil & Kernel oil are extracted from its fruits which used in manufacturing and foodstuff production.	All year	Palm oil is used for making margarine, soaps, candles, vegetable ghee, ice cream and as a cooking oil.	Preparations made from the palm heart are used to treat gonorrhoea, menorrhagia, and perinatal abdominal pain.	The shoot is also eaten as a vegetable.	State Govt supply	Mizo
Propagated by Stump planting	Nov.- 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.	-	Budded stumps were supplied by State Govt. and also received from Tripura	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.	Local	Mizo
Propagated by Seeds & Dividing rhizomes	Jan.- Feb.	The large inflorescences are used in making brooms.	Young leaves and stem tips are used to feed cattle and buffaloes.	-	Local	Mizo
Propagated by Direct sowing & Polypot Planting	Jan.- March	Unmatured pods and seeds of ripe pods are used as vegetable	Young leaves and seeds are used for food allergy, colic, digestion, diarrhea and dysentery.	Wood used as fuel.	Local	Mizo
Propagated by Branch cuttings	April – Nov.	Fruits edible. Silkworms are fed on leaves. Leaves are boiled with meats and eaten as curry.	Fruits and bark are used in medicine. Leaves are used for cattle fodder.	Wood used for house construction, furniture, hokey sticks, drums, tool handles and firewood.	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	July – Aug	Fruits edible. Wood used for tool handles, firewood, etc.	Bark and young leaves are used for diarrhea and dysentery. Bark paste is also used for toothache.	For good yields, it requires deep soil, rich fertilizers and sufficient water.	Local	Mizo
Propagated by suckers, slips and crown planting	June - July	Fruits edible.	The fruits are taken for typhoid and expelling tapeworms from the body. Decoction of the crown of the fruit is used in diseases of kidney.	The fruits mixed with sugar are cooked without water and the juice is given in enlargement of liver.	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Dec.- Feb. & June – Aug.	Leaves are used as vegetable	-	Cultivated on river beds and in jhums	Seeds stored by the people	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Dec.- Feb.	Young leaves, flowers and fruits are used as	Seeds are used for expelling tapeworms or other parasites from	Fruits may be harvested 80 – 140 days from sowing or	Local	Mizo

		vegetable	the body. A paste made from the fruit stalks is used to heal boils and earache.	planting		
Propagated by seeds	Dec.- Feb	Unripe fruits are used as vegetable	Roots, leaves, fruits and seeds are used in medicine.	Cultivated in jhums and gardens	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Jan.- April & Aug.- Oct.	Unmature fruits and leaves are used as a vegetable.	Roots and fruits are used as a carminative and sedative, and to treat colic and high blood pressure.	Cultivated in jhums, etc.	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Jan.- April & Aug.- Oct.	Leaves and heads are used as vegetable.	Leaves form a good application in gout and rheumatism. Cabbage is a good source of vitamin K, vitamin C and dietary fiber.	Cultivated in gardens and river beds	Seeds purchased from local markets and other states.	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Jan.- March	Fruits used as condiment. Leaves are also used as vegetable.	Fruits are taken internally for treating cold stage of fevers, varicose veins, asthma and digestive problems.	-	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Oct.- Nov.	Food	Seeds are used for breast cancers, stomach indurations, other tumors, and warts	Infusion of straw used for dysentery, gout, and rheumatism. Husk is also used for dysentery.	Local	Mizo
Propagated by sucker	Whole year	Ripe fruits are edible	Unripe fruits and flowers are used for diabetes, diarrhoea and dysentery.	Tender core of the stem is eaten as vegetable. The leaves are occasionally used for wrapping foods, etc.	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Jan.- Feb. & Oct.- Nov.	Young leaves, unmatured pods and seeds are used as vegetable	Seeds are useful to strengthen stomach and to destroy worms in stomach.	The grain is used widely for human nutrition. It is useful in jaundice, menstrual disorders, epilepsy, constipation, etc.	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Jan.- Feb. & Oct.- Nov.	Green pods are used as vegetable	Beans are said to be used for acne, bladder, burns, diabetes, diarrhoea, dysentery, kidney, rheumatism, sciatica, etc.	-	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	July – Aug..	Grains are eaten roasted, cooked or fried	Seeds are used for treating cancer, tumours & warts.	-	Local	Mizo
Propagated by stem cuttings	.Oct.- Dec.	Raw sugar(gur) is manufactured from the stem juice	Juice of the stem is taken for jaundice.	It is the source of sugar.	Local	Mizo
Propagated by rhizomes	Nov..- Feb.	Corm, stem/petiole and young leaves are vegetable	Juice of the corm is medicinal	Whole plant is used for pigs food	Local	Mizo
Palm oil & Kernel oil are extracted	All year	Palm oil is used for making margarine, soaps,	Preparations made from the palm heart are used to treat gonorrhoea,	The shoot is also eaten as a vegetable.	Seedlings are supplied by State Gov't.	Mizo

from its fruits which used in manufacturing and foodstuff production.		candles, vegetable ghee, ice cream and as a cooking oil.	menorrhagia, and perinatal abdominal pain.			
Propagated by Stump planting	Nov.- 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.	-	Budded stumps were supplied by State Govt. and also received from Tripura	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.	Local	Mizo
Propagated by Seeds & Dividing rhizomes	Jan.- Feb.	The large inflorescences are used in making brooms.	Young leaves and stem tips are used to feed cattle and buffaloes.	-	Local	Mizo
Propagated by Direct sowing & Polypot Planting	Jan.- March	Unmatured pods and seeds of ripe pods are used as vegetable	Young leaves and seeds are used for food allergy, colic, digestion, diarrhea and dysentery.	Wood used as fuel.	Local	Mizo
Propagated by Branch cuttings	April – Nov.	Fruits edible. Silkworms are fed on leaves. Leaves are boiled with meats and eaten as curry.	Fruits and bark are used in medicine. Leaves are used for cattle fodder.	Wood used for house construction, furniture, hokey sticks, drums, tool handles and firewood.	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	July – Aug	Fruits edible. Wood used for tool handles, firewood, etc.	Bark and young leaves are used for diarrhea and dysentery. Bark paste is also used for toothache.	For good yields, it requires deep soil, rich fertilizers and sufficient water.	Local	Mizo
Propagated by suckers, slips and crown planting	June - July	Fruits edible.	The fruits are taken for typhoid and expelling tapeworms from the body. Decoction of the crown of the fruit is used in diseases of kidney.	The fruits mixed with sugar are cooked without water and the juice is given in enlargement of liver.	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Dec.- Feb. & June – Aug.	Leaves are used as vegetable	-	Cultivated on river beds and in jhums	Seeds stored by the people	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Dec.- Feb.	Young leaves, flowers and fruits are used as vegetable	Seeds are used for expelling tapeworms or other parasites from the body. A paste made from the fruit stalks is used to heal boils and earache.	Fruits may be harvested 80 – 140 days from sowing or planting	Local	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Dec.- Feb	Unripe fruits are used as vegetable	Roots, leaves, fruits and seeds are used in medicine.	Cultivated in jhums and gardens	Local	Mizo
Propagated by	Jan.- April	Unmature fruits and	Roots and fruits are used as a	Cultivated in jhums, etc.	Local	Mizo

seeds	& Aug.-Oct.	leaves are used as a vegetable.	carminative and sedative, and to treat colic and high blood pressure.			
Propagated by seeds	Jan.- April & Aug.-Oct.	Leaves and heads are used as vegetable.	Leaves form a good application in gout and rheumatism. Cabbage is a good source of vitamin K, vitamin C and dietary fiber.	Cultivated in gardens and river beds	Seeds purchased from local markets and other states.	Mizo
Propagated by seeds	Jan.-March	Fruits used as condiment. Leaves are also used as vegetable.	Fruits are taken internally for treating cold stage of fevers, varicose veins, asthma and digestive problems.	-	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	*Baccaurea ramiflora*	Pangkai	Local	Wild	Plenty	Rare
Tree	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Sunhlu	-do-	Wild	Plenty	Rare
Climber	*Haematocarpus validus*	Theichhungsen	-do-	Wild	Plenty	Rare
Climber	*Willughbeia edulis*	Vuakdup	-do-	Wild	Plenty	Rare
Tree	*Mangifera indica*	Theihai & Hai-vahmim	-do-	Cultivated/Wild	Plenty	Rare
Tree	*Litchi chinensis*	Theifeimung	Introduced	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty
Tree	*Annona squamosa*	Thei-arbawm	Introduced	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty
Tree	*Averrhoa carambola*	Thei-her-awt	Introduced	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty
Tree	*Protium serratum*	Bil	Local	Wild	Plenty	Rare
Tree	*Tamarindus indica*	Tengtere	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty
Tree	*Psidium guajava*	Kawlthei	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty
Herb	*Ananas comosus*	Lakhuihthei	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty
Tree	*Carallia brachiata*	Thei-ria	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Tree	*Citrus grandis*	Sertawk	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty
Shrub	*Citrus limon*	Limbu	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty
Tree	*Citrus 14eticulate*	Serthlum	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Tree	*Citrus macroptera*	Hatkora	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Tree	*Morus alba*	Thingtheihmu	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty
Tree	*Citrus* sp.	Zammir	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Tree	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Lamkhuang	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Shrub	*Prunus domestica*	Japantheite	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Herb	*Musa* x *paradisiaca*	Balhla	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty
Tree	*Carica papaya*	Thingfanghma	Local	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient
Palm	*Cocos nucifera*	Coconut/Narialthing	Introduced	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient

7	8	9	10	11	12
Source of seeds/plants	**Season of fruiting**	**Associated TK**	**Uses**	**Other details Market/ Own use**	**Community Knowledge holder**
Natural	June – July	Bark is used for constipation & leaves for toothache	Fruits edible	Own uses	Mizo
Natural	Nov.- Feb.	Roots, bark & fruits are medicinal	-do-	-do-	Mizo
Natural	June – July	-	--do-	-do-	Mizo
Natural	June – July	Milky juice is used as milk in the tea	-do-	-do-	Mizo
Local/Natural	June – July	Root, bark, leaves & fruits are medicinal	-do-	Commercial-	Mizo
Local	June – July	Wood used for firewood	-do-	Commercial	Mizo
Local	Aug.- Oct.	Fruits are medicinal	-do-	Commercial	Mizo
Local	Nov.- Feb.	Roots, leaves & fruits are medicinal	-do-	Commercial	Mizo
Natural	Sept.- Oct.	Wood used for firewood & charcoal	-do-	Own uses/Commercial	Mizo
Local	Nov.- Feb.	Leaves used for fever, jaundice, etc.	-do-	Commercial	Mizo
Local	July – Aug.	Young leaves used for diarrhoea & dysentery	-do-	Commercial	Mizo
Local	June – July	Fruits & leaves are medicinal	-do-	Commercial	Mizo
Local	May- July	Wood used for firewood & charcoal	-do-	Own uses	Mizo
Local	Sept.-Nov.	Fruits 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	Mar – Apr	Bark & fruits are used in medicine	Fruits edible. Silkworms are fed on leaves	Commercial	Mizo
Local	Dec.- Jan.	-	Fruits edible	Own uses	Mizo
Local	June – Aug.	Roots & leaves are medicinal	-do-	Commercial	Mizo
Local	June – Aug.	Fruits are medicinal	-do-	Own uses	Mizo
Local	All year	Roots, stem & fruits are medicinal	-do-	Commercial	Mizo
Local	Sept.- Dec.	Fruits are used in medicine	-do-	Commercial	Mizo
Local	All year	Roots, flowers & fruits are medicinal		Seeds edible	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	Forests	Rare	Plenty
Broom Grass	*Thysanolaena latifolia*	Hmunphiah	Forests	Rare	Plenty
Herb	*Musa* sp.	Chang-el	Forests	Plenty	Rare
Climber	*Tetrastigma* sp.	Thurpui	Forests	Plenty	Rare
Tapioca	*Manihot esculenta*	Pangbal	Cultivated	Rare	Rare
Banana	*Musa* x *paradisiaca*	Balhla	Cultivated	Rare	Rare
Papaya	*Carica papaya*	Thingfanghma	Cultivated	Rare	Rare
Jackfruit	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Lamkhuang	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty
Taro	*Colocasia esculenta*	Bal / Dawl	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty
Sweet Potato	*Ipomoea batatas*	Kawlbahra	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty
Maize	*Zea mays*	Vaimim	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty

6	,	8	9	10
Source of seeds/plants	**Associated TK**	**Part Used**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Introduced / Natural	Pig fodder	Leaves	Leaves juice is used for diarrhea, 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
Natural	Pig fodder	Leaves & Stem	Collected from wild	Mizo
Local	Pig fodder	Roots	Roots are used in medicine	Mizo
Local	Cattle & pig fodder	Leaves for cattle & Stems for pigs	Fruits edible. Propagated by Suckers	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 are used in medicine	Mizo
Local	Poultry & Pig fodder	Grains	Propagated by seeds	Mizo
Wild /Local		Leaves	Juice of leaves are used for treating eye and ear affections, skin affections	Mizo
				Mizo

Format 4 : Weeds

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Affected Crop**	**Impact**	**Landscape/habitat**
Climber	*Mikania micrantha*	Japanhlo	Paddy and other cultivated crops in Jhum fields	Growth of crop is affected	Jhum land and open spaces
Herb	*Ageratum conyzoides*	Vailenhlo			
Shrub	*Chromolaena odorata*	Tlangsam			
Shrub	*Mimosa pudica*	Hlo-nuar			
Herb	*Cyanotis cristata*	Vawmkur			
Climber	*Mucuna bracteata*	Hruiduk			
Grass	*Saccharum arundinaceum*	Rairuang			
Grass	*Saccharum longisetosum*	Luang			
Grass	*Thysanolaena latifolia*	Hmunphiah			
Climber	*Merremia umbellata*	Thianpa			
Climber	*Merremia vitifolia*	Thiannu			
Climber	*Pueraria montana* var. *lobata*	Hruihmul /Chepahrui			
Herb	*Curcuma aromatica*	Aiengsuak			
Herb	*Laggera* spp.	Buar			
Climber	*Byttneria pilosa*	Sazuknghawnghlap			
Climber	*Mucuna pruriens*	Uite-me			
Herb	*Bidens pilosa*	Vawkpuithal			

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	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	Root & Leaf juice used for fresh cuts, sores, skin diseases, etc.		-	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	Leaf juice is applied to new cuts		-	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	Whole plant is medicinal		-	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	Roots are medicinal		-	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	Seed pod hairs used as a medicine		Used as a cover crop in rubber & palm oil plantations	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	Used for making cloth, cordage, ropes, mats, etc.		The plant is used medicinally	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	Leaves used for cattle fodder		-		
Rare	Plenty	Making brooms & cattle fodder		Root is used medicinally	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	Young leaves used as a vegetable		Plants are medicinal	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	Plants are medicinal		-		

Rare	Plenty	Root, stem, young leaves & flowers are eaten as vegetable		All parts of the plant are used medicinally	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	Rhizome is medicinal		-	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	-		-		
Rare	Plenty	-		-	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	-		-	-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	Young leaves are eaten raw or cooked		Whole plant is medicinal. The root is used to treat constipation and malaria	-	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	Sept.- Nov.
Oil Palm	Wild Boar, Monkeys, Porcupines, Rats	*Sus scrofa, Macaca spp., Hystrix brachyuran, Rattus* spp.	Sanghal, Zawng, Sakuh, Sazu	Forests / Jhum lands	Sept.- Dec.
Sugar-cane	Bear, Wild Boar & Monkeys	*Ursus thibetanus, Sus scrofa, Macaca* spp.	Savawm, Sanghal, Zawng	Forests	Oct.- Jan.
Maize	Bear, Wild Boar, Squirrels, Rats & Fall armyworm	*Ursus thibetanus, Sus scrofa, Callosciurus pygerythrus/Dremomys lokriah, Rattus* spp. & *Spodoptera frugiperda*	Savawm, Sanghal, Thehlei, Sazu & Pangang	Forests	Mar – Aug.
Taro	Wild Boar, Porcupine	*Sus scrofa, Hystrix brachyura*	Sanghal, Sakuh	Forests	Sept.- Dec.
Tapioca	Wild Boar, Porcupine, Squirrels, Red Junglefowl	Sus scrofa, Hystrix brachyuran, *Callosciurus pygerythrus/Dremomys lokriah, Gallus gallus*	Sanghal, Sakuh, Thehlei, Ram-ar	Forests	Oct.- Jan.
Brinjal	Barking Deer, Common Indian Monitor, Rats, Red-headed Blister Beetle	*Muntiacus vaginalis, Varanus bengalensis,Rattus* spp*., Epicauta hirticornis*	Sakhi, Tangkawng, Sazu, Kutdurh	Forests	Aug.- Sept.
Cow Pea	Barking Deer, Monkeys & Rats	*Muntiacus vaginalis, Macaca* spp. & *Rattus* spp	Sakhi, Zawng & Sazu	Forests	Sept.- Nov.

7	8	9	10
Management Mechanism	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Clothes which made like a kite are hanged on bamboo poles to scare away birds and wild animals.	Decoction of straw used kidney stones	Grains are attacked	Mizo
Fencing is done by using bamboo, poles & small branches.	Oil Palm is a folk remedy for cancer, headache & rheumatism	Seedlings & fruits are attacked	Mizo
Making a low fence of arches of split bamboo along the boundary to protect from wild animals, and this is called 'Perngo kaih'.	Stem juice is used for treating jaundice.	Stems are attacked	Mizo
When the crops started ripening, farmers spend nights at their hut to protect their crops from wild animals by making loud noise or shouting during evening and night. For Maize, VB-Agri Product (Soil Amendment Fertilisers) are used against Fall armyworm.	The grains are used as a medicine.	Grains are attacked by bears, wild boar, squirrels & rats. Leaves, whorls, stalks & shoots are attacked by Fall armyworms.	Mizo
	Corm and leaves are medicinal	Corms are attacked	Mizo
	-	Tuberous roots and fruits are attacked	Mizo
	Roots, leaves, fruits & seeds are used in medicine	Flowers & young fruits are attacked	Mizo
	Roots, leaves & seeds are medicinal	Leaves & pods 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**
Khamrang	Weekly (Saturday)	Pigs, Poultry, Goats & Cattle	-	Khamrang and other nearby villages	Khamrang	Khamrang Bazar, Khamrang	Carps	Bagha & other places

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 720 approx.	204 families Cultivators/ Farmers	Cultivators, Labourers, Carpentry, Shops, animal husbandry, piggery, 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 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. Few people are living in RCC buildings.	204

Format 8 : Landscape

1			2	3	4	5	6
Major Landscapes			**Sub-land scape**	**Features and approx. area**	**Ownership**	**General Flora**	**General Fauna**
Agri. Land	**Pond**	**Fallow Land**					
900 ha. (approx)	-	750 ha. (approx)	100 (approx)	Hills & 1,750 ha. (approx)	Local Community (Mizo)	*Schima, Aporusa, Balakata, Magnolia, Vitex, Castanopsis, Lithocarpus, Gmelina, Bombax, Protium, Anogeissus, Derris, Erythrina, Alstonia, Bischofia, Hibiscus, Macaranga, Tetrameles, Duabanga, Stereospermum, Carallia, Dipterocarpus, Artocarpus, Pterospermum, Toona, Chukrasia, Mallotus, Neolamarkia, Pterygota, Dillenia, Terminalia, Mesua, Podocarpus, Hymenodictyon, Premna, Albizia*, etc.	Wild Boar, Barking Deer,Black Bear, Wild Dog, Porcupine, Himalayan Palm Civet, Yellow-throated Marten, Red Serow, Large Indian Civet, Leopard Cat, Common Palm Civet, Small-toothed Palm Civet, Asiatic Brush-tailed Porcupine, Leopard, Clouded Leopard, White-breasted Waterhen, Red Junglefowl, Kalij Pheasant, Blue-throated Barbet, Lineated Barbet, Common Snipe, Buttonquail, Owl, Red-vented Bulbul, Bulbuls, Hoopoe, Doves, Emerald Dove, Partridge, Copper-headed Trinket Snake, Monocled Cobra, Red-necked Keelback, King Cobra, Spot-tailed Pit Viper, etc.

7	8	9	10	11	12
User Groups	**Management Practices**	**General Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community accessed**
Mizo	No specific management practices are followed. Jhum cultivation is still practiced. Agriculture is rain fed. Direct sowing is done for paddy, maize, pumpkin, bean, bitter gourd, etc. Broadcast sowing also applied for certain vegetables like chilli, mustard, white durra, etc. Timber and bamboos are used for construction and for furniture making. Fuelwood is the main medium of cooking food.	Agricultural lands are used for cultivation, gardens, etc. and timbers for construction of houses and making of furniture, fuelwood, etc. Some trees that bears fruits are eaten by humans, animals and birds. There are a lot of wild plants that have medicinal value. These medicinal plants are very helpful for treating and healing of various diseases.	-	Paddy is normally harvested during Sept.-Dec. and other vegetables from June- Dec. Crop plants cultivated in the jhum are maize, chilli, beans, brinjal, bitter gourd, mustard, pumpkin, cucumber, white durra, 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**
River & Streams	Tlawng, Pualhrang, Tuitun & Chhimluang	Not measured	Community (Mizo)	*Mallotus nudiflorus, Neolamarkia cadamba, Duabanga grandiflora, Tetrameles nudiflora, Dillenia indica, Bischofia javanica, Ficus racemosa, Ficus squamosa*, etc.	*Labeo bata, Channa marulius, Sperata aor, Anguilla bengalensis, Chagunius chagunie, Neolissochilus* sp., *Opsarius* sp., *Macrognathus* sp., *Xenentodon cancila, Botia Dario, Schistura* spp., *Garra* spp., etc.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Major Uses	**User Groups**	**Management Practices**	**General Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community accessed**
Used for drinking, fishing, and hunting for crabs, prawn, water-snail, etc.	Khamrang people	No specific management practices are followed	The river/streams are mainly used for transportation, catching fishes, crabs, etc. And the river banks are also used for raising crops like mustards, beans, lady's finger, garden pea, etc.	-	-	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.	**Flora** : *Albizia, Mallotus, Neolamarkia, Duabanga, Tetrameles, Dillenia, Ficus*,etc.	The cultivated area is left for three to four years or even more, which allows growth of natural trees along with bamboos and weed species. It helps in reducing soil erosion and at the same time improves structure and nutrients. The area is again cleared of tree growth during next jhum cycle and burnt, which provides some minerals to the soil. However, sometimes early rains result into washing away of the top soil, ashes and minerals.	-
Paddy, Ginger, Mustard, Chilli, Pumpkin, Bitter gourd, Snake gourd, Tobacco, Cow pea, Brinjal, Hyacinth bean, Bitter tomato, Soyabean, Maize, etc.	**Fauna** : Wild Boar, Civet, Mongoose, Leopard Cat, Marten, Monkeys, Deer, Porcupine, Lizards, Squirrels, Rats, Bulbul, Pigeon, Barbets, Otter, Junglefowl, Snakes, etc.		

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Format 11 : Fruit Trees

1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Plant type	**Local name**	**Scientific name**	**Variety**	**Landscape Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Source of Plants/Seeds**
					Past	**Present**	
Tree	Theihai	*Mangifera indica*	-	Cultivated	Rare	Insufficient	Local
Tree	Theifeimung	*Litchi chinensis*	Govt supply	Cultivated	Rare	-do-	Supplied by Hort. Deptt.
Tree	Thei-arbawm	*Annona squamosa*	Introduced	Cultivated	Rare	-do-	Introduced from Myanmar
Tree	Tengtere	*Tamarindus indica*	-	Cultivated	Rare	-do-	Local
Tree	Kawlthei	*Psidium guajava*	-	Cultivated	Rare	Plenty	Local
Tree	Theiria	*Carallia brachiata*	-	Cultivated/Wild	Rare	Plenty	Local/Forest
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*	Govt supply	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**
June – July	Edible	Leaves used for medicine	Own use	Mizo
June – July	Edible	Root, bark, leaves,flowers & fruits are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Aug.- Oct.	Edible	Fruits are used in medicine	-do-	Mizo
Nov.- Feb.	Edible	Leaves are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
June – Aug.	Edible	Bark & leaves are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
April – May	Edible	Baek & leaves are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Sept.- Nov.	Edible	Fruits & seeds are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Dec.- Jan.	Edible	Flowers, fruits & seeds are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
Dec.- Jan.	Edible	Fruit juice medicinal	-do-	Mizo
March – April	Edible	Bark & fruits are medicinal	-do-	Mizo
June – 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**
Climber	Japanhlo	*Mikania micrantha*	Local	Disturbed areas	Natural
Herb	Vailenhlo	*Ageratum conyzoides*	Local	Open places	-do-
Shrub	Tlangsam	*Chromolaena odorata*	Local	-do-	-do-
Shrub	Hlo-nuar	*Mimosa pudica*	Local	Roadsides & Waste places	-do-
Climber	Uite-me	*Mucuna pruriens*	Local	Open, sunny places	-do-
Shrub	Ranlungdamdawi	*Croton caudatus*	Local	Under forests	-do-
Climber	Kelhnamtur	*Hedyotis scandens*	Local	Semi-open places	-do-
Herb	Ui-hlo/Bu-chhawl	*Achyranthes aspera*	Local	Disturbed areas	-do-
Climber	Hnahbialhrui	*Cissampelos pareira*	Local	Semi-open areas, e.g., along roadsides	-do-
Tree	Thingkhawilu	*Vitex peduncularis*	Local	Forests	-do-
Climber	Hruivankai	*Tinospora* sp.	Local	Forests	-do-
Tree	Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum glandulosum*	Local	Cultivated / Wild	-do-
Herb	Kelba-an	*Plantago major*	Local	Open areas	-do-
Tree	Hnahkiah	*Callicarpa arborea*	Local	Forests	-do-
Tree	Sunhlu	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Local	Forests	-do-
Herb	Mitthi-sunhlu	*Phyllanthus urinaria*	Local	Open areas	-do-
Tree	Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	Local	Forests	-do-
Climber	Japanhlo	*Mikania micrantha*	Local	Disturbed areas	Natural
Herb	Vailenhlo	*Ageratum conyzoides*	Local	Open places	-do-
Shrub	Tlangsam	*Chromolaena odorata*	Local	-do-	-do-
Shrub	Hlo-nuar	*Mimosa pudica*	Local	Roadsides & Waste places	-do-
Climber	Uite-me	*Mucuna pruriens*	Local	Open, sunny places	-do-
Shrub	Ranlungdamdawi	*Croton caudatus*	Local	Under forests	-do-
Climber	Kelhnamtur	*Hedyotis scandens*	Local	Semi-open places	-do-
Herb	Ui-hlo/Bu-chhawl	*Achyranthes aspera*	Local	Disturbed areas	-do-
Climber	Hnahbialhrui	*Cissampelos pareira*	Local	Semi-open areas, e.g., along roadsides	-do-
Tree	Thingkhawilu	*Vitex peduncularis*	Local	Forests	-do-
Climber	Hruivankai	*Tinospora* sp.	Local	Forests	-do-
Tree	Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum glandulosum*	Local	Cultivated / Wild	-do-

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		Uses (Usage)	Part Used	Associated TK	Other details market/ own use	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Past	Present					
Rare	Plenty	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaf juice used for diarrhoea, wounds, etc.	Own use	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Juice of roots & leaves used for fresh cuts, skin diseases, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaf juice applied on new cuts	-do-	Mizo
Rare	Plenty	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Used for fever, jaundice, diseases of liver and kidney	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	Medicinal	Roots, leaves & seeds	Roots for constipation, fever, dropsy, etc. Leaves for ulcers, inflammation, etc. Seeds for gonorrhea, consumption, sterility, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Scarce	Scarce	Medicinal	Leaves	Used for sprains constipation, cancer, stomach ulcer, and also applied on animal sores, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Scarce	Scarce	Medicinal	Whole plant	Used for fever, kidney stone removal, stomach pain, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Scarce	Scarce	Medicinal	Whole plant	Used for piles, rheumatism, wounds, boils, sores, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Scarce	Scarce	Medicinal	Roots & stems	Used for cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, fever, colic, stomach ulcer, urinary troubles, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	Medicinal	Bark & leaves	Used for malarial fever, jaundice, typhoid, stomach ulcer,etc.	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	Medicinal	Roots, stem & leaves	Used for fever, jaundice, diabetes, cholera, dysentery, stomach troubles, snake-bites, dysuria, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Scarce	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves	Used in high blood pressure	-do-	Mizo
Scarce	Scarce	Medicinal	Whole plant	Used in malarial fever, diabetes, wounds, boils, chronic ulcers, sprains, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	Medicinal	Bark & leaves	Used diabetes, colic, stomach ulcer, cholers, diarrhoea, dysentery, internal bleeding, fresh cuts, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	Medicinal	Bark & fruits	Used for lung diseases, eye problems, joint pain, diarrhoea, dysentery, diabetes, diuretic, etc.	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	Medicinal	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.	-do-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	Medicinal	Root, bark, leaves & fruits	Used in fever, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, asthma, cough, bronchitis, diarrhoea, dysentery, skin diseases, etc.	-do-	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*	-	Seeds
Tree	Makpazangkang	*Cassia javanica*	-	Seeds
Tree	Rihnim	*Ficus microcarpa*	-	Planlet
Tree	Farzangphar	*Araucaria heterophylla*	-	Planlet
Tree	Polyalthia	*Polyalthia longifolia*	-	Planlet
Tree	Zamanhmawng	*Ficus benjamina*	-	Planlet
Tree	Mualhawih	*Saraca asoca*	-	Seeds
Tree	Bung	*Ficus altissima*	-	Planlet
Tree	Ngiau	*Magnolia champaca*	-	Planlet
Tree	Lamkhuang	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	-	Seeds
Tree	Theihai	*Mangifera indica*	-	Seeds
Tree	Theiria	*Carallia brachiata*	-	Seeds
Tree	Tengtere	*Tamarindus indica*	-	Seeds
Tree	Sunhlu	*Phyllanthus emblica*	-	Seeds
Shrub	Waiting-i-vet	*Lagertroemia indica*	-	Seeds
Shrub	Mualhawihte	*Ixora coccinea*	-	Seeds/Cuttings
Shrub	Midumpangpar	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*	-	Cuttings
Shrub	Phuihnam-par	*Clerodendrum paniculatum*	-	Cuttings
Shrub	Tuihlo/Thakdamdawi	*Senna alata*	-	Planlet
Shrub	Garden Croton	*Cordiaeum variegatum*	-	Planlet
Shrub	Saron	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	-	Cuttings
Shrub	Bellyache	*Jatropha gossypiifolia*	-	Seeds/Cuttings
Shrub	Changeable Rose	*Hibiscus mutabilis*	-	Seeds/Cuttings
Shrub	Crossandra	*Crossandra infundibuliformis*	-	Seeds/Cuttings
Shrub	Thinghnahmawi/Copperleaf	*Acalypha wikesiana*	-	Cuttings
Shrub	Hlinglukhum	*Euphorbia milii*	-	Cuttings
Shrub	Hydrangea	*Hydrangea macrophylla*	-	Cuttings
Palm	Coconut	*Cocos nucifera*	-	Seeds
Palm	Kuhva-kung	*Areca catechu*	-	Seeds/Planlet
Palm	Meihle	*Caryota urens*	-	Planlet
Climber	Purple Allamanda	*Allamanda blanchetii*	-	Seeds/Cuttings
Climber	Hrui-par-eng	*Allamanda cathartica*	-	Cuttings
Climber	Flame Vine	*Pyrostegia venusta*	-	Cuttings
Herb	Purple Ground Orchid	*Spathoglottis plicata*	-	Seeds/Dividing bulbs
Herb	Kumtluang	*Catharanthus roseus*	-	Seeds

6	7	8	9	10
Commercial/Non commercial	**Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Non-commercial	Ornamental	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Commercial/Non-commercial	-do-	Medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Fruits edible	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Fruit edible. Leaves used for toothache	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-		-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
Non-commercial	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Pounded leaves used for cuts, boils & sores	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Leaves medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Roots, leaves and flowers are antimalarial	-	Mizo
Commercial/Non-commercial	-do-	Seeds edible. Medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Seeds edible & Shoots vegetable	-	Mizo
Non-commercial	-do-	Shoots vegetable	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Medicinal	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Medicinal	-	Mizo

Format 14 : Timber plants

1	2	3	4	5		6	7
Plant Type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Wild/home -garden**	**Other uses**
				Past	**Present**		
Tree	Khiang	*Schima wallichii*	Forests	Plenty	Insufficient	Wild	Construction, firewood, etc.
Tree	Ngiau	*Magnolia champaca*	-do-	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	Bil	*Protium serratum*	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Furniture, house post, firewood & charcoal
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	Theitat	*Artocarpus lakoocha*	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Construction, boat building, furniture, fuelwood, etc.
Tree	Siksil	*Pterospermum acerifolium*	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Building, planking, motor bodies, furniture, firewood, 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	Re-raw	*Terminalia* chebula	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Construction, furniture, tool handles, 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	Vawngthla	*Premna milleflora*	-do-	Scarce	Scarce	Wild	Construction, house post, 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	Nganbawm	*Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Furniture, motor bodies, planking, flooring, fuelwood
Tree	Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	-do-	Plenty	Scarce	Wild	Cheap furniture, house-building, motor bodies, doors, windows, firewood, charcoal, etc.

8	9	10
Associated TK	**Other details**	**Community/ knowledge holder**
-	-	Mizo
Bark, roots, leaves, flowers & fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
Roots, leaves, flowers & fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
Leaves used for fodder	-	Mizo
Fruits edible	-	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
Sap & juice of the bark is applied externally to boils, pimples, cuts and wounds	-	Mizo
Bark & flowers are medicinal	-	Mizo
Bark and flowers are medicinal	-	Mizo
Bark & capsule are medicinal	-	Mizo
Bark & leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Fruit is medicinal	-	Mizo
Bark, flowers & unripe fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
Bark is medicinal	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark & leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Wood & seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	-	Mizo

Format 15 : Domesticated Animals

1	2	3	4	5	6
Animal type	**Local name**	**Scientific name**	**Breed**	**Features**	**Method of keeping**
Poultry	Ar	*Gallus domesticus*	Local	-	Poultry shed made up of wooden poles, bamboo and GI sheets
Pig	Vawk	*Artiodactyla suidae*	-do-	-	Pig shed
Cattle / Cow	Bawng	*Bos indicus*	Local	-	Cow shed
Goat	Kel	*Capra hircus*	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					
Plenty	Not adequate	Meat, Egg	-	Commercial	Decomposed dung used as farm manure	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Meat	The fat is used for making a special preparation, called as *Saum.* Fat from the meat is preserved by boiling and putting it into dried gourds for fermentation. It is called *Sa-um*. *Sa-um* is used in preparation of *Bai* & *Bawl* (Traditional dishes of the Mizos)	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Meat & Milk	-	-do-	-do-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	Meat	-	-do-	-	Mizo
-do-	Scarce	Meat & House watcher	-	-	-	Mizo
-do-	-do-	To keep down rats	-	-	-	Mizo

Format 16 : Culture Fisheries – NIL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Fish type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Features	Waterscape	Local status	
						Past	Present

8	9	10	11	12
Uses	Associated TK	Commercial rearing	Other details	Community/ Knowledge holder

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
Khamrang	Khamrang	Weekly	Saturday	-

6	7	8	9
Types of animal bought and sold	No. of animals (avg) transacted in a day	Places from where the animals are arrived	Places to where the animals are transported
Pig, poultry, etc.	-	Local & nearby villages	Khamrang

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Habit**	**Habitat**	**Local status**	
					Past	**Present**
Tree	Thlanvawng	*Gmelina arborea*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Insufficient
Tree	Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Insufficient
Tree	Ngiau	*Magnolia champaca*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Ngiau-hnahsin	*Magnolia baillonii*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Khiang	*Schima wallichii*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Insufficient
Tree	Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Insufficient
Tree	Bung	*Ficus altissima*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Zawngtah	*Parkia timoriana*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Lungkhup	*Neonauclea purpurea*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Re-raw	*Terminalia chebula*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Thingkha	*Derris robusta*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Sahatah	*Aglaia spectabilis*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Thingvawkpui	*Balakata baccata*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Thingdawl	*Tetrameles nudiflora*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Lawngthing	*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Thlengreng	*Vitex quinata*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Thingkhawilu	*Vitex peduncularis*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Chhawntual	*Aporusa octandra*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Vaiza	*Hibiscus macrophyllus*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Fartuah	*Erythrina stricta*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Thuamriat	*Alstonia scholaris*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Teipui	*Toona ciliate*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Zawngtei	*Chukrasia tabularis*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Sunhlu	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Bil	*Protium serratum*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Haite/Haivahmim	*Mangifera indica*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Vawmbal	*Drimycarpus racemosus*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Vawmbal-hnah-hlai	*Semecarpus anacardium*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Mualhawih	*Saraca asoca*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Theikum	*Diospyros malabarica*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Hnaibung	*Palaquium polyanthum*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Kangtek	*Albizia procera*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce

Tree	Tatkawng	*Artocarpus chaplasha*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Theitat	*Artocarpus lakoocha*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Theipui	*Ficus semicordata*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Theiria	*Carallia brachiata*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Zihnghal	*Stereospermum tetragonum*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Thingpuithing	*Lithocarpus obscures*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Phunchawng	*Bombax ceiba*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Pang	*Bombax Insigne*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Kawrthindeng	*Dillenia indica*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Phaithing	*Mallotus nudiflorus*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Raithei	*Aglaia edulis*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Theitit	*Ficus prostrate*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Tree	Khawmhma	*Rhus chinensis*	Tree	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Shrub	Chengkek	*Garcinia lanceifolia*	Shrub	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Shrub	Pelh	*Gnetum gnemon*	Shrub	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Shrub	Anpangthuam	*Lepionurus sylvestris*	Shrub	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Shrub	Kelbuh	*Schefflera venulosa*	Shrub	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Shrub	Tlangsam	*Chromolaena odorata*	Shrub	Open places	Scarce	Plenty
Shrub	Se-hnap	*Urena lobata*	Shrub	Open places	Scarce	Scarce
Shrub	Hlonuar/Khawih-mut	*Mimosa pudica*	Shrub	Open places	Scarce	Plenty
Herb	Uichhu-me	*Abelmoschus manihot*	Herb	Open places	Scarce	Plenty
Herb	Buarze	*Blumea lanceolaria*	Herb	Open places	Scarce	Scarce
Herb	Sumbul	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Herb	Moist & shady places	Scarce	Scarce
Grass	Di	*Imperata cylindrical*	Grass	Open places	Scare	Plenty
Grass	Luang	*Saccharum longisetosum*	Herb	Open places	Scarce	Insufficient
Grass	Phairuang	*Themeda arundinacea*	Grass	Along rivers	Scarce	Sufficient
Grass	Hmunphiah	*Thysanolaena latifolia*	Grass	Waste & open places	Scarce	Plenty
Climber	Ru-lei	*Millettia pachycarpa*	Climbing shrub	Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Ngaihhih	*Linostomsa decandrum*	Climbing shrub	Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Vuakdup	*Willughbeia edulis*	Climber	Forest	Insufficient	Rare
Climber	Kelhnamtur/Laikingtuibur	*Hedyotis scandens*	Climber	Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Hnahbialhrui	*Cissampelos pareira*	Climber	Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Japanhlo	*Mikania micrantha*	Climber	Open places	Rare	Plenty
Climber	Vawih-uihhrui	*Paederia foetida*	Climber	Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Thianpa	*Merremia umbellate*	Climber	Open places	Rare	Plenty
Climber	Thiannu	*Merremia vitifolia*	Climber	Open places	Rare	Plenty
Climber	Hrui-duk	*Mucuna bracteata*	Climber	Open places	Rare	Plenty
Climber	Chaihchun/Hruichun	*Stephania rotunda*	Climber	Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Nauawimu-hrui	*Solena amplexicaulis*	Climber	Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Khau-chhim	*Pericampylus gaucus*	Climber	Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient

Herb	Mitthi-sunhlu	*Phyllanthus urinaria*	Herb	Open places	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Anchiri	*Homalomena aromatic*	Herb	Forest	Plenty	Scarce
Herb	Buarthau	*Crassocephalum crepidioides*	Herb	Open places	Rare	Plenty
Herb	Vailenhlo	*Ageratum conyzoides*	Herb	Open places	Plenty	Plenty
Herb	Vahmimabung	*Mollugo pentaphylla*	Herb	Open places	Scarce	Scarce
Herb	Dawng	*Commelina benghalensis*	Herb	Open places	Scarce	Insufficient
Herb	Ansa-te	*Acmella spp.*	Herb	Open places	Insufficient	Insufficient

7	8	9	10	11
Commercial/ own use	**Part collected**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community Knowledge Holder**
Commercial/ Own use	Roots/leaves/ flowers/fruits	Roots, leaves, flowers & fruits are medicinal	Timber for construction & furniture	Mizo
-do-	Leaves	Leaves used for cattle fodder	Wood used for construction & cheap furniture	Mizo
-do-	Roots/bark/leaves/ flowers/fruits	Roots, bark, leaves, flowers & fruits are medicinal	Wood used for construction & furniture	Mizo
-do-	-	-	Wood used for building, furniture, etc.	Mizo
-do-	Bark & fruits	Bark & fruits are medicinal	Wood used for construction & firewood	Mizo
-do-	Bark/flowers/ fruits	Bark, flowers & fruits are medicinal	Wood used for posts, tool handles, gunstock, firewood & charcoal	Mizo
-do-	-	Planted as shade tree	Wood used for firewood	Mizo
-do-	Pods & leaves	Leaves & seeds are medicinal	Immature pods & seeds used as vegetable	Mizo
-do-	-	-	Wood used for posts, firewood, etc.	Mizo
-do-	Bark & leaves	Bark & leaves used in medicine	Wood used for house posts, tool handles, firewood & charcoal	Mizo
-do-	Fruits	Fruits are medicinal	Wood used for house building, furniture, etc.	Mizo
-do-	Bark & leaves	Bark is medicinal	Wood used for house posts, kodali-handle, firewood & charcoal. Leaves lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-do-	-	-	Wood used for building, furniture, etc.	Mizo
-do-	Bark & fruits	Bark is medicinal	Wood used for building, etc. Green fruit is edible	Mizo
-do-	Latex	Latex is medicinal	Wood for packing cases, firewood, etc.	Mizo
-do-	Bark & leaves	Bark & leaves are medicinal	Wood used for flooring, walling, etc.	Mizo
-do-	Oleo-resin	Oleo-resin used for ringworm, ulcers, etc.	Wood used for boat-building, construction, etc.	Mizo
-do-	-	-	Wood used for building, firewood, etc.	Mizo
-do-	Bark & leaves	Bark & leaves are medicinal	Wood used for posts & firewood charcoal	Mizo
-do-	Bark & leaves	Bark & leaves are medicinal	Wood used foe fence post & firewood	Mizo
-do-	Bark & leaves	Bark fibre used for *Hnamhrui*, and leaves for fermenting soya-beans	Wood used for posts, rafters, etc.	Mizo
-do-	Bark	Bark is used in medicine	Wood used for planking, roofing, boxes, etc.	Mizo

-do-	Bark	Bark is medicinal	Wood used for furniture, gun powder charcoal, etc.	Mizo
-do-	Bark	Bark is medicinal	Wood used for furniture, boat-building, house building, etc.	Mizo
-do-	Bark & capsule	Bark & capsule are medicinal	Wood used for building, furniture, etc.	Mizo
-do-	Bark & fruits	Bark & fruits are medicinal. Fruits edible	Wood used for building, furniture, firewood, charcoal, etc.	Mizo
-do-	-	Fruits edible	Wood used for furniture, house-post, firewood & charcoal	Mizo
-do-	Root, bark, leaves, fruits & seeds	Roots, bark, fruits & seeds are medicinal. Fruits edible	Wood used construction, firewood, etc.	Mizo
-do-	-	Juice of the tree is used for japanning	Wood used for building, boats, etc.	Mizo
-do-	Bark & fruits	Juice of the bark & fruits are used for japanning	Wood can be used for firewood	
-do-	Bark, flowers & seeds	Bark, leaves, flowers & seeds are medicinal.	Tender leaves used as vegetable. Bark is also used as tea leaf	
-do-	Bark, leaves, flowers & fruits	Bark, leaves, flowers & fruits are medicinal	Wood used for building. Seeds edible	
-do-	-	-	Wood used for construction, furniture, etc.	
-do-	Bark & leaves	Bark & leaves are medicinal. Bark used for poisoning fish	Wood used for furniture, motor bodies, posts, drums,firewood, etc. Leaves used for cattle fodder.	
-do-	Bark, leaves & milky juice	Bark & milky juice are medicinal. Leaves used for cattle fodder	Wood used for building, furniture, motor bodies, etc. Fruits & seeds are edible	
-do-	Leaves & fruits	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder, and the fruits are edible	Wood used for construction, furniture, firewood, etc.	
-do-	Root, bark & fruits	Root, bark & fruits are medicinal	Wood used for mortars, firewood, etc. Fruits edible	
-do-	Bark & leaves	Bark & leaves are medicinal	Wood used for firewood & charcoal. Young leaves & green pods are used as a vegetable	
-do-	Bark & leaves	Bark & leaves are medicinal. Fruits edible	Wood used for construction, posts, furniture, firewood, charcoal, etc.	
-do-	Bark & young leaves	Bark & young leaves are medicinal. Leaves are cattle fodder	Wood used for house construction, furniture, house posts, mortars, firewood, etc.	
-do-	-	-	Wood used for building, firewood & charcoal	
-do-	Root, bark, flowers & fruits	Root, bark, flowers & fruits are medicinal	Wood used for planking, drums, etc. The cotton is used for pillows and cushions	
-do-	Leaves	Leaves used as fodder	Wood used for planking, drums, etc.	
-do-	Bark, leaves & fruits	Bark, leaves & fruits are medicinal	Wood used for building, gunstocks, charcoal, etc.	
-do-	-	-	Wood used for drums, cheap planking & firewood	
-do-	Fruits	Fruits edible	Wood used for furniture, posts, firewood, etc.	
-do-	Roots	Roots are medicinal	Wood used for firewood. Fruits edible	
-do-	Leaves & fruits	Leaves & fruits are medicinal. Fruits edible	Wood used for fence posts and gunpowder charcoal	
-do-	Leaves & fruits	Leaves & fruits are medicinal	Leaves used as vegetable. Fruits edible	
-do-	Leaves, flowers & fruits	Leaves, flowers & fruits are used as vegetable	Fibres of inner bark are good for nets & ropes. Roasted seeds are edible.	
-do-	Leaves	Leaves are medicinal	Leaves are used as vegetable	

-do-	Leaves	Leaves used as goat fodder	Fruits eaten by squirrels and birds	
-do-	Leaves	Leaf juice applied on cuts	The plant is used as fish-poison	
-do-	Roots & leaves	Roots & leaves are medicinal	Bark yields a strong fibre	
-do-	Roots & leaves	Roots & leaves are medicinal	-	
-do-	Roots & seeds	Roots & seeds are medicinal	-	
-do-	Leaves	Leaves are medicinal	Tender leaves used as vegetable	
-do-	Rhizomes	Rhizomes are medicinal	-	
-do-	Roots	Roots are medicinal	Used for thatching	
-do-	Leaves	Young leaves are cattle fodder	-	
-do-	Culm & leaves	Culms for huts. Stem & leaves for ropes & cordage	-	
-do-	Roots & flowering panicles	Roots are medicinal.	Flowering panicles are used for brooms	
-do-	Roots & pods	Roots & pods are used to poison fish	-	
-do-	Roots	Roots are used for poisoning fish	-	
-do-	Fruits & milky juice	Milky juice is used as milk in the tea	Fruits edible	
-do-	Roots & leaves	Roots & leaves are medicinal	-	
-do-	Roots & stem	Roots & stems are medicinal	-	
-do-	Leaves	Leaves are medicinal	-	
-do-	Whole plant	Whole plant is medicinal	-	
-do-	Whole plant	Whole plant is medicinal	-	
-do-	Whole plant	Whole plant is medicinal	-	
-do-	-	-	Used for cover crop in Rubber & Oil Palm plantation	
-do-	Tubers	Tubers are medicinal	Leaves are eaten by cattle & goats	
-do-	Roots & leaves	Roots & leaves are medicinal	Leaves used as vegetable	
-do-	Roots, stem & leaves	Roots & leaves are medicinal	Stem is used for tying native houses	
-do-	Whole plant	Whole plant is medicinal	Plant is used as fish poison	
-do-	Rhizomes & stalk	Stalk & roots are medicinal. Stalk used as vegetable	Rhizomes are used in manufacturing perfumes	
-do-	Whole plant	Whole plant is medicinal	Stem & leaves used as vegetable, and also used for pigs food	
-do-	Roots & leaves	Roots & leaves are medicinal	-	
-do-	Whole plant	Whole plant is medicinal	Whole plant is used as vegetable	
-do-	Whole plant	Whole plant is medicinal	-	
-do-	Whole plant	Whole plant is medicinal	Stem & leaves used as vegetable	

Format 19 : Wild Plant Species of Importance

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

Mautak	*Melocanna baccifera*	Local	Culm for building, house walls, thatching, mats, baskets, etc. Shoots are used as a vegetable.	Sufficient
Rawthla	*Schizostachyum dullooa*	Local	Culm for making baskets, mats, partition walls, etc. Tender shoots are used as vegetable.	Insufficient
Sairil	*Melocalamus compactiflorus*	Local	Culm used for making baskets, hats, tying purposes, etc.	Insufficient
Mitperh	*Calamus acanthospathus*	Local	Cane for chair-making, baskets, etc. Shoots used as vegetable.	Insufficient
Raichhawk	*Daemonorops jenkinsiana*	Local	Cane for making baskets, etc. Shoots used as vegetable.	Insufficient
Tai	*Calamus gracilis*	Local	Cane for furniture, handicrafts. Fruits & shoots are edible.	Insufficient

Format 20 : Aquatic Biodiversity : NIL

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Features**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**	
					Past	**Present**

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

Format 21 : Wild Aquatic Plant Species of Importance - NIL

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

Format 22 : Wild Plants of Medicinal Importance

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant (tree, shrub, herb)	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Landscape /Habitat**	**Local Status**	
					Past	**Present**
Tree	Thuamriat	*Alstonia scholaris*	Local	Forest	Plenty	Rare
Tree	Zawngte-nawhlung	*Mallotus roxburghianus*	Local	Forest	Plenty	Rare
Tree	Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	Local	Forest	Plenty	Rare
Tree	Lenhmui	*Syzygium cunini*	Local	Forest	Plenty	Rare
Tree	Pasaltakaza	*Heliciopsis terminalis*	Local	Forest	Plenty	Rare
Tree	Fartuah	*Erythrina stricta*	Local	Forest	Plenty	Insufficient
Shrub	Vakep	*Mussaenda* spp.	Local	Forest	Plenty	Rare
Shrub	Anpangthuam	*Lepionurus sylvestris*	Local	Forest	Plenty	Rare
Shrub	Thakpui	*Dendrocnide sinuata*	Local	Forest	Plenty	Insufficient
Shrub	Tlangsam	*Chromolaena odorata*	Local	Open places	Rare	Plenty
Shrub	Hlonuar	*Mimosa pudica*	Local	Open places	Rare	Plenty
Shrub	Perhpawngchaw/Nuaithlum	*Scoparia dulcis*	Local	Open & waste places	Insufficient	Insufficient
Grass	Mautak	*Melocanna baccifera*	Local	Forest	Plenty	Insufficient
Herb	Buarze	*Blumea lanceolaria*	Local	Open areas	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Mitthi-sunhlu	*Phyllanthus urinaria*	Local	Open places	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Zawhtehlo	*Euphorbia hirta*	Local	Open & waste places	Rare	Rare
Herb	Anhling	*Solanum americanum*	Local	Waste places	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Sumbul	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Local	Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Lambak	*Centella asiatica*	Local	Open, moist places	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Tha-suih	*Lindernia ruellioides*	Local	Open places	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Kelba-an	*Plantago major*	Local	Open places	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Sekhupthur	*Begonia* spp.	Local	Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Hrui-vankai	*Tinospora crispa*	Local	Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Laikingtuibur / Kelhnamtur	*Hedyotis scandens*	Local	Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Japanhlo	*Mikania micrantha*	Local	Open places	Rare	Plenty

7	8	9	10	11
Associated TK	**Uses (Usage)**	**Part used**	**Other details Market/own use**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Bark for High Blood Pressure, asthma, typhoid, malaria, diarrhea & dysentery	Wood used for furniture, gun powder charcoal.	Bark	Own use	Mizo
Bark & leaves for fever, kidney trouble, diabetes, HBP, etc.	Wood used for tool handles, firewood, etc.	Bark & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Root-bark for fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, asthma, cough, diarrhoea & dysentery	Woof used for firewood & charcoal.	Root-bark	Own use	Mizo
Bark for fever, jaundice, urinary problems, sore-throat, asthma & dysentery. Seeds for diabetes	Wood for gunstocks, tool handles, posts, door frames, etc.	Bark & seeds	Own use	Mizo
Bark/Leaves for stomach ulcer, indigestion, womb troubles, etc.	Wood used for firewood.	Bark & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Bark for stomach ulcer, kidney trouble, fever, asthma, rheumatism, itch, burning sensation, etc.	Wood used for planking, roofing, boxes, etc.	Bark	Own use	Mizo
Bark & leaves for snake-bite.Roots for carbuncle and sores.	Leaves used for cattle fodder.	Bark, leaves & roots	Own use	Mizo
Leaves used for treating diabetes, inflammatory diseases of the glanda, etc. It is also used for refreshing mouth.	Leaves used as a vegetable.	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Roots are used for treating liver problems, jaundice, fever, chicken-pox, etc.	Shoots and flowers are used as a vegetable.	Roots, shoots & flowers	Own use	Mizo
Leaf juice is applied to new cuts. The plant is also used as fish-poison.	-	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Roots/Leaves are used for treating fevers, piles, jaundice, ulcers, diseases of liver and kidney.	-	Roots & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used in diabetes, stomach troubles, nausea, diarrhoea, dysentery, toothache, etc.	-	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Glossy surface of stem is scraped and the powder is applied on new cuts to stop bleeding.	Stems are used for building, baskets, etc. Leaves used for thatching.	Stem & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are used for treating stomach ulcer, indigestion, asthma, T.B., chronic dysentery, etc.	Tender leaves are used as vegetable.	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used in thirst, bronchitis, anaemia, urinary discharges, asthma, diabetes, cholera, dysentery, fever, liver problems and jaundice.	The plant is used as fish poison.	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used for bronchial asthma, cough, stomach-ache, diarrhoea, dysentery, stones in kidney, and to increase mother's milk.	Plant is used as a vegetable.	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Leaves used for urinary problems and stones in kidney. Juice of green berries is applied to boils, ringworms, etc.	Leaves are used as a vegetable.	Leaves & berries	Own use	Mizo
Roots are used in diseases of kidney, dysuria, fever, jaundice, bronchitis, etc.	-	Roots	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used in diabetes, jaundice, stomach-ache, pile, high blood pressure, diarrhea, dysentery, and also for improvingmemory.	The plant is used as curry and fodder.	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo

Whole plant is used as a poultice for cramps, rheumatism, sciatica, wounds, etc.	-	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used in malarial fevers, diabetes, wounds, boils, chronic ulcers, cuts, sprains, wasp stings, etc.	Whole plant is used in salad or eaten cooked as a vegetable.	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used against diarrhoea and dysentery.	Stalk edible	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Root, stem and leaves are used for fever, malaria, jaundice, diabetes, cholera, snake-bites, etc.	-	Roots, stem & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Roots/leaves are used in treatment of fever, stomach pain, urinary complaints, inflamed kidneys, womb troubles, sores, rheumatism, eye diseases, etc.	-	Roots & leaves	-	Mizo
Leaves are used in treatment of fever, stomach-ache, diarrhea, dysentery, insect bites, new cuts, etc.	Leaves are used for pigs food.	-	-	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.	*Colocasia esculenta*	New jhums & open places	Plenty	Insufficient	Spadix is used as vegetable
Tuidawl	*Colocasia* sp.	-do-	Swampy places	Rare	Insufficient	Shoots are eaten cooked as vegetable
Bakhik	*Colocasia antiquorum*	-do-	Forest	Insufficient	Insfficient	Shoots are used as vegetable
Leplawp	*Steudnera colocasiifolia*	-do-	Open shady places	Plenty	Plenty	Shoots are eaten cooked as vegetable
Telhawng	*Amorphophallus bulbifer*	-do-	Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient	Corm and shoots are used as vegetable
Anhling	*Solanum americanum*	*Solanum aethiopicum*	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are used as vegetable
Tawkte	*Solanum anguivi*	-do-	Waste places	Insufficient	Insufficient	Unripe fruits used as vegetable
Tawkpui	*Solanum rudepannum*	-do-	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient	Green fruits used as vegetable
Lenhling	*Amaranthus spinosus*	*Colocasia spicata*	Open & waste places	Insufficient	Insufficient	Tender leaves used as vegetable
Lenhling-hlingneilo	*Amaranthus viridis*	-do-	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are used as vegetable
Lambak	*Centella asiatica*	-	Open places	Insufficient	Insufficient	Whole plant is used as vegetable
Bakkhate	*Glinus oppositifolius*	-	River banks	Insufficient	Insufficient	Whole plant is used as vegetable
Vahmima-bung	*Mollugo pentaphylla*	-	Open places	Insufficient	Insufficient	Whole plant is used as vegetable
Aidu	*Amomum dealbatum*	-	Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient	Suckers (Aidu-ria) & buds are used as vegetable
Cha-kawk	*Diplazium esculentum*	-	Forest & river banks	Insufficient	Insufficient	Young fronds used as vegetable
Anpangthuam	*Lepionurus sylvestris*	-	Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are used as vegetable
Pelh	*Gnetum gnemon*	-	Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves, flowers & fruits are used as vegetable
Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum glandulosum*	-	Forest	Rare	Rare	Leaves are used as vegetable
Ankhapui	*Marsdenia macrophylla*	-	Forest	Rare	Rare	Young stem & leaves are used as vegetable
Thurte-an	*Antidesma acidum*	-	Forest	Rare	Rare	Leaves are used as vegetable

Sihneh	*Eurya* sp.	-	Forest	Plenty	Plenty	Leaves are used as vegetable
Kawhte-bel	*Trevesia palmate*	-	Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient	Shoots, flower buds & young fruits are used as vegetable
Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	-	Forest	Plenty	Rare	Shoots & immature pods are used as vegetable
Sawh-hmawng	*Ficus geniculata*	-	Forest	Plenty	Rare	Leaf scales used as vegetable
Thingthupui	*Dysoxylum excelsum*	-	Forest	Plenty	Rare	Tender leaves are used as vegetable
Haivahmim / Hai-te	*Mangifera indica*	-	Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient	Shoots are used as vegetable
Meihle	*Caryota urens*	-	Forest	Insufficient	Rare	Shoots are used as vegetable
Tum	*Caryota obtuse*	-	Forest	Insufficient	Rare	Shoots are used as vegetable
Thangtung	*Arenga pinnata*	-	Forest	Plenty	Insufficient	Shoots are used as vegetable
Laisua	*Licuala peltata*	-	Forest	Plenty	Rare	Shoots are used as vegetable
Raichhawk	*Daemonorops jenkinsiana*	-	Forest	Plenty	Rare	Shoots are used as vegetable
Saisu	*Ensete glaucum*	-	Forest	Plenty	Rare	Stem is used as a vegetable
Lairawk	*Musa ochracea*	-	Forest	Plenty	Insufficient	Flower-buds are used as a vegetable
Changvandawt	*Musa ornate*	-	Forest	Plenty	Insufficient	Male buds are used as a vegetable
Changthir	*Musa balbisiana*	-	Forest	Plenty	Plenty	Flower buds are used as a vegetable
Changpawl	*Musa thomsonii*	-	Forest	Plenty	Insufficient	Flower bud is used as a vegetable
Changpui	*Musa sikkimensis*	-	Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient	Flower bud is used as a vegetable
Rawnal	*Dendrocalamus longispathus*	-	Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient	Shoots are used as vegetable
Phulrua	*Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*	-	Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient	Shoots are used as a vegetable
Rawthing	*Bambusa longispiculata & B.tulda*	-	Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient	Shoots are used as a vegetable
Rawthla	*Schizostachyum dullooa*	-	Forest	Plenty	Insufficient	Shoots are used as a vegetable
Mautak	*Melocanna baccifera*	-	Forest	Plenty	Insufficient	Shoots are used as a vegetable

7	8	9	10
Part Used	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/knowledge holder**
Spadix	Juice of the plant is used for snake-bite.	-	Mizo
Shoots	Stem & leaves used for pig's food	-	Mizo
Shoots	Whole plant used as pig's food	-	Mizo
Shoots	Whole plant is used for pig's food	-	Mizo
Corm & shoots	Corm is medicinal	-	Mizo
Leaves	Leaves & berries are medicinal	-	Mizo
Fruits & roots	Roots & fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
Fruits	Stem is used for making gun-powder charcoal	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Whole plant is medicinal & pig's food	-	Mizo
Leaves	-do-	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Whole plant is medicinal	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Whole plant is medicinal	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Whole plant is medicinal	-	Mizo
Suckers & buds	Plant is medicinal. Stem used for tying purposes	-	Mizo
Fronds	-	-	Mizo
Leaves	Leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Leaves, flowers & fruits	Seeds are eaten roasted	-	Mizo
Leaves	Leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Stem & leaves	-	-	Mizo
Leaves	Roots & leaves are medicinal. Fruits edible.	-	Mizo
Leaves	Wood used for firewood & charcoal.	-	Mizo
Shoots, buds & fruits	Roots & leaves are medicinal.	-	Mizo
Leaves, shoots & pods	Roots, bark & leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Leaf scales	Wood used for firewood	-	Mizo
Leaves	Leaves are medicinal. Wood used for building, doors and windows.	-	Mizo
Shoots/leaves	Root, bark, leaves, fruits and seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo
Shoots & wood	Wood used for domestic purposes	-	Mizo
Shoots	The sago or pith is used as food during famines	-	Mizo
Shoots	The fibres are used for fiddle strings, traps, etc.	-	Mizo
Shoots & leaves	Leaves are used for thatching.	-	Mizo
Shoots & cane	Cane is used for making baskets, etc.	-	Mizo
Stem	Stem juice is medicinal	-	Mizo
Flowerr-buds	Stem is used for pig's food	-	Mizo
Male buds	Stem is used for pig's food	-	Mizo
Flower bud	Leaves are used for fodder, food plates, etc.	-	Mizo
Flower bud	Stem is used for pig's food.	-	Mizo
Flower bud	Stem is used for pig's food.	-	Mizo
Shoots & culm	Culm is used for building, baskets, etc.	-	Mizo
Shoots & culms	Culm is used for temporary building, baskets, etc.	-	Mizo

Shoots & culm	Culm is used for construction, baskets, scaffolding, etc.	-	Mizo
Shoots & culms	Culm is used for making baskets, mats, etc.	-	Mizo
Shoots & culms	Culms are used for building, mats, baskets, thatching, etc.	-	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**
Herhse	*Mesua ferrea*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Non commercial	Bark, flowers, unripe fruit & seed oil are medicinal.	-	Mizo
Thlado	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	Local	Wild/cultivated	-do-	Bark is medicinal	-	Mizo
Tufar	*Podocarpus neriifolius*	Local	Wild/cultivated	-do-	Wood used for building, furniture, etc.	-	Mizo
Thuamriat	*Alstonia scholaris*	Local	Wild/cultivated	-do-	Bark is medicinal	-	Mizo
Zamanhmawng	*Ficus benjamina*	Local	Wild/cultivated	-do-	Leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Bung	*Ficus altissima*	Local	Wild/cultivated	-do-	Planted as a shade tree in the village	-	Mizo
Khuangthli	*Bischofia javanica*	Local	Wild/cultivated	-do-	Bark and leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Theiria	*Carallia brachiata*	Local	Wild/cultivated	-do-	Bark & leaves are medicinal	-	Mizo
Phunhring	*Dracaena spicata*	Local	Wild/cultivated	-do-	Whole plant is medicinal	-	Mizo
Mualhawih	*Saraca asoca*	Local	Wild/cultivated	-do-	Bark, flowers & seeds are medicinal	-	Mizo
Meihle	*Caryota urens*	Local	Wild/cultivated	-do-	Wood is used for making flat bar in a Mizo loom.	-	Mizo
Meibu	*Caryota maxima*	Local	Wild/cultivated	-do-	The down beneath the leaf stalks on the trunk is used for tinder	-	Mizo
Makpazangkang	*Cassia javanica*	Local	Wild/Cultivated	-do-	Bark is medicinal	-	Mizo
Theichek	*Ficus racemosa*	Local	Wild/cultivated	-do-	Root, latex, leaves & fruits are medicinal	-	Mizo
Theihai	*Mangifera indica*	Local	Wild/cultivated	-do-	Root, bark, leaves, fruits & seeds are medicinal	-	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**	

8	9	10	11
Part used *	**Associated TK**	**Other details (mode of use)**	**Community Knowledge Holder**

Format 26 : Timber Plants

1	2	3	4		5
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Other uses (if any)**
			Past	**Present**	
Ngiau	*Magnolia champaca*	Wild	Plenty	Rare	Furniture, construction & firewood
Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	Wild	Plenty	Rare	Construction, furniture, doors and windows
Tatkawng	*Artocarpus chaplasha*	Wild	Plenty	Rare	Construction, furniture, motor bodies, etc.
Theitat	*Artocarpus lakoocha*	Wild	Plenty	Rare	Construction, furniture, firewood, etc.
Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Wild	Plenty	Rare	House building, scaffolding, mortar, firewood, etc.
Banphar	*Neolamarckia cadamba*	Wild	Plenty	Rare	Planks, furniture, boxes, firewood, etc.
Thlanvawng	*Gmelina arborea*	Wild	Plenty	Rare	Planks, furniture, doors, window frames, posts, drums, etc.
Zawngtei	*Chukrasia tabularis*	Wild	Plenty	Rare	Furniture, posts, house building, motor bodies, firewood, etc.
Teipui	*Toona ciliata*	Wild	Plenty	Rare	Furniture, house building, panels, door and window frames, etc.
Sahatah	*Aglaia spectabilis*	Wild	Plenty	Rare	Furniture, building, doors and windows.
Hnaibung	*Palaquium polyanthum*	Wild	Plenty	Rare	House building, planking, furniture, tool handles, firewood, etc.
Lawngthing	*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*	Wild	Plenty	Rare	Boat-building, house construction, floors, tool handles, firewood, etc.
Thingdawl	*Tetramelea nudiflora*	Wild	Plenty	Rare	Flooring, walling, packing-cases, et.
Phuanberhpui	*Ailanthus integrifolia*	Wild	Plenty	Rare	House building, flooring, partition wall, packing cases, etc.
Khiang	*Schima wallichii*	Wild	Plenty	Sufficient	Building, planking, scantling, firewood, etc.
Kangtek	*Albizia procera*	Wild	Plenty	Rare	Furniture, motor bodies, posts, beams, planks, firewood, etc.
Thingchawk-e	Albizia lebbeck	Wild	Plenty	Rare	Furniture, gun-stocks, flooring, house posts, etc.
Phunchawng	*Bombax ceiba*	Wild	Plenty	Rare	Planking, packing cases, drums, etc.
Pang	*Bombax insigne*	Wild	Plenty	Rare	-do-

6	7	8
Associated TK	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Bark, roots, leaves, flowers & fruits are medicinal		Mizo
Leaves are good for fodder		Mizo
Bark is medicinal		Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder		Mizo
Green fruits edible		Mizo
Bark & leaves are medicinal		Mizo
Roots, leaves, flowers and fruits are medicinal		Mizo
Bark is medicinal		Mizo
Bark is medicinal		Mizo
-		Mizo
-		Mizo
-		Mizo
Leaves are used as soap for washing Mizo blanket (Pawnpui).		Mizo
-		Mizo
Bark is medicinal		Mizo
Bark is medicinal		Mizo
Bark, flowers & seeds are medicinal		Mizo
Root, bark, flowers & fruits are medicinal		Mizo
Leaves are used as fodder		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**
Mammal	Sakhi	*Muntiacus vaginalis*	Forest	Barking Deer	Throughout the year
Mammal	Sazuk	*Rusa unicolor*	Forest	Sambar	-do-
Mammal	Saza	*Capricornis rubidus*	Forest	Red Serow	-do-
Mammal	Sanghal	*Sus scrofa*	Forest	Wild Boar	-do-
Mammal	Savawm	*Ursus thibetanus*	Forest	Black Bear	-do-
Mammal	Sahuai	*Nycticebus bengalensis*	Forest	Bengal Slow Loris	-do-
Mammal	Saphu	*Manis pentadactyla*	Forest	Chinese Pangolin	-do-
Mammal	Sahram	*Aonyx cinereus*	Forest	Small-claw Otter	-do-
Mammal	Saphairuang	*Herpestes urva*	Forest	Crab-eating Mongoose	-do-
Mammal	Safia	*Martes flavigula*	Forest	Yellow-throated Marten	-do-
Mammal	Sihal	*Canis aureus*	Forest	Asiatic Jackal	-do-
Mammal	Chinghnia	*Cuon alpinus*	Forest	Asiatic Wild Dog	-do-
Mammal	Zamphu	*Arctictis binturong*	Forest	Binturong	Sept.- Nov.
Mammal	Zawbuang	*Paguma larvata*	Forest	Himalayan Palm Civet	Throughout the year
Mammal	Zaw-hang	*Arctogalidia trivirgata*	Forest	Small-toothed Palm Civet	-do-
Mammal	Zaw-reng	*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*	Forest	Common Palm Civet	-do-
Mammal	Phivawk	*Arctonyx collaris*	Forest	Hog Badger	-do-
Mammal	Ngau	*Trachypithecus pileatus*	Forest	Capped Langur	-do-
Mammal	Hauhuk	*Hoolock hoolock*	Forest	Western Hoolock	-do-
Mammal	Zawng-hmai-sen	*Macaca mulata*	Forest	Rhesus Macaque	-do-
Mammal	Zawng-mei-bul	*Macaca arctoides*	Forest	Stump-tailed Macaque	-do-
Mammal	Keite	*Panthera pardus*	Forest	Leopard	-do-
Mammal	Ngharbawr	*Prionailurus viverrinus*	Forest	Fishing Cat	-do-
Mammal	Ngharfang	*Prionailurus bengalensis*	Forest	Leopard Cat	-do-
Mammal	Sa-uak	*Felis chaus*	Forest	Jungle Cat	-do-
Mammal	Tlumpui	*Viverra zibetha*	Forest	Large Indian Civet	-do-
Mammal	Tlumtherh	*Viverricula indica*	Forest	Small Indian Civet	-do-
Mammal	Kuhpui	*Hystrix brachyuran*	Forest	Malayan Porcupine	-do-
Mammal	Kuhsi	*Atherurus macrourus*	Forest	Asiatic Brush-tailed Porcupine	-do-
Mammal	Awrrang	*Ratufa bicolor*	Forest	Malayan Giant Squirrel	-do-
Mammal	Hleikapsen	*Callosciurus erythraeus*	Forest	Pallas's Squirrel	-do-
Mammal	Hleilu-bial	*Callosciurus pygerythrus*	Forest	Irrawaddy Squirrel	-do-
Bird	Vakul	*Dicrurus paradiseus*	Forest	Racket-tailed Drongo	-do-
Bird	Thlanthla	*Dicrurus aeneus*	Forest	Bronzed Drongo	-do-
Bird	Tuklo	*Megalaima asiatica*	Forest	Blue-throated Barbet	-do-
Bird	Vazar(zarpui-thi-awrh)	*Garrulax pectoralis*	Forest	Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush	-do-

Bird	Vahui	*Treron* spp.	Forest	Green Pigeon	-do-
Bird	Choak	*Corvus macrorhynchos*	Forest	Jungle Crow	-do-
Bird	Vahmim	*Turnix* spp.	Forest	Buttonquail	-do-
Bird	Tukkhumvilik	*Pycnonotus flaviventris*	Forest	Black-crested Bulbul	Winter
Bird	Tlaiberh	*Pycnonotus cafer*	Forest	Red-vented Bulbul	Throughout the year
Bird	Bemkawng	*Dendrocitta formosae*	Forest	Grey Treepie	-do-
Bird	Chhawlhring	*Chloropsis* spp.	Forest	Leafbird	-do-
Bird	Ramparva	*Chalcophaps indica*	Forest	Emerald Dove	-do-
Bird	Thuro	*Streptopelia chinensis*	Forest	Spotted Dove	-do-
Bird	Thloh	*Dendrocopos* spp.	Forest	Wood-pecker	-do-
Bird	Thloh	*Picus* spp.	Forest	Yellow-nape	-do-
Bird	Vahai	*Anthracoceros albirostris*	Forest	Oriental Pied Hornbill	-do-
Bird	Kireuh	*Arachnothera magna*	Forest	Streaked Spiderhunter	-do-
Bird	Chawngzawng	*Passer montanus*	Village	Tree Sparrow	-do-
Bird	Pit	*Lonchura striata*	Forest	White-rumped Munia	-do-
Bird	Hnahkhawr	*Orthotomus* spp.	Forest	Tailor-bird	-do-
Bird	Kaikuangral	*Alcedo & Halcyon* spp.	Forest	Kingfisher	-do-
Bird	Chinrang	*Enicurus* spp.	Forest	Forktail	-do-
Bird	Thangfen	*Myophonus caeruleus*	Forest	Blue Whistling Thrush	-do-
Bird	Chhimbuk	*Otus* spp.	Forest	Scops Owl	-do-
Bird	Mute	*Accipiter virgatus*	Forest	Besra	-do-
Bird	Muvanlai	*Spilornis cheela*	Forest	Crested Serpent Eagle	-do-
Bird	Mu-arla/Mupui	*Nisaetus nipalensis*	Forest	Mountain Hawk-eagle	-do-
Bird	Lalruanga-sehnawt	*Centropus sinensis*	Forest	Greater Coucal	-do-
Bird	Chhuangtuar	*Upupa epops*	Forest	Common Hoopoe	-do-
Bird	Mimsirikut	*Streptopelia orientalis*	Forest	Oriental Turtle Dove	-do-
Bird	Chingpirinu	*Strix leptogrammica*	Forest	Brown Wood Oil	-do-
Bird	Vadartle	*Irena puella*	Forest	Asian Fairy Bluebird	-do-
Bird	Phaitawllawt	*Megalaima lineatus*	Forest	Lineated Barbet	-do-
Bird	Dawithiama-arpa	*Aethopyga* spp.	Forest	Sunbird	-do-
Bird	Bawng	*Pericrocotus* spp.	Forest	Minivet	-do-
Bird	Vasuih	*Carpodacus erythrinus*	Forest	Common Rosefinch	-do-
Bird	Vachalde	*Phoenicurus leucocephalus*	Forest	White-capped Redstart	-do-
Bird	Vaiva	*Acridotheres fuscus*	Forest	Jungle Myna	-do-
Bird	Vaiva-suak	*Acridotheres albocinctus*	Forest	Collared Myna	-do-
Bird	Buarchawm	*Hydrornis* spp.	Forest	Pitta	-do-
Bird	Lei-vasawt	*Napothera* spp.	Forest	Wren-babbler	-do-
Bird	Bullut	*Ducula badia*	Forest	Mountain Imperial Pigeon	Oct.- Jan.
Reptile (Lizard)	Awk-e	*Gekko gecko*	Buildings & hollow trees	Tucktoo	Throughout the year
-do-	Daidep-in-nghak	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	Inside walls of buildings	House Gecko	-do-
-do-	Laiking	*Calotes versicolor*	Forest	Common Garden Lizard	-do-

-do-	Laitel	*Eutropis* spp.	Forest	Grass Skink	-do-
-do-	Uleuh	*Draco maculatus*	Forest	Spotted Flying Lizard	-do-
-do-	Tangkawng/Tangkeu	*Varanus bengalensis*	Forest	Large Bengal Monitor	-do-
-do-	Tuipuisatang	*Varanus salvator*	Mostly fresh water	Water Monitor	-do-
Reptile (Snake)	Rulngan	*Ophiophagus Hannah*	Primary forest	King Cobra	-do-
-do-	Saphai	*Python bivittatus*	Forest & grassland	Burmese Python	-do-
-do-	Chawngkawr	*Naja kaouthia*	Forest, shrublands, swamps, human settlements	Monocled Cobra	-do-
-do-	Rultuha	*Trimeresurus erythrurus*	Secondary forest	Spot-tailed Pit Viper	-do-
-do-	Rulhlai	*Ptyas korros*	Forests, paddy & near human habitation	Chinese Ratsnake	-do-
-do-	Rulhlai(var)	*Coelognathus radiates*	Open areas close to forests	Copper-headed Trinket Snake	-do-
-do-	Rulvankai (hring)	*Ahaetulla prasina*	In trees & bushes	Asian Vine Snake	-do-
-do-	Rulvankai (uk)	*Dendrelaphis pictus*	Forest edges	Painted Bronzeback	-do-
-do-	Rulrial	*Boiga cyanea*	Primary & secondary forests	Green Cat Snake	-do-
-do-	Chawnglei	*Bungarus fasciatus*	Near water	Banded Krait	-do-
-do-	Rulsakhi	*Boiga ochracea*	Forest(in bushes & shrub)	Tawny Cat Snake	-do-
-do-	Rulnghawngsen	*Rhabdophis subminiantus*	Forest, grassland & marshes	Red-necked Keelback	-do-
-do-	Khuavangrul	*Bungarus niger*	Forest	Greater Black Krait	Rainy season
-do-	Rul-thihna	*Sinomicrurus macclellandii*	Forest	Macland's Coral Snake	Throughout the year
-do-	Tui-rul	*Xenochropis piscator*	Near water	Checkered Keelback	-do-
Amphibian	Utawk	*Bufo stomaticus*	Forests & human habitations	Marble Toad	-do-
-do-	Usai	*Hoplobatrachus crassus*	Near water	Jerdon's Bull Frog	-do-
-do-	Uchang	*Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis*	Water	IndianSkipping Frog	-d o-
-do-	Ulawng	*Clinotarsus alticola*	Water	Point-nosed Frog	-do-
Insect	Tuaingawt	*Cyrtotrachelus longimanus*	Bamboo forest	Bamboo Weevil	June – Sept.
-do-	Rawmung	*Trichogomphus martabani*	-do-	Rhinoceros Beetle	Throughout the year
-do-	Rawmung	*Xylotrupes* spp.	-do-	Rhinoceros Beetle	-do-
-do-	Chingchip	*Ornithoctonus andersoni*	-	Asian Mahogany	-do-
-do-	Tit	*Scolopendra* sp.	Forest	Centipede	-do-
-do-	Sephung	*Catharsius molossus*	Underground	Dung Beetle	-do-
-do-	Khuangchiri	*Gryllus* sp.	-	Field Cricket	-do-
-do-	Thereng/Rengchal	*Psaltoda* cf. *plaga*	-	Black Prince	June -July
-do-	Mawng-er	*Crematogaster* sp.	Tree	Cocktail Ant	Throughout the year
-do-	Saihmarthur	*Oecophylla smaragdina*	Tree	Weaver Ant	-do
-do-	Khawivah	*Apis cerana indica*	Holow trees & rocks	Indian Honey Bee	-do-
-do-	Khawimu	*Xylocopa tenuiscapa*	Forest	Carpenter Bee	-do-
-do-	Khawifung	*Apis florae*	Forest	Dwarf Honey Bee	-do-
-do-	Khawichhunmu	*Provespa* sp.	Forest	Nocturnal Hornet	-do-
-do-	Khawibel	*Vespa velutina*	Forest	Asian Hornet	Aug.- Oct..
-do-	Khawichhinkhup	*Polistes tenebricosus*	Building	Paper Wasp	Throughout the year
-do-	Kutdurh	*Epicauda hirticornis*	Jhum & garden	Red-headed Slender Oil Beetle	June – July & Oct.- Nov.

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		Uses (if any)	Associated TK	Mode of Hunting, collecting (if any)	Other details	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Past	Present					
Plenty	Sufficient	-	-	By using gun/trap	-	Mizo
Sufficient	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Sufficient	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Sufficient	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Rare	Rae	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Sufficient	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Sufficient	Rare	-	-	By using gun/trap	-	Mizo
Sufficient	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Sufficient	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Sufficient	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Rare	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Sufficient	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Sufficient	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Sufficient	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	By using gun	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Sufficient	-	-	By using gun/trap	-	Mizo
Plenty	Insufficient	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Scarce	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Sufficient	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Scarce	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Scarce	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Scarce	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Scarce	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo

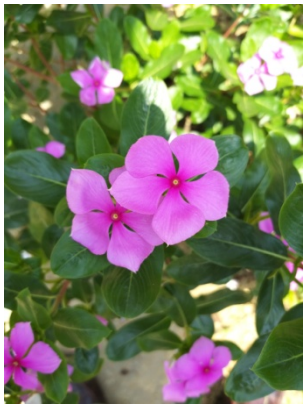
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-do-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo

Plenty	Rare	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	Catching	-	Mizo
Plenty	Rare	-	-	Shooting with gun	-	Mizo
Plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Not so plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Not plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Not plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Not plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Not plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Common	Common	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Not plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Not plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Not plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Not plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Not plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Not plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Not plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Not plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Not plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Scarce	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Not plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Not plenty	Not plenty	-	-	-	-	Mizo

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS OF KHAMRANG

Allamanda blanchetii

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis



Catharanthus roseus

Allamanda cathartica

Ixora coccinea

Clerodendrum paniculatum

Crossandra infundibuliformis

Euphorbia milii

Tabenaemontana divaricata

Hibiscus mutabilis

KHAMRANG VILLAGE (aerial view)

Furniture workshop @Khamrang village